

C O N T E N T

Land Revenue & Land
1930-33.

1. Land Revenue Administration Report
of the Bombay Presidency, includ-
ing Sind, 1931-32. X723.231Y G2 pp. 1-79.
2. do. 1932-33. X723.231Y G3 pp. 80-151.
3. Report: Settlement of Land
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5. Report: Land Revenue Adminis-
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6. do. 1931. X723.236Y G1 pp.298-352.
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OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1931-32.**

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**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1931-32**

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

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I. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1931-32 was on the whole satisfactory in the Gujarat districts of the division. The regular monsoon commenced later than usual, i.e., in the Kaira District it commenced in the fourth week of June while in other Gujarat districts the rains set in, in the beginning of July.

In Ahmedabad, the rainfall in the beginning of July gave a good start for sowing operations and was thereafter well distributed and sufficient except in a few villages of the Sanand Mahal and the Nalkantha villages of the Dholka Taluka where it was deficient for the rice crop.

In Kaira, the rainfall was quite sufficient in the beginning of the season.

The rain in August helped the transplantation of rice and tobacco. It was well distributed and sufficient for all crops which were in good and flourishing condition.

In the Panch Mahals the rainfall was more than normal throughout the district. Due to heavy rains in the last week of August, the early sown maize in the Dohad Taluka and Jhalod Mahal was damaged but the August and September rains proved beneficial to the late sown kharif crops and improved the prospects of the rabi crops. With the exception of the early sown maize, the outturn of crops was very good.

In Broach the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed.

In Suret, the rainfall in all the talukas was above the average of the last five years. The heavy rains damaged to some extent the jowari, paddy and cotton crops, but the damage was not appreciable. On the whole the outturn of all the crops was good.

On account of the high floods in the river Tapti in the first fortnight of October 1931, the standing crops in the 12 villages of the Chorasi Taluka situated on the river bank, were damaged, and remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,971 were given to agriculturists by way of relief.

In Thana the season was fairly satisfactory. Regular monsoon set in, in the last week of June. The rainfall in the beginning gave a good start for sowing operations and was sufficient and well distributed but the continuous downpour in the last week of July and the first week of August retarded the transplantation of rice. The short but frequent breaks from the second week of August improved the situation. The average yield of paddy was good and the outturn was estimated at 11 annas.

The average rainfall in each district of the division during the year under report as compared with that during the last five years was as shown below :—

Name of district.	Average rainfall in 1931-32.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	In.	Cents	In.	Cents
Ahmedabad	32	57	34	71
Kaira	38	2	43	76
Panch Mahals	51	64	48	98
Broach	39	20	38	27
Surat	75	14	55	51
Thana	124	6	89	61

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 6 to 10 annas while in Kaira it ranged from 7 to 10 annas. In the Panch Mahals the estimated average outturn of crops was excellent while in Broach the outturn of cotton which is the main produce was estimated at 6.9 annas.

In Surat the average outturn of crops was 6 to 10 annas.

In Thana the outturn of paddy which is the principal crop was 11 annas.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the division except in the Bahara tract of the Broach District and in the ghat junglepatti villages of the Thana District where scarcity of drinking water was as usual felt in the hot weather. Efforts are being made to cope with the situation there.

A grant of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned by Government for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1931-32 and it was distributed as under :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	7,723
Kaira	6,000
Panch Mahals	10,000
Broach	5,677
Surat	3,400
Thana	6,600
	40,000

There was a saving of Rs. 1,851 in this grant and it was surrendered to Government. Some of the boards were not able to utilise the grants

fully in the year 1931-32 and they have been permitted to utilise the balance during the year 1932-33. No special grant was sanctioned during the year for the improvement of water supply in the Bhal tract.

The amount spent by each district local board during the year (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	30,938
Kaira	45,874
Panch Mahals	18,285
Broach	20,490
Surat	15,982
Thana	39,214

Cattle and fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the division.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as shown below :—

Number of cattle attacked	5,841
Number of deaths	1,924
Number of cattle inoculated	7,108

Public health.—The public health was generally good except for the prevalence of the epidemics as shown in the following table :—

Name of district.	Mortality from			
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Influenza.
Ahmedabad	.....	2	.....	2
Kaira	54	.....	164	.....
Panch Mahals	46	.....	.....	.....
Broach	1	.....	.....	.....
Surat	394	.....	97	3
Thana	190	26	95	.....

Small-pox appeared in the Ahmedabad and Thana districts and general precautions of vaccination and revaccination were taken.

Plague appeared in some villages of Anand and Borsad talukas of the Kaira District, in the Bulsar and Pardi talukas of the Surat District and in the Thana, Palghar, Bhiwandi and Shahpur talukas of the Thana District while cholera appeared in all the districts except Ahmedabad.

Central Division.

The monsoon commenced in the second fortnight of June and the rainfall was general and fairly sufficient for kharif sowings. The

fall in July was general and adequate for completing kharif sowings everywhere. In August the fall was sufficient and well distributed except in parts of Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras talukas where the standing kharif crops suffered to some extent for want of sufficient rain. The September rains were heavy all over the division and were generally beneficial. They were, however, so heavy in West Khandesh that the kharif crops were severely damaged. The rains in October and November were very useful and beneficial to the standing crops except in parts of Ahmednagar and East Khandesh where heavy falls damaged the standing crops when ripe for harvesting. On the whole the season 1931-32 was fair in Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Sholapur and good in Nasik, Pona and Satara districts. The excess of rain in the months of September to November was the outstanding feature.

The agricultural situation in each of the districts in the division is given below.

Ahmednagar.—The rains had a good start and the fall in June was generally sufficient throughout the district for the sowing of kharif crops. In Shrigonda, Sangamner, Akola and Nagar talukas the monsoon commenced rather late with the result that the sowing operations were retarded in Shrigonda and Sangamner talukas while cotton sown failed in most places in the Nagar taluka. In July and August the rainfall though not heavy was more or less sufficient everywhere except in Shrigonda, Kopergaon, Karjat, Parner and Rahuri talukas. The kharif crops were damaged to some extent owing to insufficient rain in Karjat taluka and the crops in Rahuri and other talukas were stunted. The rain was particularly scanty in Shrigonda and Kopergaon talukas. About the middle of September fairly heavy rain fell in all talukas and the agricultural situation which had seemed rather gloomy owing to absence of sufficient rain for some weeks was to a certain extent re-established. The rabi sowings commenced in September almost everywhere except in some parts of Sangamner (where there is seldom much rabi) and Shrigonda talukas. The heavy rains in October greatly improved the situation of the rabi crops but damaged cotton and bajra crops in all talukas when they were ready for reaping or had just been reaped. In Karjat and Rahuri talukas rabi sowings were retarded by excessive rain. In November there was a little rain in Karjat, Kopergaon and Newasa talukas. Late rabi crops in the Karjat taluka showed signs of withering but the rains in December improved the situation. On the whole the season was fair, the aunewari of kharif as well as of rabi crops ranging from 6 to 11 annas.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon set in the second week of June and the rainfall was sufficient for the sowing of kharif crops except in Erandol and Parola talukas and Edlbad Peta where it was below the average. In July the rainfall was adequate all over the district and the standing crops were in good condition. The rainfall in August was rather excessive and retarded weeding operations in most places. It also caused some damage to the standing crops. The break that followed in the first fortnight of September did much good to the crops. In the second fortnight of September there was general rainfall all over the district. The rainfall

in October was more than sufficient with the result that all the kharif crops suffered to some extent and the sowing of rabi crops was hampered. The heavy fall in October damaged the standing crops to such an extent that the general annewari of the kharif crops was reduced to 6 or 7 annas all over the district. A plague of rats did much damage to cotton in several talukas near the Tapti. Sowing of rabi crops was commenced in the last week of October and in the first week of November and was almost completed by the end of the second week of November. As there was sufficient moisture the rabi crops had a good start and the prospects were hopeful but unfortunately in February when the rabi crop was ripe for harvesting, rats appeared in many parts and did damage especially to wheat crop. The season on the whole was fair, the annewari of kharif crops ranging from 5 to 8 annas and that of rabi crops from 6 to 9 annas.

West Khandesh.—The monsoon proper commenced towards the end of June. In July the rains were generally sufficient and well distributed all over the district for the sowing and germination of kharif crops. In August the rainfall was heavy and incessant all over the district except in parts of Sakri and Dhulia talukas with the result that in almost all talukas the growth of the crops was stunted. The much-needed break that followed helped the agriculturists to complete the weeding operations but in September the rainfall was heavy and abnormal and in some parts of the district kharif crops were severely damaged. The kharif crops in Dhulia and Sakri talukas were in good condition. In the first fortnight of October the rains though not heavy were continuous all over the district. From 20th October onwards there was complete break which had a beneficial effect on the kharif crops. The rabi sowings commenced in October and were completed in November. On the whole the season was fair, the annewari of kharif as well as of rabi crops being from 6 to 12 annas. Considerable damage was done here too by rats to cotton and wheat.

Nasik.—The regular monsoon commenced in the last week of June and the rainfall in June and July was general and well-distributed throughout the district for the sowing of kharif. In August there was sufficient rainfall in Igatpuri, Dindori and Kalwan talukas but in other talukas it was inadequate and more rain was needed. In Yeola and Malegaon talukas the standing crops had begun to wither away for want of moisture : but the September rains which were general eased the situation. On the whole the season was good, the annewari of kharif and rabi crops ranging from 8 to 12 annas.

Poona.—The monsoon broke rather late in June and the rainfall in June and July was general and sufficient throughout the district for the sowing and germination of kharif crops except in some parts of the eastern talukas where it was inadequate. In August the rainfall was sufficient in the western division except in the eastern parts of the Haveli and Khed talukas, whereas it was defective in the whole of the eastern division except in the Indapur Taluka. The insufficiency of the early rains did not,

Southern Division.

In the Karnatak districts the season in its results was on the whole not unlike its predecessor, save in the Dharwar District where the heavy rainfall in November and December marred the paddy harvest and the adverse winds in December reduced the money value of the rabi crop.

In the Belgaum District rainfall in June and July was beneficial to the sown kharif and though August was dry, prospects were satisfactory. The September splashes improved the situation except in Gokak. The rains in October though below the average sustained the standing kharif ; and the fall in November which was excessive was still opportune. The kharif annewari averaged 9 to 10 annas and for paddy the annewari was above 10 annas. Rabi sowings which were begun in September fared well ; but the unexpected bad winds in December damaged the outturn.

In the Bijapur District the season opened out well. The ante-monsoon showers gave the soil the moisture necessary for the preparatory tillage and when the regular monsoon broke in June the kharif area was completely sown. The latter part of July and the whole of August were dry and the prospects which looked gloomy were only revived by the seasonable rainfall in September and a good harvest was assured. Rabi crops fared well till about December ; the outturn, however, was much reduced by the unfavourable winds which set in in that month.

Though the rainfall at Dharwar totalled 36 inches and 83 cents as against 29 inches and 94 cents in the previous year, the season was not satisfactory, because the fall was on the whole unseasonable and ill-distributed. June and July were good months ; but the long break in August and September withered the sown kharif, and then the fall in November and December was much too excessive. Kharif jowari and groundnut returned a fair yield and the paddy harvest, though damaged, cannot be considered unsatisfactory. Rabi crops were damaged by unfavourable winds. The average yield of kharif jowari was about 10 annas and that of rabi jowari about 7 annas. Paddy was somewhat below normal and the yields of wheat and cotton were poor.

In the coast districts the main characteristic of the season was heavy rainfall. In Kanara the average fall for the year was 135 inches against the average of 93 inches in the last year. In the Kolaba District the average was 130 inches against 114 inches in the previous year. In the Ratnagiri District also the fall was excessive. The rainfall though heavy and incessant did not materially affect the harvest. In some kharif villages in the Kolaba District paddy had to be resown and in some of the low lands in the Kanara District the outturn of paddy suffered. In the Ratnagiri District reaping operations were retarded on account of continued rainfall. The harvest was, however, completely garnered by the end of November. The season for all these districts was quite satisfactory.

In view of the continued slump in commodity prices only the current year's instalments were ordered to be collected by Government; and suspensions of the current year's instalments were ordered to the extent indicated in the paragraph under land revenue.

Water supply was generally adequate and the condition of cattle continued satisfactory. The periodical outbreaks of rinderpest and other diseases occurred this year also but nowhere were agricultural operations impeded on this account. The necessary relief was given by the Veterinary Department.

The supply of drinking water was generally sufficient except in parts of eastern Dharwar and of Bijapur. Plague, small-pox and cholera appeared as usual. The number of attacks and deaths are shown below :--

District.	Plague.		Small-pox.		Cholera.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Belgaum ..	2,885	1,731	393	60	5,385	2,507
Bijapur ..	958	683	177	23	916	369
Dharwar ..	491	341	994	254	656	288
Kanara ..	356	204	910	228	69	46
Kolaba ..	2	2	305	14	286	178
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	6	6	..	..

Inoculation and vaccination were pushed on and the epidemics were arrested.

Bombay Suburban District.

The monsoon broke in the middle of June. The sowing of rice was undertaken in the third week of June. The work of transplantation was completed by the end of July. The rainfall in the beginning of August was heavy and a short break in the rains was then absolutely needed. It damaged the vegetable crop in the South Salsette Taluka to some extent. The reaping operations were retarded owing to heavy rains in the first fortnight of October. The rainfall in the first week of November damaged the crop which was ready for reaping and partly cutting. The total rainfall during the year amounted to 131 inches and 33 cents in the South Salsette Taluka and 155 inches and 80 cents in Ambernath Taluka. On the whole the yield was normal, the annewari in both the talukas being 12 annas.

however, much affect the agricultural situation as the whole of the eastern division, except the western portion of the Purandhar Taluka, is a rabi tract. The September rains were sufficient throughout the western division. As for the eastern division, there was very little rain in September up to 15th but the showers of 17th and 18th were very opportune for the sowing of rabi and retrieved the situation. On the whole the season was good and yielded a normal outturn with the exception of a few villages in the Sirur Petha. The annewari of the kharif and rabi crops ranged from 6 to 14 annas.

Satura.—The regular monsoon set in in the second week of June and the rainfall was general and sufficient for kharif sowings except in certain parts of the district where sowing of kharif could not be taken in hand for want of sufficient moisture. The rainfall in July and August was general and sufficient all over the district and the kharif crops thrived well. The break that ensued in the first week of September proved beneficial to the standing crops in the western and central parts of the district. In the eastern part, there was no September rain till the middle of that month and the crops were reported to be withering for want of moisture. Good rain, however, fell in the third week of September. Rabi sowings commenced in the first week of October all over the district. Continuous rains during the first fortnight of October proved beneficial to the kharif crops but retarded rabi sowings in rich lands in Walwa, Karad and Tasgaon talukas. From the 18th to the end of October there was a complete break. The rains in November were also general and well distributed and did good to both the kharif and rabi crops. On the whole, the outturn of the kharif crop was good throughout the district, the annewari ranging from 8 to 12 annas except in Khatav Taluka where it was 6 to 11 annas. The outturn of the rabi crops was also good in all parts of the district, the annewari ranging from 8 to 12 annas except in 2 villages in the Man Mahal where it was 4 to 5 annas only.

Sholapur.—The monsoon broke in the second fortnight of June and the rainfall was general and sufficient for the sowing and germination of the kharif crops all over the district except in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. In July and August there was sufficient rain except in some parts of Karmala, Sangola and Malsiras talukas where the standing kharif crops threatened to prove a failure. The September rains which were sufficient and well distributed all over the district saved the situation and were also useful for the rabi sowings. The rainfall in October was good throughout the district except in some parts of Sangola Taluka. On the whole the kharif season was fair and the rabi better than usual. The annewari of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 8 to 12 annas.

Cattle and fodder.—The total number of deaths from the principal cattle diseases was 18,096 as against 7,243 for the last year. Most of the deaths were due to rinderpest which carried off a toll of 15,931 cattle. Some mortality was caused by black quarter or hæmorrhagic septicæmia. Foot and mouth disease also made its appearance but the total deaths numbered only 90 out of 27,589 attacks. The total number of attacks

and deaths from rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and other diseases was as under :—

Name of district.	Rinderpest.		Foot and mouth disease.		Other diseases.		Total.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar	11,585	5,301	4,134	8	294	253	16,018	5,662
East Khandesh	2,947	1,283	5,746	57	147	124	8,840	1,464
West Khandesh	313	152	2,783	4	295	238	3,391	394
Nasik	3,828	1,629	2,946	2	243	198	7,017	1,829
Poona	2,526	1,099	5,482	5	194	162	8,202	1,266
Satara	4,688	2,375	4,368	2	771	718	9,822	3,095
Sholapur	8,490	4,092	2,130	12	446	382	11,066	4,486
Total	34,372	15,931	27,680	90	2,390	2,075	64,351	18,096

The supply of fodder was sufficient everywhere in the division.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking was good and sufficient in all districts in the division except in a few villages in Igatpuri and Khed talukas and Peint, Mulshi and Ambegaon mahals where the people had to fetch water from a long distance in May and for a few days in June. The supply of water for irrigation was also adequate all over the division except in certain second class bandharas in the Nasik District.

Public health.—Public health was on the whole fair. Plague broke out in Satara, Patan, Walwa, Karad and Tasgaon talukas and in the Shirala Mahal and carried a toll of 959 as against 99 in the previous year. Prompt measures were taken to check the spread of the disease by inoculation. The total number of persons inoculated was 10,360.

Small-pox made its appearance in all the districts in the division except West Khandesh. The number of deaths caused by this disease was, however, comparatively small.

Cholera also broke out in all the districts in the division and the number of deaths caused by this disease was comparatively high. Steps were taken to check the spread of the disease by free distribution of cholera treatments and permanganate of potash in the affected villages and also by inoculation.

The total mortality under each of these three epidemics in each of the districts in the division was as under :—

Name of district.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Ahmednagar	2,234	17	..
East Khandesh	906	2	..
West Khandesh	510	....	..
Nasik	1,203	12	..
Poona	1,190	33	..
Satara	456	8	1,150
Sholapur	548	67	..

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole very fair. There were stray cases of epizootic diseases at Khar, Ghatkoper and Jogeshwari but the disease did not spread in an epidemic form. The supply of fodder was adequate in the district.

Water Supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was adequate.

Public Health.—There were a few cases of cholera in 7 villages and of small-pox in 4 villages in South Salsette Taluka but prompt measures prevented the spreading of the diseases in an epidemic form. Public health was on the whole fair.

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue, demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc.

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	10,51,401	88,536	22,47,696	33,52,033	10,04,164
Kaira ..	5,73,769	61,786	22,64,179	28,99,734	4,62,114
Panch Mahals ..	5,268	756	4,85,570	4,91,504	4,409
Broach ..	4,45,002	28,949	22,54,176	27,28,127	2,97,372
Surat ..	2,06,608	2,27,372	26,31,211	30,65,191	2,09,996
Thana ..	31	482	10,24,018	19,24,479	1,75,881
Total ..	22,82,079	3,72,881	1,18,06,848	1,44,61,758	21,53,920

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over collections.	Arrears at the end of the year	
				Of current year.	Of previous year's demand.
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	1,32,918	21,91,670	95,270	11,604	12,377
Kaira ..	1,51,042	22,87,679	87,892	15,755	33,244
Panch Mahals ..	3,756	4,82,853	4,407	354	226
Broach ..	1,61,596	22,50,233	5,400	781	9,145
Surat ..	30,544	28,15,099	24,058	6,331	2,621
Thana ..	1,665	17,45,845	36,047	949	189
Total ..	4,81,521	1,17,32,779	2,63,974	36,774	57,754

Central Division.

The annexed statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc.

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Un-authorized balance.
	Authorized.	Un-authorized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	5,42,514	52,537	24,04,896	29,99,947	5,58,414	49,788	23,39,056	52,709
East Khandesh ..	1,97,600	357	39,46,408	41,44,365	3,28,468	4,840	33,04,123	6,929
West Khandesh ..	134	..	25,12,761	25,12,895	414	2,255	25,10,043	183
Nasik ..	21,592	..	21,38,354	21,59,946	39,835	10,164	21,09,947	..
Poona ..	2,58,897	1,726	18,08,325	20,69,358	2,26,719	64,400	17,76,953	1,196
Satara ..	52,392	..	29,37,930	29,89,422	54,592	386	29,34,534	..
Sholapur ..	5,586	793	16,10,679	16,17,053	5,012	1,490	16,10,174	392
Total ..	10,78,625	55,413	1,73,58,953	1,84,92,991	12,18,364	1,39,383	1,70,84,835	61,499

Southern Division.

The following statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc.

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Un-authorized balance.
	Authorized.	Un-authorized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	1,58,778	508	22,17,531	23,76,817	1,832	2,77,655	20,91,818	6,512
Bijapur ..	4,77,727	392	18,61,292	23,39,411	1,245	5,01,265	18,36,807	94
Dharwar ..	5,55,899	5,940	32,12,072	37,73,821	1,48,613	7,92,753	28,34,849	2,896
Kanara ..	19,847	..	10,70,270	10,90,117	19,565	19,518	10,41,230	9,894
Kolaba ..	3,787	719	18,14,263	18,23,769	1,949	2,51,997	15,69,814	9
Ratnagiri ..	26,710	1	10,46,076	10,72,787	6,076	79,519	9,67,192	..
Total ..	12,47,658	7,560	1,12,21,504	1,24,76,722	1,74,280	19,22,707	1,03,61,710	18,925

Bombay Suburban District.

The following table shows the figures of the land revenue demand and collections for the current year compared with those for the last year :—

Item.	Current year.	Past year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Gross fixed revenue in column 3 of Appendix No. I	2,61,131	2,57,035	+ 4,096
(2) Deduct—columns 4 to 7	87,087	87,164	— 77
(3) Remaining net gross revenue	1,74,044	1,69,871	+ 4,173
(a) Agricultural (columns 8 and 9)	93,132	93,011	+ 121
(b) Non-agricultural (column 10)	80,912	76,860	+ 4,052
(4) Additional miscellaneous land revenue (column 11)	61,300	84,159	— 22,709
(5) Local Fund (column 12)	37,369	37,219	+ 150
	2,72,803	2,91,249	— 18,446
(6) Deduct—collections in past years (column 24)	9,111	5,236	+ 3,875
(7) Demand for the current year	2,63,692	2,86,013	— 22,321
(8) Total demand with last year's arrears	3,51,214	3,60,318	— 9,104
(9) Deduct—remissions and suspensions (columns 22 and 23)	72,223	55,204	+ 17,019
(10) Revenue for collection	2,78,991	3,05,114	— 26,123
(11) Deduct—collections (column 25)	2,24,180	2,63,099	— 29,519
(12) Arrears unauthorized (column 27)	54,811	51,415	+ 3,396

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net decrease of Rs. 2,372 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 24,771
Kaira	— 286
Panch Mahals	+ 381
Broach	— 464
Surat	— 30,117
Thana	+ 3,343

Net — 2,372

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to revision of non-agricultural assessment. In Thana it was mainly due to the fixing of assessment on unassessed unoccupied land given out for cultivation and for non-agricultural purposes. The decrease in Surat was mainly due to reclassification of land in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas. The decrease in Kaira and Broach and the increase in the Panch Mahals are too small to call for any remarks.

Central Division.

The gross fixed land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,82,86,686 showing a net increase of Rs. 5,392 over the figure for the last year which was distributed among the seven districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 870
West Khandesh	+ 1,513
Nasik	+ 1,066
Poona	+ 3,294
Sholapur	+ 2,594
	+ 9,337
East Khandesh	— 507
Satara	— 3,438
	— 3,945
Net increase	+ 5,392

The increase was mainly attributable to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and the grant of unassessed (forest) land for cultivation respectively.

The decrease noted against Satara was due to the fact that some taluka offices included extra territorial items in fixed land revenue in 1930-31 which have been excluded now. The decrease in East Khandesh was negligible.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net decrease of Rs. 1,342 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 202
Bijapur	+ 462
Dharwar	+ 1,228
Kanara	+ 139
Kolaba	— 3,147
Ratnagiri	— 226
	— 1,342

The increase in Belgaum was partly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands brought under non-agricultural use and partly to the fixing of assessment on waste lands given out for cultivation and to disforestation, while that in Bijapur was due to the levy of assessment on non-agricultural and alluvial lands.

The increase in Dharwar was due to unassessed land given out for non-agricultural use and to assessment on gaothan plots, while the increase in Kanara was due to the fixing of assessment on lands given out for non-agricultural use and to the levy of extra water rate and the assessment on disforested lands.

The decrease in Kolaba and Ratnagiri was due to fall in value of rents in kind recovered from lease-holders.

Bombay Suburban District.

The gross fixed revenue of the district shows a net increase of Rs. 4,096 which is mainly due to non-agricultural assessment levied on new buildings.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 8,377 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 21
Kaira	— 223
Panch Mahals	+ 4
Broach	— 102
Surat	— 8,180
Thana	+ 145
	<hr/>
Net	— 8,377

The decrease in Surat was mainly due to reclassification of lands in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas. The variations in other districts are small and call for no remarks.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 8,590 under the head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
East Khandesh	— 1,290
Nasik	— 285
Poona	— 705
Satara	— 6,608
Sholapur	— 150
	<hr/>
.. .. .	— 9,038
Ahmednagar	+ 332
West Khandesh	+ 116
	<hr/>
.. .. .	+ 448
Net decrease	— 8,590

The decrease in East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur was due to increase in scale judi and resumption and lapse of inam land and consequent levy of full assessment. In Satara it was due to the enhancement of judi on patil and kulkarni inam lands on account of revised scale mushahira having been sanctioned.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 6,304 under this head as shown below:—

				Rs.
Belgaum	..	..	..	— 2,562
Bijapur	..	..	..	+ 3
Dharwar	..	..	..	— 3,807
Kanara	..	..	..	+ 39
Kolaba	..	..	..	+ 24
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	— 1
				<hr/>
				— 6,304

The large decrease in Belgaum was chiefly due to the levy of scale judi on some patilki and kulkarniki service inam lands and to the levy of full assessment on certain sanadi lands, and in Dharwar it was mainly due to some pargana watans being turned into khalsa.

The small decrease in Ratnagiri and similar increases in the other districts call for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban District.

There was a net increase of Rs. 34 which is negligible and calls for no remarks.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 12,757 under this head as detailed below:—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	+ 29,432
Kaira	..	..	..	+ 257
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	+ 143
Broach	..	..	..	— 398
Surat	..	..	..	— 19,743
Thana	..	..	..	+ 3,066
				<hr/>
				+ 12,141

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to revision of non-agricultural assessment and increase in jama of talukdari villages of the Sanand Mahal. In Thana it was mainly due to Government unoccupied land given out for cultivation and non-agricultural purposes.

The decrease in Surat was mainly due to reclassification of lands in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas. The variations in other districts are small and call for no remarks.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 11,860 in the fixed revenue which is shared by all districts except West Khandesh as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	+ 431
East Khandesh	..	..	..	+ 579
Nasik	..	..	..	+ 889
Poona	..	..	..	+ 3,975
Satara	..	..	..	+ 3,490
Sholapur	..	..	..	+ 2,627
				<hr/>
				+ 11,991
West Khandesh	..	..	..	- 131
				<hr/>
				+ 11,860

The increase in Nasik and Poona was due mainly to the increase in non-agricultural assessment, that in East Khandesh and Satara was due to increase in judi and that in Sholapur was attributable to the grant of forest land for cultivation while in Ahmednagar it was due to the combined result of the grant of forest lands for cultivation and the increase in non-agricultural assessment.

Forfeiture of occupied lands for failure to pay land revenue was one of the causes responsible for the decrease in West Khandesh.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 2,321 in the fixed revenue as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	..	..	..	+ 2,920
Bijapur	..	..	..	+ 563
Dharwar	..	..	..	+ 5,060
Kanara	..	..	..	- 2,662
Kolaba	..	..	..	- 3,212
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	- 348
				<hr/>
				+ 2,321

The reasons for the increase in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar and decrease in Kolaba and Ratnagiri given in paragraph 3 above apply to these figures also.

The decrease in Kanara is due to relinquishments and forfeitures owing to civil disobedience movement.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net increase of Rs. 4,173 in the fixed revenue is mainly due to the increase in non-agricultural assessment.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 11 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,37,602 under this head as shown below:—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	74,262
Kaira	6,011
Panch Mahals	7,863
Broach	3,056
Surat	11,935
Thana	34,475
	<hr/>
Net .. .	+ 1,37,602

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to increased realizations from occupancy price on account of the sale of Government waste lands and from the lease of Government waste lands given out for cultivation. In Kaira it was due to more realizations from the sale of Government waste lands and the sale of grass and babuls and the lease of bhatha lands for cultivation than during the preceding year. In the Panch Mahals it was due to more realizations from occupancy price on account of the sale of Government waste lands and from premium charged for change of tenure from new to old and from sale of fruits, etc.

In Broach the increase was due to larger realizations from the lease of bet lands. In Surat it was due to sale of Government waste lands and increased realizations from the sale of trees, fruits, etc.

In Thana it was due mainly to larger realizations from the sale of trees and lease of Government plots for temporary non-agricultural use.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 79,633 under this head as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 14,554
West Khandesh	+ 16,711
Nasik	+ 32,106
Satara	+ 22,038
Sholapur	+ 6,350
	<hr/>
	+ 91,759
East Khandesh	— 6,084
Poona	— 6,042
	<hr/>
	— 12,126
	<hr/>
Net increase ..	+ 79,633

The increases shown above were generally due to increases in the sums realised as occupancy price for land. In Nasik and Satara there was more revenue during the year under report on account of occasional water assessment under section 55, Land Revenue Code. The increase in scale judi on patil and kulkarni lands for past years may also be noted as a contributing factor for the increase in the latter district.

The decrease noted against East Khandesh was due to less receipts on account of cultivation of melon-beds, encroachment, fine, etc. In Poona, it was due to less receipts under the head "occupancy price".

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 16,663 as shown below:—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 1,751
Bijapur	+ 8,191
Dharwar	+ 13,611
Kanara	— 4,414
Kolaba	+ 458
Ratnagiri	+ 568
	<hr/>
	+ 16,663

The only districts which show a decrease are Belgaum and Kanara. In the former it was mainly due to fewer waste lands being given out for cultivation than in the preceding year. In the latter it was due to the fact that though the number of notices issued and the one-fourth fine inflicted were large, the amount of miscellaneous land revenue actually put down for collection before the end of the year under report was smaller than in the previous year.

The increase in Bijapur was due to sale of more building sites and that in Kolaba was due partly to larger receipts from sales of Government waste lands for cultivation and partly to larger realizations from non-agricultural uses.

No reasons have been given by the Collector of Dharwar for large increase of revenue under this head. His attention is being drawn to this omission.

Bombay Suburban District.

The decrease of Rs. 22,769 is due to less demand for Government land and consequently less realisation from occupancy price.

7. REMISSIONS.

(Column 22 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 4,81,521 as against Rs. 7,21,347 during the previous year,

Class (A).

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlements and suspension of settlements	73,619
Refund of local fund in respect of talukdari villages ...	967
Remission on account of water-logging in the Surat District	24,864
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the talukdars of Limbdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals District on account of opium compensation to them	1,200
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the talukdars of Bavaliari in the Dhandhuka Taluka on account of compensation to be paid to them for the abolition of custom dues under Act XIX of 1884 ..	931
Temporary reduction of assessment in Matar and Mehmedabad talukas	64,282
	1,65,863

Class (B).

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamity.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	45,617	8,111	23	53,751
Kaira	81,973	.....	34	82,007
Panch Mahals	394	.....	.....	394
Broach	1,44,805	.....	.....	1,44,805
Surat .. .. .	.....	985	3,096	4,081
Thana	57	.....	860	917
Total ..	2,72,846	9,096	4,013	2,85,955

Class (C).

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable	5,275
Remissions of arrears on forfeited lands	13,703
Remissions on account of water logging	3,268
Remission on account of diluvion	133
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes	170
Demand cancelled	6,964
Miscellaneous	190
Total	29,703
Total, Class (A)	1,65,863
Total, Class (B)	2,85,955
Total, Class (C)	29,703
	4,81,521

Central Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,388 as against Rs. 1,14,628 in the previous year. Of the total amount of remissions Rs. 1,10,193 represented automatic remissions. A statement in the form prescribed in Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, showing details of the main heads of remissions is attached:—

District.	Class (a)	Class (b)			Class (c)
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rates.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Written off as irrecoverable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar .. .. .	....	40,332	....	1	435
East Khandesh .. .. .	....	....	....	1,403	....
West Khandesh	729	....	....	308	....
Nasik .. .. .	....	....	4,969	4,816	....
Poona	5	60,861	9	....	400
Satara	9	....	200	....	79
Sholapur	588	....	....	....	....
Total	1,331	1,10,193	5,178	6,618	914

District.	Class (c)—contd.				Total.
	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	
	7	8	9	10	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	2,418	..	..	..	49,768
East Khandesh ..	1,218	..	61	868	4,840
West Khandesh ..	115	..	214	50	2,255
Nasik ..	..	2,034	1,181	..	10,164
Poona ..	33	..	65	..	64,490
Satara ..	211	..	..	681	386
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	1,480
Total ..	3,995	2,034	1,521	1,599	1,33,383

Southern Division.

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,74,280 as against Rs. 2,49,233 during the previous year. The details of the main heads of remissions are given in the sub-joined statement as prescribed in Government Circular, Revenue Department, No. P-63, dated the 4th March 1925.

Class (A).

District.	Remission on account of revision settlement.	Remission of assessment on gavthan holdings in khoti villages.	Remission of assessment on rentfree holdings.	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Devgad Taluka.	Remission of assessment on land required for special or public purposes.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar ..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanara ..	15,346	..	..	..	..
Kolaba ..	1,272	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri ..	11	677	2,270	355	53
Total ..	16,629	677	2,270	355	53

Class (A)—contd.

District.	Remission of assessment on khara.	Remission of revised assessment of Mandangad Petha.	Remission of price of reserved trees in private lands.	Remission on account of japti expenses written off on account of lapsed khoti villages.	Total.
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum
Bijapur
Dharwar
Kanara	15,346
Kolaba	1,372
Ratnagiri	952	4,318
Total	952	20,936

Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remission on account of local calamities.	Total.
1	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	1,418	....	....	1,418
Bijapur ..	1,131	....	....	1,131
Dharwar ..	1,12,513	29,016	....	1,41,520
Kanara ..	....	....	773	773
Kolaba ..	....	....	373	373
Ratnagiri ..	....	....	1,732	1,732
Total ..	1,15,062	29,016	2,878	1,46,956

Class C.

District.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted arrears on forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total of Classes A, B and C.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	36	..	94	..	284	414	1,832
Bijapur ..	..	108	..	6	..	114	1,245
Dharwar ..	1,792	279	13	..	..	2,084	1,43,613
Kanara ..	3,247	24	..	175	..	3,446	19,585
Kolaba ..	276	..	..	28	..	304	1,949
Ratnagiri ..	..	1	..	25	..	26	6,076
Total ..	5,351	412	707	234	284	6,388	1,74,280

Bombay Suburban District.

The remissions for the year amounted to Rs. 14,988 as against Rs. 19,310, during the previous year. These were due, not to failure of crops consequent on a bad season, but to the cancellation of demand for full rate non-agricultural assessment, after negotiations with the parties concerned.

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 23 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21,53,930 as against Rs. 22,73,156 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules and under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 8th February 1932, due to slump in prices.

District.	Suspensions out of the current revenue year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	3,826	10,00,336	10,04,164
Kaira ..	..	4,62,114	4,62,114
Panch Mahals ..	61	4,342	4,403
Broach ..	990	2,96,382	2,97,372
Surat ..	3,524	2,06,472	2,09,996
Thana ..	1,75,881	..	1,75,881
Total ..	1,84,282	19,69,648	21,53,930

Central Division.

The amount suspended during the year was Rs. 12,13,364 as against Rs. 10,78,503 in the preceding year. The details of suspensions required by Government Circular, No. P/63, dated 4th March 1925, are given below :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	67,808	4,90,606	5,58,414
East Khandesh	1,31,014	1,97,454	3,28,468
West Khandesh	280	134	414
Nasik	18,927	20,908	39,835
Poona	33,513	1,93,206	2,26,719
Satara	2,110	52,392	54,502
Sholsapur .. .. .	.....	5,012	5,012
Total	2,53,652	9,59,712	12,13,364

As in the year 1930-31, all suspended arrears of past years were resuspended on account of the slump in prices, even though the annewari of crops was such as to justify recovery in part or in full.

Southern Division.

The amount of suspensions during the year was Rs. 19,22,707 as against Rs. 12,46,994 in the preceding year. This includes suspended arrears of the current year's land revenue amounting to Rs. 4,79,537 and re-suspensions of previous years to the extent of Rs. 11,35,552 granted under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and by Government as a special case in paragraph 1 of G.R., R.D., No. 5710/28, dated the 8th February 1932, according to which the recovery was limited to current year's assessment only. In addition to this a further concession by way of suspension was given by Government in paragraph 2 of the G.R. referred to in parts of the Konkan districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri to the extent of three annas and two annas in the rupee, respectively, the amount thus suspended being Rs. 2,92,038. Government also sanctioned in G.R., R.D., No. 5710/28, dated the 20th February 1932, a suspension of four annas in the rupee in the 26 rice villages in the Sampgaon Taluka of the Belgaum District. There were also some villages in the precarious tracts of the Belgaum and Bijapur districts, which were considered to be entitled to some concession beyond the ordinary suspension and remission rules, in view of the prevailing low prices and of the settlements being fairly recent though some of such villages would ordinarily have got $\frac{1}{2}$ suspension and others no suspensions at all. Government, therefore, on the recommendation of the Commissioner sanctioned as a special case in G.R., R.D., No. 5710/28, dated 12th April

1932, the grant of $\frac{1}{2}$ suspension (instead of none) in 19 villages of the Bijapur District and in 19 villages of the Belgaum District and of full suspension (instead of half) in 13 villages of the latter district as detailed below :—

District.	Taluka.	Number of villages.	Suspensions (half or full).
Bijapur	Hungund	5	Half.
	Bagalkot	12	
	Bilgi Petha	2	
Belgaum	Parasgad	12	Half.
	Gokak	1	
	Chikodi	3	
	Athni	3	Full.
	Parasgad	7	
	Gokak	4	
	Athni	2	

The amount thus suspended in the Bijapur District comes to Rs. 15,580. There is no information regarding Belgaum District. Thus the total amount (excluding that for Belgaum District) suspended under the special concessions under paragraph 2 of G.Rs., R.D., No. 5710/28, dated 8th February 1932 and 12th April 1932, comes to Rs. 3,07,618.

In several places in the Belgaum District on account of unsatisfactory condition of the monsoon and also on account of slump in prices further concession was granted by way of postponements of the normal dates of instalments by one to two months on the recommendation of the Collector, with a view to enable the rayats to adjust themselves in the matter of payment of their land revenue dues. The details of suspensions required by Government Circular, Revenue Department, No. P-63, dated the 4th March 1925, are given below :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Special suspensions granted by G.Rs., R.D. No. 5710/28, dated 8th February 1932 and 12th April 1932.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Belgaum	Rs. 1,20,961	Rs. 1,56,694	Rs. Not available.	Rs. 2,77,655
Bijapur	9,119	4,76,566	15,580	5,01,265
Dharwar	3,49,457	4,43,206	.....	7,92,763
Kanara	.....	19,518	.....	19,518
Kolaba	.....	8,777	2,43,220	25,997
Ratnagiri	.....	30,701	48,818	79,519
Total	4,79,537	11,35,552	3,07,618*	19,22,707

*Excluding Belgaum, the figure for which is included in column 2.

Bombay Suburban District.

The amount of suspensions during the year was Rs. 57,235 as against Rs. 35,894 in the past year. It includes Rs. 13,000 and odd on account of suspension at annas three in the rupee granted by Government as a result of the slump in prices (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated the 8th February 1932 and 15th February 1932). The remaining amount of suspension was due to the non-completion of settlements in cases in which owing to non-observance or breaches of building regulations full rates had been charged and the occupants had been called on either to pay them up or to explain the default committed by them.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Column 21 minus Cols. 22 and 23 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions during the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,26,307 as against Rs. 1,13,41,323 during the previous year. The increase was due to increased demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue and to the grant of less remissions and suspensions than during the previous year.

Central Division.

The total consolidated revenue for collection including local fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,71,46,244 as against Rs. 1,75,09,770 in the preceding year.

Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand for collection (excluding suspensions and remissions) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,79,735 as against Rs. 1,04,06,009 in the previous year.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 2,78,991 as against Rs. 3,05,114 during the previous year.

10. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,18,26,307 mentioned in paragraph 9 above, Rs. 1,17,32,779 were collected, the percentage of collection being 99·2 as against 96·7 in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under :—

			Per cent.
Ahmedabad	..	..	98·9
Kaira	..	..	97·8
Panch Mahals	..	..	99·8
Broach	..	..	99·5
Surat	..	..	99·6
Thana	..	..	99·9

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,70,84,835 a percentage of 99·6 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

			Per cent.
Ahmednagar	..	..	97·8
East Khandesh	..	..	99·8
West Khandesh	..	..	99·9
Nasik	..	..	100
Poona	..	..	99·9
Satara	..	..	100
Sholapur	..	..	99·9

Southern Division.

The total collections amount to Rs. 1,03,61,710 and give a percentage of 99·8 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

			Per cent.
Belgaum	..	..	99·7
Bijapur	..	..	99·9
Dharwar	..	..	99·9
Kanara	..	..	99
Kolaba	..	..	99·9
Ratnagiri	..	..	100

Bombay Suburban District.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 2,78,991, Rs. 2,24,180 were collected, the percentage of collection on net demand being 80 as against 83 per cent. of the previous year. This is unsatisfactory and arises, I believe, in part from insufficiency of staff due to retrenchment.

11. BALANCES.

(Column 23 suspended and column 27 unauthorized of Appendix I.)

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 22,47,458 (Rs. 21,53,930 authorised and Rs. 93,528 unauthorized) as against Rs. 26,53,186 at the end of the previous year.

Central Division.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 12,74,773 (authorized arrears Rs. 12,13,364 and unauthorized Rs. 61,409) as against Rs. 11,33,915 in the preceding year. Of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 61,409, Rs. 57,953 represent arrears on account of the demand for the year under report and Rs. 3,456 on account of previous years as against Rs. 52,241 and Rs. 321, respectively, outstanding on 31st July 1931.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 19,40,732 (authorised Rs. 19,22,707 plus unauthorised Rs. 18,025) as against Rs. 12,55,257 in the previous year.

Bombay Suburban District.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,12,046 (authorised Rs. 57,235 and unauthorised Rs. 54,811) as against Rs. 8,70,309 on 31st July 1931. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 54,811, Rs. 29,982 represent arrears on account of demand for the year under report and Rs. 24,829 on account of the previous years as against Rs. 30,127 and Rs. 21,288 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1931.

The explanation for the unauthorised arrears is that—

(a) the whereabouts of some khatedars could not be traced during the year, and

(b) the existing talati staff which is mainly responsible for the recovery work is not so efficient as it ought to be. The question of effecting improvement in this class of agency is under my consideration.

12. TAKAVI.

Northern Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and Act XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1932 totalled Rs. 12,559 as against Rs. 41,601 during the preceding year. The decrease was due to financial stringency and less demand.

No takavi was advanced under the Non-agriculturists Loans Act, (Act III of 1928).

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 71,42,911 (principal Rs. 63,92,605 plus interest Rs. 7,50,306).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc. of the year.

Demand—		Rs.
Principal	.. .. .	15,30,920
Interest	.. .. .	7,28,179
		<hr/>
		22,59,099
Written off	.. .. .	25,848
Suspensions	.. .. .	643
Collections	.. .. .	17,15,035
Unauthorized balance	.. .. .	5,17,573

The unauthorized arrears by districts are given below :—

		Rs.
Ahmedabad	.. .. .	2,71,021
Kaira	.. .. .	38,104
Panch Mahals	.. .. .	2,662
Broach	.. .. .	2,05,542
Thana	.. .. .	244
		<hr/>
		5,17,573

There were unauthorized arrears more or less in all talukas of the Ahmedabad District except Modasa Mahal. Steps are being taken to recover the arrears to as great an extent as possible.

In the Kaira District, Mehmedabad, Matar, Nadiad and Borsad talukas are responsible for the unauthorised arrears, while in Broach, Jambusar, Amod, Wagra and Ankleswar talukas are responsible for these arrears. These arrears are mainly due to the general economic condition. In the Kaira District they were partly due to contumacy. The arrears in other districts, viz., the Panch Mahals and Thana are small and call for no remarks.

Voluntary payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 21,747.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years :—

Year.	Advance made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interst.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926-27	12,44,020	3,15,624	1,26,008	.....
1927-28	67,61,697	3,46,883	1,14,580	5,059
1928-29	77,978	16,25,505	1,79,793	1,151
1929-30	1,74,942	6,59,714	1,34,832	837
1930-31	41,601	5,51,128	2,04,638	43
1931-32	12,559	11,96,099	5,18,936	25,848

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 1,685.

There were two cases of misappropriation of takavi loans in the Nadiad Taluka of the Kaira District and out of the balance of Rs. 398 due from the persons concerned Rs. 198 were recovered summarily and steps are being taken for the recovery of the remaining amount.

A special establishment of one takavi aval karkun (for 3 months only) and 20 clerks was entertained during the year under report.

Central Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and Act XII of 1884) during the year totalled Rs. 55,303 as against Rs. 79,504 during the preceding year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 14,45,973 (principal Rs. 13,01,094 and interest Rs. 1,44,879).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions and collections of the year :—

Demand—

	Rs.
Principal	3,55,007
Interest	1,72,386
	<hr/>
	5,27,393
Written off	3,779
Suspended	1,78,360
Recovered	2,41,446
Unauthorized arrears	1,06,506

The unauthorised arrears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	89,918
East Khandesh	942
West Khandesh	3,794
Nasik	588
Poona	12,444
Satara	156
Sholapur	1,664

No cases of misappropriation of takavi loans were noticed during the year.

The sub-joined table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year and in the preceding five years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926-27	3,98,810	7,74,240	2,72,980	13,419
1927-28	1,15,077	9,74,751	3,48,833	13,764
1928-29	69,781	6,94,555	2,23,495	8,717
1929-30	1,54,809	2,93,280	1,06,244	1,458
1930-31	79,504	2,91,131	1,11,460	760
1931-32	55,504	1,79,143	62,303	3,779

Southern Division.

The enclosed statements *vide* appendix No. II show the takavi transactions during the year ending September 1932. The amount collected represents 12·40 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year, as against 8·59 per cent. in the previous year.

As in the last year, Bijapur District represents the largest field for takavi operations in the year under report, as an advance of nearly a lakh was advanced in suitable cases. To see to the proper use of such a large amount year after year since 1928, a special takavi establishment consisting of five circle inspectors and five peons under them had been sanctioned for the Bijapur District for three years from 1st March 1929 but as a measure of retrenchment, that was curtailed to one of three circle inspectors and three peons under them and was sanctioned for a further period of one year with effect from 1st March 1932. This special takavi staff has been trained in the work entrusted to them and these three circle inspectors with the aid of four permanent special aval karkuns are looking to the tagai work.

The special features of takavi administration in the division during the year under review are :—

(1) that the tractor ploughing started in 1931 by the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company with the approval of Government in the Dharwar District and referred to in the last year's report, did much useful work especially in II and III divisions of that district, where there were numerous applications for the same, thus attracting and arousing further general interests in the landholders regarding such tractor ploughing; and

(2) that the whole of the Kanara District was declared as a "special tract" for the grant of takavi under the Agriculturists' Loans Act in view of the generally backward condition of the agriculturists all over the district in respect of indebtedness and poverty.

In Kanara, four applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, of which three relate to wire-fencing and one to other land

improvements, and six more for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act are pending enquiry at the close of the year. The other Collectors have not given this information in their reports.

The sub-joined table shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected :—

District.	No. of works in progress.	Number of works inspected by				
		Collector.	Prant Officers.	Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris.	Special Head Karkuns.	Circle Inspectors.
Belgaum	115	..	12	63	47	38
Bijapur	961	..	82	263	384	435 Ordinary circle inspectors. 230 Special circle inspectors. <hr/> 665
Dharwar	30	..	3	10	..	16
Kanara	12	2	2	6	..	5
Kolaba	1	..	..	..	..	Not inspected by any officer.

There were no works in progress in Ratnagiri District. The inspection of takavi works done by the Prant Officers in Bijapur District, although it satisfies the scale laid down in the last but one note under paragraph 13 on page 40 of the Takavi Manual, should have been somewhat more as takavi was advanced on a very large scale and the number of works went up to nearly a thousand. More extensive scrutiny by the Prant Officers would lead to better results in the proper application of the takavi advances. The Collector's attention will be invited to this aspect of the matter. With regard to the one work in progress in the Kolaba District, the Collector states that he has already directed the Prant Officer concerned and the Mamlatdar, Mahad, to inspect it immediately.

There were six cases of misapplication of loans in the Belgaum District and out of the amount of Rs. 4,542-11-0 involved therein, Rs. 2,042-11-0 were summarily recovered and steps are in progress for the recovery of the remaining amount of Rs. 2,500. There were no such cases in other districts.

Rs. 12,157-9-10 were summarily recovered in 85 cases, as the borrowers failed to execute the works in time in the Bijapur District, and Rs. 2,336-6-0 were summarily recovered in four cases in the Dharwar District for the same reason. The Collector of Kanara reports that in one case the advance made for the improvement of land was summarily recovered owing to the borrower's failure to complete the work in time, that in two other similar cases, time was extended, that in twenty cases coercive measures were adopted for the recovery of advances and interest, and that the amount remaining as "unauthorised" in the Siddapur

Taluka is partially due to the "no-tax" movement. No amount was ordered to be summarily recovered in other districts. The amounts written off or remitted are shown in column 6 of the accompanying takavi form No. IX—*vide* appendix No. II.

Bombay Suburban District.

There were no takavi transactions.

13. AREA.

(Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Appendix III.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of 458,688 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	=	461,036
Kaira	..	..	..	+	357
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	+	138
Broach	..	..	..	+	18
Surat	..	..	..	-	339
Thana	..	..	..	+	2,174
Net	..	..	..	=	458,688

The large decrease in Ahmedabad was due to the correction of mistakes and the transfer of lands of the talukdari villages of Sanand Mahal and Dhandhuka Taluka to their proper head from column 10 to column 9 of appendix III. The increase in Kaira was mainly due to the grant of unoccupied land for cultivation and to the resumption of the leasehold village of Chandana. In the Panch Mahals and Thana the increase was due to the grant of unoccupied land for cultivation. In Broach the increase is too small to call for any remarks. In Surat the decrease was due to the forfeiture of occupied lands.

Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land in the division showed a net increase of 6,807 acres. The increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below :—

Ahmednagar	..	..	..	+	338
Poona	..	..	..	+	1,677
Satara	..	..	..	+	541
Sholapur	..	..	..	+	6,189
				+	8,745
East Khandesh	..	..	..	-	233
West Khandesh	..	..	..	-	880
Nasik	..	..	..	-	825
				-	1,938
Net increase	..	..	..	+	6,807

Grant of forest or assessed waste land for cultivation was one of the main causes responsible for increase in the Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts. The decrease shown against East and West Khandesh and Nasik was generally due to forfeiture of lands for failure

to pay land revenue or breach of conditions attached to grants made on the restricted tenure.

Southern Division.

In the year under report there was a net increase of 6,285 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this division as shown below :—

Belgaum	..	..	..	..	+ 1,142
Bijapur	..	..	..	..	+ 118
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	+ 5,988
Kanara	..	..	..	..	- 1,179
Kolaba	..	..	..	..	+ 299
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	- 83
Total ..					+ 6,285

The increase in Belgaum and Bijapur was due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by people for cultivation from Government waste, while in Dharwar it is said to be due to errors in survey, an explanation which, considering the size of the figures, itself requires explanation. The increase in Kolaba was due to lands having been brought under cultivation and also to salt pans having been reverted to agricultural use.

The decrease in Kanara was mainly due to relinquishments, forfeitures etc. on account of civil disobedience movement, lack of prosperity and cancellation of leases for breach of conditions. The decrease in Ratnagiri is too small to call for any remarks.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net decrease of 285 acres under the occupied assessed land was due to survey corrections, acquisition and conversion of land to non-agricultural purposes.

14. HOLDINGS.

(Appendix V.)

Central Division.

The consolidation of holdings has been confined only to districts as was done on the last three occasions. As the return is prepared in a new form sanctioned by Government it calls for no comments.

Southern Division.

The return shows the number and the extent of Government and alienated holdings and the consolidation of the same has been confined only to surveyed Government rayatwari villages as in the last quinquennium (1926-27) as per instructions in paragraph 3 of the remarks on the district form No. V, on page 318, Revenue Accounts Manual, as to assembling of these holdings. The number of holdings has increased by 11,920* which is attributed to some khoti villages in the Ratnagiri District having lapsed to Government, as the khots failed to pass kabulayats within 12 years so that the villages became khalsa.

* Holdings in this quinquennium	..	..	636,426
Those in the last quinquennium (1926-27)	..	..	624,506

Increase .. 11,920

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(Appendix IV.)

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due. Section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1931-32 ..	10,908	1,516	658	..	345	..
1930-31 ..	15,314	1,459	1,145	4	524	11

Out of 1,516 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Kaira and Thana are responsible for 359 and 930 respectively, while forfeiture of land had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters more or less in all the districts of the division as noted below :—

District.	Number of cases.	Area forfeited.
		Acres.
Ahmedabad	09	562
Kaira	144	186
Panch Mahals	31	197
Broach	28	743
Surat	30	194
Thana	13	186
	345	2,068

Out of 658 cases of distraint and sale of moveable property Kaira was responsible for 493.

Coercive processes in different forms had to be taken in the cases of contumacious defaulters. Contumacy on account of civil disobedience

movement was confined to a few villages in the Jambusar Taluka of the Broach District and Borsad Taluka of the Kaira District.

Central Division.

The following table compares the extent to which the coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due. Section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy. Section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	
1931-32	7,665	537	361	1	266	..
1930-31	9,947	432	516	3	285	..

Out of 7,665 notices of demand issued, East Khandesh and Poona were responsible for 2,289 and 2,514 respectively. There were 187 cases of distraint of moveable as against 404 in the preceding year.

In spite of a not very favourable season, many districts paid up their dues with less pressure than usual, there being a general desire to assist Government in its need.

Southern Division.

The following table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand, section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1931-32	2,875	2,868	1,016	12	889
1930-31	1,393	1,472	830	3	318

The increase in the number of notices under section 152 was shared by Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara and Kolaba, the highest number (1,183) being in Kanara ; Dharwar and Ratnagiri showed a decrease.

The increase in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148, Land Revenue Code, was chiefly in Kanara, though Ratnagiri and Bijapur showed slight increases. There was an appreciable decrease in the cases of Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolaba.

In respect of distraint and sale of moveables, Belgaum, Kolaba and Ratnagiri showed slight decreases, while there were increases in Dharwar and Kanara. Bijapur showed no appreciable change.

Kanara was again responsible for the large increase in the number of cases under section 153, Land Revenue Code, where it rose from 107 to 808. All the other districts showed a decrease in this respect.

Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken in 10 cases in Kanara and 2 cases in Bijapur.

Kanara was by far the largest contributor to the increases and the increases there were due mainly to the civil disobedience movement.

Bombay Suburban District.

The following table compares the extent of coercive process in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demands under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
1931-32	729	....	....	....	....
1930-31	987	....	....	....	....

There was a decrease in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code.

16. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Northern Division.

There were 88 cotton spinning, weaving and other mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1931 and 5 new mills were added during the year. The number at the end of the year thus stood at 93. The working condition in the mills was good and in spite of general depression in trade, the

textile industry of Ahmedabad continued to prosper. Of the two mills at Nadiad in the Kaira District, one (the Manor Mill) remained closed throughout the year, as before, owing to financial difficulties, while the other (the New Shorrocks Mill) continued to work and is in a flourishing condition. There are 33 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District and most of them are situated in the Thasra and Anand talukas. Out of these three at Thasra, two at Dakor and one at Sevalia (Thasra Taluka) did not work during the year for want of sufficient cotton. The hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry carried on by the backward class of people and which is chiefly confined to the Borsad Taluka, is dying out. There is one milk dairy at Anand, while there are 86 creameries mostly in Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas. There are two match factories in the district, one at Umreth and the other at Anand.

In the Panch Mahals, the principal trade is in timber and grain. The ground-nut and flour mills continued to work well. The working of the factories and presses was moderate during the year. Dohad continued as usual to be the important grain market. The export of grain, timber and forest produce continued, but on account of depression in trade, the business was slack. The Shivrajpur and Bamankuwa Manganese Mines continued to work, but the business was slack owing to the general depression in trade.

In Broach, cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the district. There were 42 ginning factories and 12 presses during the year. Out of these 32 ginning factories and 11 presses worked for about three months and the rest remained closed. The mill-industry in Broach showed healthy activity. The river-borne trade of the ports of Kavi, Tankaria and Dehej, showed a noticeable increase in imports compared with the imports of the preceding year. The export from Tankaria and Dehej showed a decrease, while that from Kavi showed a little increase.

In Surat, cotton is the principal product and 2 cotton mills, 30 ginning factories and 13 presses worked during the year. The local silk and embroidery business is declining owing to the present agitation and general depression in trade. The chief exports of the district are grass, timber, bricks, firewood, molasses, mangoes, vegetables, rice and cotton. Grass and firewood were exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Bulsar and Pardi talukas as usual.

In Thana, rice (which is the principal product of the district) of the value of about Rs. 26 lacs was exported exclusive of paddy—which was exported to the extent of 7 lacs. Other articles of exports in the district were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, fresh and dry fish, vegetables, plantains, betel-leaves, *saries* and woollen cloth. Plantains worth about 6 lacs of rupees and betel-leaves worth about 10 lacs of rupees were exported to Bombay and other places during the year, thus showing a remarkable increase in this trade as compared with their total export of 9 lacs during the preceding year. Grass of the value of Rs. 10 lacs was exported during the year. The iron workshop at Bhiwandi

which manufactures machinery and other accessories for rice mills and implements for labourers continued to work as usual and made a fairly good progress. The number of handlooms at Bhiwandi continued to be the same, viz., 2,000, but the number of workmen was reduced from 5,500 to 5,000. The industry received a set-back on account of the riots in Bombay and the general depression in trade. The Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana worked with some interruptions employing about 307 workmen during the year. The match factory at Thana continued to make a satisfactory progress and exported matches worth about 6 lacs of rupees. It provided work for poor women and children. The bone-mills at Kelwa and Thana remained closed during the year, but they exported old stock worth about Rs. 4,000 to Europe and Ceylon.

Central Division.

The general depression continued during the year and had an adverse effect on trade. The principal articles of trade in the division are grain, cotton and oil seeds the most important of the last being groundnut which grows in abundance in the Sholapur, East Khandesh and parts of the Satara District. The prices of food grains remained fairly constant during the year but were very low. Jaggery is the most important article of trade in the irrigated tracts of the Ahmednagar and Poona districts but owing to the low prices of this commodity prevailing throughout the year, cane growers were badly hit and in many cases could not operate at a profit. This has tended to reduce the area under sugarcane. Similarly, owing to a fall in prices and constant fluctuations in the cotton market, there has been a growing tendency to give up the cultivation of cotton and to grow groundnut instead as though the price of groundnut also was low, the fall was small as compared with that in the price of cotton. This will be apparent from the figures of area cropped in East Khandesh under these two crops in the last four years which are as follows :—

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	790,406	736,269	668,076	651,988
Groundnut	350,833	351,803	363,553	361,401

In the Satara District, however, the area under groundnut was actually less than in the previous year :—

1930-31.	1931-32.
Acres.	Acres.
193,235	177,651

With the addition of one oil mill during the year the number of oil mills in East Khandesh rose to 31. All these mills are reported to have

carried on a fairly flourishing business. In Satara the outturn of ground-nut crop was adversely affected by excessive rains.

There are 5 cotton spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh (two at Jalgaon, two at Amalner and one at Chalisgaon) one each in Poona and Dhulia and 8 in the Sholapur District (7 at Sholapur and 1 at Barsi). There are besides two spinning mills at Barsi. Except the Bhagirih Mill at Jalgaon all the mills in East Khandesh did fair business during the year. The new Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mill at Dhulia is reported to be working well. This year it produced cloth weighing 2,205,891 lbs. as against 1,908,594 lbs. in the previous year. The Raja Bahadur Mills at Poona produced a good supply of cloth which had a ready local market.

In Sholapur City, there are 7 spinning and weaving mills one of which worked by electric power. In Barsi, there is one spinning and weaving mill and two spinning mills. All of these are in a fairly prosperous condition.

As regards the mill industry at Sholapur, the Collector remarks :—

“ During the year under report there were considerable fluctuations in the cotton market, owing to which the selling of cloth became a difficult problem as merchants were not inclined to commit themselves to any but very safe transactions. Moreover, the extremely large and increasing imports of cheap Japanese cloth and yarn told adversely on the market ; but with all these difficulties the Sholapur mill industry continued to be flourishing and it is hoped that the protection afforded by Government against Japanese competition will help the mill industry considerably and that the Sholapur mills will be able to show very good results.”

The sugar factory at Belapur is flourishing and manufacturing sugar of a superior quality. As the company's produce is in demand in the market, the company is thinking of extending the area of plantation.

Owing to the new duties sugar-making is now a very paying proposition whereas the position as to jaggery is still bad.

Miscellaneous Industries.—The match factory at Chalisgaon constructed by Messrs. Alladinbhoy Somji during the year commenced its work. The workshop attached to the spinning and weaving mills at Chalisgaon and iron foundry at Pachora had a moderate business during the year. There are two ice factories in East Khandesh, one at Jalgaon and the other at Bhusawal. These work for four months in summer only. The Tannery at Bhusawal did well during the year. The Cooper Engineering Works near Satara Road railway station which manufacture agricultural implements are reported to have done well during the year. The textile branch of the Phadke Industrial Works at Karad was closed during the year for want of demand for the *saris* manufactured there. But articles of iron such as ploughs and cots continued to be made in these works as in the previous year. The Tikekar's Textile Factory and Metal Works at Tikekarwadi continue to show steady development.

Southern Division.

The chief industry of the division is agriculture, and trade is mostly confined to the export of agricultural products. Among the few non-agricultural industries and allied trades may be mentioned the hand-loom industry, which is general in the division, the saw mills of Kanara, the brass and copper industry of Kolaba and Dharwar, the salt works at Sanikatta (Kanara) and Uran (Kolaba). Glass bangles and perfumery are manufactured on a small scale in the Belgaum District. In each of the districts of Belgaum, Kanara and Ratnagiri we have a tile factory. Rice hulling mills number 69 in Kolaba. In other districts they are not so numerous.

Though the agricultural season was one of average productiveness, trade as such continued to be depressed in consequence of the slump in prices. Local trade had a fairly peaceful year. *Hartals* and boycotts which did much to dislocate it last year were not in evidence this year.

Cotton trade which is par excellence the main remunerative crop for the agriculturist had a poor year. The prices did not record a satisfactory increase. The competitive rates offered by the Bail Hongal ginner in the Belgaum District, were responsible for the poor outturn of gins and presses at Saundatti in the same district. Bail Hongal ginned 20,500 bales of cotton as against 14,000 last year. For the spice trade of Kanara the year was not quite satisfactory. Hand-looms all over had a lean year as soon as the prop of political agitation which sustained them last year was removed. Hand-loom products could not keep up competition with cheap mill-made cloth. Ilkal, Guledgud, Amingad and Kerur in the Bijapur District which are famous for their fabrics had a poor turn-over not because of the competition of mill-made cloth but because of general trade depression. These centres manufacture silk *saris* and *khans* only.

Of the 5 saw mills in Kanara, three are worked by the Forest Department and two are run by private enterprise. Of the five aluminium factories in the Ratnagiri District four had a total turn-over of Rs. 9,000 as against Rs. 7,580 last year. The fifth factory remained closed throughout the year. The co-operative salt works at Sanikatta in the Kanara District sold 139,815 maunds of salt as against 130,542 during the last year. The Oriental Cannery Company at Ankola in the Kanara District had a lean year on account of the absence of demand for its products. The soap factories in Bijapur and Kolaba districts fared well. The Dhutpapeahwar Pharmacy at Panvel in the Kolaba District continued to do well. The cashew nuts roasted and shelled in Malvan and Vengurla in Ratnagiri District were valued at Rs. 4,20,467 and Rs. 1,95,000 respectively. Rice mills in Ratnagiri and Kolaba had a lean year and it is reported that export of rice from Kolaba to Bombay was fitful, mainly because of the low level of prices. The tile factory in the Belgaum District did not work satisfactorily. The one in the Ratnagiri District was mostly idle; but the factory in Kanara had a fairly good year.

Electric energy continued to be supplied to Bombay from the three Tata Power Houses at Bhivpuri, Campoli and Patnus in the Kolaba District.

The fishing industry of the Kolaba District remained unaffected.

Bombay Suburban District.

The important factories in the district are :—

- (1) Match factories at Santa Cruz, Andheri, Kurla and Ambernath.
- (2) Dyeing factories at Chembur and Kurla.
- (3) Textile Mills at Kurla.
- (4) Litho-Printing Press at Ghatkoper.
- (5) Iron manufacturing concerns at Mulund started by Messrs. Braithwaite and Company.
- (6) Bangle factory at Kandivli.

All these had more or less a normal year.

The lime stone quarry business has considerably deteriorated owing to the competition of cement which is available at moderately low prices.

Sea fishing continues to be actively practised amongst the Kolis.

17. PRICES.

Northern Division.

On account of the general depression in trade the prices of principal food grains in common use in all the districts of the division showed a downward tendency throughout the year.

In Broach, the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 76 to 140 per *bhar* as against Rs. 105 to 113 per *bhar* in the preceding year.

In view of the fall in prices, Government in their Resolution, No. 5710/28, dated 8th February 1932, ordered that in no case should more than one year's assessment be levied during the year and all suspended arrears which were due for collection were, therefore, re-suspended.

Central Division.

The prices of the food grains continued to be generally low throughout the year as compared with those prevailing in 1930. Towards the beginning of July 1932, the prices of almost all food grains showed a tendency to rise. This improvement was, however, temporary and was due to seasonal conditions and particularly to the fact that owing to partial failure of grain crops in East Khandesh, stocks had fallen low and had to be replenished by imports of food grains from Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts.

A statement showing the prices of the principal staple food grains in the headquarter town of each district for five different periods is attached for facility of reference :—

Station.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on 31st July 1930.		Quantity purchasable per rupee on 15th December 1930.		Quantity purchasable per rupee on 15th July 1931.		Quantity purchasable per rupee on 31st December 1931.		Quantity purchasable per rupee on 30th July 1932.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
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.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar	10 2.	8 11	20 3	20 5	25 4	17 6	22 12	21 12	18 14	17 2
Jalgaon	10 3	8 12	14 14	11 8	18 13	15 9	17 15	14 10	15 5	13 13
Dhulla	10 9	7 7	15 6	12 2	18 4	14 13	18 4	14 13	13 13	13 8
Nasik	--	7 4	--	10 2	--	14 8	--	15 9	--	11 11
Poona	11 0	7 8	18 6	13 12	21 10	15 0	20 2	14	15 12	13 3
Satara	12 0	10 14	14 4	13 0	18 8	17 6	19 9	18 14	16 6	15 4
Sholapur	13 14	9 14	22 3	21 10	29 3	21 2	28 5	24 11	19 11	15 8

Southern Division.

The low level of prices of the principal food stuffs recorded last year continued steady on the whole in the sense that there was no precipitous fall though the downward trend of prices does not appear to have yet received any effective set back. In the Bijapur District, jowari which sold at 21 seers 15 chataks, per rupee last year sold at 22 s. 6 ch. this year. In the Dharwar District this staple which sold at 22 s. 7 ch. per rupee last year, sold at 23 s. 12 ch. this year. In the Belgaum District the prices, however, showed some improvement. It is reported that a slightly upward tendency towards the end of the year was noticed. In the Chikodi Taluka of this district, for instance, jowari, which sold at 19 s. 15 ch. last year, sold at 21 seers at the beginning of this year but the market rate at the end of this year was 16 s. 5 ch. In the Gokak Taluka the market rate for jowari last year was 19 s. 8 ch. At the beginning of this year the prices fell to 20 seers per rupee, but improvement was noticed at the end of the year when the price was 16 seers per rupee. Similarly in the Athni Taluka the price of jowari last year was 25 s. 13 ch. At the beginning of this year it was 24 s. 5 ch. and at the end of the year the market rate was 19 s. 3 ch.

Rice which is the principal food grain in the coast districts records a slight decrease except in Kolaba where the wholesale price of paddy which ranged from 30 to 40 rupees a khandi last year is reported to have fluctuated this year between 30 and 43 rupees per khandi. In the Ratnagiri District a maund of rice which sold for Rs. 4-14-7 last year sold at Rs. 4-3-4 this year. In the Kanara District the average price of

rice fell by 21·6 per cent., when compared with the last year's average. Last year the average price of a maund of rice in this district was 4-14-2; while this year the average price was 3-13-2. The prices of garden products in this district, however, showed improvement. Prices of cardamom, pepper and betelnut recorded a sharp rise. From Rs. 80 a khandi last year, betelnut rose to Rs. 120 a khandi in Sirsi, while in Siddapur from Rs. 75 a khandi it rose to Rs. 93-11-0. Cardamom which sold at Rs. 480 a khandi last year in Sirsi was sold this year at Rs. 900 a khandi. In Siddapur the rate for this commodity rose from Rs. 523-10-0 to Rs. 658 per khandi this year. The Collector attributes this rise to less outturn of the harvest and to greater demand for the spices. Opinion in the talukas affected attributes the improvement to the duty levied on similar products imported into India from Straits Settlements.

Bombay Suburban District.

Rice is the staple food grain and the chief product of the Bombay Suburban District. The quantity of cleaned rice obtainable per rupee was 5 seers and 14 chataks from 1st August 1931 to 30th April 1932 and 6 seers and 8 chataks from 1st May 1932 to 31st July 1932 while last year it was 5 seers and 3 chataks from 1st August to 31st December 1930 and 5 seers and 14 chataks from 1st January to 31st July 1931. The fluctuation in the rates was due to general depression in the market.

The prices of the other articles were as follows :—

Name of the article.	From May to July 1931.	From May to July 1932.	Prices.	
			Increased.	Decreased
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	per cent.	per cent.
Wheat ..	7 6 Per rupee.	6 10 Per rupee.	10	..
Tur Dal ..	6 1 ..	5 5 ..	12	..
Gram ..	7 12 ..	8 5 ..	..	7
Udid ..	8 1 ..	7 5 ..	9	..
Cocoanuts ..	Rs. 7 per hundred.	Rs. 7 per hundred.	..	..

Wheat, tur, gram and udid are not grown in this district.

18. LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

The wages, both of skilled and unskilled labour, showed no appreciable change in the year, in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach districts, which

in the Panch Mahals and Surat districts there was a slight fall, but it was not commensurate with the drop in the prices of food grains. There was some unemployment in the Panch Mahals and Surat districts on account of the general economic condition of the country.

In Thana, there was no appreciable fall or rise in the wages of ordinary labour. The wages of skilled labour declined slightly. The district being in close proximity to Bombay, the skilled and unskilled labourers found, as usual, employment in Bombay during the fair season. The rice mills in Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Shahpur and the match factories at Ambernath and Thana and the railway power house at Chola (taluka Kalyan) provide work for a number of labourers.

Central Division.

Compared with the rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labour of the last year the rates obtaining during the year showed a slight tendency to fall. But they did not fall to the same proportion as the prices of agricultural produce.

The demand and supply generally balanced each other and no shortage or excess was noticeable except in Sholapur City, where a certain amount of unemployment was reported. There was no unusual emigration nor immigration.

The relations between the employers and the employees were on the whole satisfactory and there was no strike or any other trouble.

Southern Division.

Skilled and unskilled labour found employment throughout the year and there were no important variations either in the demand or supply.

The military works started at Belgaum provided labour for the neighbouring villages. The cotton gins and presses at Bail-Hongal and Saundatti in the Belgaum District absorbed much local labour from surrounding villages and no outside labour was imported. The tile works, rice mills, forest cuttings and railway works in the Khanapur Taluka of the Belgaum District provided sufficient labour for the wage earners there. The textile mills at Gokak and Hubli had no difficulty in obtaining their supply.

In rural areas the demand for field labour was met locally except in the above-ghat talukas of the Kanara District. Labour required for the spice gardens in this tract is generally met by the immigration of labour from the below-ghat talukas of the same district. This seasonal influx is reported this year to have been less than normal on account of the comparatively poor outturn of the harvest. There are no labour unions or kindred organisations in the division except the Railway Union at Hubli.

As regards wages, the position is that while wages for skilled labour except in the Ratnagiri District maintained generally the level reached by them last year, those for unskilled labour fell appreciably in the coastal districts but were unaffected in the Karnatak districts where

the previous year's level was not disturbed. The average wage for skilled labour in the Ratnagiri District was Re. 1-3-10 per diem as against Re. 1-4-11 in the previous year; but inter-district variations were noticeable. In the Bijapur District skilled labour was paid for at the rate of eight annas per day. In the Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara districts the wage level was Re. 0-12-0 to 1-4-0 per day, while in the Kolaba District it ranged between Rs. 1-8-0 and 2-8-0 per day.

The fall in wages for unskilled labour and field labour in Kanara and Ratnagiri districts is tabulated below:—

District.	Unskilled Labour.			Field Labour.		
	1930-31.	1931-32.	Percentage.	1930-31.	1931-32.	Percentage.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
Kanara	0 9 8	0 8 1	17 per cent. fall.	0 8 10	0 7 1	19 per cent. fall.
Ratnagiri	0 10 9	0 9 10	8½ per cent. fall.	0 7 8	0 7 8	No change.

For the Kolaba District similar figures have not been reported but it is reported that in the Northern Division of the district the drop in the scale of wages of unskilled labour was about 20 per cent.

The fall in the Kanara District is attributed to the general economic depression and resultant inability of the people to employ much labour. In the Ratnagiri District the cheapness is attributed to the influx of mill-hands from Bombay who returned home on account of trade depression and communal riots in Bombay. It may therefore be said that while wages reacted to a certain extent to the drop in prices of staple food grains in the coast districts, they continued impervious to the drop in prices in the Karnatak.

Emigration and Immigration.—Except for the usual migration of labour from the Chandgad Mahal in the Belgaum District and from the Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts to Bombay and for the seasonal migration of field labour from the below-ghat talukas of the Kanara District to the above-ghat talukas of the same district, there was nothing worth noticing under this head.

A few Mussalmans from the Mangaon and Mahad talukas in the Kolaba District took their families with them to South Africa.

Bombay Suburban District.

Though there was depression in trade building activities in this district continued to an appreciable extent as the prices of the building materials were considerably reduced. There was, however, no great

change in wages as labour was available to the same extent as in the previous year.

	South Salsette.	Ambernath.
Skilled Labour	Rs. 2-0-0 to 2-8-0	Rs. 1-8-0 to 1-12-0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ordinary labour—		
Man	0 12 0	0 10 0
Woman	0 9 0	0 6 0
Child	0 6 0	0 4 0

19. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Northern Division.

The civil disobedience movement which was strong in previous years had greatly subsided during the year. The promulgation of the ordinances has had the desired effect and the removal of the principal congress workers had made matters easier for the Revenue Officers. These measures also afforded the people an opportunity to settle down to their usual avocations. The trouble with regard to the collection of land revenue was confined to a few villages of the Borsad Taluka in the Kaira District and to some villages of the Jambusar Taluka in the Broach District which adjoin the Borsad Taluka and the Baroda State territory. There was no migration of people from the villages in the Jambusar Taluka as in Borsad.

Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department.

A grant of Rs. 28,800 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division during the year 1931-32 and it was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	10,600
Kaira	4,000
Panch Mahals	2,830
Broach	770
Surat	10,600
	<hr/>
	28,800

Out of the grant of Rs. 28,800 only Rs. 3,552 were spent on repairs to tanks and Rs. 25,011 as shown below were surrendered to Government :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	10,059
Kaira	2,218
Panch Mahals	2,470
Broach	770
Surat	9,494
	<hr/>
	25,011

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

Name of district.	Number of tanks or works repaired.	Amount spent for repairs.
		Rs.
Ahmedabad	2	531
Kaira	1	1,782
Panch Mahals	3	360
Broach .. .. .	....	....
Surat	3	879
Total	9	3,552

In view of the need for rigid economy the usual programme was not adhered to and only urgent works were carried out during the year.

In Ahmedabad the works were carried out by the special agency, appointed for the purpose while in Kaira they were carried out through the Public Works Department.

In Surat the works were carried out partly departmentally and partly by special agency.

Central Division.

Retrenchment.—A 10 per cent. reduction was effected in the cost of the subordinate revenue establishment in each of the districts in the division and as a result posts of 121 clerks (including circle inspectors), 197 talatis and 148 menials were permanently abolished from April 1932. The result has been to throw a heavy strain on the remaining staff. A ten per cent. cut in the pay of all Government servants drawing Rs. 40 per mensem and above came into effect from 1st December 1931. In spite of this the whole of the revenue staff is reported to have worked loyally and cheerfully.

Land distribution work—West Khandesh.—This has been completed almost everywhere except in Nawapur and a few villages in Sakri Taluka. There are still some villages in the Nawapur Taluka in which the waste lands have not yet been cleared of tree-growth. Lands cleared of trees have been given out for eksali cultivation. Land given on eksali leases to persons selected by the Prant Officer or Collector cannot be disposed of permanently as the people are quite unable to pay any occupancy price for the lands at present.

The demand for land in the western part of the Sakri Taluka where there is still some land is very poor as the tract in which the lands are situated is malarious and suffers from lack of communications. Some of the Bhils to whom lands were given on eksali leases have given up the lands. The lands so given up measure 1,648 acres in the Sakri Taluka.

There is also a considerable area of forest land available for grant in Shahada Taluka.

Akrani settlement.—A survey settlement was introduced in 15 villages of the Akrani Mahal in accordance with the orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9383, dated 26th August 1929. A special establishment consisting of a talati and a surveyor was entertained during the year and 15 villages were settled in the season up to the end of May.

Additional establishment has been lately sanctioned by Government and it is hoped that the remaining villages will be completed and a survey settlement introduced in them in 1932-33.

Civil disobedience movement.—Some agitators in the Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and West Khandesh districts tried to create trouble by inducing people to hold meetings and pass resolutions against the anna valuation fixed by the local officers and also to send applications for the remission of land revenue on the ground that crops had failed and the anna valuation was pitched higher than was proper. All the applications were carefully enquired into by the district officers. The activities of the agitators were successfully checked by the issue of the ordinances and there was no serious trouble either in the collection season or later.

Village Improvement Committee, Sholapur.—In Sholapur a village improvement committee has been formed with the Collector as its President. The object of this committee is to improve the villagers in all directions, socially, morally, mentally and financially. The committee organised a very successful agricultural show, which was declared open by the Commissioner, at Mandrup—a village near Sholapur.

Southern Division.

Public feeling in the form of agitation for non-payment of land revenue was not a general feature of the division but appeared in the Ankola and Siddapur talukas of the Kanara District, where a section of the people misled by Congress emissaries withheld payments. The amount thus withheld at the end of the year was 2·31 per cent. of the total demand in Ankola and 5·4 per cent. of the total demand in Siddapur. Coercive measures to recover the arrears are in progress. An incipient attempt to stage a no-tax campaign at Kolche, a village in the Yellapur Taluka of the same district, was effectively scotched. Elsewhere in the division public feeling on the whole was loyal and law abiding and cheerfully responded to the efforts to counter the recrudescence of the ruinous Congress activities. The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the division is 40. The press on the whole kept itself within bounds.

Red Cross and Medical Relief.—Three successful baby week shows were held in the Dharwar District. Free distribution of quinine to the public was continued in malarious tracts and the relief thus afforded was supplemented by special medical officers who visited the Kanara and Kolaba districts in the malarial season. In addition, the travelling dispensaries of the Belgaum Red Cross Committee toured in the Kanara and Belgaum districts. The Belgaum Red Cross Committee continued to run an infant welfare centre in the Belgaum Cantonment.

Agriculture and Co-operation.—The Wilson Anti-famine Institute at Bijapur continued to do good work in popularising improved methods of agriculture and cattle-breeding. The sale of iron ploughs however was adversely affected by the prevailing general trade depression. As in last year the villagers of Galgali in the Bijapur District organised a successful cattle show. The district agricultural overseer of the Gadag and Ron talukas in the Dharwar District organised three agricultural shows where the use of improved agricultural methods was demonstrated. The taluka development associations of Roha and Mahad in the Kolaba District continued their useful propaganda work. The value of scientific manure was demonstrated and the agriculturists of Mahad were invited to witness practical gul-making on the farm of Mr. Isane at Kamble.

Notable Events.—A flag march in the Hukeri-Nipani area was successfully carried out by the 2/19 Hyderabad Regiment under Col. Hutchison. In the Uran-Panvel area a similar march was successfully carried out by the 4/8th Punjab Regiment under Captain Southern. In addition to these marches the Royal Armoured Tank Corps visited the Belgaum District and a flag march was conducted in the Sampgaon and Parasgad talukas. The Tanks also visited the Kanara and Dharwar districts.

The Honourable Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government, visited the Karnatak districts during the year.

A bye-election for the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Kanara District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. T. Karki; Mr. Gangoli was the successful candidate.

The sub-joined table gives an account of the grant of waste lands in each district:—

District.	Area.		
	A.	g.	a.
Belgaum	423	35	0
Bijapur	1,095	0	0
Dharwar	435	20	0
Kanara	773	0	0
Kolaba	Information not given.		
Ratnagiri	41	10	2½
Total	2,768	25	2½

The Collector of Belgaum as in last year remarks that persons who have no lands come forward to take up lands on this tenure and that lands are granted to those who need them most. The Collector of Dharwar reports that, though this tenure has been imposed in the interest of the occupants, its importance does not seem to have been fully appreciated and that its value will be fully understood within the course of a few years.

The area given out on this tenure is more than that for the previous year, though there was a heavy slump in prices.

Bombay Suburban District.

The sub-division of the South Salsette and Ambarnath talukas was abolished from 16th October 1931 but the post of the District Deputy Collector was again created from 1st June 1932 in view of the amalgamation of the Collectorate of Bombay and of the Bombay Suburban District, the duty of the District Deputy Collector being entrusted to the Deputy Collector of Bombay in addition to his own duties.

20. STATEMENT SHOWING DEMAND, COLLECTION AND ARREARS IN RESPECT OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PROPERTIES FOR 1931-32.

The attached statement shows demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1931-32.

The arrears are due to several large sums of money due on lands leased for commercial purposes the lessees of which have failed or are in financial difficulties and to the inability of a number of lessees of agricultural land to pay their rents in consequence of low prices. The arrears of the former roughly represent the amount carried off from last year and those of the latter the excess.

Statement showing demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1931-32.

Scheme No.	Demand for 1930-31, including arrears.			Recoveries in 1930-31.			Arrears.			Demand for 1931-32, including arrears.			Recoveries in 1931-32.			Arrears.		
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
I..	7,088	5	0	4,594	10	0	2,498	10	0	6,600	15	9	4,028	10	0	1,672	5	0
II..	9,247	1	9	1,260	1	0	7,987	0	0	9,982	10	6	2,501	3	9	7,481	6	9
III..	3,557	0	0	1,952	4	0	1,605	5	9	7,378	4	9	4,944	13	0	2,433	7	9
VI..	4	14	0	4	14	0	..	..	..	105	6	0	93	6	0	12	0	0
VII..	6,303	10	0	4,064	0	3	1,429	9	0	4,992	9	9	4,317	9	9	675	0	0
VIII..	13	8	0	13	8	0	....	....	....	43	3	0	43	3	0	....	....	....
X..	2,933	14	0	2,898	14	0	40	0	0	2,780	4	0	2,507	4	0	273	0	0
XV..	17,541	14	3	10,596	14	3	6,945	0	0	24,348	14	6	10,957	8	3	13,391	6	3
XVII..	7,717	11	0	5,657	5	0	2,060	6	0	7,170	6	0	3,075	11	0	3,194	11	0
XVIII..	1,167	0	0	466	0	0	711	0	0	1,298	8	0	945	8	0	353	0	0
Imperial Atrship Scheme.	750	0	0	750	0	0	....	....	....	730	0	0	730	0	0	....	....	....
Kurri diversion Road.	1,014	0	0	500	0	0	424	0	0	1,134	0	0	751	0	0	383	0	0
Total ..	57,420	8	3	33,733	7	3	23,696	1	0	66,565	7	3	36,606	2	6	29,959	4	9

21. RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

Review of the progress of town planning and development schemes for the year ending 31st July 1932.

(a) *Suburban Schemes.*—The Land Manager, Bombay Suburban District, under the control of the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, is in charge of the disposal of land in suburban schemes Nos. I, II, III, VI, VII, VIII, XV, XVI-Shahar (Kole-Kalyan and Andheri sectors), XVII (Central Salsette Tramway Surplus Land), XVIII and Kurla Diversion Road (Schemes I and II).

During the year the disposals of plots in the suburban schemes are as follows :—

Suburban-Scheme No.	Area in square yards.	Value.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
III Chembur Sector " A " ..	1,789	831	11	0
III Chembur Sector " C " ..	9,690	3,633	12	0
VI Danda ..	497	2,982	0	0
VII Khar ..	13,601	87,185	13	0
XV Ambernath ..	7,984	5,362	0	0
XVI Andheri Sector ..	33,630	50,586	0	0
XVII Central Salsette Tramway ..	60	390	0	0
Total ..	67,251	1,50,971	4	0

The above total realisation of Rs. 1,50,971-4-0 compared to the last year's realisation of Rs. 3,44,482-15-0 seems low but it may be taken as satisfactory in view of the unprecedented trade depression all over the world and due to the fact that the last year's realisation included land worth Rs. 67,159 sold to the G. I. P. Railway in Kiroli which has now given up the idea to buy more land for their staff quarters due to financial stringency and Rs. 45,614 to the St. Anthony's Society for 16 acres of land in Chembur.

(b) *Town Planning Schemes.*—Since the last report ending 31st July 1931, no town planning scheme has been completed in the Bombay Suburban District. Two schemes, Andheri Town Planning VI and Ghatkopar Town Planning II, as finally drawn by the Arbitrator, Bombay Suburban District, had been submitted to Government through the local authorities ; but they have not yet been sanctioned. The latter scheme which has been drawn on a provisional basis is expected to be received back for completion in detail (i.e.) with provision for works.

2. The Schemes Bandra Nos. III and IV are still in the arbitration stage. The Santacruz Town Planning Scheme No. V, the proceedings of which had been ordered by Government to be stayed, will depend on Government orders whether to proceed with the entire draft scheme or to be modified.

(c) *The State-aided Building Schemes.*—The state-aided building scheme started by the Development Department in 1924 was transferred to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, on the abolition of that Department in March 1930. Since the transfer of its control up to 31st July 1932 about 70 people have taken advantage, drawing a total amount of about Rs. 2,66,600 as land loans (representing $\frac{1}{4}$ th price of land) and Rs. 7,41,340 as building loans. The total number of plot holders since 1924 is 286.

The main feature of this scheme is that it enables middle class people to have a property of their own in 15 years. At the same time, Government land lying vacant in suburbs is capitalised by utilising it as plots for residential purposes. These plots are sold at reasonable prices by receiving $\frac{1}{4}$ th purchase price in advance, the balance, viz., $\frac{3}{4}$ th price being recoverable in monthly instalments during 15 years with interest. Building loans for erecting bungalows on the plots are also advanced up to half the cost of construction. Borrowers of loans are divided into three categories—private individuals, Government servants, and members of co-operative societies. In the case of Government servants, loans are granted up to $\frac{9}{10}$ ths of the price of land and of the valuation of the building, limiting the total amount according to the salary of the borrower. Up to the end of 1930 the rate of interest was 5 per cent. for Government servants, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for co-operative societies and 6 per cent. for private individuals. Since January 1931 the rate has been raised to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for all.

These loans are recovered in monthly instalments payable at the Collector's office; in the case of Government servants instalments are recovered through their pay bills by the Accountant General. The total monthly receipts amount to about Rs. 30,000 from private individuals, about Rs. 3,000 from Government servants and about Rs. 1,500 from co-operative societies. Due to the financial depression the work of effecting recoveries is not so smooth as it was before, and in some cases coercive steps have to be taken, while in some, concessions in payment such as extension of due date have to be granted.

The arrears although under 1 per cent. are high considering the nature of the business done. The percentage of arrears of good building societies in England (the objects of which correspond very closely with this scheme) is almost infinitesimal and sales of property of extreme rarity. It is significant that arrears are highest in suburban scheme No. VII involving even co-operative societies and the reasons for this will be enquired into.

Of late, the scheme has suffered in popularity due to financial depression, and this year the demand for plots and building loans is rather slack. Rise in local train fares and fall in rents in Bombay City have also discouraged Bombay people from going to suburbs. Moreover most of the plots at favourable sites have been sold out, particularly in suburban scheme No. VII-Khar, which has become a model suburb. During the year ending 31st July 1932 only 14 parties availed themselves of the benefits of this scheme drawing an aggregate amount of Rs. 47,311-11-0 as land loans and Rs. 1,52,942 as building loans. Total recoveries

during the year amounted to Rs. 3,40,549-4-3. These include recoveries out of loans previously granted. During the year 1931-32 (i.e. 1st August 1931 to 31st July 1932) the following loans were sanctioned by Government towards land and buildings in the suburban schemes :—

Statement showing loans sanctioned by Government towards land and buildings in the suburban schemes during the year 1931-32.

Suburban Schemes.	Private individuals.		Government servants.		Co-operative societies.	
	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.	Land.	Buildings.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
S. S. III	Nil.	1,750 0 0	Nil.	2,870 8 0	Nil.	Nil.
.. VI	2,286 8 0	22,850 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
.. VII	35,168 3 0	93,064 4 0	9,917 0 0	18,429 4 0	Nil.	Nil.
.. VIII	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3,000
.. XXIV	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7,290 0 0	Nil.	5,000
Total ..	37,394 11 0	1,17,664 4 0	9,917 0 0	28,589 12 0	Nil.	8,000

The following table shows the recoveries made towards the advances during the year ending 31st July 1932 :—

Suburban schemes.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III	4,834 1 0	5,217 15 0	} 16,869 3 0
.. VI	67,463 6 0	3,126 0 0	
.. VII	2,30,707 3 3	33,997 8 0	
.. VIII	8,043 15 0	1,432 0 0	
.. XXIV	Nil.	608 0 0	
Total ..	3,11,048 9 3	44,381 7 0	16,869 3 0

The following table shows the arrears of recoveries ending 31st July 1932 :—

Suburban schemes.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
S. S. III	2,333 4 0	Nil.	Nil.
.. VI	4,166 10 0	Nil.	Nil.
.. VII	16,000 11 0	Nil.	331
.. VIII	291 3 0	Nil.	Nil.
Total ..	23,691 12 0	Nil.	331

APPENDICES.

APPENDI

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1931-32,

District, 1	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses. 3	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest. 4	Net alienation of total inams (Class I. to VII). 5	Deduct	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied. 6	Free or specially reduced. 7
	2a	2b	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad ...	838	50	34,06,295	10,073	5,36,876	1,17,241	8,30,718
Kaira ...	561	28	30,02,193	49,434	7,74,231	38,076	79,005
Panch Mahals ...	615 ^a	76 ^a	7,32,696	7,794	1,72,038	29,257	1,25,688
Broach ...	400	15	26,42,758	37,500	4,57,022	87,792	26,431
Surat ...	813	38	28,99,812	40,120	4,00,510	29,154	15,324

^a Actual number as reported by the Collector including the village of Hirapur of the Banand

No. I

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1932.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (14).		
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judgment in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.			
Government occupied land including speciality reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).				8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
15,73,125	1,34,574	1,24,618	2,46,196	2,00,863		22,47,696	
					Remissions	73,817	
					Suspensions	8,996	
					Collections	21,58,449	
					Unauthorized	11,604	
15,28,944	5,20,631	11,519	55,686	1,79,073		22,64,179	
					Remissions	66,831	
					Suspensions	...	
					Collections	21,89,638	
					Unauthorized	15,765	
3,60,645	29,979	4,494	44,801	43,741		4,85,670	
					Remissions	2,789	
					Suspensions	61	
					Collections	4,82,366	
					Unauthorized	854	
17,61,965	2,21,851	2,590	1,00,466	1,66,034		22,54,175	
					Remissions	10,087	
					Suspensions	990	
					Collections	22,43,368	
					Unauthorized	781	
22,43,740	1,43,713	22,181	64,298	1,80,650		26,31,211	
					Remissions	29,009	
					Suspensions	3,524	
					Collections	25,92,354	
					Unauthorized	6,331	

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APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1931-32.

Districts.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	Other years.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.
I	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	540	58,322	4,84,375*	5,08,201*	1,848	5,315	45,873
Remissions	43,728	2,084	4,040	300	641	7,944
Suspensions ...	540	14,559	4,81,975	5,03,233	.....	.....	.....
Collections	219	29	473	3,759	28,644
Unauthorized	976	1,416	9,286
Kaira	98,260	3,01,375†	34,144†	735	23,373	37,073‡
Remissions	73,738	3,710	.....	.....	1,713	1,001
Suspensions	3,402	3,73,911	79,801	.....	.....	.....
Collections	10,721	1,809	4,343	33	13,951	24,336
Unauthorized	339	12,152	.....	702	7,710	12,341
Panch Mahals ...	113‡	731‡	3,313	1,106	.....	228	528
Remissions ...	113	521	115	116	.....	.....	108
Suspensions	210	3,208	929	.....	.....	.....
Collections	61	.....	.....	426
Unauthorized	228	.....
Broach	1,60,997	2,58,800	16,205	409	12,336	16,941
Remissions	1,44,941	1,615	1,817	1	2,153	996
Suspensions	26,056	2,67,110	14,216	.....	.....	.....
Collections	97	213	5,702	10,753
Unauthorized	75	75	68	4,415	4,492
Surat	2,01,877‡	4,762	169	56,835	85,312‡	54,699**
Remissions	1,542
Suspensions	2,01,541	4,762	169	.....	.....	.....
Collections	85,969	85,016	52,850
Unauthorized	136	.....	.....	886	803	707

* Includes Rs. 50 on account of the demand of the village of Kundal
† Includes Rs. 132 on account of authorised arrears of the village of
‡ The difference in the opening balance of columns 17 and 20 is due to
§ The difference of 53 is due to adjustment of accounts.
¶ Includes Rs. 179 reconverted into authorised arrears from unauthorised
‡ Rs. 179 have been deducted.
** Includes Rs. 1,369 not accounted for last year (on account of increased

No. I—contd.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1932—contd.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1930-1931 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections or refunded forward.	Balance unauthorised.	Non-tharavand items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
33,63,633	
.....	1,32,918	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	10,04,164	89,680	.....	...	...	...
.....	21,91,570	95,970	.....	.....
.....	23,931	14,179	
28,39,734	
.....	1,51,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,62,114	31,734	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22,37,579	87,392	.....	.....
.....	48,909	11,263	
4,31,594	
.....	8,756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,403	890	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,62,363	4,407	.....	.....
.....	562	4,439	
27,23,127	
.....	1,61,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,97,373	5,931	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23,60,233	5,400	.....	.....
.....	9,926	8,328	
30,65,191	
.....	30,644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,09,998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	28,371	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	28,15,699	24,958	8,952	4,536	

(Sanand Mahal).
Bhandana (leasehold village) which has been resumed by Government.
unauthorised arrears having been converted into authorised arrears.

rised arrears.

assessment due to revision of assessment in Chorasi Taluka).

APPENDIX

District	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
	2a	2b	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,534	67	16,59,508	48	79,070	9,123	2,197
Divisional Total for 1931-32	4,751½	97½	1,43,45,691	1,49,839	95,40,850	9,60,649	11,90,963
Extra territorial (Panch Mahals).			715				
Total for 1930-31	4,749½	97½	1,43,45,063	1,50,768	95,43,797	9,60,649	11,85,468
Extra Territorial			715				

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	12		
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,07,089	41,927	20,821	1,50,356	2,14,621	19,34,016	
					Remissions ... 1,423	
					Suspensions ... 1,75,581	
					Collections ... 17,45,754	
					Unauthorized ... 949	
89,74,423	10,26,026	1,93,433	6,51,603	9,93,983	1,18,06,248	
					Remissions ... 1,59,898	
					Suspensions ... 1,84,223	
					Collections ... 1,14,03,894	
					Unauthorized ... 85,774	
715	...	...	...	...
89,83,821	10,94,794	1,67,018	5,24,001	9,89,488	1,15,41,185	
					Remissions ... 2,45,420	
					Suspensions ... 6,01,263	
					Collections ... 1,05,31,082	
					Unauthorized ... 1,62,470	
715	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	Other years.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana		81					432
Remissions		31					919
Suspensions							
Collections							89
Unauthorized							138
Total for 1931-32.	658	5,32,068	11,49,533	5,00,825	89,840	1,27,540	1,65,441
Remissions	118	2,68,074	7,524	6,873	400	4,542	11,007
Suspensions	540	2,49,798	11,20,968	5,08,348			
Collections		10,731	1,820	4,529	86,739	1,08,497	1,16,801
Unauthorized		475	12,327	75	2,692	14,571	27,753
Extra territorial, Panch Mahals.							
Total for 1930-31.	453	35,132	7,12,770	14,13,918	2,996	1,52,933	4,76,073
Extra territorial (Panch Mahals).							

No. I—contd.

21 Gross consolidated original demand.	22 Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	23 Suspended.	24 Less collections in 1930-1931 and earlier years.	25 Collected.	26 Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	27 Balance unauthorized.	28 Non-tharaband items.	29 Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
19,94,479	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	1,666	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	1,75,881	10,081	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	17,45,845	55,047	...	...
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1,088	9,673	
1,44,61,758	...	...	1,11,627	.....	...	...	...
.....	4,81,521	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	21,58,930	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	1,17,32,779	2,53,974	...	...
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	98,528	47,807	
715	...	...	...	715	...	...	...
1,43,35,826	7,21,847	22,73,156	2,22,487	1,09,61,293	1,16,854	3,80,080	49,679	
715	...	...	...	715	...	...	...

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Class I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalasa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Assessment of cultivable land.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar ...	1,336½	136½	Rs. 94,50,950	Rs. 295	Rs. 5,14,933	Rs. 17,500	Rs. 68
East Khandesh ...	1,735½	55½	40,10,561	430	5,65,000	32,500	1,517
West Khandesh ...	1,445	45	94,44,873	9	2,17,653	31,653	9
Nasik ...	1,533	163	22,45,000	13	3,02,000	25,284	90
Poona ...	1,004½	197½	30,72,608	1,044	4,25,661	7,523	720

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.		Building and other non-agricultural assessments (including Judia in Class VII).	miscellaneous		Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (34).
Agricultural.			Fluctuating revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					11	12
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
{ A. 19,35,883 B. 24 C. 41 }	1,75,931	7,045	1,53,868	1,54,377	24,04,596
					Remissions ... 438
					Suspensions ... 67,608
					Collections ... 22,87,151
					Balance ... 49,501
{ A. 33,93,843 B. 331 C. 842 }	1,64,665	51,458	85,538	3,77,361	39,46,408
					Remissions ... 4,745
					Suspensions ... 1,31,014
					Collections ... 38,03,721
					Balance ... 6,928
{ A. 20,59,834 B. ... C. 3,108 }	51,005	32,187	1,40,780	2,30,702	25,12,761
					Remissions ... 2,255
					Suspensions ... 980
					Collections ... 25,10,043
					Balance ... 188
{ A. 17,67,555 B. 33 C. ... }	1,30,736	21,250	97,167	1,42,915	21,35,354
					Remissions ... 2,960
					Suspensions ... 18,927
					Collections ... 21,09,467
					Balance ...
{ A. 14,11,911 B. 236 C. 6,294 }	1,39,350	20,014	21,227	1,34,244	18,06,825
					Remissions ... 3,222
					Suspensions ... 33,518
					Collections ... 17,71,081
					Balance ... 949

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1926-1927. and 1927-1928.	1928-1929.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	Other years.	1929-1930.	1930-31.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	50,836	1,443	4,50,126	109	1,554	1,265	49,617
Remissions ...	49,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions ...	1,453	.....	4,59,173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	71	1,443	944	109	.....	.....	49,528
Balance (un- authorized.)	.....	.....	9	.....	1,554	1,265	279
East Khandesh ...	.....	.....	1,07,513	57	.....	.....	57
Remissions ...	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	5
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	1,07,350	74	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	43	19	.....	.....	361
Balance ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Khandesh ...	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remissions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions ...	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik ...	.....	.....	20,755	796	.....	.....	.....
Remissions ...	.....	.....	.....	204	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	20,525	333	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	271	209	.....	.....	.....
Balance ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona ...	65,579	3,478	1,73,409	11,343	152	90	1,478
Remissions ...	60,936	12	65	58	39	12	85
Suspensions ...	2,837	3,109	1,73,323	10,087	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	1,800	355	1,121	1,236	96	49	1,319
Balance ...	.....	.....	.....	97	17	99	174

No. I—contd.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1930-1931 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-thrifty items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
99,09,947	80,907	
.....	40,768	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	..	5,58,414	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	21,858	23,39,055	61,753	..	..
.....	52,709	..	
41,44,365	38,912	
.....	4,840	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	..	3,38,468	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	1,02,836	33,04,133	24,507	..	..
.....	6,929	..	
25,12,895	12,403	
.....	9,255	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	..	414	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	4,930	25,10,043	4,265	..	..
.....	183	..	
21,59,946	8,028	
.....	10,164	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	..	39,835	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	20,311	21,09,947	21,009	..	..
.....	
20,69,858	33,436	
.....	64,490	..	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	..	9,26,719	..	.....	..	..	..
.....	44,589	17,76,953	21,388	..	..
.....	1,196	..	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1.	2a.	2b.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Extra Territorial	---	---	Rs. 7,150	Rs. 6,421	Rs. 38	Rs. 18	Rs. 256
Batara	969	393	35,63,413	319	10,00,754	5,807	1,180
Extra Territorial	---	---	19,775	153	1,769	---	29
Sholapur	970	50	14,97,777	819	1,44,801	5,225	405
Extra Territorial	---	---	1,815	---	---	---	---
Total for 1931-32	2,593½	1,044½	1,33,33,686	2,909	28,65,624	1,76,863	2,978
Total for Territorial. Extra	---	---	21,745	6,579	1,656	18	308
Total for 1930-31	2,593½	1,044½	1,33,31,294	2,910	28,74,414	1,74,183	4,060

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			miscellaneous	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).	
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessments (including land in Class VII).			Financing revenue.	Local fund.
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs. 573	Rs. —	Rs. 85	Rs. ...	Rs. 406
{ A. 30,45,941 B. 880 C. 844 }	4,03,183	13,333	57,867	4,47,496	Collections ... 406 Remissions ... 386 Suspensions ... 2,110 Collections ... 20,34,534 Balance ...
127	10,670	...	20	8	10,805
A. 12,35,760	73,222	24,755	78,770	1,90,167	Collections ... 10,805 Remissions ... 906 Suspensions ... Collections ... 16,09,331 Balance ... 592
.....	1,815	...	1,007	...	2,812
{ A. 1,38,49,417 B. 889 C. 10,124 }	11,87,190	2,89,967	6,06,109	16,77,253	Collections ... 1,78,68,063 Remissions ... 21,970 Suspensions ... 2,63,652 Collections ... 11,70,26,378 Balance ... 57,063
127	12,858	...	1,152	8	14,126
{ A. 1,38,46,374 B. 1,935 C. 10,444 }	11,82,752	2,85,022	6,15,476	16,73,943	Collections ... 14,126
					1,74,31,258

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1936-1937. and 1937-1938.	1938-1939.	1939-1940.	1940-1941.	Other years.	1936-1939.	1940-1941.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial Collections	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
Satara	.....	.....	52,929	.....	.....	.....	..
Remissions	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
Suspensions	.....	.....	52,929	.....	.....	.....	..
Collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Balance	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
Extra Territorial Collections	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
Sholapur	.....	.....	5,019	574	.....	.....	798
Remissions	.....	.....	..	574	.....	.....	..
Suspensions	.....	.....	5,019	.....	.....	.....	..
Collections	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	798
Balance	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
Extra Territorial Collections	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
Total for 1931-32	1,16,415	10,063	9,89,248	19,909	1,806	1,869	59,245
Remissions	1,10,968	12	155	831	39	18	90
Suspensions	4,970	8,243	9,88,705	10,494	.....	.....	..
Collections	1,877	1,798	2,870	1,597	96	49	51,701
Balance	.....	.....	9	27	1,671	1,295	454
Extra Territorial Collections	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	..
Total for 1930-31	9,03,368	1,730	17,419	9,51,219	95,423	135	1,367

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1980-81 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-tharayband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
408	408	...	...	...
89,80,422	21,690	
...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	54,509	...	...	...	...	...
...	80,693	89,84,534	21,601	...	...
10,805	
...	15	10,805	...	...	...
16,17,059	7,056	
...	1,480	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8,012	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,965	16,10,174	3,875	...	...
...	892	...	
9,912	
...	9,912	...	...	...
1,84,02,091	1,61,091	
...	1,33,883	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,13,864	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,50,093	1,70,84,935	1,68,409	...	...
...	61,409	...	
14,125	15	14,125	...	...	...
...	
1,87,02,901	1,14,628	10,78,503	88,887	1,74,54,358	8,94,087	65,412	1,78,931	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Southern Division.</i>							
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	915	217	28,48,128	2,926	6,71,061	10,728	—
Bijapur	1,013	161	10,43,507	15	3,61,661	4,834	—
Dharwar	1,963	184	35,82,929	9,195	6,00,000	23,115	2,068
Kanara	1,417	4	10,72,047	—	5,298	63,894	2,437
Kolaba	1,541	86	18,02,044	18	1,04,899	5,221	2,56

No. 1—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (34).	
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judgment in Class VII).				
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
13,58,477	5,01,699	2,217	32,868	3,20,434	Demand 22,17,531 Remissions 119 Suspensions 1,20,961 Collections 20,91,501 U. A. 4,866	
12,92,784	3,30,807	13,876	44,315	2,44,157	Demand 18,61,292 Remissions 6 Suspensions 24,659 Collections 18,26,590 U. A. 67	
22,16,782	6,06,925	24,111	52,693	2,22,608	Demand 22,12,072 Remissions 21,100 Suspensions 3,49,457 Collections 26,21,124 U. A. 561	
9,89,162	6,045	6,327	12,002	62,630	Demand 10,70,270 Remissions Suspensions Collections U. A.	
16,45,163	23,528	18,641	16,089	1,12,832	Demand 12,14,263 Remissions 1,332 Suspensions 2,43,229 Collections 15,69,066 U. A. 2	

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1930-1931 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-shareband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23,76,817	5,164	...	21,080	...	8,431	
...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,77,635	...	...	...	...	...
...	20,91,818	...	...	...
...	5,512	...	
23,39,411	4,647	...	18,963	...	8,938	
...	1,245	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,01,265	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,86,807	...	...	...
...	94	...	
37,73,821	10,447	...	27,781	...	6,559	
...	1,43,618	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,93,758	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,34,549	...	...	...
...	2,606	...	
10,80,117	5,997	...	8,213	...	9,363	
...	19,565	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19,518	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,41,230	...	...	...
...	9,504	...	
14,23,769	2,000	...	15,859	...	10,559	
...	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,51,997	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,60,814	...	...	...
...	9	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unaccepted.	Free or specially reduced.
I.	2a.	2b.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rainagiri	1,959	68	10,76,486	110	98,066	1,637	11,867
Total for 1931-32	7,484	715	1,90,23,004	12,280	18,26,664	1,06,420	18,449
Extra Territorial--							
Bolgaun	...	...	22,978	...	5,188	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	2,042	...	405	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	3,537	...	78	...	1,537
Total, Extra Territorial	...	...	28,557	...	5,771	...	1,537
Total for 1930-31	...	...	1,90,94,346	12,195	18,49,968	1,06,333	18,987
Total, Extra Territorial (1930-31).	...	...	28,551	...	5,780	...	1,535

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).			
9	9	10	21	19	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
0,47,600	20,748	1,909	10,070	67,128	Demand ... 10,46,078 Remissions ... 8,123 Suspensions ... 54,835 Collection ... 9,86,128 U. A.
84,89,968	14,89,163	69,081	1,74,037	10,29,844	Demand ... 1,19,21,504 Remissions ... 38,562 Suspensions ... 7,98,162 Collections ... 83,14,158 U. A. ... 5,339 + Kanara for which details are not available. 10,70,270
1,480 894 2,411	18,310 1,185 28	...	45	...	79,835 1,679 2,237
4,085	19,521	...	45	...	23,651
84,89,937	14,88,303	66,651	1,87,374	10,30,288	1,19,22,561
4,077	18,519	...	89	...	23,635

APPENDIX

Arrears of consolidated revenues.							
District.	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1924-1927.	1927-1928.	1928-1930.	1930-1931.	Other years.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Batnagiri	12,212	2,324	2,628	7,325	...	...	1
Remissions	354	33	33	33	...	...	1
Suspensions	11,326	2,189	2,645	6,466	...	...	...
Collections	64	13	100	296	...	...	...
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1931-32	1,02,363	20,442	2,60,197	7,54,656	2,544	2,412	1,073
Remissions	1,02,620	4,251	69	240	...	...	63
Suspensions	12,619	15,578	2,47,225	4,47,529	...	...	...
Collections	64	12	154	1,50,678	1,495	2,247	266
U. A.	...	...	...	...	1,049	1,165	748
	...	Belgaum for which details are not available.	2,020	1,56,100	...	...	508
Extra Territorial-- Belgaum Bijapur Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Total, Extra Territorial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
ADD-- Overcollections. Non-tharavband items.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1931-32.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1930-31	1,58,082	1,40,360	11,424	2,71,241	...	...	12,622
Total, Extra Territorial (1930-31).	...	...	...	62	...	...	...

No. 1—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1930-1931 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-theresband items.	Remarks
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,73,787	1,484	...	17,194	...	5,778	
...	6,075	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	79,619	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,87,193	...	...	...
...	
1,24,76,723	99,659	...	...	...	49,643	
...	1,74,930	...	...	...	98,528	...	...
...	...	19,92,707	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,03,61,710	...	...	...
...	18,025	...	
...	
19,897	19,897	...	...	...
1,579	1,579	...	...	...
9,937	9,937	...	...	...
23,718	23,718	...	...	...
...	98,528	...	...	...
...	49,643	...	...	...
...	1,06,33,501	...	...	...
1,19,96,280	2,49,233	12,46,994	24,044	1,03,97,746	89,917	8,263	56,818	
23,688	23,626	...	62	...	

APPENDIX

District	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forests.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalas.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	38	48	2,61,990	315	71,925	1,948	14,103
Ambernath ...	7	...	9,151	...	22	77	—
Total for 1931-32 ...	45	48	2,61,131	315	71,948	1,490	14,103
Total for 1930-31 ...	45	48	2,57,035	315	71,214	1,337	14,507
Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32.	90,923½	2,081½	4,49,14,512	1,65,923	73,14,056	545,577	11,56,408
Total for the Presidency proper for 1930-31.	90,924½	2,073½	4,49,08,738	1,66,184	73,37,323	5,41,637	11,72,779

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including land in Class VII.)	Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class VI.)				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
82,363 1,526	2,225	78,876	61,357	36,235	2,63,634
					Remissions ... 1,243
					Suspensions ... 81,660
					Collections ... 1,90,755
					Unauthorized arrears ... 29,976
6,900 35	2	2,084	34	1,134	10,058
					Remissions ...
					Suspensions ... 1,283
					Collections ... 8,759
					Unauthorized arrears ... 5
{ 89,353 1,562 90,905 }	2,227	80,919	61,390	37,369	2,63,692
					Remissions ... 1,243
					Suspensions ... 89,053
					Collections ... 1,90,514
					Unauthorized arrears ... 29,982
{ 89,248 1,536 90,784 }	2,227	78,660	61,159	37,219	2,65,012
8,14,15,788	87,98,005	5,82,898	15,98,189	87,38,448	4,08,50,997
8,14,26,905	87,18,076	5,48,551	18,81,010	87,30,935	4,04,55,963

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	Other years.	1929-30.	1930-31.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
HOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	3,797	2,921	5,537	24,209	8,972	12,925	20,226
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	1,922	506	11,927
Suspensions ...	2,168	1,954	5,187	12,978	...	...	...
Collections ...	629	307	350	10,226	7,050	241	4,923
Unauthorized arrears.	...	...	...	...	...	11,423	12,276
Ambernath ...	...	...	...	...	15	...	60
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Unauthorized ...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Total for 1927-29 ...	3,797	2,921	5,537	24,209	8,972	12,925	20,226
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	1,922	506	11,927
Suspensions ...	2,168	1,954	5,187	12,978	...	...	...
Collections ...	629	307	350	10,226	7,050	241	4,923
Unauthorized ...	...	...	...	...	15	11,423	12,276
Total for 1929-31 ...	12,011	4,429	10,532	...	19,541	27,723	...
Total for the Presidency proper for 1927-31.	2,48,226	5,61,921	24,37,515	14,01,669	1,02,177	1,44,600	2,39,655
Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-31.	2,70,909	1,20,907	7,46,101	27,46,903	1,09,173	1,63,215	5,17,810

No. I—concl.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collection in 1980-81 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-fiarayband items.	Remarks.
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,41,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,988	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	55,942	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8,949	2,15,861	11,628	...	3,197	
...	...	...	...	...	...	54,720	...	
10,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	...	1,933	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	162	8,619	281	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	
3,51,214	14,988	57,235	9,111	2,24,180	11,867	54,811	3,197	
...	14,988	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	57,235	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9,111	2,24,180	11,867	...	3,197	
...	...	...	...	...	...	54,811	...	
3,80,816	19,310	35,694	6,936	2,63,692	9,178	51,415	985	
4,57,89,685	8,04,173	53,47,936	4,01,423	3,94,03,504	5,32,883	2,27,773	2,51,167	
4,53,25,936	11,04,518	45,94,547	3,85,604	3,90,67,096	4,90,086	4,95,120	2,80,713	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM No. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1931.	In the year.			Demands
			Dobits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	22,82,374	180	2,61,809	17,328	.....
2	Kaira	31,77,022	51	7,42,612	.....	.....
3	Panch Mahals	1,03,036	1,945	27,091	.....	.....
4	Brosch	7,59,364	7,393	54,637	.....	.....
5	Surat	12,843	.....	2,206	.....	.....
6	Thana	20,255	3,040	7,507	.....	550
	Total	63,02,005	12,669	11,96,009	17,828	550

No. II

—PRINCIPAL

the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1931-32.

overdue.			
Unauthorized.	Balance at the end of September 1932.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,51,497	19,10,419	5,876	
90,328	24,24,461	8,815	
9,022	77,907	705	
1,42,690	7,49,560	10,051	
.....	10,537	125	*The difference of Rs. 50 in the opening balance was due to the correction of a mistake in the Collectors last year's return.
211	15,788	875	
3,16,878	51,21,678	21,747	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM

1 Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1931.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Written off or remitted.
2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	4,07,731	1,60,997	2,35,000	8,443
2	Kaira	2,68,197	1,68,496	2,45,973	.....
3	Panch Mahals	1,872	6,175	5,869	.....
4	Broach	71,894	51,907	97,555	.....
5	Surat	149*	980	1,133	.....
6	Thana	484	1,187	4,381	19
	Total	7,50,806	3,81,732	5,18,936	8,455

* The difference of Rs. 4 in the opening balance was due to the

No. II—*contd.*

No. IX—INTEREST

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1933.	Over collections.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un-authorized.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
.....	1,19,534	3,26,265		
93	17,776	1,84,733	11	
.....	640	1,158		
.....	62,712	96,125		
.....		
.....	33	378		
93	9,00,605	6,07,568	11	

correction of a mistake in the Collector's last year's return.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1931-32.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1931.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1932.	Voluntary overpayments of future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including refunds)	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	6,81,512	7,609	57,046	2,518	89,363	45,115	5,20,257	...	
2	East Khandesh ...	41,984	12,735	12,264	...	2,900	656	47,768	844	
3	West Khandesh ...	64,841	17,207	26,644	58	1,081	2,228	55,845	...	
4	Nasik ...	1,18,677	2,850	22,284	...	15	422	28,143	...	
5	Poona ...	2,62,362	4,150	22,526	44	22,251	8,422	2,51,222	1,708	
6	Satara ...	85,140	2,708	16,022	...	262	121	71,510	...	
7	Sholapur ...	82,278	1,260	8,052	...	265	1,274	81,676	122	
	Total ...	18,01,094	55,800	1,72,142	2,420	1,16,107	59,509	11,76,610	2,179	

* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement was due to mistake since corrected.

† (1) A sum of Rs. 273 on account of recovery of loan by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, which was credited to Tagai has since been transferred to Co-operative Credit Societies in the Accountant General's office and, therefore, the balance is increased by Rs. 273.

(2) Similarly adjustment of Rs. 5-9-0 from principal to interest was made in the Accountant General's office and hence the figure is increased by Rs. 5.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1931.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1932.	Over Collections.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including refunds).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	88,697	54,871	26,373	1,848	43,536	41,808	1,15,849	...	
2	East Khandesh ...	518	2,929	2,423	...	317	286	1,090	26	
3	West Khandesh ...	755	4,848	3,604	12	25	401	1,989	...	
4	Nasik ...	8,502	8,668	2,551	...	1	90	5,614	...	
5	Poona ...	40,118	21,567	7,307	...	19,318	2,992	*54,385	500	
6	Satara ...	5,384	7,100	9,714	...	...	85	2,720	...	
7	Sholapur ...	12,960	2,646	3,327	...	55	390	2,270	...	
	Total ...	1,44,870	1,02,624	62,303	1,859	62,253	46,997	1,63,848	596	

* Balance increased by Rs. 7 on account of adjustment made in the Accountant General's office.

† The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to mistake since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL

Trial balance sheet and Vasulbaki Statement of Takavi advances for the districts in the Southern Division for the year 1931-32.

1 Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1931.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	2,22,569 12 0	21,425 0 0	35,934 13 3	.....
2	Bijapur	16,58,545 1 2	97,808 7 0	1,73,880 5 8	1,304 1 0
3	Dharwar	1,59,536 14 9	43,621 5 9	33,154 9 3	.....
4	Kanara	70,304 4 0	3,125 0 0	14,345 10 3	.....
5	Kolaba	1,234 0 0	2,400 0 0	305 0 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri	4,910 3 0	.....	1,363 12 0	.....
	Total	*21,45,350 9 11	1,71,373 12 9	2,65,165 2 5	1,304 1 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	28,26,069 2 11	2,99,735 12 9	16,41,397 2 5	21,117 1 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1930-31	1,04,64,437 6 10	4,02,481 15 6	10,26,892 9 11	1,351 3 0

1 Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1932.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Un-authorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	8,130 1 3	3,379 11 5	2,06,229 14 9	224 9 0	
2	Bijapur	15,860 7 0	25,044 3 0	16,00,169 1 6	4,322 3 0	
3	Dharwar	9,569 0 9	3,938 10 6	1,68,308 11 3	.....
4	Kanara	1,105 0 0	5,031 15 9	61,673 9 9	413 0 0	
5	Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	3,375 0 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	2,926 7 0	.....
	Total	34,664 8 5	37,394 12 0	20,49,220 12 3	4,960 1 0	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	1,51,321 8 5	4,13,934 12 9	84,16,562 12 3	22,879 1 0	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1930-31	2,83,924 0 3	4,07,875 15 3	98,40,343 9 5	45,679 14 0	

*The difference of Rs. 2,034-6-6 between the figures in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustments made during the year.

APPENDIX No. II—*conold.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST

Serial No. 1	District. 2	Balance on 1st October 1931. 3	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds). 4	Cash credits (including over- collections). 5	Amount written off or remitted. 6
1	Bolgaum	Rs. a. p. 7,785 4 0	Rs. a. p. 17,724 7 0	Rs. a. p. 21,345 5 6	Rs. a. p.
2	Bijapur	62,086 11 7	1,91,198 8 0	1,94,085 8 0	563 10 0
3	Dharwar	6,425 11 0	11,024 8 11	9,364 10 5	.....
4	Kanara	1,549 2 0	2,818 4 0	2,941 6 0	.....
5	Kolaba ... ..	.....	187 14 0	89 15 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri	5 5 0	402 10 8	407 15 8	.....
	Total	*77,852 1 7	1,63,086 4 7	1,67,536 12 7	563 10 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	9,78,037 1 7	6,40,442 4 7	7,48,775 12 7	10,877 10 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1930-31	8,63,744 10 1	6,26,512 1 8	5,17,376 8 2	936 5 0

Serial No. 1	District. 2	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of Sep- tember 1932. 9	Voluntary payments included in column 5. 10	Remarks. 11
		Suspended. 7	Un- authorised. 8			
1	Bolgaum	Rs. a. p. 1,067 11 0	Rs. a. p. 1,069 2 5	Rs. a. p. 4,164 5 6	Rs. a. p.	
2	Bijapur	4,639 10 0	19,372 4 4	42,566 1 7	8 0 0	
3	Dharwar ... ..	.....	1,511 1 0	3,062 9 6	10 4 0	
4	Kanara	875 10 0	1,696 1 0	1,926 0 0	.....
5	Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	97 15 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	6,073 15 0	23,649 8 10	62,827 15 7	18 4 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	68,419 15 0	3,71,340 8 10	8,54,343 15 7	550 4 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1930-31	1,22,742 10 0	2,71,250 1 6	9,72,694 8 7	491 4 0	

* The difference of Rs. 521-14-0 between the figures in column 9 of the last year's statement and the opening balance is due to adjustments made during the year.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of the Suburban District

No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	De	
				Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTHERN DIVISION.					
1	Ahmedabad (in round figures).	2,471,984	6,693	839,609	122,301
2	Kaira	1,033,419	849	57,097	93,722
3	Panch Mahals	1,023,987	27,963	68,308	Others ... 36,473 Forest ... 206,373
4	Broach	939,390	64,944	114,863	242,315 55,679
5	Surat	1,068,410	98,893	55,984	Others ... 63,029 Forest ... 46,321
6	Thane	2,191,069	47,533	137,962	Others ... 81,529 Forest ... 216,644
	Total	8,722,363	266,145	844,013	Others ... 454,755 Forest ... 1,167,727 1,622,483
GENERAL DIVISION.					
1	Ahmednagar	4,342,957	11,533	331,267	Others ... 197,363 Forest ... 530,175
2	East Khandesh	2,308,703	10,549	263,285	Others ... 103,303 Forest ... 413,069
3	West Khandesh	3,430,715	15,541	655,663	Others ... 91,989 Forest ... 280,616
4	Nasik	3,771,611	16,091	220,443	Others ... 139,923 Forest ... 311,575
5	Poona	3,422,660	803	277,049	Others ... 138,277 Forest ... 427,900
6	Satara	3,185,160	9,760	231,066	Others ... 89,187 Forest ... 446,749
7	Sholapur	2,023,734	3,424	161,740	Others ... 103,259 Forest ... 108,423
	Total	23,884,336	67,711	3,130,972	Others ... 104,356 Forest ... 3,718,600

No. III

Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay for 1931-32.

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.					
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,759	77,850	706,014	652,686	106,867	406,536
445	14,533	61,021	383,617	81,814	340,301
425	43,526	164,732	104,937	195,218	181,368
180	18,108	41,333	407,375	29,450	187,089
784	18,189	2,614	531,239	87,222	136,159
4,033	8,060	201	854,261	8,511	112,216
7,626	180,076	975,920	2,024,125	459,222	1,332,748
548	37,254	25	2,554,268	15,784	632,969
2,059	51,963	975	1,771,666	37,447	254,417
774	167,766	6	1,050,768	375,545	149,040
1,679	60,701	242	1,988,336	91,497	402,096
33,023	14,313	379	1,886,231	17,357	627,519
1,340	18,258	1,983	1,420,111	6,865	910,000
1,427	14,084	244	2,088,200	60,971	879,257
40,759	364,259	2,867	12,759,578	605,126	2,249,969

APPENDIX

No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Belgaum	2,897,011	81,564	88,411	Others ... 101,998 Forest ... 449,944
2	Bijapur	2,553,110	17,980	121,335	Others ... 79,342 Forest ... 171,180
3	Dharwar	2,266,175	12,925	80,284	Others ... 161,347 Forest ... 237,900
4	Kanara	2,526,860	468	49,456	Others ... 93,025 Forest ... 2,065,218
5	Kolaba	1,385,665	17,539	194,118	Others ... 86,144 Forest ... 899,118
6	Ratnagiri	2,564,203	7,970	704,559	Others ... 18,569 Forest ... 12,436
	Extra Territorial	5,212	.....	63	.....
	Total	15,890,243	86,336	1,316,266	Others ... 425,015 Forest ... 3,265,749 3,690,764
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.				
	NAME OF THE TALUKA.	91,028	18,528	7,900	Others ... 16,697 Forest ... 2,370
1	South Salsette	7,110	1,452	456	Others ... 892 Forest ... 1,250
2	Ambernath				
	Total for 1931-32	98,138	14,980	7,656	Others ... 17,689 Forest ... 3,620 20,709
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	48,594,684	487,172	4,250,507	9,846,805
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1930-31	48,589,450	440,418	4,249,836	9,862,956

No. III—concl'd.

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,726	27,566	148	1,156,009	9,386	996,926
737	21,768	.....	2,164,630	21,072	1,064,215
1,386	30,229	959	1,606,233	17,067	757,346
523	42,903	2,003	335,692	5,603	2,664
2,420	3,315	913	724,687	77	77,345
200	1,472	5,121	1,690,539	4,226	212,942
.....	.....	.....	2,013	.....	2,126
7,102	126,553	9,149	7,580,203	57,631	2,110,651
2,447	706	117	19,175	16	22,764
8	64	.....	2,462	17	3
2,465	770	117	22,643	25	22,767
57,942	671,768	932,022	23,397,249	1,122,024	7,822,164
57,390	667,001	524,416	22,349,082	1,116,917	7,621,373

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts of
Suburban District in the revenue*

District.	Notices.			Chauthal fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kalyedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,645	1,53,949	1,402	79	5,004	869
Kaira	1,742	86,141	1,433	239	21,519	2,215
Panch Mahals	1,404	12,642	1,022	44	492	115
Broach	203	10,734	350	12	507	74
Surat	472	30,762	449	92	5,062	1,262
Thana	5,245	1,44,075	1,807	230	22,843	4,292
Total	10,909	4,07,654	9,502	1,515	67,497	9,628
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar	1,664	86,988	1,406	125	4,222	724
East Khandesh	2,289	67,512	2,127	123	2,974	804
West Khandesh	121	20,072	112	12	541	73
Nasik	854	21,425	720	124	4,227	651
Poona	2,514	42,456	2,072	11	212	82
Satara	221	5,027	124	6	141	24
Sholapur	2	82	2	15	702	115
Total	7,665	2,02,880	6,705	237	12,220	2,045

No. IV.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1932.

Distraints of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of kabjodars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs.
53	4,667	1,905	99	2,865	562 0 0	1,183	...	...	...
493	22,362	6,814	144	2,310	186 0 0	969	156 0	779	2,715
3	33	33	31	213	197 0 0	200	...	...	...
56	4,926	523	28	9,691	743 0 0	3,331	36 0	95	336
1	155	5	80	8,455	194 0 0	1,320	...	...	...
53	1,323	804	13	1,357	186 0 0	421	112 0	284	1,348
658	30,368	8,994	345	19,630	3,063 0 0	7,353	274 0	1,142	4,899
187	6,057	456	13	319	262 0 0	292	...	...	...
43	2,432	806	118	2,965	1,727 0 0	2,581	...	...	...
25	1,333	565	69	1,322	1,065 0 0	1,126	...	...	...
61	1,713	243	10	113	173 0 0	170	...	...	...
21	265	8	39	968	651 0 0	644	...	...	...
14	472	74	2	33	26 0 0	26	...	...	...
30	593	81	15	218	142 0 0	113	...	...	...
361	12,367	2,327	266	5,923	4,016 0 0	5,511	...	...	...

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
Bombay Suburban District in the*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—contd.				Other immovables		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
<i>Northern Division,</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ahmedabad ...	...	...	563	1,189	...	...	...
Kaira ...	...	...	83	319	...	...	...
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	107	300	...	...	...
Broach ...	...	...	717	3,336	...	...	...
Surat ...	...	...	104	1,329	...	...	...
Thana ...	21	35	58	101	...	...	...
Total ...	21	35	1,778	6,169	...	...	...
<i>Central Division,</i>							
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khandesh ...	80	33	1,636	2,845	...	...	...
West Khandesh ...	...	...	1,066	1,186	...	...	...
Nasik ...	...	...	175	170	1	64	2
Poona ...	...	...	938	178	...	...	...
Satara ...	...	...	26	25	...	...	...
Sholsapur ...	...	...	142	100	...	...	...
Total ...	80	33	2,840	4,500	1	64	2

No. IV—contd.

districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the revenue year ending 31st July 1932—contd.

property, S. 155.					Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
2	
...	
...	
...	
...	
2	

* In the remaining cases correspondence regarding the restoration of forfeited lands are still going on.

† City survey plots measuring in the aggregate 8 1/2 gunthas and assessed at Rs. 13 were forfeited.

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts
Suburban District in the revenue*

District.	Notices.			Chauthal fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	748	14,019 0 0	636 0 0	199	1,689 0 0	397 0 0
Bijapur	72	1,630 0 0	68 0 0	21	545 0 0	57 0 0
Dharwar	695	9,323 9 0	719 0 0	26	312 0 0	70 0 0
Kanara	1,183	18,586 0 0	807 0 0	2,145	21,562 0 0	4,098 0 0
Kolaba	246	11,525 8 0	625 0 0	25	2,070 0 0	218 0 0
Ratnagiri	1	1 8 0	0 8 0	455	5,920 0 0	990 0 0
Total	2,875	50,068 0 0	2,541 8 0	2,868	31,966 0 0	5,785 0 0
<i>Bombay Suburban District.</i>						
Name of the Taluka— South Salsette	693	52,611 0 0	692 0 0	...	.....	.....
Ambernath	85	738 9 0	39 0 0	...	.....	.....
Total for 1931-32	778	53,349 9 0	731 0 0	...	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	29,177	7,14,970 0 0	19,439 0 0	4,921	1,07,809 0 0	17,998 0 0
Total for the Presidency proper for 1930-31	37,641	8,37,476 0 0	24,459 0 0	2,363	90,139 0 0	12,977 0 0

No. IV—contd.

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay
year ending 31st July 1932—contd.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
13	478	5	24	561 0 0	363 0 0	533	15 0 0	9 0 0	101
6	908	71	11	145 0 0	139 0 0	114	24 0 0	23 0 0	134
20	1,715	94	85	742 0 0	489 0 0	758	17 0 0	10 0 0	16
704	19,141	6,062	306	14,025 0 0	6,032 0 0	20,239	287 0 0	2,916 0 0	6,214
13	926	250	10	301 0 0	308 0 0	306	...	...	...
950	11,184	94	1	1 0 0	0 7 8	1	...	...	...
1,016	33,093	6,585	389	15,775 0 0	7,386 7 8	22,005	043 0 0	2,957 0 0	5,465
6	1,130	...	1	2,983 0 0	3 0 0	582	...	...	...
...
6	1,130	...	1	2,983 0 0	3 0 0	582	...	...	...
2,041	86,837	17,796	1,501	44,356 0 0	13,503 0 0	35,551	1,217 0 0	4,106 0 0	10,564
2,491	1,37,332	20,555	1,193	45,649 0 0	8,979 35 8	21,803	1,329 25 6	3,706 9 0	18,572

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts
Suburban District in the revenue*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 155—contd.			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area. 17	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
<i>Southern Division.</i>	<i>A. G. A.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A. G. A.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	111 0 0	60
Bijapur ... ..	.....	.....	145 0 0	70
Dharwar ... ..	.....	.....	301 0 0	335
Kanara	1,363 0 0	3,295	1,333 0 0	3,005
Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	0 7 8	1
Total ...	1,363 0 0	3,295	1,830 7 8	3,400
<i>Bombay Suburban District.</i>				
Name of the Taluka— South Salsette...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambernath ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32 ...	1,414 0 0	3,368	3,948 0 0	14,169
Total for the Presidency proper for 1930-31 ...	500 37 0	1,870	4,974 27 9	6,381

No. IV—concl'd.

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay
year ending 31st July 1932—concl'd.

Other immovable property, S. 155.								Arrests and imprison- ments, S. 157.	Remarks.
Num- ber of cases.	Arr- ears.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Sold.			Bought in by Govern- ment.		
				Area.	Assess- ment.	Pro- ceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Rs.			
9	5	42 0 0	4	42 0 0	4	41			
10	6,442	216 0 0	623	89 0 0	332	1,565			
12	6,447	258 0 0	627	131 0 0	336	1,636			
19	14,762	23 0 0	1,457						
19	14,762	23 0 0	1,457						
22	21,273	233 0 0	2,115	131 0 0	336	1,636			
10	8,452	720 13 0 + (1 house)	674	38 30 0	64	882		11	

APPENDIX No. V.

Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government rayatwari area in the districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay Suburban District for 1931-32.

Details of holdings	Class A			Class B			Class C			
	Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held		Number of persons	Area held		
		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam		Khalsa	Inam	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
NORTHERN DIVISION.										
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>										
1. Up to 5 acres ...	84,594	56,000	21,777	418	880	308	11,243	22,842	17,488	
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	17,544	106,664	27,818	206	1,198	668	5,982	22,795	19,468	
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	5,945	71,121	19,957	54	858	867	1,948	22,881	11,298	
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	4,818	118,214	26,495	85	8,812	709	1,468	45,759	25,249	
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	198	22,240	6,252	15	2,504	508	308	84,987	25,600	
6. " 500 acres ...	1	4	655	8	647	1,868	44	15,979	85,560	
Class A ...	62,595	369,248	101,949	776	8,694	4,421	20,841	175,498	184,664	
Class B ...	776	8,894	4,421							
Class C ...	20,841	175,498	184,664							
Total ...	84,212	558,680	241,084							
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		68	7							
Grand total for the district ...		558,098	241,041							

BR Co 91-14

Kaira.

1. Up to 5 acres ...	98,622	102,762	70,688	8,680	8,518	4,111	26,684	22,565	81,078	
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	21,852	116,921	55,298	1,880	5,817	5,528	7,447	27,068	84,412	
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	8,167	89,905	16,268	269	8,948	2,448	1,875	18,986	15,562	
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	1,874	84,725	12,922	813	6,881	5,024	1,852	80,784	28,917	
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	51	6,999	1,224	49	6,476	2,156	240	22,458	18,416	
6. " 500 acres ...	5	2,668	1,610	2	908	178	27	16,081	12,291	
Total of holdings within the district.	Class A ...	125,071	802,980	158,005	5,598	27,893	19,440	87,625	182,882	195,616
	" B ...	5,598	27,893	19,440						
	" C ...	87,625	182,882	195,616						
	Total ...	168,294	463,755	813,061						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		080	2,700							
Grand total for the district ...		464,835	815,761							

Panch Mahals.

1. Up to 5 acres ...	17,308	40,710	5,724	168	658	450	2,940	4,648	4,705	
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	14,087	125,078	10,289	155	1,861	1,185	1,526	7,922	5,097	
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	8,095	50,748	6,172	25	208	702	880	4,808	2,125	
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	1,054	26,359	9,166	48	1,899	470	877	12,877	5,135	
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	29	2,195	2,789	5	1,156	284	75	9,776	8,015	
6. " 500 acres ...	1	588	20	1	859	146	12	7,821	8,482	
Total ...	85,519	245,628	84,104	897	5,841	3,287	5,810	47,852	28,560	
Total of holdings within the district.	Class A ...	85,519	245,628	84,104						
	" B ...	897	5,841	3,287						
	" C ...	5,810	47,852	28,560						
	Total ...	41,226	298,616	65,901						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		49	48							
Gross total ...		298,665	65,944							

APPENDIX No. V—contd.

Details of ho'dings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Broach.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1. Up to 5 acres ..	20,388	27,686	18,507	442	620	447	6,770	8,370	10,320
2. Over 5 and up to 15 ..	10,652	68,104	21,227	299	2,332	510	4,124	27,711	20,751
3. " 15 " " 25 ..	8,512	54,069	9,884	181	2,790	424	1,806	17,174	7,880
4. " 25 " " 100 ..	8,655	1,22,765	28,066	208	7,506	1,480	2,054	48,087	21,176
5. " 100 " " 500 ..	250	28,625	4,528	21	2,428	564	464	45,600	14,898
6. " 500 acres ..	1	768	...	...	...	...	83	18,200	18,887
Class A ...	89,408	2,97,037	77,227	1,181	15,571	8,425	14,751	1,65,142	87,856
Class B ...	1,181	15,571	8,425						
Class C ...	14,751	1,65,142	87,856						
Total ...	54,285	4,77,750	1,68,508						
Add area within district of plural holdings excluding beyond the district.	...	807	111						
Gross total for the district ...	54,285	4,78,557	1,68,619						

Surat.

1.	Up to 5 acres	...	52,054	77,886	8,122	8,095	6,541	1,071	9,776	15,178	8,950
2.	Over 5 and up to 15 acres	...	16,252	1,21,979	9,287	1,698	18,812	1,580	6,058	84,448	9,109
3.	" 15 " " 25 "	...	4,269	72,765	4,589	746	18,188	998	1,678	28,759	4,618
4.	" 25 " " 100 "	...	2,811	1,02,818	7,841	744	85,986	1,568	1,555	58,884	7,975
5.	" 100 " " 500 "	...	86	14,452	820	91	16,928	178	811	51,782	1,868
6.	" 500 acres	...	...	...	...	1	581	...	12	14,768	453
	Class A	...	75,482	8,89,400	80,609	6,869	87,011	5,840	18,985	1,98,764	29,968
	Class B	...	6,869	87,011	5,840						
	Class C	...	18,885	1,98,764	29,968						
	Total	...	90,286	6,70,175	65,917						
	Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	...	1,010	884						
	Gross total for the district	...	...	6,71,194	66,801						
<i>Thana.</i>											
1.	Up to 5 acres	...	49,720	77,058	7,915	858	1,569	62	7,551	18,294	1,048
2.	Over 5 and up to 15 acres	...	10,448	81,014	7,570	888	8,115	181	8,042	26,617	864
3.	" 15 " " 25 "	...	2,984	58,819	5,889	171	8,132	128	1,192	22,608	544
4.	" 25 " " 100 "	...	2,608	1,01,780	12,097	288	14,701	272	2,064	98,981	1,780
5.	" 100 " " 500 "	...	242	82,110	1,877	88	6,476	59	889	1,72,870	4,082
6.	" 500 acres	...	...	...	...	2	1,481	...	148	1,87,686	2,879
	Class A	...	65,997	8,45,226	84,848	1,740	80,454	652	14,881	4,71,706	11,192
	Class B	...	1,740	80,454	652						
	Class C	...	14,881	4,71,706	11,192						
	Total	...	82,618	8,47,886	46,692						
	Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	...	18,255	540						
	Gross total for the district	...	...	8,60,841	47,232						

APPENDIX No. V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Total, Northern Division.</i>		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
1. Up to 5 acres ...	272,628	881,597	189,788	8,601	18,936	6,444	64,967	87,897	70,584
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	90,785	618,765	181,429	4,071	27,085	9,515	27,024	156,561	89,701
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	22,972	841,927	62,159	1,425	23,519	5,057	6,379	105,166	42,023
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	15,815	501,611	90,587	1,686	71,715	9,518	8,870	290,822	90,281
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	861	101,621	17,549	219	85,953	3,749	2,282	886,918	62,869
6. " 500 acres ...	8	8,998	2,285	9	8,951	2,192	271	209,935	72,948
Total ...	408,067	1,949,509	486,742	16,011	175,464	86,515	111,798	1,186,839	427,856
Class A ...	408,067	1,949,509	486,742						
Class B ...	16,011	175,464	86,515						
Class C ...	111,798	1,186,839	427,856						
Total ...	580,871	8,811,812	901,118						
Add area of plural holdings within individual districts of the division.		15,828	8,785						
Gross total for the division ...	580,871	8,826,685	904,898						

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Ahmednagar.

1.	Up to 5 acres	85,427	92,061	11,620	655	2,475	447	9,105	21,852	7,468
2.	Over 5 and up to 15 acres	42,986	984,989	28,405	500	5,811	516	9,665	101,679	16,950
3.	" 15 " " 25 "	21,748	985,478	14,785	274	6,085	997	4,501	96,798	12,858
4.	" 25 " " 100 "	23,108	903,690	80,802	849	18,762	1,298	4,779	195,357	82,519
5.	" 100 " " 500 "	1,508	190,544	9,092	110	22,758	1,478	506	95,908	16,390
6.	" 500 acres	22	2,909	696	5	8,863	111	19	17,568	2,345

Total of holdings within the district ... 124,789 1,959,600 90,400 1,898 59,254 4,782 20,665 529,127 88,470

East Khandesh.

1.	Up to 5 acres	41,903	85,872	26,586	2,452	6,107	1,397	8,255	14,620	8,729
2.	Over 5 and up to 15 acres	42,946	850,296	25,921	3,078	32,282	2,755	9,959	67,939	18,876
3.	" 15 " " 25 "	14,767	252,605	11,170	1,877	33,360	1,312	2,977	47,679	8,448
4.	" 25 " " 100 "	11,416	374,907	11,325	3,676	190,320	2,197	2,830	104,957	18,958
5.	" 100 " " 500 "	872	45,728	1,478	617	83,167	1,446	670	109,188	8,137
6.	" 500 acres	1	1,679	...	9	5,143	1,264	62	82,410	1,849

Total of holdings within the district ... 111,405 1,111,085 76,475 12,309 290,329 11,811 24,758 976,798 54,997

West Khandesh.

1.	Up to 5 acres	8,140	21,295	4,478	978	3,918	405	2,284	5,840	2,015
2.	Over 5 and up to 15 acres	18,963	202,215	12,718	2,296	28,239	1,151	3,992	39,520	7,034
3.	" 15 " " 25 "	10,648	219,587	10,969	1,879	24,698	1,048	1,968	32,422	6,184
4.	" 25 " " 100 "	11,278	467,984	8,850	1,710	78,052	1,712	1,682	68,009	8,234
5.	" 100 " " 500 "	592	61,470	655	228	37,474	1,478	207	53,258	8,423
6.	" 500 acres	8	1,385	...	5	1,769	1,765	47	42,729	12,116

Total of holdings within the district ... 49,624 998,686 87,770 6,596 168,140 7,554 10,265 241,678 89,056

APPENDIX No. V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Nasik.</i>									
1. Up to 5 acres ...	83,202	68,862	16,569	827	1,901	898	11,096	25,181	8,767
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	86,028	8,61,877	81,087	970	9,716	775	8,501	75,945	15,087
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	19,791	3,19,925	15,986	560	11,807	614	8,832	78,949	11,889
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	17,108	6,90,977	20,978	666	81,280	1,158	8,252	127,780	16,586
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	886	1,04,606	4,145	112	19,078	149	701	89,087	10,864
6. " 500 acres ...	4	2,567	41	18	12,951	10	63	84,129	2,405
Total holdings in the district ...	1,06,509	1,547,818	90,906	8,148	86,692	8,102	27,625	499,080	65,548
<i>Poona.</i>									
1. Up to 5 acres ...	65,660	145,624	25,198	1,229	2,902	866	10,628	28,505	5,785
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	42,507	848,960	81,952	1,169	8,914	1,849	8,012	62,104	9,898
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	16,895	209,916	16,652	525	9,843	904	8,174	64,129	7,545
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	18,145	568,702	25,632	737	80,529	2,993	8,422	129,416	21,290
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	702	89,807	8,982	158	22,419	1,543	624	65,643	13,584
6. " 500 acres ...	8	2,640	817	...	...	...	28	19,872	8,986
Total holdings in the district ...	1,38,412	1,483,649	120,988	8,818	74,107	7,668	25,898	354,969	61,939

Satara.

1. Up to 5 acres ...	110,708	226,651	60,175	1,808	8,040	1,147	14,468	28,249	18,968
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	50,869	872,278	45,183	1,286	8,413	2,480	7,354	42,690	30,153
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	14,379	285,978	24,947	412	6,171	1,682	2,751	81,910	22,086
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	11,290	818,251	86,268	413	18,221	2,806	2,331	67,999	50,492
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	271	82,737	5,622	47	5,550	1,604	344	27,147	82,906
6. " 500 acres ...	8	2,274	99	2	918	186	20	12,711	20,980
Total holdings in the district ...	187,318	1,168,162	172,269	8,986	87,808	9,805	27,268	205,706	175,534

Sholapur.

1. Up to 5 acres ...	30,887	41,009	6,072	953	2,672	283	5,162	11,914	2,110
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	26,868	243,058	15,477	1,320	12,790	797	8,090	85,000	8,617
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	15,830	278,103	15,163	726	18,439	635	5,011	99,607	12,053
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	17,250	686,149	85,358	959	43,441	8,844	6,366	249,348	50,968
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	1,228	169,802	6,957	203	81,326	2,645	888	135,037	88,667
6. " 500 acres ...	10	5,090	874	8	5,129	8,705	55	26,205	25,167
Total holdings in the district ...	81,027	1,417,216	81,401	4,169	108,797	12,109	25,870	607,101	132,572

Total, Central Division.

1. Up to 5 acres ...	815,875	678,874	152,698	8,900	22,010	4,888	60,998	126,461	63,792
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	261,562	2,263,187	135,728	11,219	100,615	9,823	55,663	474,377	101,564
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	111,998	2,001,535	111,872	5,753	104,894	7,277	24,399	441,434	81,018
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	104,599	4,001,600	179,308	8,510	845,564	17,004	24,662	348,895	194,097
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	5,504	703,691	88,876	1,475	221,767	10,348	4,048	574,203	118,901
6. " 500 acres ...	46	18,494	1,527	42	29,778	6,991	294	183,619	68,743
Total holdings within the district of the division	799,034	9,676,331	670,004	85,899	824,627	56,320	169,944	2,744,404	618,115
Class A ...	799,034	9,676,331	670,004						
Class B ...	85,899	824,627	56,326						
Class C ...	169,944	2,744,404	618,115						
Gross total for the division ...	1,004,927	18,245,892	1,344,445						

APPENDIX No. V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
Southern Division.									
<i>Belgaum.</i>									
1. Up to 5 acres ...	59,668	99,721	84,831	1,845	8,884	2,402	18,018	84,150	18,435
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	85,898	214,320	82,875	1,052	18,886	5,301	10,667	98,204	48,972
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	9,750	184,659	82,485	829	7,901	8,280	4,452	65,628	88,779
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	6,077	175,881	55,048	441	18,420	11,048	4,828	127,472	98,871
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	288	29,278	9,090	84	8,768	5,028	657	78,261	45,888
6. " 500 acres ...	8	4,505	681	1	...	689	84	21,419	24,404
Total holdings within the district.	111,129	658,204	184,405	8,209	42,704	27,666	88,721	425,129	274,849
Class A ...	111,129	658,204	184,405	8,209	42,704	27,666	88,721	425,129	274,849
" B ...	8,209	42,704	27,666						
" C ...	88,721	425,129	274,849						
Total ...	148,059	1,126,187	486,440						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		6,946	9,517						
Gross total for the district ...		1,183,133	495,957						

<i>Bijapur.</i>													
Br. Ca. 91-16	1.	Up to 5 acres	...	21,140	50,427	18,954	2,944	5,707	2,721	8,682	19,089	11,704	
	2.	Over 5 and up to 15	...	80,575	2,42,670	45,854	2,782	19,475	5,832	14,467	1,08,054	44,808	
	3.	" 15 " 25	...	17,809	2,83,176	40,054	1,730	23,369	4,078	8,991	1,29,975	47,675	
	4.	" 25 " 100	...	17,839	5,98,016	1,12,682	1,721	52,076	20,862	8,923	2,60,586	1,46,474	
	5.	" 100 " 500	...	1,567	1,97,854	32,872	250	89,704	8,890	919	1,17,132	58,788	
	6.	" 500	...	81	10,854	2,026	11	8,019	4,986	61	82,950	68,624	
Total holdings within the district.			Class A	87,961	18,66,997	2,51,902	9,388	1,48,350	46,814	42,048	6,62,736	8,72,571	
			" B	9,388	1,48,850	46,814							
			" C	42,048	6,62,786	8,72,571							
Total			1,39,392	21,78,088	6,70,787								
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.			...	8,980	2,007								
Gross total for the district			...	21,77,018	6,72,794								
<i>Dharwar.</i>													
Br. Ca. 91-16	1.	Up to 5 acres	...	44,906	129,469	80,182	8,589	12,805	8,560	17,191	86,886	29,864	
	2.	Over 5 and up to 15 acres	...	41,848	328,082	60,935	8,262	28,922	8,891	20,141	185,507	68,171	
	3.	" 15 " 25	...	14,447	229,976	44,111	1,885	22,760	8,548	7,499	88,655	58,486	
	4.	" 25 " 100	...	7,715	256,659	78,289	1,886	56,272	26,628	5,791	148,971	119,988	
	5.	" 100 " 500	...	263	85,960	18,967	254	26,422	18,254	506	52,445	49,884	
	6.	" 500	...	2	648	1,461	12	6,415	4,035	44	14,476	16,965	
Class A			1,09,176	975,794	228,845	9,884	158,096	70,556	51,172	471,840	891,808		
" B			9,888	159,096	70,556								
" C			51,172	471,840	891,808								
Total			1,70,236	1,600,780	690,709								
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.			...	4,912	5,680								
Gross total			...	1,805,642	696,889								

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APPENDIX No. V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.			
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Kanara.</i>										
1. Up to 5 acres ...	20,269	25,205	15	828	414	...	12,031	19,759	28	
2. Over 5 and up to 15 ...	4,810	89,791	9	117	989	...	4,898	88,180	76	
3. " 15 " 25 ...	1,094	20,818	...	24	409	...	1,303	26,079	88	
4. " 25 " 100 ...	659	29,359	5	27	1,882	...	1,490	66,782	898	
5. " 100 " 500 ...	85	4,886	...	...	...	...	398	52,189	852
6. " 500 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8,911	1,674
Total holdings within the district.	Class A ...	26,867	1,19,559	28	496	8,284	...	19,510	2,11,100	2,608
	" B ...	496	8,284
	" C ...	19,510	2,11,100	2,608
	Total ...	46,873	2,38,943	2,636
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		9,454	89							
Gross total for the district ...		2,48,397	2,625							

Kolaba.

1. Up to 5 acres ...	...	85,096	52,642	1,058	892	582	7	9,249	20,262	761
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	...	6,862	48,689	788	151	1,829	1	8,089	26,444	875
3. " 15 " 25 " ...	...	1,409	25,717	288	44	846	8	885	16,802	383
4. " 25 " 100 " ...	...	920	36,169	846	77	8,780	6	1,269	61,188	779
5. " 100 " 500 " ...	...	48	8,468	21	18	8,268	2	414	76,784	618
6. " 500 " ...	...	5	8,442	617	1	709	8	41	88,070	628
Total of holdings within the district:	Class A ...	48,840	1,75,116	3,068	688	10,409	27	14,891	2,84,045	8,478
	" B ...	688	10,409	27						
	" C ...	14,891	2,84,045	8,478						
Total ...		68,814	4,19,570	6,573						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.			7,452	52						
Gross total for district ...			4,27,022	6,625						
Ratnagiri.										
1. Up to 5 acres ...	...	49,248	55,894	8,784	860	462	26	9,750	12,095	618
2. Over 5 and up to 15 ...	...	8,546	71,054	2,070	78	615	45	2,072	18,488	1,120
3. " 15 " 25 " ...	...	2,412	48,788	1,708	22	896	41	914	17,084	1,008
4. " 25 " 100 " ...	...	2,010	80,607	1,896	82	1,889	67	1,096	47,986	2,372
5. " 100 " 500 " ...	...	151	20,584	599	5	1,177	166	191	80,585	1,518
6. " 500 " ...	...	1	628	...	...	...	...	5	5,477	72
Total holdings within the district:	Class A ...	62,868	272,550	10,005	497	4,009	384	14,028	181,615	6,897
	" B ...	497	4,009	884						
	" C ...	14,028	181,615	6,897						
Total ...		76,888	408,174	17,286						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.			792	184						
*Gross total for district ...			408,966	17,420						

* The total area in this statement appears more than that of the last quinquennium. The increase is due to some Khoti villages having lapsed to Government as the Khoti failed to pass Kablayats within 12 years and so became Khalsa.

APPENDIX No. V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total, Southern Division		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
1. Up to 5 acres ...	2,25,430	4,18,671	88,747	8,964	28,837	8,719	70,620	1,48,826	81,710
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	1,27,184	9,40,584	1,81,552	7,405	65,242	19,651	54,894	4,21,144	1,58,700
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	46,474	7,38,587	1,18,747	3,548	55,948	16,980	24,172	9,45,016	1,47,498
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	84,769	11,72,557	2,42,699	8,702	1,28,878	56,842	28,091	7,11,616	8,71,894
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	2,309	2,87,280	56,814	572	75,287	33,918	8,019	4,18,081	1,59,436
6. " 500 acres ...	47	19,843	4,705	26	10,160	10,222	206	1,21,008	1,12,898
Total ...	4,86,218	35,72,322	6,78,264	24,211	8,58,797	1,46,777	1,76,002	21,55,186	10,11,826
Class A ...	486,218	35,72,322	678,264						
" B ...	24,211	8,58,797	1,46,777						
" C ...	1,76,002	21,55,186	10,11,826						
Total ...	6,86,426	60,86,265	18,81,667						
Add area within the division of plural holdings extending beyond the division.		8,918	161						
Gross total for the division ...	6,86,426	60,95,173	18,81,828						

Bombay Suburban District.

1. Up to 5 acres	...	...	2,108	2,899	18	228	252	...	1,978	1,889	4
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres	...	...	118	795	...	16	187	...	158	1,279	7
3. " 15 " 25 "	...	...	80	551	...	5	122	...	28	558	...
4. " 25 " 100 "	...	...	12	849	...	6	270	...	87	1,871	...
5. " 100 " 500 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,557	...
6. " 500 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	694	...
Total			2,258	4,084	18	250	781	...	2,199	7,648	11
Total of holdings within the district.	}	Class A	2,258	4,084	18						
		" B	250	781	...						
		" C	2,199	7,648	11						
Total			4,707	12,468	24						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.				1,566	...						
Gross total for the district				14,029	24						

APPENDIX No. V—concl'd.

— *Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government rayatwari area in the Presidency proper for the year 1931-32.*

Details of Holdings:	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
1. Up to 5 acres ...	8,15,584	14,76,481	8,74,191	26,688	58,885	20,046	1,98,558	8,59,078	1,86,090
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	4,79,644	38,28,801	4,78,704	22,711	1,98,029	89,019	1,87,784	10,58,851	8,49,972
3. " 15 " 21 " ...	1,81,474	80,82,600	2,92,778	10,726	1,84,482	28,274	56,878	5,92,174	2,70,529
4. " 25 " 100 " ...	1,55,195	56,80,117	5,12,594	18,904	5,46,427	84,864	56,660	19,47,414	6,55,722
5. " 100 " 500 " ...	8,674	10,97,597	1,18,299	2,266	8,82,962	48,010	9,886	18,25,714	3,40,768
6. " 500 acres ...	101	42,185	8,517	76	48,884	19,405	772	5,15,801	2,54,689
Total ...	16,40,622	1,52,02,226	17,80,028	76,871	18,59,069	2,99,618	4,59,938	60,93,527	20,57,808
Class A ...	16,40,622	1,52,02,226	17,80,028						
" B ...	76,871	18,59,069	2,99,618						
" C ...	4,59,938	60,93,527	20,57,808						
Total ...	21,76,981	2,26,55,422	40,77,249						
Add area of plural holdings extending beyond Northern Division.	...	15,823	8,785						
Add area of plural holdings extending beyond Southern Division.	...	8,918	161						
Add area of plural holdings extending beyond Bombay Suburban District.	...	1,566	...						
Grand total for the Presidency proper ...	21,76,981	2,26,81,229	40,81,196						

Note.—Class A means those who cultivate with their hands with or without the help of hired labour.
 Class B means those who do not cultivate with their own hands but supervise and direct the cultivation by labourers or farm servants.
 Class C means those who receive rent only without directly or indirectly taking part in the cultivation.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

B—SIND.

R. E. GIBSON, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

I. SEASON.

The season under report was on the whole not satisfactory. The inundation was at first very low. The Bukkur gauge reached 10·5 feet for the first time on 23rd June 1931. Thereafter it began to rise but fell immediately and on 10th July it read 9·5 feet only. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet was first reached only on the 14th July 1931. Subsequently, however, the river continued to be fairly steady and maintained a moderately good height till the middle of September. The result of the late rise of the river was that transplantation of rice was greatly impeded and other agricultural operations were retarded to a considerable degree and there was accordingly a shrinkage in cultivation. The level of 13 feet and over continued with fluctuations for 27 days as compared with 50 days in 1930, 49 days in 1929, 11 days in 1928 and 37 days the average of last three years. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge was first reached on the 19th July 1931. This or a higher level lasted for a period of 63 days as against 73 days in 1930, 58 days in 1929, 85 days in 1928 and 72 days the average of last three years. The highest reading in the year was 13·9 feet on the 30th July 1931 at Bukkur and 19·3 feet on the 1st September 1931 at Kotri as compared with 16·9 feet on 24th July 1930 and 23·7 feet on 30th July 1930 and the maximum levels of 17·9 and 24·1 feet ever previously recorded on these two gauges.

On account of the low inundation, deficiency of water was felt on some canals especially at the tails. The mouth of the Dad canal in the Nawabshah District silted up owing to erosion and in consequence failed to give full supply; the crops on this system suffered from drought resulting in heavy remissions. In Shikarpur Taluka of the Sukkur District, the kharif crop suffered on account of water-logging due to the floods of the last two years.

The rainfall as in the previous year was below the average. The few showers that fell were beneficial to crops but were not adequate for the growth of fodder or for cultivation in Barani tracts. In the Desert Division, the rainfall was quite inadequate in Mithi and Diplo talukas and ill-distributed in the other two talukas. The crops failed throughout the whole division. Mahal Kohistan, then in the Karachi District, was the worst affected owing to inadequate rainfall. The hilly tracts of Kotri Taluka dependent entirely on rain and hill torrents also suffered

from drought. The feasibility of a scheme for putting up a dam to control the Barani Nai water which is calculated to be highly beneficial to the people of Mahal Kohistan is being considered by the Public Works Department. Locusts appeared in some parts of the Hyderabad, Karachi, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts but the damage caused was insignificant. The slump in prices continued this year, and to afford some relief to zamindars, Government sanctioned special remissions ranging from 12½ to 25 per cent. for both kharif and rabi crops. The timely assistance rendered by Government was greatly appreciated by the land holders.

The kacha lands were insufficiently flooded on account of the low inundation, and with inadequate rainfall thereafter, the area of rabi cultivation was much reduced in consequence. In the Upper Sind Frontier District owing to a change in the set of the river a great part of the kachas of the Kashmore and Kandhkot talukas were left high and dry. In the Thar Parkar District, however, the rabi season was much better than usual, resulting in an increased area under cultivation.

The state of public health continued to be satisfactory during the year under report. Malaria prevailed as usual throughout the province, but in a mild form. The services of the touring medical officers tended to mitigate suffering to a great extent. Quinine was distributed freely as usual. Pneumonia appeared in the Thar Parkar District and was responsible for 777 deaths as against 736 during the previous year. Cholera also broke out in some parts of the Sukkur, Dadu and Larkana districts. Timely measures were, however, taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Small-pox appeared in all the districts in Sind and was severe in Nawabshah, Larkana and Thar Parkar districts—the number of casualties being 215, 205 and 187, respectively.

The condition of cattle was good except in Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts where on account of inadequate rainfall there was not sufficient fodder to last for the year. Cattle in the Desert Division were taken to other tracts where fodder was available. Insufficient fodder seriously reduced the vitality of the cattle and made them susceptible to disease which caused heavy mortality in the Hyderabad District, but owing to good rains the condition of the cattle improved considerably.

The total mortality reported among the cattle from contagious diseases rose from 13,375 in the previous year to 29,347 during the year under report. The abnormal increase is exclusively due to rinderpest among cattle (there were 53,782 cases and 27,130 deaths as against 28,109 cases and 10,455 deaths last year) which though prevalent in all the districts of the province assumed the form of an epidemic in the three districts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. The figures for the three districts for the past two years are as under :—

	1930-31	1931-32
Karachi	47	2,269
Hyderabad	1,167	14,808
Thar Parkar	7,752	8,669

The services of veterinary surgeons were secured. Besides this, hæmorrhagic septicæmia was responsible for 868 deaths as against 1,731 deaths and parasitic gastritis for 258 as against 259 deaths during the previous year. Preventive inoculations against rinderpest were carried out in the case of 212 out-breaks, the number of animals inoculated being 14,737 against 9,163 inoculated in 103 out-breaks during the previous year. The number of inoculations against hæmorrhagic septicæmia was 1,420 and of those against black quarter with black quarter serum and aggressin 267 and with black quarter aggressin 310.

2. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

The provincial total under this head shows a net increase of 4·03 lacs over the previous year's figures. This increase was contributed by Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts and was due to an increase in cultivation of crops paying rates of assessment higher than the average rate. Decrease in the Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana and Karachi districts is due to territorial changes.

3. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Under this head, there is a net increase of Rs. 0·08 lac in the figures of the year under report as compared with the previous year. It is shared by Sukkur, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts. The increase being small requires no explanation.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I.)

There is a net decrease of Rs. 11·26 lacs under this head over the figures of the previous year. It is shared by all the districts except Thar Parkar and Hyderabad. Taking the districts individually, Larkana shows the largest decrease, viz. Rs. 9·30 lacs due to territorial changes and decreased cultivation on account of deficiency of water supply and scanty rainfall. Next come the Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts, showing a decrease of Rs. 2·06, 1·48, 4·93, and 2·26 lacs, respectively, decrease in the former two districts being due to the same causes as in Larkana District and in the remaining districts due to shrinkage of the area under cultivation. Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts were responsible for an increase of Rs. 1·09 and 0·12 lacs on account of increased cultivation. No comparison can be made so far as the Dadu District is concerned.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

(Column 12 of Appendix I.)

There is a net decrease of Rs. 0·55 lac over the last year's figures. It was shared by all districts except Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah which showed an increase of Rs. 0·015 lac each. The enhancement in both these districts was due mainly to increased realizations from the sale of building plots. The greatest decrease in any one district is that of Rs. 0·32 lac in the Hyderabad District, which was attributable to less receipts from remokal fines and malkano. The same reason accounted for the decrease of Rs. ·23, Rs. ·14 and Rs. ·09 lac in the Thar Parkar, Larkana and Karachi districts, respectively.

6. REMISSIONS.

(Column 24 of Appendix I.)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year excluding special remissions which were granted on account of continued abnormal fall in prices and which amounted to Rs. 10·37 lacs, was Rs. 9·24 lacs as against Rs. 16·41 lacs in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 7·17 lacs is shared by all districts excepting that of Karachi, where Rs. 24,000 had to be allowed as remission in view of scanty rainfall. The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that remission on account of locusts, floods, frost and adverse winds, which amounted respectively to Rs. 2·31, 5·89, 0·43, and 0·59 lacs during the previous year fell to Rs. 0·86, 0·29, 0·01 and 0·17 lacs in the year under report. Remissions on account of deficiency of water and kalar rose from Rs. 6·26 and 0·9 in the preceding year to Rs. 6·90 and 13 lacs in the year under report.

7. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 4·79 lacs as against Rs. 7·45 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 2·21 lacs related to the year under report and Rs. 2·58 lacs to previous years. These figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Column 23 minus columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I.)

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 106·91 lacs as against Rs. 86·89 lacs in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 26 of Appendix I.)

The total collections amounted to Rs. 98·80 lacs or 92·41 per cent. of the net demand as against 88·32 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of the collections on the net demand in each district is as under :—

District.	Per cent.
Upper Sind Frontier	95·99
Sukkur	96·12
Larkana	99·78
Dadu	96·22
Nawabshah	95·51
Hyderabad	88·66
Thar Parkar	79·07
Karachi	94·74

It will appear from the above percentage that the collections in all the districts excepting Hyderabad, and Thar Parkar were satisfactory. The percentage in the Hyderabad District has risen from 80·21 to 88·66 and in the Thar Parkar District from 61·93 to 79·07 as compared with the preceding year. The reasons for the low collections in these districts are the same as reported in the previous year's report, viz. succession of bad seasons on account of one or the other calamity and low prices.

10. BALANCES.

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I.)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 12·90 lacs as against Rs. 17·60 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 0·11 lac has since been recovered leaving a net balance of Rs. 12·79 lacs, of which Rs. 8·56 lacs relate to former years and Rs. 4·23 lacs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

Particulars.	Current year.	Previous year.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) under suspension	2·05 lacs	2·36 lacs	4·41 lacs.
(b) Due from the Manager, Innumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind.	0·20 lac	0·44 lac	0·64 lac.
(c) under legal process	1·96 lacs	5·76 lacs	7·72 lacs.
(d) under correspondence for remission.	0·02 lac	....	0·02 lac.
Total	4·23 lacs	8·56 lacs	12·79 lacs.

The figures under (a) show a net decrease of Rs. 2·75 lacs as compared with the previous year's figures. The arrears due from the Manager,

Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind, however, show an increase from Rs. 0·37 to Rs. 0·64 lac. The unauthorised arrears under (c) amounted to Rs. 7·72 lacs as compared with Rs. 9·79 lacs shown last year.

11. TAKAVI.

(Appendix II.)

Takavi loans advanced during the year under report amounted to Rs. 0·96 lac as against Rs. 6·95 lacs in the previous year. Of the former, Rs. 0·42 lac were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 0·52 lac under the Agriculturists Loans Act and Rs. 0·02 lac under the Non-agriculturists Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 5·99 lacs is shared by all the districts.

Out of the total amount of outstanding balances of Rs. 66·01 lacs (column 4) as against Rs. 67·28 lacs in the preceding year, Rs. 55·74 lacs were due for recovery during the year, of which Rs. 3·83 lacs or 6·87 per cent. were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 51·91 lacs which is accounted for as under :—

	Lacs.
	Rs.
Unauthorized arrears	40·79
Authorized	9·93
Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind	1·19
Total	51·91

The unauthorized arrears this year as shown above, amounted to Rs. 40·79 lacs as against Rs. 27·18 lacs in the previous year. The increase is shared by all the districts excepting Upper Sind Frontier, in which there was a decrease of Rs. 0·14 lac. The increase is the greater in the Thar Parkar District which alone was responsible for a little less than half the arrears of the whole province.

The increase in unauthorized arrears is due to the continued general economic depression coupled with tightness of the money market and a slump in prices of all agricultural produce, which made it difficult for the borrowers to repay their loans. The Thar Parkar District had, moreover, suffered from a succession of bad seasons. Recovery in the district is now being effected according to the scheme formulated by the Collector, *vide* the Commissioner's endorsement, No. 18924-B., dated the 24th December 1932, and it is hoped that it will not now be difficult for the khatedars to pay up the arrears.

Suspensions decreased from Rs. 19·13 to Rs. 9·93 lacs, the decrease being shared by all the districts, excepting Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates are

Court of Wards in Sind, increased from Rs. 0·69 lac to Rs. 1·19 lacs in the year under report.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India's Resolution, No. 2156/321-7; dated the 3rd October 1901, regarding the amount of the agricultural loan business is supplied in the accompanying statement A.

The inspection of takavi works by Mukhtiarkars was satisfactory except in Sukkur and Thar Parkar districts. The inspection of the improvement works by the sub-divisional officers was inadequate in the Nawabshah District. The attention of these officers has been drawn to the inadequacy of their inspection work. In all 9 cases came to notice in which the takavi loans were mis-applied and 27 cases in which the takavi works were not finished within the period prescribed. In six cases out of these, orders have been issued for the recovery of the loans from the defaulters and the question of remaining ones is under consideration.

12. COERCIVE PROCESS.

(Appendix III.)

There was a decrease in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code in all the districts of the province excepting Nawabshah. The districts responsible for the greatest decrease are, Sukkur and Thar Parkar. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that the first rabi instalment was postponed by one month, as a result of which most of the khatedars paid the rabi instalment in time. The amount of notice fees recoverable during the year was Rs. 88,594 as against Rs. 1,04,822 during the previous year. No action under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code was taken except in Larkana, Dadu and Karachi districts and the number of persons proceeded against was 71. The amount of penalty levied from them was Rs. 124 only. There was an increase from 131 to 204 in the number of cases of distraint of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code, and an increase from 97 to 324 in that of forfeitures under section 153 of the Land Revenue Code.

Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken only in the Thar Parkar District and the number of cases involved was 2 as against nil in the previous year. Action under section 157 was taken in 3 cases as against nil in the preceding year.

13. AREA.

(Appendix IV.)

There is a net decrease of 4,180 acres in the total area of the province (column 3). The decrease is spread over all districts except Sukkur—the greatest decreases, viz. 2,012,294, 1,655,744, and 358,293 acres being recorded in Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts owing to

territorial changes. An area amounting to 4,124,151 acres went to compose the new Dadu District from Karachi and Larkana districts. The districts of Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar showed a decrease respectively of 3,301, 1,438 and 8 acres due to Bigotiumeasurement, formation of alluvial lands and survey operations. Increase in the Sukkur District was, however, due to formation of alluvial lands. Column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) shows a net decrease of 103,105 acres, which is shared by all the districts except Sukkur. Increase in the Sukkur District was due to less khas-mokal cultivation. The decrease of 525,388 in the Larkana District, 28,668 in the Karachi District and 10,212 acres in the Upper Sind Frontier District was due to territorial changes, an area of 607,245 acres being transferred to Dadu District, from the first two districts named. The decrease in the Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts amounted to 98,706, 33,864 and 17,345, respectively, that in Hyderabad was due to survey measurement, in the Nawabshah to rectangulation survey and in the Thar Parkar to transfer of lands to other heads and survey measurements.

Under the head "uncultivable land." (column 5), there is a decrease of 61,336 acres which is shared by all the districts except Sukkur where the increase is due to less khas-mokal cultivation and errors in measurements. Taking the districts individually, the largest decrease occurs in the Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts, viz. 336,973, 1,792,758 and 132,585 acres due to territorial changes and the formation of the new district of Dadu. Next come Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, which show a decrease of 32,279, 30,471, and 13,100 acres, respectively, due to survey measurement and transfer from one head to another. The sub-joined table shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report:—

District.	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total.	Area relinquished.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Sind Frontier	875	6	881	242
Sukkur	6,736	29	6,765	75
Larkana	352	62	414	4
Dadu	2,082		2,082	
Nawabshah	3,413	41	3,454	
Hyderabad	18,800	1,877	20,686	
Thar Parkar	11,803	455	12,258	364
Karachi	2,009	123	2,132	101
Total for 1931-32	64,079	2,593	48,872	784
Total for 1930-31	11,425	303	11,728	1,600

The increase as between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the previous year amounts to 36,946 acres and is due to the

fact that on account of sales of Barrage lands more land was taken up during the year.

The information required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8924, dated the 2nd November 1899, is given in the sub-joined statement :—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land granted by auction.	
		Area.	Amount obtained.	Area.	Amount obtained.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	....	665	2,517	..	..
Sukkur	76	6,684	2,15,649	..	..
Larkana	....	408	....	..	..
Dadu	....	2,082	476	..	..
Nawabshah	207	3,163	47,449	84	7,863
Hyderabad	....	20,621	10,17,356	65	7,073
Thar Parkar	80	11,961	2,06,929	132	12,179
Karachi	....	2,058	4,736	..	..
Total	363	47,642	14,95,012	281	27,116

The difference of 386 acres between the total area accounted for in this table and column 4 of the preceding table represents cancelled grants restored to original occupants on appeal and land granted in exchange.

The area of 363 acres shown in column 2 of the above statement was granted free of malkano to military pensioners in the districts of Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and Sukkur. The aggregate realisation from malkano and proceeds of auction amount to Rs. 15,22,677 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 31-12-0 as against Rs. 13-2-0 during the last year. The increase is due to the fact that a large area was disposed of by the Barrage authorities on higher prices.

14. HOLDINGS.

(Appendix V.)

The return of holdings (District Form V), compiled according to the classification laid down in Government Resolution, No. 9745, dated the 23rd September 1926, is appended. This is a quinquennial return and was due this year.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

During the year under report the sea-borne trade of the province suffered a further decline from the already low level of the preceding year. The aggregate value of both the foreign and the coasting trade amounted to Rs. 49.14 crores as against 57.90 crores in the preceding

year, a decrease of 8·76 crores or 15 per cent. Foreign trade was 63 per cent. of the total or 31·10 crores and coasting trade 37 per cent. or 18·04 crores.

Under foreign trade there was a decrease both in imports and exports due to the world-wide economic trade depression coupled with political unrest in India throughout the year, and the instability of certain foreign exchanges following the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain. The total value of exports fell from 18·21 crores to 12·91 crores, i.e. by 29 per cent. and that of imports from Rs. 24·02 crores to 18·19 crores, i.e. by 24 per cent.

The fall in the export trade was mainly confined to cotton and wheat, which accounted for 94 per cent. of the decrease. Shipments of cotton fell from 180,996 tons valued at Rs. 9·55 crores to 128,476 tons valued at Rs. 6·35 crores. The fall was chiefly due to general trade depression in most consuming centres and to the unfavourable parities of Indian cotton to American cotton. The shipments of wheat also fell from 194,917 tons valued at Rs. 1·91 crores to 18,864 tons valued at Rs. ·12 crore. Owing to large stocks in other wheat producing countries and the price of Indian wheat being above that of world prices, there was a complete absence of foreign demand for Indian wheat. Even the substantial reduction in the rates of railway freight failed to bring the prices down to export parity.

The decrease in the import trade was mainly confined to sugar, liquors, motor cars and lorries. Cotton piece-goods decreased somewhat in value but increased in quantity. The shipments of sugar fell from 227,809 tons valued at 2·62 crores to 112,219 tons valued at Rs. 1·23 crores. The heavy drop of over 50 per cent. in imports of sugar was due mainly to the greatly curtailed purchasing power and to the very high import duty, the latter acting as a protective measure favouring increased consumption of indigenous sugar. The imports of liquor fell from 1,186,739 gallons valued at Rs. 63 crores to 842,271 gallons valued at ·38 crore. The high cost of liquor resulting from the increases in import duty led to diminished consumption. The imports of motor cars and lorries fell from 1,462 valued at Rs. ·33 crore in the preceding year to 824 valued at Rs. ·17 crore. The decrease is attributed to increase in customs duty coupled with the heavy excise duty on petrol and general trade depression.

The coasting trade showed improvement under both imports and exports. It rose from Rs. 15·67 crores to Rs. 18·04 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2·37 crores. The new salt industry of Karachi showed satisfactory progress, shipments to Calcutta having increased from 16,665 tons to 30,905 tons.

The west wharf was opened for traffic in April 1931. Of the four berths that were constructed last year two are in commission; the other two are not available for traffic. The two working berths are each equipped with a transit shed 530' × 160' and five electric cranes. The sheds are served both by road and rail and are fully equipped with electric light and fire protection apparatus.

Local trade showed no improvement on account of trade depression brought about by the slump in prices and the tightness of the money markets.

There was no appreciable change in the industrial life of the people except that 5 new rice husking factories were opened in the Karachi District. In the Hyderabad District, however, the number of cotton ginning and rice husking factories decreased by two. Two cotton ginning factories, one Government and the other private, in Thar Parkar District did not work apparently on account of low outturn of cotton. The wheat grinding and the oil pressing industry is in good condition. The number of oil-pressing machines increased by one in the Thar Parkar District. The two leather tanneries at Pano Akil are reported not to be paying owing to the general depression in trade. The brass and copper industries at Khairpur Dahirki are also languishing for want of improvement in the industry. The fish bone crushing factory at Malir is doing reasonably well, and the manure prepared therefrom is exported to the Deccan. The export trade of bones in the Thar Parkar District was brisk owing to mortality in cattle on account of rinder-pest.

The small indigenous cloth industry, however, received some stimulus, on account of the swadeshi and "Buy Indian" movements. The two silk cloth industries at Rohri are doing well.

The manufacture of woollen (farasis) (carpets) and similar articles in the rural area is reported to be declining owing to competition of machine-made and jail-made articles. The Century Flour mill at Shikarpur has been closed but a new big flour mill called the Dembla Mill has been opened at Sukkur. The silk factory on the Sind Canal road at Shikarpur has been restarted under different management. The factory of Seth Gangaram Khushaldas of Gharibabad continues to manufacture sulphuric acid by the Champer process.

The dyeing, lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthen ware "pan" grass, metal work and soap were carried on as usual. The industry of weaving silk lungis and susis at Tatta is gradually declining for want of custom.

The new feeder lines (1) Nawabshah to Padidan and (2) Sakrand to Tando Adam were opened to public traffic during the year under report and are reported to be working well, people in general taking the fullest possible advantage of them. On account of the general depression in trade, the traffic on these lines is much below the mark, yet with the expected increase in the cultivated area on account of the opening of the Barrage canals, it should increase and the lines become sufficiently remunerative.

The electrical company installed at Larkana during the previous year is now well established and is doing good service to the town.

16. PRICES.

The prices of all staple agricultural commodities except cotton which showed a slight increase continued to be low as in the previous year

apparently on account of the world-wide trade depression. The fall in prices though desirable from the point of consumers was harmful for the agricultural class whose condition is far from satisfactory. As in previous years, Government this year afforded relief to the khatedars in the shape of general remissions of land revenue ranging from 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent. There was a fall in the price of imported cloth and sugar during the year under report. The price of ghee showed some rise due evidently to insufficient rainfall and consequent lesser production. Some tendency in rise in prices of food stuffs is noticeable but it cannot be said whether the rise is going to be stationary.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

On account of trade depression and the fall in prices the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour continue to be low almost all over Sind. The fall in prices, the trade depression and the completion of the gigantic Barrage works are the main reasons for the fall in wages of labour. In Karachi, labour was as usual supplemented by immigrants from Kutch, Sind and other places especially the United Provinces.

There was no labour strike or other form of unrest in the province. The relations between the zamindar and the hari were cordial.

18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

GRANT OF LAND ON IMPARTIBLE TENURE.

The condition of impartibility is being applied to all survey numbers granted since the issue of the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4702/24-III, dated the 6th October 1931, both in Barrage and non-Barrage areas.

The subjoined statement gives an account of the area given out on this tenure in each district:—

District.	Barrage area.		Non-Barrage area.	
	A.	g.	A.	g.
Sukkur .. .. .	..	..	322	19
Larkana	9,340	30		
Dadu	1,559	28		
Nawabshah	40,718	37		
Thar Parkar	30,375	9		

The figures of area granted on the above tenure in the Hyderabad District are not available, but the Collector states that with the exception of lands given out of large unassessed survey numbers, all other land has been disposed of on impartible tenure.

No land was granted in the Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier districts during the year on permanent tenure.

STATEMENT "A".

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the Years 1926-27 to 1930-31.

Year.	Total amount of advance made under			Balances of advances of previous years outstanding.
	Non-Agriculturists Loans Act.	Land Improvements Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.	
I	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926-27 .. ..	.....	1,23,101	5,92,448	8,77,329
1927-28	2,94,668	2,41,167	23,38,194	12,70,846
1928-29	7,640	67,327	2,98,270	37,56,280
1929-30	21,500	3,76,302	26,18,102	33,55,724
1930-31 .. ..	.....	80,970	6,13,723	60,33,347

Year.	Total.	Total recoveries.	Amount written off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
I	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926-27	15,92,878	3,20,304	2,364	12,70,210	80,961
1927-28	41,44,875	3,87,415	2,179	37,55,281	59,857
1928-29	41,29,717	7,51,500	24,908	33,53,259	1,15,335
1929-30	63,71,623	3,37,609	607	60,33,512	33,507
1930-31	67,28,040	2,21,978	818	65,05,244	32,927

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
	Unallotated	Inam		Assessment on occupied uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
						Unoccupied	Fees or specially reduced
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Upper Sind Frontier	360	4	Rs. 21,52,590	Rs. 2,45,345	Rs. 26,949	Rs. 6,10,885	Rs. 981
Bukkur	604	29	54,92,348	15,15,532	4,55,435	22,47,440	2,300
Larkana	441	15	40,88,253	7,10,860	5,79,521	8,76,101	856
Dadu	431	35	45,68,878	13,03,565	2,26,528	21,61,291	473
Nawabshah	768	19	52,81,412	21,95,527	1,73,573	14,41,515	5,248
Hyderabad	860	68	61,70,430	15,05,214	4,95,819	25,76,048	911
Thar Parkar	987	2	68,36,654	26,78,397	1,18,653	21,54,124	345
Karachi	737	6	48,78,410	6,32,923	1,01,765	62,43,842	759
Total for 1931-1933	5,246	146	4,02,28,905	1,13,87,008	28,56,536	1,53,41,254	11,973
Total for 1930-1931	5,243	146	3,98,26,265	1,05,91,219	28,48,528	1,46,15,469	12,498

No. I

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1932

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Loss collections in the last year and earlier years	Less hakebo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (9) to (15) minus (16), (14)				
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigodi									
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Allotiated lands					8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				
15,50,451	5,809	3,010	42,944	21,406	...	5,757	Remissions	16,36,416				
							Suspensions ...	4,73,489				
							Collections ...	4,649				
							Unauthorized...	11,20,881				
11,73,186	21,010	22,659	37,665	54,225	...	20,876	Remissions	37,386				
							Suspensions ...	12,94,871				
							Collections ...	2,51,633				
							Unauthorized...	8,794				
17,61,316	10,645	13,111	35,733	33,069	...	10,149	Suspensions ...	10,06,635				
							Collections ...	26,749				
							Unauthorized...	18,44,331				
8,16,429	7,820	2,912	29,832	20,647	...	7,800	Remissions	85,961				
							Suspensions ...	23,477				
							Collections ...	17,39,180				
							Unauthorized...	703				
13,67,765	9,065	6,046	32,674	41,809	...	9,083	Remissions	8,69,849				
							Suspensions ...	1,44,086				
							Collections ...	623				
							Unauthorized...	7,19,011				
14,77,007	1,01,277	12,656	1,600	67,276	...	1,01,066	Remissions	6,139				
							Suspensions ...	14,48,326				
							Collections ...	2,34,974				
							Unauthorized...	12,885				
18,42,046	6,618	3,274	93,186	1,07,041	...	6,172	Remissions	11,68,561				
							Suspensions ...	81,816				
							Collections ...	16,58,660				
							Unauthorized...	2,07,164				
7,62,973	4,268	67,227	58,027	47,089	...	4,268	Remissions	77,560				
							Suspensions ...	11,39,809				
							Collections ...	84,117				
							Unauthorized...	17,76,998				
1,06,67,773	1,66,074	1,37,525	2,61,469	4,09,671	...	1,56,113	Remissions	8,31,440				
							Suspensions ...	28,564				
							Collections ...	14,04,758				
							Unauthorized...	11,241				
1,16,96,070	1,76,121	1,24,282	3,53,011	4,37,545	...	1,74,223	Remissions	9,41,966				
							Suspensions ...	2,23,697				
							Collections ...	54,027				
							Unauthorized...	6,49,852				
							Remissions	9,873				
							Suspensions ...	1,18,70,999				
							Collections ...	19,47,493				
							Unauthorized...	2,30,552				
							Remissions	69,31,324				
							Suspensions ...	2,11,023				
							Collections ...	1,25,41,776				
							Unauthorized...	38,69,217				
							Remissions	6,37,903				
							Suspensions ...	76,13,346				
							Collections ...	6,10,710				
							Unauthorized...					

APPENDIX

Districts	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1929-30	Year 1930-31	Other years	Year 1929-30	Year 1930-31
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	30,338*	2,85,470	.....	.....	5,433
	.....	14,517	8,785	.....	.....	.....
	.....	6,516	2,08,822	.....	.....	5,433
	.....	.....	15,242	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	817	3,015	14,569	257	2,769	58,447
	.....	.....	1,267	.....	.....	500
	766	2,478	5,341	290	.....	47,362
	51	530	9,047	.....	490	11,525
	.....	.....	124	23	2,313	59,808
Larkana	153	3,030	22,762	.....	2,836	803
	.....	.....	801	.....	.....	.....
	153	2,501	8,402	.....	1,050	56,834
	.....	579	22,749	.....	1,765	1,573
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,048
Dadu	7,970	11,508	21,033	.....	2,128	.....
	.....	104	800	.....	.....	.....
	834	973	988	.....	.....	.....
	86	424	17,484	.....	500	1,297
	7,050	10,023	2,251	.....	1,622	1,656
Nawabshah	638	22,125	1,24,040	27	2,426	22,425
	.....	.....	3,039	.....	.....	.....
	.....	8,304	15,265	.....	.....	3,143
	611	8,662	22,532	27	2,426	22,321
	77	8,159	12,473	.....	.....	6,331
Hyderabad	266	6,086	6,718	5,304	58,276	1,26,457
	.....	19	.....	.....	803	1,837
	55	3,255	5,290	193	873	12,733
	231	2,710	1,442	8,637	37,323	1,09,744
	.....	.....	.....	86	19,678	62,118
Thar Parkar	1,578	5,145	6,122	26,310	2,26,740	2,20,146
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,113
	1,578	5,145	5,442	.....	.....	2,988
	.....	.....	680	2,969	23,228	76,921
	.....	.....	.....	23,341	2,33,512	1,36,519
Karachi	20,428	21,743	1,20,669	8,389	11,697	23,022
	82	75	1,511	.....	1,207	1
	19,703	42,512	59,253	7,540	6,090	7,514
	1,517	21,733	62,212	717	2,470	1,263
	240	17,422	6,392	133	.....	7,421
Total for 1929-30	31,060	1,53,038	5,51,368	29,797	2,55,650	6,08,212
	35	126	5,999	.....	1,600	5,312
	22,028	79,784	1,07,216	7,960	8,862	23,526
	2,426	40,463	4,06,976	7,250	99,065	3,26,055
	7,367	29,593	61,122	22,527	2,27,321	2,28,412
Total for 1930-31	20,999	51,597	5,41,491	1,975	2,263	27,045
	.....	.....	12,526	12	1,227	27
	19,921	11,520	1,42,426	421	.....	11,526
	2,552	9,239	1,26,045	1,050	274	16,522
	7,325	20,808	8,55,994	422	402	6,890

* Out of Rs. 20,541, shown last year for 1928-29, Rs. 203 were transferred to Shabdakote Taluka.

No. I—concl'd.

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorized	Non-throwband items	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,97,651	4,73,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	97,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	13,40,462	12,796	.....	1,029	
13,75,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,637	.....
.....	2,63,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,496	.....	10,64,003	97,408	.....	3,219	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,739	.....
19,42,458	87,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	35,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	18,16,137	25,878	.....	3,178	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,375	.....
9,15,511	2,44,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,718	.....	7,88,893	.....	.....	4,155	
.....	.....	.....	.....	82,697	.....	2,022	
16,36,967	2,97,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40,268	.....	12,99,900	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,426	.....
13,33,406	2,09,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,06,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	13,44,808	10,433	.....	5,608	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,72,128	.....
23,21,934	3,28,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	63,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	15,32,466	22,518	.....	5,030	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,05,213	.....
12,07,990	2,21,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,97,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7,97,592	19,339	.....	33,193	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,491	.....
1,31,30,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	19,60,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,73,080	.....	28,79,601	1,77,961	.....	56,334	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,11,486	.....
1,33,07,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	38,73,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,44,797	.....	76,73,838	6,21,384	.....	85,718	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,15,419	.....

Difference of Rs. 154 in the total of columns 17 to 23 of this return and of columns 25 and 28 of the previous year's return is due to Rs. 178 having been shown short in the Larkana district and Rs. 23 having been shown in excess in the Thar Parkar District.

	Rs.		Rs.
↑ Collections before 1st April 1932 ...	34,46,123	↑ Collections before 1st April 1933 ...	30,399
Collections after 1st April 1932 ...	64,33,437	Collections after 1st April 1933 ...	35,935
Total ..	98,79,560	Total ..	66,334

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1931	Advances during the year	Totals of columns 2 and 3	Installments due during the year	Collections		
						Actual collections	Written off	Total
1		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal ...	4,03,337	3,400	4,06,737	4,03,337	6,523	...	6,523
	Interest ...	13,467	14,140	23,607	23,278	19,933	...	13,969
Sukkur	Principal ...	5,01,304	12,220	5,14,524	4,59,223	79,875	...	79,875
	Interest ...	62,717	12,783	75,499	86,003	22,939	...	21,930
Larkana	Principal ...	1,93,837	1,060	1,93,947	1,54,429	27,771	...	27,771
	Interest ...	17,331	5,372	22,223	17,866	3,720	...	3,720
Dadu	Principal ...	3,71,731	1,620	3,73,351	3,62,340	(2) 61,178	...	(1) 61,178
	Interest ...	30,155	8,663	38,793	34,217	6,546	...	6,546
Nawabshah	Principal ...	6,23,212	21,700	6,44,912	5,15,502	1,00,309	...	1,00,309
	Interest ...	61,166	5,066	66,232	53,567	17,107	...	17,107
Hyderabad	Principal ...	12,83,743	4,265	12,88,008	11,18,664	(7) 49,312	...	(6) 49,312
	Interest ...	1,35,170	16,969	1,52,069	91,703	15,374	...	15,374
Thar Parkar	Principal ...	26,12,620	47,457	26,60,077	22,53,263	35,106	...	35,106
	Interest ...	3,62,121	2,12,524	5,74,645	3,03,071	22,730	...	22,730
Karachi	Principal ...	2,92,823	3,300	2,96,123	2,96,250	3,365	...	3,365
	Interest ...	64,745	20,222	84,967	84,537	2,347	...	2,347
Total	Principal ...	65,04,984	26,242	65,01,226	55,74,006	3,89,432	...	3,89,432
	Interest ...	7,42,503	3,02,212	10,44,715	7,58,086	1,04,051	...	1,04,051
Grand total for 1931-1932	.....	72,47,487	3,28,454	76,45,941	64,27,092	4,87,483	...	4,87,483
Grand total for 1930-1931	.....	65,77,571	9,20,624	75,08,195	54,85,915	2,54,906	1,540	2,56,446

No. II.

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1932.

Balance on 30th September 1932.			Arrears.			Remarks.
Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	Under process.	Under postponement.	Due by Manager.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,00,314	...	4,00,314	8,47,026	43,538	6,050	
19,619	..	19,619	18,868	.....	423	
5,34,649	...	5,34,649	1,57,836	2,14,480	7,032	
62,546	...	62,546	28,709	3,425	838	
1,60,176	...	1,60,176	28,937	96,218	1,609	
10,503	...	19,503	6,050	7,693	923	
2,15,236	...	2,15,236	1,97,350	3,394	576	(1) Includes Rs. 3 on account of excess recovery and Rs. 85 on account of collections of future years.
22,082	...	22,082	27,196	323	52	
5,49,717	...	5,49,717	8,29,245	73,228	13,767	
39,755	...	39,755	14,328	383	1,129	
12,43,716	...	12,43,716	9,18,237	1,23,020	28,215	(2) Includes Rs. 120 on account of collection of future years.
1,36,485	...	1,36,485	69,468	1,423	5,123	
28,06,031	...	28,06,031	18,70,383	8,69,160	58,894	
5,57,963	...	5,57,963	4,67,456	25	12,860	
2,99,958	...	2,99,958	2,20,236	69,508	3,060	
82,691	...	82,691	80,403	.....	1,737	
62,17,797	...	62,17,797	40,12,130	9,92,635	1,19,016	
9,40,664	...	9,40,664	7,19,263	13,333	22,424	
71,58,461	...	71,58,461	47,92,398	10,05,969	1,41,450	
72,51,650	...	72,51,650	30,67,006	20,80,873	81,925	

APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District	Notice.			Fine under Section 148.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Yess to be recovered.	Number of Kabzedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Upper Sind Frontier	7,906	Rs. 5,53,195	Rs. 6,710	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	35,195	5,51,304	12,870	.....	.....	.....
Larkana	14,391	4,53,338	14,920	.....	.....	.....
Dadu	7,429	1,45,500	5,901	.....	83	8
Nawabshah	18,047	4,37,148	11,081	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad	17,087	3,35,910	16,630	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	15,310	3,35,407	18,013	.....	.....	.....
Karachi	8,975	3,52,305	7,770	68	1,665	119
Total for 1931-1932	101,998	27,49,061	83,594	71	1,705	124
Total for 1930-1931	119,773	42,02,357	1,04,893	55	1,223	126

No. III.

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1932.

Distraint of Moveables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code.				
8 Number of Kabsedars.	9 For how much arrears.	10 Sale-proceeds.	11 Number of cases.	12 Arrears.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Sold. Area.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
94	12,019	2,561	33	9,120	2,657	4,539	.....
8	493	279	2	425	19	425	19
18	2,337	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	162	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	1,182	958	155	3,904	1,627	3,904	.....
27	4,965	2,216	2	102	87	102	.....
46	3,050	1,854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	12,279	1,525	140	7,341	1,522	4,225	105
204	41,437	9,394	324	20,982	5,722	12,225	124
121	19,284	2,017	97	2,881	1,049	2,920	.....

APPENDIX

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code—contd.				Remaining as Government waste.		Number of cases.
	Sold—contd.		Restored on New Tenure.		Area.	Assessment.	
	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Area.	Assessment.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	2,657	4,539	...
Sukkur	425	615	...	...	...	...	...
Larkana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah	...	...	67	360	1,630	6,784	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	87	108	...
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Karachi	806	8,624	...	...	1,277	2,060	...
Total for 1931-1932	731	4,839	67	360	4,531	12,944	2
Total for 1930-1931	...	...	1,013	2,672	86	119	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable.	Deduct.				
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses.		Land eroded by river.	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites.
					Forests.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,247,228	158,484	190,928	22,549	24,215	93,729	177
2	Sukkur	2,512,121	544,022	1,227,206	274,277	41,115	77,265	280
3	Larkana	1,227,742	102,422	220,274	42,227	22,222	22,427	272
4	Nawabshah	2,420,702	74,072	227,222	24,222	42,222	74,222	412
5	Hyderabad	2,222,222	42,222	222,222	72,222	21,222	...	422
6	Thar Parkar	2,222,222	1,222,222	4,222,222	42,222	27,222	...	112
7	Karachi	2,222,222	1,222,222	2,222,222	122,222	22,222	21,222	222
8	Dadu	2,222,222	222,222	2,222,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	222
Total for 1921-1922		20,222,222	4,222,222	12,222,222	722,222	272,222	222,222	2,222
Total for 1920-1921		20,222,222	4,222,222	12,222,222	722,222	272,222	222,222	2,222

No. IV.

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1932.

Culturable assessed.		Remaining occupied land.						Remarks.
Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Government.				BigotL.	Alienated.	
		Ordinary.		Restricted.				
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
66,356	92	429,445	210,129	23,918	419,556	14,887	34,319	
132,761	8,968	292,173	395,095	39,347	65,095	15,073	292,040	
156,770	396	895,732	222,993	13,505	19,968	15,347	221,438	
898,625	2,411	311,597	475,577	125,751	225,637	13,555	76,804	
531,046	2,126	411,998	451,379	22,906	126,264	570	278,807	
238,319	1,426	777,006	900,551	239,898	424,067	61,791	67,869	
159,659	475	200,262	154,409	106,677	80,630	22,004	61,794	
170,652	623	205,188	477,145	80,928	13,017	13,028	125,441	
1,964,197	16,431	3,123,331	3,317,579	667,425	990,219	155,655	1,158,606	
1,677,301	17,643	3,476,877	3,045,334	680,392	965,289	229,911	1,157,294	

APPENDIX

Quinquennial

Details of holdings.	Class (1) land cultivated by the hands of occupants or holders.			Class (2) land cultivated by the through the agency of		
	Number of occupants or holders.	Area held.		Number of occupants or holders.	Area held.	
		Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Upper Sind Frontier District.</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	718	2,746	72	40	185	.....
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres.	1,000	10,062	.....	268	2,065	.....
3. Over 15 and up to 25 acres.	473	10,187	.....	919	4,238	.....
4. Over 25 and up to 100 acres.	247	11,843	.....	908	53,126	908
5. Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	30	3,401	.....	602	127,908	786
6. Over 500 acres	.....	.....	.....	230	235,582	21,206
Total	2,468	37,279	72	2,247	620,089	22,992
<i>Sukkur District.</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	17,608	46,371	.....	2,500	65,984	10
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres.	8,626	70,727	.....	2,214	17,340	7
3. Over 15 and up to 25 acres.	2,506	29,162	.....	1,048	26,984	58
4. Over 25 and up to 100 acres.	1,739	39,082	.....	1,850	96,830	142
5. Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	.....	.....	.....	826	142,516	1,668
6. Over 500 acres	.....	.....	.....	118	126,502	3,213
Total	30,627	126,332	.....	8,706	464,366	3,096

No. V.

statement of holdings.

occupants or holders haria.			Class (3) land leased out to tenants who cultivate it either with their own hands or through the agency of haria.						Total number of tenants in the district.	Number of tenants who are occupants.
Land belonging to the members of the non-agriculturist class.			Land belonging to members of the Agriculturist class.			Land belonging to the members of non-agriculturist class.				
Number of occu- pants or holders.	Area held.		Number of occu- pants or holders.	Area held.		Number of occu- pants or holders.	Area held.			
	Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		
146	707	16	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
260	2,762	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...
146	2,563	...	1	20	...	15	1,108	...	...	...
905	11,209	...	6	384	...	8	281	...	...	...
104	21,231	...	81	5,672	...	7	1,618	...	...	...
25	20,553	...	19	23,960	...	...	...	...	...	...
888	59,024	16	68	29,903	...	81	2,012	...	83	27
5,668	21,969	26	4	10	...	7	32	...	...	...
4,177	26,975	...	6	56	...	14	187	...	...	...
1,506	26,223	178	47	773	...	9	181	...	...	...
1,326	58,033	157	29	2,024	...	6	160	...	...	...
234	27,226	478	9	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1,078	608	2	1,465	8,278	...	...	...	...	...
19,977	1,74,044	1,698	97	12,728	8,278	36	520	...	123	17

APPENDIX

Details of holdings.	Class (1) land cultivated by the hands of occupants or holders.			Class (3) land cultivated by the through the agency of		
	Number of occupants or holders.	Area held.		Number of occupants or holders.	Area held.	
		Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.
Larkana District.						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	2,736	24,185	7	2,401	7,049	8
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres.	4,074	41,244	150	2,472	22,424	98
3. Over 15 and up to 25 acres.	978	17,282	57	1,366	22,792	120
4. Over 25 and up to 100 acres.	508	20,753	.....	1,750	26,828	.....
5. Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	11	1,614	.....	601	1,21,698	229
6. Over 500 acres ...	.....	.....	.....	108	1,25,600	1,123
Total ...	15,997	1,05,178	214	8,698	4,01,491	2,301
Dadu District.						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	5,270	15,923	.....	985	8,291	29
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres.	5,934	68,972	10	1,680	17,230	85
3. Over 15 and up to 25 acres.	3,608	52,097	.....	1,071	20,441	59
4. Over 25 and up to 100 acres.	2,635	90,417	.....	1,622	77,061	124
5. Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	179	26,922	.....	625	1,24,577	121
6. Over 500 acres ...	10	5,172	.....	121	1,27,963	18,199
Total ...	17,746	2,59,632	10	5,073	3,70,483	18,697

No. V—contd.

occupants or holders haris.			Class (B) land leased out to tenants who cultivated it either with their own hands or through the agency of haris.						Total number of tenants in the district.	Number of tenants who are occupants.
Land belonging to the members of the non-agriculturist class.			Land belonging to members of the agriculturist class.			Land belonging to the members of non-agriculturist class.				
Number of occu- pants or holders.	Area held.		Number of occu- pants or holders.	Area held.		Number of occu- pants or holders.	Area held.			
	Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2,624	7,755	...	454	1,610	...	106	284	...	...	...
1,512	17,196	10	278	2,783	...	61	601	...	...	...
566	14,080	...	117	2,482	...	19	306	...	...	...
478	27,027	...	160	8,560	...	40	2,360	...	...	...
100	23,582	...	42	8,597	...	2	851	...	...	...
14	10,789	...	11	16,190	...	1	...	6,432	...	...
6,224	1,00,379	10	1,068	39,222	...	220	3,971	6,432	159	23
1,368	4,680	8	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,618	12,769	12	8	84	...	1	9	...	...	...
687	11,764	21	1	22	...	1	21	...	...	...
772	27,636	...	10	966	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	84,108	10	9	2,429	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	9,938	...	7	4,921	502	...	...	...	...	...
4,473	1,11,941	46	37	8,438	502	2	80	...	39	14

APPENDIX

Details of holdings.	Class (1) land cultivated by the hands of occupants or holders.			Class (2) land cultivated by the hands of occupants or holders through the agency of		
	Number of occupants or holders.	Area held.		Number of occupants or holders.	Area held.	
		Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Nawabshah District.</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	3,736	11,309	.....	1,051	3,105	36
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres.	3,950	37,854	.....	3,901	37,900	92
3. Over 15 and up to 25 acres.	1,197	22,352	.....	1,556	32,122	103
4. Over 25 and up to 100 acres.	971	40,054	.....	2,430	1,32,314	544
5. Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	21	2,566	.....	1,523	3,74,157	1,654
6. Over 500 acres	.....	.....	.....	259	2,50,410	90,870
Total	8,865	1,14,125	.....	11,040	3,96,877	92,007
<i>Hyderabad District.</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	2,444	7,359	73	559	1,087	38
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres.	4,819	32,337	22	2,039	21,900	214
3. Over 15 and up to 25 acres.	1,818	32,890	53	1,113	20,777	136
4. Over 25 and up to 100 acres.	1,120	42,758	.....	2,945	1,52,732	1,072
5. Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	80	2,663	.....	1,514	3,02,993	30,047
6. Over 500 acres	.....	.....	.....	419	2,22,977	2,22,151
Total	10,890	1,57,656	246	8,381	3,22,795	3,62,688
<i>Thar Parkar District.</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres	6,753	25,427	40	294	1,103	17
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres.	12,873	1,41,721	192	763	7,073	100
3. Over 15 and up to 25 acres.	8,313	1,75,226	310	547	11,510	182
4. Over 25 and up to 100 acres.	22,953	6,50,012	1,345	2,008	1,24,505	935
5. Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	1,323	1,04,243	1,320	1,449	2,93,123	6,879
6. Over 500 acres	3	2,173	.....	1,173	5,32,053	51,653
Total	43,777	11,99,224	2,307	6,243	10,23,369	59,831

No. V—cont'd.

occupants of holders haris.			Class (3) land leased out to tenants who cultivate it either with their own hands or through the agency of haris.						Total number of tenants in the district.	Number of tenants who are occupants.
Land belonging to the members of the non-agriculturist class.			Land belonging to members of the agriculturist class.			Land belonging to the members of non-agriculturist class.				
Number of occu- pants of holders.	Area held.		Number of occu- pants of holders.	Area held.		Number of occu- pants of holders.	Area held.			
	Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
636	1,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,081	8,778	...	9	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	7,320	...	8	147	...	1	17	...	...	...
670	29,500	...	84	2,066	96	...	...	...	...	...
154	83,440	...	101	28,178	...	2	389	...	...	...
4	2,874	...	32	80,636	53,711	1	799	...	...	...
2,790	83,755	...	184	61,364	53,607	4	1,205	...	196	23
911	669	11	23	103	...	3	12	...	...	...
424	3,859	70	48	418	44	6	42	...	...	...
201	4,001	13	41	842	...	...	...	...	...	...
272	18,568	9	73	4,562	...	13	794	...	...	...
67	12,062	...	97	12,164	8,611	8	611	...	...	...
9	4,455	...	86	28,089	12,215	...	...	...	...	...
1,178	38,419	108	327	46,178	15,970	24	1,459	...	224	67
143	608	...	48	142	...	2	7	...	...	...
203	3,042	...	84	794	...	2	27	...	...	...
283	3,531	...	31	583	...	6	182	...	...	...
247	11,921	...	78	3,971	...	5	350	...	...	...
61	14,499	10	192	50,746	101	12	2,016	...	...	...
9	1,068	...	78	82,583	611	8	2,925	...	...	...
838	34,589	10	506	1,33,618	612	30	6,357	...	841	168

APPENDIX

Details of holdings.	Class (1) land cultivated by the hands of occupants or holders.			Class (2) land cultivated by the through the agency of		
	Number of occupants or holders.	Area held.		Number of occupants or holders.	Area held.	
		Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.
		3	4		6	7
I	2	Acres.	Acres.	5	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Karncht District.</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	2,215	7,143	15	305	915	10
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres.	2,687	23,154	-----	717	7,190	12
3. Over 15 and up to 25 acres.	600	11,936	-----	602	11,650	27
4. Over 25 and up to 100 acres.	476	21,712	-----	1,425	27,738	212
5. Over 100 and up to 500 acres.	45	8,415	-----	615	1,26,365	1,735
6. Over 500 acres ...	-----	-----	-----	127	1,57,787	26,207
Total ...	5,133	71,353	15	3,809	3,91,699	28,405
<i>Total for Sind.</i>						
1. Up to 5 acres ...	43,521	1,40,450	207	2,025	71,934	147
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres.	44,121	4,34,541	274	12,251	1,22,345	644
3. Over 15 and up to 25 acres.	12,591	2,69,291	419	7,421	1,53,464	729
4. Over 25 and up to 100 acres.	21,619	2,22,145	1,245	16,012	8,55,121	4,112
5. Over 100 acres and up to 500 acres.	1,728	2,66,714	2,220	7,215	16,20,229	53,015
6. Over 500 acres ...	12	7,250	-----	2,662	20,62,526	2,77,541
Total ...	1,25,593	21,20,523	2,665	55,089	48,87,119	4,35,988

No. V—contd.

occupants or holders haris.			Class (3) land leased out to tenants who cultivated it either with their own hands or through the agency of haris.						Total number of tenants in the district.	Number of tenants who are occupants.
Land belonging to the members of the non-agriculturist class.			Land belonging to members of the agriculturist class.			Land belonging to the members of non-agriculturist class.				
Number of occu- pants or holders.	Area held.		Number of occu- pants or holders.	Area held.		Number of occu- pants or holders.	Area held.			
	Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.		Unalienated.	Alienated.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
226	708	...	7	26	...	61	157	2	...	...
514	3,258	...	71	637	...	9	76	...	...	...
147	2,696	...	22	627	...	2	89	...	...	...
276	14,326	...	38	1,780	...	7	254	...	...	...
145	37,425	...	27	5,532	597	9	1,930	304	...	...
17	16,793	...	6	1,245	90,889	1	861	1,457	...	...
1,168	65,170	...	171	9,766	21,486	89	3,406	1,663	260	40
11,049	89,961	116	548	1,903	...	179	602	2	...	...
9,539	89,869	92	601	4,879	44	94	898	...	...	...
3,773	72,728	207	268	5,826	...	68	1,823	...	...	...
4,206	2,04,903	166	423	24,273	96	78	4,222	...	...	...
1,046	1,06,623	498	609	1,22,658	4,309	36	7,863	204	...	...
81	68,438	809	191	1,88,329	96,106	6	4,525	7,889	...	...
29,694	6,72,322	1,823	2,443	3,47,507	1,00,565	445	19,970	8,096	1,414	879

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration
Report of Bombay Presidency
including Sind for 1931-32.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1933.

Letters from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R.B., dated the 13th December 1932, 5th and 10th January and 6th February 1933.

Letters from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13, dated the 20th December 1932, 7th January and 10th and 21st February 1933.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. Monteath, I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13, dated the 31st March 1933.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121, dated the 10th January 1933.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/371, dated the 20th April 1933.

Letters from the Collector, Bombay Suburban District (Mr. A. Master, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. P.R. 1, dated the 12th and 14th January 1933.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. Rev. 1031, dated the 10th February 1933.

Submit

Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1931-32 together with those of the Collectors and certain sub-divisional officers.

RESOLUTION.—In the Presidency (excluding Sind) the season of 1931-32 was on the whole satisfactory, the monsoon being generally

adequate and well distributed and crops normal. In Sind, however, the year was not a satisfactory one. The inundation was at first very low and the rise was late with the result that agricultural operations were considerably retarded. The rainfall also was below the normal and in fact so inadequate that crops failed throughout the Desert Division and in mahal Kohistan of the Karachi District.

2. The most noteworthy feature of the year was that prices of agricultural commodities which were already abnormally low in 1930-31 showed no tendency to rise and in some cases declined still further. As a result, though crops were good, particularly in the Presidency (excluding Sind) cultivators who had to make cash payments were hard hit. As the causes for the slump were worldwide and no purely local remedy was feasible, all that Government could do was to give temporary relief to agriculturists in the matter of paying land revenue and tagavi. Government decided finally that, having regard both to the necessity of raising revenue when they themselves were in acute financial stringency and of giving relief to people in a period of abnormally low prices, all suspended arrears should be resuspended and only the current year's land revenue should be recovered. In addition Government granted in certain rice growing tracts a special suspension ranging from two to four annas in the rupee.

In Sind they sanctioned special remissions ranging from 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent. for both kharif and rabi crops. The suspensions and remissions granted during the year in the Presidency (excluding Sind) amounted to Rs. 53·47 lakhs and 8·04 lakhs against Rs. 46·34 and 11·05 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. In Sind the remissions amounted to Rs. 19·61 lakhs as against Rs. 38·73 lakhs in the previous year.

3. Of the net demand of 396 lakhs, only about 2½ lakhs remained as unauthorised arrears as against almost the same demand in 1930-31 and unauthorised arrears of Rs. 5 lakhs. Yet there was no notable increase in the number of coercive steps taken which, as usual, were confined to cases of real recalcitrancy.

4. Apart from the question of prices, the year was a good one. The supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes was sufficient except in the Bahara tract of the Broach District, the junglepatti villages of Thana and a few villages in Igatpuri, Khed, Peint, Mulshi and Ambe gaon. Government placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions the following amounts for making grants-in-aid to district local boards for improving village water supply :—

	Rs.
Commissioner in Sind	15,000
Commissioner, N. D.	40,000
Commissioner, C. D.	25,000
Commissioner, S. D.	20,000

5. The supply of fodder was adequate throughout the Presidency except in parts of Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts. Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared in most districts but nowhere did they impede agricultural operations. The Veterinary Department gave timely assistance both by preventive inoculation and by control of epidemics.

6. Public health was good. The mortality from plague, cholera and small-pox was negligible in the Northern Division. In the Central Division the deaths from these diseases numbered 8,400 as against 14,000 in 1930-31, and in the Southern Division 6,900 as against 8,600.

7. The quinquennial statements of holdings show a slight increase over the figures collected five years ago. Since 1924 the distinction between agriculturists and non-agriculturists has been discontinued and the information has now been compiled so as to show the lands cultivated by holders or occupants by themselves or with the help of labourers and the lands held by persons who merely receive rent without taking part in cultivation. The number of persons belonging to the latter class is nearly 20 per cent. of the total, and the area held by them is nearly 25 per cent. of the total occupied area. The figures of the different divisions vary considerably and are :—

	Percentage of holders who receive rent only.	Holdings. Acres.
Northern Division ..	21 per cent.	531,000
Central Division ..	17 per cent.	1,005,000
Southern Division ..	27 per cent.	636,000
Bombay Suburban District..	47 per cent.	4,000
Sind ..	13 per cent.	224,000
		<hr/> 2,400,000

The size of holdings varies considerably. In the Northern Division the area up to five acres is 16 per cent., in the Central Division 7 per cent., in the Southern Division 9 per cent., in the Bombay Suburban District and in Sind 3 per cent.

8. The past few years have been full of unusual difficulty in the administration of land revenue. There has been an unprecedented fall in prices accentuated for some time by acute political disturbance. The fact that these difficulties have been surmounted is largely due to the good sense and sympathy displayed by revenue officers. Government desire once again to record their appreciation of the work done by revenue officers of all ranks.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. V. R. IENGAR,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
 The Commissioner, N. D.,
 The Commissioner, C. D.,
 The Commissioner, S. D.,
 All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind
 Frontier,
 The Senior Superintendent of Land Records, C. D.,
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
 The Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency,
 The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
 The Director of Public Health,
 The Director of Public Instruction,
 The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,
 The Accountant General,
 The Home Department,
 The General Department,
 The Educational Department,
 The Public Works Department,
 The Finance Department,
 The High Commissioner for India (by letter).

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OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1932-33.**

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Appendix No. I—Contrasted statement showing the gross and net land revenue of the Province of Sind for the revenue years 1931-32 and 1932-33 together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years, up to 1st August of each year .. 120

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Appendix No. III—Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the realization of land revenue and the results thereof in the Province of Sind during the year 1932-33 .. 126

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**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND)
FOR THE YEAR 1932-33.**

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division.

W. W. SMART, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division.

A. W. W. MACKIE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division.

E. W. PERRY, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

I. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1932-33 was on the whole satisfactory in the Gujarat districts of the division. The regular monsoon commenced later than usual, i.e., in the first week of July.

In Ahmedabad the rainfall in the beginning of July gave a good start for sowing operations and was thereafter sufficient and well distributed except in a few villages of the South Daskroi and Dhandhuka talukas, Sanand Mahal and the Nalkantha villages of the Dholka where it was deficient for the rice crop.

In Kaira the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed and on the whole it was favourable to agriculture.

In the Panch Mahals the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed till 15th July. Due to heavy rains from 16th July to 15th August the maize crop was slightly damaged. Thereafter the rainfall was sufficient after a break.

In Broach the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed throughout the district and the outturn of crops was generally good.

In Surat also, the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed and on the whole, the outturn of crops was good.

In Thana the season was fairly satisfactory. Regular monsoon commenced on the 15th June. The rainfall gave a good start for sowing operations and was on the whole sufficient and well distributed. The outturn of crops was almost as satisfactory as during the preceding year and the average yield of paddy was 10 to 11 annas. The average rainfall in each district of the division during the year under

report as compared with that during the last five years was as shown below :—

Name of district.	Average rainfall in 1932-33.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
Ahmedabad	29	08	33	09
Kaira	33	80	32	37
Panch Mahals	36	43	45	27
Broach	35	77	37	91
Surat	60	59	56	57
Thana	88	50	89	45

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 6 to 10 annas while in Kaira it ranged from 7 to 10 annas. In the Panch Mahals the estimated average outturn of crops was 8 to 11 annas while in Broach the outturn of cotton which is the main produce, was estimated at 9 annas.

In Surat the average outturn of crops was 8 to 11 annas.

In Thana the outturn of paddy which is the principal crop was 10 to 11 annas.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the division except in the Bahara tract of the Broach District and in the ghat junglepatti villages of the Thana District where scarcity of drinking water was as usual felt in the hot weather. Efforts are being made to cope with the situation there.

A grant of Rs. 18,000 was sanctioned by Government for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1932-33 and it was distributed as under :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	2,264
Kaira	3,131
Panch Mahals	5,039
Broach	3,112
Surat	569
Thana	3,482
	<u>17,547</u>

A saving of Rs. 453 was surrendered to Government.

Some of the boards were not able to utilize the grants fully in the year 1932-33 and they were permitted to utilize the balance during the year 1933-34. No special grant was sanctioned during the year for the improvement of water supply in the Bhal tract.

The amount spent by each district local board during the year (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	46,834
Kaira	35,524
Panch Mahale	11,372
Broach	18,400
Surat	10,267
Thana	33,886

Cattle and fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the division.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as shown below :—

Number of cattle attacked	10,263
Number of deaths	2,364
Number of cattle inoculated	9,012

Public health.—The public health was generally good except slight outbreaks of epidemic diseases as shown in the following table :—

Name of district.	Mortality from			
	cholera.	small-pox (including measles).	plague.	influenza.
Ahmedabad		3		1
Kaira		326	221	
Surat	2	54		9
Thana	97	67	57	

Central Division.

The season 1932-33 was on the whole fairly satisfactory. The rains set in the third week of June and gave a start for kharif sowings. The fall in July and August was general and sufficient in all districts and in some places it was heavy and caused some damage to the standing crops. The break that followed, however, improved the situation and the damage caused was not appreciable. The rain in September and October was useful for rabi sowings and standing kharif crops.

The situation in each of the districts is given below.

Ahmednagar.—The rains were generally late but by July 10th there had been sufficient rain all over the district except in the southern portion of Shrigonda Taluka and the major part of Shevgaon Taluka where kharif sowings were retarded. Subsequent fall in July was general

and sufficient throughout the district except in the southern portion of Shrigonda Taluka and Shevgaon where it was unevenly distributed. By the middle of August the position in Shrigonda worsened owing to shortage of rain and the area under kharif was considerably reduced. In Newasa, Nagar and Jamkhed, the situation was on the whole good. In Pathardi, Parner and Jamkhed rain was excessive which retarded kharif sowings. During the first week of September there was general and sufficient rainfall which benefitted the standing kharif crops and facilitated rabi sowings all over the district except in Jamkhed Mahal, Shrigonda and Karjat talukas where they were retarded by excessive moisture. The cotton crop and bajri also suffered owing to continuous rain. In Pathardi the bajri and cotton crops turned yellowish and in Shevgaon the cotton crop became stunted. The rain in October was useful to the standing rabi crops but in some places it was too heavy and caused some damage to the jowari crop. On the whole the season was fair and the annewari of the majority of villages was 8 annas and above but below 11 annas.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon set in towards the end of the second week of June 1932 but it was weak everywhere and particularly in Erandol, Parola and Bhusawal talukas and Edlabad Peta where in consequence sowing of kharif crops was retarded. During the first week of July rainfall was general throughout the district but insufficient in many parts. It strengthened as the month went on and during the last week it was general and sufficient everywhere for kharif sowings being completed. The rain in the second and third weeks of August was seasonable throughout the district except in some places where it was excessive and as a result the standing crops were washed away and had to be resown. In September the fall was general in the first half of the month but in the second half it was very little. In October half of the district had rainfall over an inch but in the other half it was very small.

The Collector observes that the general character of the monsoon did not suit the cotton crop as well as jowari, groundnut and bajri but the annewari of the latter three crops was better than that of cotton. On the whole the season was fair and the annewari of crops ranged from 8 to 12 annas, except in a few villages where it was below 8 annas.

West Khandesh.—The monsoon commenced on the 27th June 1932 and the rainfall by August 15th was sufficient and well distributed all over the district except in Nawapur Mahal where it was excessive and the kharif sowings were on that account retarded. In the second fortnight of July and the first fortnight of August the fall was incessant and heavy with the result that the growth of crops was stunted and weeding operations were retarded. Then there was a break which was of considerable use to the standing kharif crops. In the first week of September there was opportune, well distributed and sufficient rainfall all over the district and it was very useful to all standing crops as well as for rabi sowings. In October the fall was general and sufficient

but it damaged rabi sowings to some extent in Nawapur Peta and Taloda Taluka. There was no rain thereafter excepting a few drizzles in Sakri, Nawapur, Shirpur and Sindkheda talukas which benefitted the standing rabi crops. Rat pest was reported in parts of Sindkheda, Shirpur, Nandurbar and Shahada talukas where the germinating seedlings were damaged by rats. A campaign of rat destruction was undertaken and vigorously carried on by the Mamlatdars concerned with the help of overseers of the Agricultural Department by using cyno gas which was found to be an effective remedy. The damage done by rats on the whole was not very great. On the whole the kharif and rabi season was good and the annewari of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas.

Nasik.—The rain commenced in the third week of June and the fall was good and well distributed in the Dangi parts of the district. Elsewhere it was not sufficient. The situation, however, improved in July and August in which months the fall was general and sufficient throughout the district. In Chandor Mahal and the Deshi parts of the Dindori Taluka the sowing of kharif crops was retarded owing to excessive rainfall and in some villages of Kalwan Taluka kharif crops had to be sown twice. In September there was a break in the rains for about a fortnight in the Nasik and Dindori talukas and Chandor Mahal followed by timely and well distributed rainfall which proved useful to rabi crops and also benefitted the standing kharif crops. On the whole the rainfall was good and the anna valuation of crops ranged from 8 to 12 annas.

Poona.—The monsoon broke in the third week of June throughout the district and the rainfall was above normal in the Eastern Division. Rabi rains were sufficient but were excessive in Haveli, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas and Sirur Peta. In the Western Division the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. Owing to excessive rain some damage was done to the standing crops such as bajri, (kharif) jowar and potatoes but the damage was not appreciable. The rabi crops such as jowari and wheat suffered to some extent by unfavourable winds in the Haveli Taluka and by "khaira" and "tambhera" disease in Sirur Taluka and "mava" in Indapur Taluka. On the whole the outturn of kharif and rabi crops was above normal ranging from 8 to 10 annas and the season was favourable to the agriculturists.

Satara.—The monsoon did not begin until the 17th of June and then too it started feebly in the western part of the district where sowing of rice, nachani and sava was undertaken. In the eastern part, kharif sowings could not be made except in the light soils till after the 3rd of July. In deep black soils sowing was retarded till the third week of July by which time there was sufficient rain everywhere in the district. In Satara, Karad and Khanapur talukas the rain was continuous and heavy from 17th July to 8th August and hence sowing of kharif crops was retarded in these talukas. Thereafter there was a welcome break which helped completing kharif sowing and weeding operations in all parts of the district. In the last week of August and first week of

September there was again continuous and heavy rain which threatened the growth of kharif crops but the break from 8th September materially improved them. The rain in October was beneficial to groundnut and the germinated rabi crops but adversely affected to a small extent the bajri crop which was then in flower. On the whole the rainfall during the year, though sometimes unseasonable, was well distributed and sufficient all over the district. The outturn of kharif and rabi crops was fairly good throughout the district, the annewari of both the crops ranging from 5 to 12 annas.

Sholapur.—The rains in the month of June were not sufficient except in Madha, Karmala and Malsiras talukas and hence the kharif area in some talukas was less as compared with 1931-32. On the other hand excessive rain was responsible for the reduction of kharif area in the Karmala Taluka. In July the rainfall was good throughout the district except in Sangola Taluka where the same condition continued in August. The rainfall in September was deficient for rabi sowings but this proved, if anything, a relief to the standing kharif crops after the excessive rains in August. The rains in October were copious and general and facilitated sowing of rabi. In November the fall was sufficient and beneficial to the standing rabi crops in many places. The annewari of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 8 to 11 annas and over and on the whole the kharif as well as rabi seasons were good.

Cattle and fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole fair. Cattle diseases such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, black-quarter and hæmorrhagic septicæmia prevailed in all districts but did not seriously affect agricultural operations as preventive measures such as inoculation, etc., were promptly taken. The number of deaths from all diseases was 17,562 as against 7,243 in 1931-32. The total number of attacks and deaths from all diseases in each district were as under:—

	Attacks	Deaths
Ahmednagar	11,521	2,631
East Khandesh	9,548	1,507
West Khandesh	3,971	972
Nasik	10,474	1,827
Poona	21,863	3,766
Satara	19,460	4,288
Sholapur	5,219	2,571
Total	82,056	17,562

Fodder supply was sufficient everywhere.

Water supply.—The supply of drinking water was sufficient everywhere except in a few villages in the Igatpuri and Khed talukas and Mulshi and Peint mahals where it usually falls short in the hot weather. Water for irrigation was also sufficient except in the second class bandhara in Nasik, Simnar, Dindori, Niphad and Kalwan talukas where it was reported to be deficient.

Public health.—Public health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemics as shown in the following table:—

Name of district	Mortality from		
	cholera.	small-pox.	plague.
Ahmednagar	1,508	122	Nil.
East Khandesh	416	8	Nil.
West Khandesh	127	Nil.	Nil.
Nasik	374	44	1
Poona	187	273	145
Satara	190	250	4,030
Sholapur	1,002	641	600

Cholera appeared in almost all districts and was virulent particularly in Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts. Necessary anti-cholera inoculations were made in almost all districts to check spreading of the disease. The number of deaths from small pox which also prevailed in all districts except West Khandesh was not large. Plague prevailed in Bandharpur, Sangola and Barsi talukas of the Sholapur District and in all talukas of the Satara District except Koregaon Taluka and Mahabaleshwar Mahal. It was virulent in Tasgaon and Walwa talukas and took a toll of 3,001 lives. Measures to check the spread of the disease were taken by special medical officers. There were some cases of plague in the Poona District also.

Southern Division.

The season was on the whole satisfactory though the rainfall was capricious; insufficient when most needed, and excessive when moderate showers were required. These vagaries, beyond postponing the normal stages of agricultural operations, did not materially mar the harvest.

2. In the Belgaum District ante-monsoon showers of April and May helped preparatory tillage but the heavy fall in July and August retarded kharif sowing in some parts of the district, and prevented germination where the sowing had been completed. The rains in August and September helped the germination of the sown area but the heavy falls in October and November adversely affected the standing crops. Harvesting of paddy in consequence was delayed and standing paddy in Khanapur Taluka was slightly damaged. The kharif harvest was, however, fairly good. From November onwards conditions were more favourable and rabi crops flourished but unfavourable winds in March damaged the rabi outturn to a small extent. The average anna valuation of kharif crops ranged from 9 to 10 annas and that for rabi crops was about the same. In the Bijapur District ante-monsoon showers, necessary for successful preliminary agricultural operations, were punctual and the regular monsoon appeared late in June. The rainfall in June and July was adequate but the long break in August and September retarded the growth of the sown kharif. The situation improved in

October and a fair harvest was reaped. The season for rabi crops was good, though unfavourable winds in January decreased the outturn. In the Dharwar District the season opened well and kharif crops flourished till about October when they were damaged by heavy rains. Owing to excessive moisture in the soil, weeds grew in abundance and retarded the growth of rabi crops and the untimely rains in March and April worsened the situation. The season, therefore, was unfavourable both to kharif and rabi crops. Though the outturn was below average, a six-anna kharif crop and a seven-anna rabi crop were reaped.

3. In the coastal districts the total rainfall was less than in the previous year. Rainfall though seasonable was marred by excessive downpours in July and August. In the Kanara District this excessive fall stimulated the koleroga pest but the break in August arrested the ravages of this fungus disease. The paddy crop, on the other hand, languished as the result of this break in the rains, but the prospects were revived by the rainfall in September. Harvesting operations were retarded by the unusual showers in October and November. This, however, did not result in damage to the crops. In the Kolaba District, the monsoon appeared punctually at the end of May but the rains held off in August. The situation improved in September and finally a normal harvest was reaped. The season in the Ratnagiri District was similar to that in the Kolaba District except that in the first half of August this district had sufficient rain to nourish paddy seedlings. But as the latter part of August was dry, the standing kharif withered to some extent and the prospects were only revived by the timely shower in September. October rains delayed the harvest. The season on the whole was good and the rice annewari ranged from 11 to 12 annas.

Water supply was adequate and the condition of cattle continued to be satisfactory except in the Ratnagiri District where it is reported that cattle diseases were responsible for taking a toll of 859 animals as against 35 in the previous year. The supply of drinking water was generally sufficient. Plague, small-pox and cholera appeared as usual, but the toll taken by plague was particularly heavy. The following table summarises the statistical details:

District.	Plague.		Cholera.		Smallpox.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Belgaum	8,661	5,157	267	98	176	36
Bijapur	5,693	3,726	86	41	219	26
Dharwar	4,805	2,820	17	12	613	74
Kanara	378	168	1	1	2,664	564
Kolaba	1		472	289	2,241	188
Ratnagiri	38	25	9	3	3,208	209
Total	19,574	11,896	852	439	9,121	1,187

Inoculation and vaccination were carried on as usual.

Bombay Suburban District.

The monsoon broke in the first week of June. The rainfall was evenly distributed and sowing operations were undertaken in the middle of June. Transplantation was completed by the end of July. Owing to absence of rain during the last two weeks of August, the growth of rice was stunted and the crop was on the point of withering but the fall in the beginning of September saved the situation. The heavy rainfall in the middle of October damaged the crops to some extent as the reaping operations were then in progress. The total rainfall during the year amounted to 78 inches and 35 cents in South Salsette Taluka and 107 inches and 24 cents in Ambernath Taluka. On the whole the yield was normal, the annewari in both talukas being 10 annas.

Cattle and fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole very fair and fodder supply was adequate. Green grass was also available in sufficient quantity. There were no epizootic diseases.

Water supply.—Supply of water for drinking was sufficient. There is no irrigation in this district.

Public health.—Small-pox was raging in several villages in the district. Prompt steps were taken for free vaccination which effectively checked the spread of the disease though there were a few deaths. There was no other epidemic during the year under report.

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remission, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	10,04,164	23,061	24,30,436	34,67,681	8,40,137
Kaira ..	4,62,114	48,999	21,67,924	20,79,037	89,031
Panch Mahals ..	4,463	562	4,99,041	5,04,026	2,731
Broach ..	2,97,370	9,928	22,58,772	25,00,070	24,704
Surat ..	2,09,996	8,950	20,93,650	29,12,605	1,37,300
Thana ..	1,75,881	1,088	18,52,763	20,29,732	3,50,252
Total ..	21,53,928	93,637	1,19,11,586	1,41,50,051	14,53,155

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over-collections.	Arrears at the end of the year	
				Of current year.	Of previous year's demand.
1.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	5,69,412	21,99,656	1,45,738	18,311	11,065
Kalra ..	4,23,351	21,55,532	15,801	4,272	2,901
Farah Mahals ..	4,793	4,99,182	1,718	5,173	237
Broach ..	2,62,581	22,51,249	3,475	140	7,395
Surat ..	1,09,277	36,64,457	24,708	1,571	.....
Thana ..	605	16,78,777	43,038	98	.....
Total ..	12,11,929	1,14,38,993	2,34,566	29,565	25,499

Central Division.

The annexed statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Un-authorized Balance.
	Authorized.	Un-authorized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	5,58,414	52,708	23,87,537	29,98,659	68,864	2,479	29,88,565	3,751
East Khandesh.	3,28,468	6,928	40,44,058	43,79,454	64,358	1,947	43,08,914	4,241
West Khandesh.	413	183	25,03,144	25,03,740	270	1,655	25,01,815	..
Nasik ..	39,834	..	21,34,167	21,74,001	8,737	6,148	21,59,118	..
Poona ..	2,20,719	1,196	18,46,712	20,74,627	1,30,257	4,619	19,39,608	143
Satara ..	54,502	..	29,43,199	29,97,701	55,970	495	29,41,156	80
Sholapur ..	5,012	392	10,15,593	10,20,997	..	800	16,20,148	49
Total ..	12,13,302	61,407	1,74,74,410	1,87,49,179	3,58,450	18,141	1,88,59,324	13,264

Southern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dolgaum	2,77,655	3,070	22,04,977	24,86,611	9,106	4,22,448	20,48,011	6,146
Bijapur	5,01,265	94	18,48,816	23,50,175	8,733	4,09,100	18,42,308	34
Dharwar	7,02,703	2,000	31,84,336	39,79,735	10,610	9,65,428	29,97,983	6,705
Kanara	20,158	9,317	10,68,001	10,97,566	27,133	20,822	10,48,361	1,250
Kotaba	2,50,517	1,810	18,04,154	20,56,487	1,608	4,02,096	15,62,150	629
Ratnagiri	79,399	83	10,48,617	11,28,093	3,031	1,27,124	9,97,839	..
Total	19,21,781	17,895	1,11,58,991	1,30,98,667	60,225	25,27,018	1,04,97,660	13,764

Bombay Suburban District.

The audit of the last year's accounts of the Salsette Taluka was made by the Collector while that of Ambernath was made by the Prant Officer.

The following table shows the figures of the land revenue demand and collections for the current year compared with those for the last year :—

Item.	Current year.	Past year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Gross fixed revenue in column 3 of appendix No. I	2,71,089	2,61,131	+ 9,958
(2) Deduct columns 4 to 7	87,140	87,087	+ 53
(3) Remaining net gross revenue	1,83,949	1,74,044	+ 9,905
(a) Agricultural (columns 8 and 9)	92,905	93,132	— 227
(b) Non-agricultural (column 10)	91,044	80,912	+10,132
(4) Additional miscellaneous land revenue (column 11)	1,09,003	61,390	+47,613
(5) Local fund (column 12)	42,345	37,369	+ 4,976
	3,36,297	2,72,803	+ 62,494
(6) Deduct collections in past years (column 24)	11,880	9,111	+ 2,769
(7) Demand for the current year	3,23,417	2,63,692	+ 59,725
(8) Total demand with last year's arrears	4,35,464	3,51,214	+84,250
(9) Deduct remissions and suspensions (columns 22 and 23)	1,27,821	72,223	+55,598
(10) Revenue for collection	3,07,643	2,78,991	+28,652
(11) Deduct collections (column 25)	2,58,800	2,24,180	+32,420
(12) Arrears unauthorised (column 27)	51,034	54,811	— 3,777

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net decrease of Rs. 1,40,747 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 16,434
Kaira	— 1,44,566
Panch Mahals	— 21
Broach	+ 103
Surat	— 12,914
Thana	+ 217
	<hr/>
Net	— 1,40,747

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to revision of non-agricultural assessment. The decrease in Kaira was mainly due to re-revision of assessment in Matar and Mehmedabad talukas, while in Surat it was due to reclassification of lands in Bardoli and Chorasi talukas. The variations in other districts are small and call for no remarks.

Central Division.

The gross fixed land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,82,96,526, showing a net increase of Rs. 9,839 over the figures for the last year. The increase was distributed among the several districts as shown below:—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,031
East Khandesh	1,503
West Khandesh	800
Nasik	186
Poona	3,433
Satara	32
Sholapur	2,854
	<hr/>
Net	9,839

The increase was mainly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and the grant of unassessed (forest) land for cultivation.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 3,619 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 748
Bijapur	+ 412
Dharwar	+ 1,321
Kanara	+ 1,262
Kolaba	— 53
Ratnagiri	— 71
	<hr/>
	+ 3,619

The increase in Belgaum and Dharwar was mainly attributable to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and the grant of unassessed land for cultivation while that in Bijapur was due to levy of non-agricultural assessment on alluvial lands.

The increase in Kanara was partly due to levy of assessment under section 117-B of the Land Revenue Code on forfeited lands entered as Government waste and partly to the fixing of assessment on disforested lands given out for cultivation and to non-agricultural assessment on lands granted for non-agricultural purposes.

The decrease in Kolaba and Ratnagiri was due to fall in the value of rents in kind recovered from lease-holders.

Bombay Suburban District.

The gross fixed revenue of the district shows a net increase of Rs. 9,958 which is mainly due to the conversion of more agricultural land into non-agricultural plots.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division:

There was a net decrease of Rs. 56,683 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 263
Kaira	— 55,090
Panch Mahals	+ 33
Broach	— 900
Surat	— 1,833
Thana	+ 1,370
	<hr/>
	— 56,683

The decrease in Kaira was mainly due to re-revision of assessment in Matar and Mehmedabad talukas, while in Broach and Surat it was due to forfeiture of inam lands. In Thana the increase was due to Mulgaon

village in Kalyan Taluka being restored on inam tenure. The variations in Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals are small and call for no remarks.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 4,416 under the head as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	238
East Khandesh	941
West Khandesh	31
Nasik	311
Poona	608
Satara	2,175
Sholapur	112
	4,416

The decrease in Ahmednagar was due partly to less recoveries of miscellaneous land revenue in alienated villages and partly to the levy of full assessment on alienated lands. In East Khandesh it was due to increase in scale judi and lapse of inams. In all other districts decrease was due to resumption of inams by levy of full assessment and increase in scale judi.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 819 under this head as shown below:—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 998
Bijapur	— 47
Dharwar	— 102
Kanara	+ 12
Kolaba	+ 255
Ratnagiri	+ 61
	— 819

The decrease in Belgaum was mainly due to the exclusion of the saranjam village called Ganeshwadi held by the Chief of Kurundwad, which was wrongly accounted for in the village accounts of Kagwad in Athni Taluka and to the levy of full assessment on certain sanadi lands.

The decrease in Dharwar was due to some sanadi lands being made khalsa or forfeited, full assessment being then leviable.

The increase in Kolaba was mainly due to reduction in judi payable by the inamdar of Narangi in Alibag Taluka as decided in Civil Suit No. 182 of 1930.

The variations in other districts are small and call for no remarks.

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration Report of
Bombay Presidency including Sind for
1982-83.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1934.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D.
(Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. L.N.D.
0/121, dated the 19th December 1933.

Letters from the Commissioner, S. D.
(Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S.),
No. A.D.M.P.R.B., dated the 19th December
1933 and 11th January 1934.

Letter from the Collector, Bombay
Suburban District (Mr. E. W. Perry,
C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R. 1, dated the
3rd January 1934.

Memoranda from the Commissioner in
Sind (Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S.),
No. Rev. 159, dated the 10th January 1934
and No. Rev. 976, dated the 24th February
1934.

Letters from the Commissioner, N. D.
(Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.),
No. A.D.M. 13, dated the 16th January 1934
and 3rd February 1934.

Submitting the Land Revenue Admini-
stration Reports of their respective
charges for the year 1932-33 together
with those of the Collectors and certain
sub-divisional officers.

RESOLUTION.—Though the rains in the season 1932-33 came rather late the monsoon was on the whole a good one and season in the Northern and Central Divisions of the Presidency proper proved fairly satisfactory. The season in the Southern Division also was fairly satisfactory, though excessive October rains spoilt to some extent a kharif harvest that had promised well in the Dharwar District, where also untimely rains in March and April did damage to the rabi crop.

In Sind the season was fair, and markedly better than in the previous year. The river was somewhat late in rising, while the sudden fall after September 9th, adversely affected the rice crop in lower Sind. The season was a particularly noteworthy one by reason of the opening of the Barrage canals, which, though expectations were not altogether fulfilled in certain areas, on the whole worked well. The Larkana District was an area in which the canals at the start did not convey the flow expected. Kharif supply was inadequate and there was a consequent shrinkage of cultivation. But this failure was to some extent offset by a good supply for rabi, and an increase in rabi cultivation throughout the District.

Rainfall in Sind was adequate, and the province was not attacked by locust pests. There were floods, and villages were submerged (without loss of human life or loss of cattle) in Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas, owing to breaches of the Sukkur Begari Bund. Kharif crops were lost but, as was natural, facilities for rabi cultivation, and the rabi crops, were good.

The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was everywhere sufficient except in a few small areas where a hot-weather shortage occurs yearly.

	Rs.
Government grants in Sind	23,000
in Northern Division	18,000
in Central Division	24,650
and	
in Southern Division	24,350

for making grants-in-aid to district local boards for the improvement of village water supply.

Supply of fodder was everywhere sufficient in the Presidency proper, and the same was the case in Sind generally, save that in the Dadu District there was a shortage at the beginning of the year, owing to deficient rainfall. But in this District also timely rainfall later improved the situation.

In the Northern Division of the Presidency diseases of cattle—rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and hæmorrhagic septicæmia made their appearance in all districts—but the veterinary assistants did much with their timely help and advice to keep mortality down. In all some 9,000 cattle were inoculated.

These diseases of cattle made their appearance fairly widely in the Central Division also, but preventive measures were promptly taken and agricultural operations were not seriously interfered with. In this division 82,000 cattle were attacked by disease, and there were 17,500 deaths.

Disease of cattle in the Southern Division was not serious except for a heavy toll of 859 deaths in the Ratnagiri District.

In Sind total deaths from contagious diseases of cattle were 12,480 as compared with a mortality of 29,347 in the previous year. As the Local Boards have issued instructions to their establishment to co-operate with the subordinate revenue establishment in reporting out-breaks of cattle disease it is to be hoped that through timely steps being taken when out-breaks occur the future may see a still more marked improvement.

Public health was good in the Northern Division of the Presidency during the year under report. But in the Central Division, Ahmednagar and Sholapur suffered severely from cholera, as did East Khandesh to a lesser extent: while in Sholapur plague also took considerable toll. In Satara plague assumed serious proportions, 4,000 deaths occurring. Measures to check the spread of the disease were taken by special medical officers.

In the Southern Division too plague, cholera and small-pox accounted for 13,500 deaths in all—plague being particularly severe in the districts above Ghats while small-pox principally affected the Konkan.

In Sind the state of public health was on the whole satisfactory. Cholera of a less virulent type occurred in Hyderabad and Thar Parkar but the spread was checked before serious proportions were assumed. Small-pox appeared to some extent in all districts while in Thar Parkar there were 880 deaths from pneumonia.

Prices of agricultural produce though not going below those of the previous year showed little or no improvement the only improvement of any note being that in the price of wheat in Sind due to its export to the Punjab where the crop had suffered damage by certain crop-diseases. The year under report being the third of the slump, Government again found it necessary to give relief to the agriculturists on account of these low prices. They decided that in no case should more than one year's assessment be levied in any district of the Northern Division, the Bombay Suburban District and the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts of the Southern Division. All suspended arrears which were due for collection were ordered to be re-suspended. In addition Government granted in certain rice growing talukas a special suspension of 2 to 4 annas in the rupee. As regards villages in the Central Division Government ordered that arrears up to one extra instalment (half a year's land revenue) only should be recovered even though

the annewaris might justify more. As regards Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara, Government modified the annewari rules with the result that remissions and suspensions were granted on a more liberal scale than usual.

In Sind, Government drew a distinction between the Barrage and non-Barrage areas in view of the fact that the former had an assured supply of water and had been subjected to revision settlements based on the slump prices prevailing in 1932. A comparison of those prices with the prices ruling later in the year showed that the variation had been generally slightly favourable to the zamindars. Government therefore decided that any general rebate on assessment was not necessary in the Barrage area. In the non-Barrage area they sanctioned remissions in kharif ranging from 20 to 25 per cent. and in rabi from 12½ to 25 per cent. The total loss of revenue involved in the grant of remissions in Sind amounted to Rs. 7.94 lakhs while the resuspensions and suspensions under the ordinary rules and under the special orders in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 44.49 lakhs. Apart from the question of loss of Government revenue on account of low prices it is satisfactory to note there was little recalcitrancy by ryots in respect of the payment of their dues, the better conditions of the previous year, due to an improved political atmosphere continuing. Percentage of collections on net revenue demands was good throughout the Presidency.

In the sphere of Industry and Commerce this Presidency continued to feel the effect of the world wide economic depression. But it is satisfactory to report that the very important textile industry of Ahmedabad continued to flourish in spite of the depression, six new mills being opened during the year, bringing the total number up to 99. In Sholapur some of the local mills were able to do good business in finer quality goods this improvement being due principally to the lessening of public antipathy to such articles.

In Sind both foreign and coasting trade showed a further decline the aggregate value of both amounting to Rs. 44.80 crores as against 49.14 crores in the preceding year. The decrease in export trade was mainly confined to wool and wheat; wool shipments falling from 10,417 tons to 8,951 tons. Shipments of wheat ceased practically altogether. The price in India remained well above export parity with the result that there was a total absence of demand for Indian wheat from Europe. One noteworthy feature of trade at Karachi was the drop of sugar imports by 21 per cent. This was attributable to the increased production of sugar in India. This production is developing rapidly under the protection afforded by the present rates of import duty and on account of the decreasing purchasing power of the consuming public. This Presidency has shared in the development of the sugar manufacturing industry as the successful working and expansion of the sugar factory at Belapur and the opening of sugar factories in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts show.

The land revenue administration in spite of the subsidence of activity directed to the encouragement of non-payment of dues had perforce to be carried on under difficult circumstances on account of the low prices. That collections should have been so good without any abnormal recourse to coercive measures redounds to the credit both of revenue officers of all ranks, and to the ryots, the great majority of whom showed themselves in the year under report to be facing adverse circumstances with determination.

By order of the Governor in Council,

T. E. STREATFIELD,

Under Secretary to Government.

G. R., No. P. 63, R. D., dated the 24th July 1934.

[P. T. O.]

To

- The Commissioner in Sind,
- The Commissioner, N. D.,
- The Commissioner, C. D.,
- The Commissioner, S. D.,
- All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
- The Senior Superintendent of Land Records, S. C.,
- The Director of Agriculture,
- The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
- The Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency,
- The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
- The Director of Public Health,
- The Director of Public Instruction,
- The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,
- The Accountant General,
- The Home Department,
- The General Department,
- The Educational Department,
- The Public Works Department,
- The Finance Department,
- The High Commissioner for India (by letter).

*With copies of the report.

No. of 1934.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Bombay Suburban District.

There was a net increase of Rs. 53 which is due to the grant of land as inam to Ramkrishna Mission, Khar.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 62,505 under the head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 18,098
Kaira	— 74,130
Panch Mahals	+ 6,431
Broach	— 1,617
Surat	— 9,995
Thana	— 1,292
	<hr/>
	— 62,505

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to revision of non-agricultural assessment, while in the Panch Mahals it was due to revision of jama in talukdari villages of Kalol Taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals.

The decrease in Kaira was mainly due to re-revision of assessment in Matar and Mehmedabad talukas while in Broach it was due to forfeiture of lands.

In Surat it was mainly due to reclassification, while in Thana it was due to restoration of the village of Mulgaon on inam tenure.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 8,798 in the fixed revenue which is shared by all districts except West Khandesh as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 1,115
East Khandesh	+ 1,499
Nasik	+ 133
Poona	+ 3,940
Satara	+ 2,234
Sholapur	+ 571
	<hr/>
	+ 9,492
West Khandesh	— 694
	<hr/>
	+ 8,798

The increase in Ahmednagar was due to grant of assessed waste lands for cultivation. In East Khandesh, Poona and Sholapur it was due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment. In Satara it was attributable to the increase in scale judi and levy of non-agricultural assessment.

Forfeiture of lands was the main reason for the decrease shown against West Khandesh.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 8,835 in the fixed revenue as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 1,463
Bijapur	+ 338
Dharwar	+ 1,397
Kanara	— 11,601
Kolaba	— 324
Ratnagiri	— 108
	<hr/>
	8,835

The reasons for the increase in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar and decrease in Ratnagiri given in paragraph 3 above apply to these figures also.

The large decrease in Kanara was due to forfeitures and relinquishments.

The decrease in Kolaba was partly due to fall in the value of rents in kind recovered from lease-holders and partly to reduction of judi of the inam village of Narangi as stated in paragraph 3 above.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net increase of Rs. 9,905 in the fixed revenue is mainly due to the increase in non-agricultural assessment.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE

(Column II of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 2,78,563 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 1,98,977
Kaira	+ 37,708
Panch Mahals	+ 10,249
Broach	+ 4,848
Surat	+ 71,849
Thana	— 45,068
	<hr/>
Net	2,78,563

The increase in Ahmedabad was due to increased realisation from occupancy price on account of sale of Government waste lands and recovery of arrears of water rate for water used by a mill in Ahmedabad.

In Kaira it was mainly due to realisation from occupancy price in respect of lands forfeited and sale of babuls in Government waste lands.

In the Panch Mahals the increase was due to more realisations from occupancy price on account of sale of Government waste lands and from premium charged for change of tenure from new to old and from sale of fruits, etc.

In Broach the increase was due to larger realisations from eksali lease of forfeited lands while in Surat it was due to sale of Government waste lands and increased realisation from the sale of trees, fruits, etc.

In Thana the decrease was due to less realisation from sale of trees and grass in Government waste lands.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 2,873 under the head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 17,149
Poona	+ 8,453
Sholapur	+ 3,624
	<hr/>
	+ 29,226
East Khandesh	— 9,178
West Khandesh	— 11,304
Nasik	— 5,277
Satara	— 6,340
	<hr/>
	— 32,099
	<hr/>
Net decrease	— 2,873

The increases shown above were due to increase in the sums realized on account of occupancy price for land.

The decreases noted against East Khandesh and West Khandesh were due to less grants of lands for cultivation or for buildings. The decrease noted against Nasik was due to less receipts of revenue under section 55, Land Revenue Code. In Satara it is reported to be due to the fact that last year there was recovery of arrears of scale judi imposed on patils' and kulkarnis' lands from 1926-27 (i.e., the year in which second revision settlement was introduced).

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 12,226 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 1,761
Bijapur	— 3,759
Dharwar	— 12,295
Kanara	+ 6,726
Kolaba	+ 2,648
Ratnagiri	+ 17,145
	<hr/>
	+ 12,226

The increase in Belgaum was partly due to levy of water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, and leasing out of Government waste lands for grazing.

The decrease in Bijapur was due to fewer building sites than in the preceding year being sold for non-agricultural purposes owing to lack of demand.

The vast decrease in Dharwar was due to smaller demand for Government lands and consequent smaller realization by way of occupancy price.

The increase in Kanara was due to the fact that the sale proceeds of crops raised on forfeited lands were credited to this head.

The increase in Kolaba was due to sale of more building sites, and to recovery of past years' assessment fixed by the Survey Department on lands given out for reclamation.

The large increase in Ratnagiri was mainly due to the recovery of arrears of non-agricultural assessment for the past five years in Malvan city survey area.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net increase of Rs. 47,613 is due to the detection of temporary non-agricultural uses and issue of collection orders for such uses for the past years.

7. REMISSIONS.

(Column 22 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 12,11,929, as against Rs. 4,81,521 during the previous year.

Class (A)

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision, settlement and suspension of settlements	78,295
Remission on account of water-logging in Surat District.	25,163
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the talukdars of Eimabdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals District on account of opium compensation to them	1,200
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the talukdars of Bavaliari in the Dhandhuka Taluka on account of compensation to be paid to them for the abolition of miscellaneous dues under Act XIX of 1884.	931

1,05,589

Class (B)

District	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamity.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	3,00,772	6,622	33	3,07,427
Kaira	3,90,076	3,450	....	3,93,526
Panch Mahals	2,345	....	7	2,352
Broach	2,74,961	....	....	2,74,961
Surat	73,637	439	....	74,076
Thana .. ..	....	....	12	12
	10,41,791	10,511	52	10,52,354

Class (C).

Written off as irrecoverable	Rs.	3,424
Remissions of arrears on forfeited lands	37,121	
Remission on account of water logging	3,725	
Remission on account of diluvion	114	
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes..	306	
Demand cancelled	8,970	
Miscellaneous	326	
	53,986	
Total Class (A)	1,05,589	
Total Class (B)	10,52,354	
Total Class (C)	53,986	

12,11,929

Central Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 18,141 as against Rs. 1,33,383 in the previous year. Of the total amount of remissions, Rs. 114 represented automatic remissions. A statement in the

form prescribed in Government Circular, No. P/63, dated 4th March 1925, showing details of the main heads of remissions is enclosed :-

District.	Class (A)	Class (B)			Class (C)
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water-rates.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Written off as irrecoverable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	....	114	....	535	1,410
East Khandesh ..	....	....	....	....	239
West Khandesh ..	711	....	....	....	....
Nasik ..	....	....	5,219	26	....
Poona ..	5	....	229	....	....
Satara ..	....	....	200	....	226
Sholapur ..	....	....	....	....	77
Total ..	716	114	5,648	561	1,952

District.	Class (C)—contd.				
	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	....	420	....	....	2,479
East Khandesh ..	821	....	....	887	1,947
West Khandesh ..	944	....	....	....	1,655
Nasik ..	64	....	796	51	6,146
Poona ..	....	2,034	2,351	....	4,619
Satara ..	....	....	69	....	495
Sholapur ..	42	....	....	681	800
Total ..	1,861	2,454	3,216	1,619	18,141

Southern Division.

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,225 as against Rs. 1,74,280 during the previous year. A statement in the form prescribed in Government Circular, No. P-63, dated the 4th March 1925, showing the details of main heads of remissions is attached :-

Class A

District.	Remission on account of revision settlement.	Remission of assessment on gaathan holdings in khoti villages.	Remission of assessment on rent free holdings.	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Deogad Taluka.	Remission of assessment on land required for special or public purposes.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	..	....	.....	.....	..
Bijapur ..	..	....	.....	.....	..
Dharwar ..	..	....	.....	.....	..
Kanara ..	14,725	....	.....	.....	..
Kolaba ..	1,079	....	.....	.....	..
Ratnagiri ..	3	343	2,609	23	53
Total ..	15,807	343	2,609	23	53

District.	Remission of assessment on Khars.	Remission of revised assessment of Mandan-gad Petha.	Remission of price of reserved trees on private lands.	Remission on account of japti expenses written off on account of lapsed khoti villages.	Total.
1	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum
Bijapur
Dharwar
Kanara	14,725
Kolaba	1,079
Ratnagiri	3,031
Total	18,835

Class B

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remission of water rate.	Remission on account of local calamities.	Total.
1	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	8,304	.....	.....	8,304
Bijapur	8,624	.....	.....	8,624
Dharwar	7,168	.....	.....	7,168
Kanara .. ..	.....	.....	990	990
Kolaba .. ..	.....	.....	495	495
Ratnagiri .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	24,086	.....	1,485	25,571

Class C

District.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted arrears of forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water logging.	Demands cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Total	Total of classes (a), (b) and (c).
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	644	.....	146	12	.....	802	3,106
Bijapur	65	.....	.....	44	.....	109	8,733
Dharwar .. ..	.....	1,846	119	1,406	.....	3,461	10,619
Kanara .. ..	.....	11,380	.....	38	.....	11,418	27,133
Kolaba	15	.....	.....	14	.....	29	1,603
Ratnagiri .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,031
Total	724	13,226	265	1,604	.....	15,819	60,225

Bombay Suburban District.

The remissions for the year amounted to Rs. 17,008 as against Rs. 14,988 during the previous year. These were due, not to failure of crops consequent on a bad season, but to the revision of non-agricultural collection orders.

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 23 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 14,53,155 as against Rs. 21,53,930 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules and under the orders in Government Resolution No. 5710/28, dated 16th February 1933, due to slump in prices.

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,49,821	6,99,316	8,49,137
Kaira	9,125	79,906	89,031
Panch Mahals	682	2,049	2,731
Broach	2,304	22,400	24,704
Surat .. .. .	.....	1,37,300	1,37,300
Thana	1,74,467	1,75,785	3,50,252
Total	3,36,399	11,16,756	14,53,155

Central Division.

The total amount of suspensions during the year was Rs. 3,58,450 as against Rs. 12,13,364 in the preceding year. The details of suspensions required by Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are given below:—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	190	98,674	98,864
East Khandesh	79	64,273	64,352
West Khandesh	270	.....	270
Nasik	647	8,090	8,737
Poona	781	1,29,476	1,30,257
Satara	1,486	54,484	55,970
Sholapur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,453	3,54,997	3,58,450

Southern Division.

The total suspended revenue including re-suspensions at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,27,018 as against Rs. 19,22,707 at the end of the previous year. The sub-joined table shows the details of suspensions and re-suspensions by districts both under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and the special concessions granted by

Government. This table also serves the purpose of Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925 :—

District.	Suspensions.		Re-suspensions.		Total.		Total.
	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Suspensions.	Re-suspensions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	..	1,65,129	..	2,57,319	1,65,129	2,57,319	4,22,448
Bijapur ..	17,746	24,898	3,21,166	1,35,795	42,139	4,56,961	4,99,100
Dharwar ..	2,61,714	..	6,98,532	5,182	2,61,714	7,03,714	9,55,428
Kanara ..	2,101	527	..	18,194	2,623	18,194	20,822
Kolaba ..	..	2,41,588	..	2,50,508	2,41,588	2,50,508	4,92,096
Ratnagiri ..	..	45,091	..	44,291	45,091	44,291	89,382
Total ..	2,81,561	4,76,728	10,19,698	7,11,289	7,58,289	17,30,987	24,80,276
Add suspensions on account of Japti expenses of attached khoti villages in Ratnagiri District.							87,742
							25,27,018

In the whole of the Belgaum District and in the talukas of Hungund, Badami and Bagalkot (including Bilgi Petha) of the Bijapur District the usual annewari limits of 4 and 6 annas were raised to 5 and 7 annas, respectively. As regards recovery of suspended arrears the usual annewari limits of 6 annas and under 8 annas were also raised to 8 annas and under 10 annas and in cases where the annewari was 10 annas and above the recovery of suspended arrears was limited to $1\frac{1}{2}$ assessments, throughout both the districts. No special concessions were extended to Dharwar District except that not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ assessments were ordered to be collected even though the annewari was 11 annas and over. In Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts the recovery was limited to the current year's assessment only. In addition to this a further concession by way of suspension was given by Government as in last year to the extent of 3 annas and 2 annas respectively.

A general suspension of 4 annas in the rupee in case of 26 villages of Kittur tract in Sampgaon Taluka of the Belgaum District was also continued by Government. The Collector of Belgaum has, however, granted suspensions according to the special annewari limits for this tract also, where the suspensions admissible exceeded the 4 anna limit and has applied for *ex-post facto* sanction of Government. The matter is being considered.

In Ratnagiri the amount of Rs. 37,742 suspended in the year was on account of expenses of attached khoti villages, which will eventually be recovered or remitted as usual when the villages are restored to the khots or lapsed to Government in due course. In Kanara the recovery was

also limited to one year's assessment. The amount of Rs. 527 shown in column 3 of the table above was suspended as a special case under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5387/28, dated 25th August 1933, out of the current year's land revenue and out of the amount of Rs. 18,194 shown in column 5 of the table an amount of Rs. 640 which was included in the amount of unauthorised arrears last year was suspended subsequently. The balance of Rs. 17,554 represents the suspended arrears of 1930-31 which was resuspended under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 16th February 1933. The amount of Rs. 640 was also resuspended under the Government Resolution of 16th February 1933.

Bombay Suburban District.

The amount of suspensions during the year was Rs. 1,10,813 as against Rs. 57,235 in the past year. It includes Rs. 13,855 on account of suspension at annas three in the rupee granted by Government as a result of the slump in prices (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 27th February 1933). The remaining amount of suspension is due to the collection orders being held in abeyance pending further orders in disputed cases.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Column 21 minus columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,93,967 as against 1,18,26,307 during the previous year.

Central Division.

The total consolidated revenue for collection including local fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,83,72,588 as against Rs. 1,71,46,244 in the preceding year.

Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand (excluding suspensions and remissions) amounted to Rs. 1,05,11,424 during the year as against Rs. 1,03,79,735 in the preceding year.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 3,07,643 as against Rs. 2,78,991 during the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural plots.

10. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,14,93,967 mentioned in paragraph 9 above Rs. 1,14,38,903 were collected, the percentage of collection being 99.5 as against 99.2 in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmedabad	98.7
Kaira	99.4
Panch Mahals	98.9
Broach	99.6
Surat	99.9
Thana	99.9

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,83,59,324, the percentage of collection being 99.9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	99.7
East Khandesh	99.9
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	100
Satara	100
Sholapur	100

Southern Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,04,97,660 and give a percentage of 99.8 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

	Per cent.
Belgaum	99.7
Bijapur	99.9
Dharwar	99.8
Kanara	99.8
Kolaba	99.9
Ratnagiri	100

Bombay Suburban District.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 3,07,643, Rs. 2,56,609 were collected, the percentage of collection on net demand being 83 as against 80 per cent. of the previous year.

11. BALANCES.

(Column 23 "Suspended" and column 27 "Unauthorized" of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 15,08,219 (Rs. 14,53,155 authorised *plus* 55,064 unauthorised) as against Rs. 22,47,458 at the end of the previous year.

Central Division.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,71,714 (authorised arrears 3,58,450 and unauthorised arrears 13,264) as against Rs. 12,74,773 in the preceding year. Out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 13,264 Rs. 7,038 represent arrears on account of demand for the year under report and Rs. 6,226 on account of previous years as against Rs. 57,953 and 3,456, respectively, outstanding on 31st July 1932.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 25,40,782 (authorised Rs. 25,27,018 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 13,764) as against the Rs. 19,40,732 in the previous year (authorised Rs. 19,22,707 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 18,025).

Bombay Suburban District.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,61,847 (authorised Rs. 1,10,813 and unauthorised Rs. 51,034) as against Rs. 1,12,046 on 31st July 1932. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 51,034, Rs. 29,684 and Rs. 21,350 represent arrears on account of current and past years, respectively, as against Rs. 29,982 and Rs. 24,839, respectively, outstanding on 31st July 1932. It will thus be seen that the unauthorised arrears at the end of the year were less than at the end of the previous year.

12. TAKAVI.**Northern Division.**

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1933 totalled Rs. 19,301 as against Rs. 12,559 during the preceding year.

No takavi was advanced under the Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act (Act III of 1928).

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 57,99,404 (principal Rs. 51,91,712 plus interest Rs. 6,07,692).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc. of the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Demand—		
Principal	12,81,535	
Interest	5,23,685	
		18,05,220
Written off		1,609
Suspensions		3,24,500
Collections		12,73,431
Unauthorised balance		2,05,680

The unauthorised arrears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,54,674
Kaira	35,599
Panch Mahals	15,173
Broach*	
Thana	234

There were unauthorised arrears more or less in all talukas of the Ahmedabad District except Modasa Mahal. Steps are being taken to recover the arrears as much as possible.

In the Kaira District, Mehmedabad, Matar, Nadiad and Borsad talukas are responsible for the unauthorised arrears.

In the Panch Mahals, Godhra, Dohad and Jhalod are responsible for these arrears. The arrears are mainly due to the generally poor economic condition due to slump in prices. The arrears in Thana are small and call for no remarks.

Voluntary payments made during the year under report amounted to Rs. 41,362.

* In Broach the recovery was not satisfactory. The outstanding at the end of the year being (Rs. 2,18,945 principal + Rs. 89,645 interest) Rs. 3,08,590. This amount could not be recovered owing to the reported inability of the khatedars to pay and it is proposed to treat these arrears as authorized and the orders of Government in the matter are awaited.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years:—

Year.	Advance made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927-28	67,61,697	3,46,883	1,14,580	5,059
1928-29	77,978	16,25,505	1,79,793	1,151
1929-30	1,74,942	6,59,714	1,34,832	837
1930-31	41,601	5,51,128	2,94,638	43
1931-32	12,559	11,96,099	5,18,936	25,848
1932-33	19,301	9,24,448	3,48,983	1,609

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 1,430.

There were no cases of misappropriation.

A special establishment of 20 clerks was entertained during the year under report. One of these clerks was discontinued with effect from 1st July 1933.

Central Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year totalled Rs. 56,154 as against Rs. 55,304.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 13,59,545 (principal Rs. 11,75,797 and interest Rs. 1,83,748).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections of the year:—

Demand—	Rs.	Rs.
Principal	3,25,772	
Interest	1,73,139	
		4,98,911
Written off		3,589
Suspended		23,990
Recovered		3,35,779
Unauthorized arrears		1,43,679

The unauthorized arrears by districts are detailed below:—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,34,288
East Khandesh	967
West Khandesh	848
Nasik	1,101
Poona	6,018
Satara	....
Sholapur	457

There were no cases of misappropriation of takavi loans noticed during the year.

The subjoined table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year and in the preceding five years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927-28	1,15,677	9,74,751	3,48,833	13,764
1928-29	69,761	6,94,555	2,23,495	8,717
1929-30	1,64,809	2,98,280	1,06,244	1,456
1930-31	79,504	2,91,131	1,11,480	760
1931-32	55,304	1,79,143	62,303	3,779
1932-33	56,154	2,23,761	1,12,018	3,589

As regards the unauthorised arrears in the Ahmednagar District, the Collector observes as under :—

“During the current year land revenue for 1½ years was collected in many of the talukas in the district and consequently the agriculturists found it difficult to pay the current year's takavi instalment. Relief was given to them in really deserving cases by reducing their normal capacity (to repay the loan) for the current year only and coercive measures are being taken in the remaining cases, where necessary, for the recovery of the current year's instalment together with unauthorised arrears.”

Information required as per paragraph 8 of Government Circular No. 5762, dated the 1st October 1931, is given below :—

- (a) Free grant-in-aid towards the construction of private protective works .. Nil
- (b) Establishment for well boring .. Nil
- (c) Cost of special takavi karkuns and other outlay incurred from current revenues in connection with tagai transactions .. Rs. 739 only in the Ahmednagar District.

Southern Division.

The enclosed statements (Appendix No. II) show the tagai transactions during the year ending 30th September 1933. The amount collected represents 15·86 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year, as against 12·40 per cent. in the previous year. This shows an increase in percentage of collection in spite of the depression in economic conditions.

During the year under review, Dharwar District represents the largest field for tagai operations, as an advance of Rs. 36,768 nearly (larger than in any of the remaining five districts) has been granted under the

Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. Last year Bijapur District had occupied the top of the list in this matter.

In Bijapur District, the special tagai staff consisting of three circle inspectors and three peons under them sanctioned for one year from 1st March 1932 was disbanded from 1st January 1933, as much of the tagai allotment was surrendered, there being no demand for the same. Out of four posts of permanent special head karkuns, two were abolished from 1st September 1933 as a measure of retrenchment.

The special features of the tagai administration in the division during the year under review are—

(i) that the Burmah Shell Company started tractor ploughing in Gadag Taluka and Mundargi Petha of the Dharwar District and a sum of Rs. 3,176 was advanced for that purpose. The area ploughed by the tractor was 196 acres and the number of borrowers was 18. The work has been completed by the company and it is reported that they are continuing their experiments;

(ii) that in Kanara District, which was declared as a special tract for the grant of tagai under the Agriculturists' Loans Act a special allotment of Rs. 9,000 was made to enable betel-nut gardeners to purchase sprayers and chemicals to carry on operations against "Kole-Roga". Out of this amount Rs. 3,822 only have been advanced so far.

The sub-joined table shows the number of tagai works in progress and those inspected :—

District.	Number of works in progress.	Number of works inspected by—				
		Collector.	Prant Officers.	Mamltdars and Mahalkaris.	Special head karkuns or Revenue Inspectors.	Circle inspectors.
Belgaum ..	95	1	9	55	8	44
Bijapur ..	541	....	29	212	109	339
Dharwar ..	24	....	2	16	2	14
Kanara ..	7	....	....	4	....	3
Kolaba ..	8	....	1	2	....	3
Ratnagiri ..	....	....	....	....	....	....

This year also the inspection of tagai works made by Prant Officers in the Bijapur District, though it satisfies the scale laid down in the last but one note under paragraph 13 of the Tagai Manual, is not in proportion to the large number of works that are in progress there. The number of works in progress is 541 and the number inspected is only 29. If inspection on a larger scale is made it will have salutary results.

There was one case of misapplication in Kanara District and the advance of Rs. 100 involved in it is being recovered. In the Belgaum District also there was one case of misapplication which involved an amount of Rs. 350 but the whole of the amount has been fully recovered. There were no such cases reported by the Collectors of other districts.

In Dharwar District Rs. 2,831 were summarily recovered in five cases and in Bijapur District Rs. 20,396 in 68 cases were summarily recovered as the borrowers failed to execute the works in time. The Collector of Kanara reports that in one case orders for summary recovery had been issued but that since the borrower has applied for some concessions the case is under consideration. Coercive measures were adopted in 8 cases in Kanara District.

In Belgaum District the Mamlatdar of Belgaum Taluka advanced Rs. 1,953 out of Rs. 2,000 allotted to his taluka, under the Agriculturists' Loans Act instead of under the Land Improvement Act. That advance is irregular as Belgaum Taluka is not declared a special tract and steps are in progress to get the advance regularised by obtaining Government sanction.

Both the Collectors of Belgaum and Bijapur report that the heavy unauthorised arrears at the close of the year are due to the fact that the defaulters were unable to pay up the dues more on account of the economic depression and consequent fall in the prices of agricultural products than to the unsatisfactory season.

Bombay Suburban District.

No tagai was advanced to cultivators during the year under report since there was no demand for it. There are no arrears outstanding.

13. AREA.

(Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Appendix III.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of 1,96,007 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad	— 1,96,452
Kaira	— 463
Panch Mahals	+ 930
Broach	— 549
Surat	+ 545
Thana	+ 72
Net	— 1,96,007

The large decrease in Ahmedabad was due to correction of mistakes and the transfer of land of talukdari villages of Viramgam Taluka and

Gogho Mahal to their proper head from column 10 to column 9 of appendix III.

In Kaira and Broach the decrease was mainly due to forfeiture and resignation of occupied lands.

In the Panch Mahals the increase was mainly due to grant of unoccupied land for cultivation.

The increase in Thana is small and calls for no remarks.

Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land in the division shewed a net increase of 4,474 acres. The increase or decrease in the different districts was as detailed below:—

	Acres.
Ahmednagar	+1,556
Poona	+4,516
Satara	+ 146
	<hr/>
	6,218
East Khandesh	— 722
West Khandesh	— 440
Nasik	— 498
Sholapur	— 84
	<hr/>
	1,744
	<hr/>
Net increase	4,474

Grant of forest or assessed waste land for cultivation was one of the main causes responsible for increase in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara districts. Forfeiture of lands for failure to pay land revenue or breach of conditions attached to grants made on the restricted tenure was the principal reason for the decreases shown against East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur.

Southern Division.

In the year under report there was a net increase of 44,578 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this division as shown below:—

	Acres.
Belgaum	— 581
Bijapur	+ 765
Dharwar	+47,965
Kanara	— 3,754
Kolaba	+ 198
Ratnagiri	— 15
	<hr/>
	+44,578

The increase in Bijapur and Kolaba was mainly due to grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation, while that in Dharwar to errors noticed in accounting for the areas of inam villages and now corrected.

The decrease in Belgaum is mainly due to errors in survey and also to the area of a saranjam having been wrongly shown in village accounts and corrected now.

In Kanara the decrease was mainly due to relinquishments and forfeitures. In Ratnagiri the decrease is too small to call for any remarks.

Bombay Suburban District.

The net decrease of 51 acres under the occupied assessed land was due to survey corrections on account of conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.

14: COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(Appendix IV.)

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property, under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1932-33	9,790	823	182	5	899	..
1931-32	10,908	1,516	658	..	345	..

Out of 823 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Kaira and Thana are responsible for 113 and 580 cases, respectively,

while forfeiture of land had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters more or less in all the districts of the division as noted below :—

District.	Number of cases.	Area forfeited.
		Acres.
Ahmedabad ..	62	2,415
Kaira ..	760	2,125
Panch Mahals ..	8	49
Broach ..	37	168
Surat ..	15	165
Thana ..	17	137
	990	5,050

Out of 182 cases of distraint and sale of moveable property Kaira and Thana were responsible for 64 and 60 cases respectively.

Coercive processes in different forms had to be taken in cases of contumacious defaulters. Though the civil disobedience movement had been checked there was naturally some unrest. Coercive processes were, therefore, used freely. In the last resort forfeiture of land had to be carried out—more especially in the village of Ras, Kaira District.

Central Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property other than the land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	
1932-33 ..	9,806	517	502	1	94	..
1931-32 ..	7,665	537	361	1	266	..

Out of 9,896 notices of demand issued, Ahmednagar and Poona were responsible for 3,018 and 2,985, respectively. There were 502 cases of distraint of moveable property as against 361 in the preceding year.

These figures show that although the prices have fallen the agriculturists paid the land revenue put down for collection in the year without undue pressure.

Southern Division.

The sub-joined table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand, section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1932-33.	2,022	851	525	2	533
1931-32	2,875	2,868	1,016	12	889

The increase in the number of notices under section 152 was shared by Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri; Kanara and Kolaba showed a decrease. The highest number of notices issued was 1,022 in Kanara as against 1,183 of the previous year.

There was a marked decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 in all the districts except Dharwar where the number showed considerable increase.

The striking fall in respect of distraint of moveables was mainly contributed by Kanara where the no-tax campaign was waning, though there was a slight decrease in Dharwar and increase in the remaining districts.

The decrease in the number of cases under section 153 was chiefly shared by Kanara and Ratnagiri, though there was a slight decrease in Bijapur also. The other districts showed an increase.

Action under section 155 was taken in only two cases in Kanara.

Bombay Suburban District.

The following table compares the extent of coercive process in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue:—

Year.	Number of notices of demands under section 162, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrainment and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
1932-33	1,543	5	1	....	....
1931-32	729	....	....	....	....

Majority of khatedars were reluctant to make payment on due dates and tended to evade payments on one or other pretext. This absence of voluntary payments on the part of the khatedars necessitated more coercive measures this year.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Northern Division.

There were 93 spinning, weaving and other mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1932 and six new mills were added during the year. The number at the end of the year thus stood at 99. The working condition in the mills was good and in spite of general depression in trade and foreign competition, the textile industry in Ahmedabad continued to prosper.

Of the two mills at Nadiad in the Kaira District one (the Manor Mill) remained closed throughout the year, as before, owing to financial difficulties, while the other (the New Shorrock Mill) continued to work and it is in a flourishing condition. There are 35 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District and most of them are situated in the Thasra and Anand talukas. Out of these three at Thasra and two at Dakor did not work owing to depression in trade. The hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry carried on by the backward class of people and which is chiefly confined to the Borsad Taluka is dying out. There is one milk dairy at Anand while there are 86 creameries mostly in Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas. There is one match factory at Anand.

In the Panch Mahals, the principal trade is in timber and grain. The groundnut and flour mills continued to work well. The working of the factories and presses was moderate as during the preceding year. Dehad continued as usual to be the important grain market. The

export of grain, timber and forest produce continued. On account of depression in trade the lime business in Dohad was slack.

The Shivrajpur and Bamankuva manganese mines did not work as usual as the business was slack owing to the general depression in trade.

In Broach, cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the district. There were 32 ginning factories and 10 presses during the year. Out of these 25 ginning factories and 10 presses worked for about three months and the rest remained closed.

Out of three mills in Broach one did not work while the remaining two worked during the year. The river borne trade of the ports of Kavi, Tankaria and Dehej showed a noticeable increase in import compared with the import of the preceding year. The export from Kavi and Dehej showed a decrease while that from Tankaria showed a noticeable increase.

In Surat cotton is the principal produce and two cotton mills, 30 ginning factories and 13 cotton presses worked during the year. The local silk and embroidery business is in a bad way owing to the general depression in trade. The chief exports of the district are grass, timber, firewood, mangoes, molasses, vegetables, rice and cotton. Grass and firewood were exported to Bombay from Chikhli and Bulsar talukas as usual.

In Thana, rice (which is the principal product of the district) of the value of about Rs. 19 lacs was exported exclusive of paddy—which was exported to the extent of Rs. 7 lacs. Other articles of exports in the district were timber charcoal, grass, salt bricks, lime, fresh and dry fish, vegetables, plantains, betel leaves, saries and woollen cloth. Timber worth about Rs. 12½ lacs, charcoal worth about Rs. 9 lacs, plantains worth about Rs. 2 lacs, betel leaves worth about Rs. 12 lacs, grass worth about 8 lacs of rupees were exported to Bombay and other places during the year. The iron workshop at Bhiwandi which manufactures machinery and other accessories for rice mills etc. continued to work as usual. The number of hand looms and the number of workmen at Bhiwandi continued to remain at 2,000 and 5,000 respectively, as during the preceding year. In addition to this there are two factories with 38 power looms. The Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana worked with some interruptions and employed about 525 workmen during the year. One woollen carpet factory was newly opened at Shahpur. The match factory at Thana continued to make satisfactory progress and exported matches worth about 4½ lacs of rupees. It provided work for poor women and children. The bone mill at Kelwa worked for a few months.

Central Division.

Trade in general has continued to be in a depressed condition. The principal articles of trade in the division are food grains, cotton and oil seeds. The prices of food grains remained low throughout the year. Jaggery is a money crop in the irrigated tracts of Poona and Ahmednagar.

districts but the low prices of this commodity have hit the cane-growers very hard. Owing to fall in prices of cotton the area under cotton is decreasing, notably in East Khandesh. The advance of groundnut from the poor to the good soil at the expense of cotton during the recent years has been most spectacular. On this point the Collector of East Khandesh observes as follows:—

“The (groundnut) crop increased greatly in acreage and the total area under this crop was not behind the area under cotton. Groundnut has generally been considered as suitable for poorer soils. But in the year under report the sowing was extended to deep soil lands also. Groundnut is a popular crop at present because it requires less rain than cotton, is not subject to many deteriorating causes which may affect cotton and so is more certain to give a satisfactory return, even in years of indifferent rainfall. It has a further cause for popularity in that it ripens early and can be sold in October and so brings in money much sooner than cotton.”

The area under cotton and groundnut during the four years ending 1932-33 in East Khandesh was as follows:—

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Cotton	7,36,269	6,68,076	6,51,988	5,89,527
Groundnut	3,51,603	3,63,553	3,61,601	4,21,020

In the Satara district owing to the continued depression in trade agriculturists were not so anxious to grow groundnut as in normal years while the crop grown did not fetch good prices.

Manufacture of cloth and yarns.—There are five spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in Poona and Dhulia and seven in Sholapur in addition to three spinning mills. All of these are in fairly prosperous condition.

As regards the mill industry at Sholapur, the Collector remarks:—

“During the year under report, there were again considerable fluctuations in cotton prices and the result was a continued lack of confidence on the part of dealers. The prices of cotton ruled higher than in the preceding year but there was no corresponding increase in the prices of manufactured articles. This was due to a very large excess in supply over demand and also to Japanese competition in spite of enhanced duties. However during the year under report, some of local mills were able to do good business in the finer quality goods, the public antipathy to which is gradually disappearing owing to the fading out of the congress movement.”

Sugar factories.—The sugar factory at Belapur run by the Belapur Syndicate is doing well and is manufacturing sugar of superior quality. The company is extending the area of plantation by obtaining lands on

long term leases owing to the demand for Indian sugar. A few small sugar factories have been opened in the Ahmednagar District — one at Belwandi in the Shrigonda Taluka and three in the Rahuri Taluka. Two more sugar factories have been started, one at Kalamb in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District by Messrs. Marsland Price and Company and the other at Akluj in the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District by the Saswad Malis. Both these factories have secured by private arrangement on long term leases 1,800 and 1,500 acres respectively of land under command of the canal and planted some of it with cane.

Miscellaneous industries.—The match factory at Chalisgaon, iron foundries at Chalisgaon and Pachora, ice factories at Bhusawal and Jalgaon and the leather works of Bhusawal and Amalner were working well during the year. The Cooper Engineering Works, near the Satara Road station, where agricultural implements are manufactured, have done fairly well during the year. The Industrial Factory at Karad managed by Messrs. Phadke Bros. continued to manufacture ploughs, sugarcane crushers and other sundry articles such as iron cots, etc., as in previous year.

In the Poona District Dapodi Iron Works, the glass factory at Talegaon, The Ravi-Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli and the carpet factory at Kune continued to work successfully. In Sholapur, the textile factory and metal works at Tikekarwadi continued to develop. Woollen carpets are manufactured at Kandal in Rahuri Taluka of the Ahmednagar District in a factory conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission. The products are chiefly exported.

In Nasik, viticulture is carried out on a considerable scale in Nasik and Niphad talukas and grapes are exported in large quantities. There are about 350 handlooms in Sinnar which produce silk-bordered as well as ordinary saris. The Government weaving class under the supervision of the Director of Industries has been shifted to Sinnar recently and is making progress in the working of the improved fly-shuttle looms.

Southern Division.

The usual articles of production in and export from Karnatak districts are jawari, wheat, tur, chillies, tobacco, cotton, groundnut, betel and cardamom; of these cotton is by far the most important. In the Konkan districts the chief articles of export are mangoes, coir, baked cashew nuts, salted fish, myrabolama, hemp and salt. Owing to the worldwide depression and fall in prices trade was not in a flourishing condition. Rainfall was seasonable, the harvest normal and yet the money value of agricultural produce showed no improvement. Cotton trade continued to be depressed.

2. The ginning factories in the Belgaum District did not get sufficient work and some of them practically remained closed throughout the season. Bail-Hongal which is a large centre of cotton trade in the Belgaum District turned out 14,363 bales of cotton as against 20,510 bales in the previous year. Handlooms all over the division had a lean

year. Ilkal, Guledgud, Amingad and Kerur in Bijapur District which are famous for their fabrics had a poor turnover on account of the general trade depression.

3. Of the five saw mills in Kanara, three were worked by the Forest Department and two were run by private enterprises. The sandalwood trade in Kanara had a poor year, but salt and dried fish from that district were exported on a somewhat large scale to Bombay and to the Desh districts. The Co-operative salt works at Sanikatta in the Kanara District manufactured 1,26,703 maunds of salt as against 1,39,815 in the previous year. The cause for the reduced output is the early rains in May which prevented further manufacture of salt in the year. The Oriental Cannery Company at Ankola was removed from the list of registered factories in July 1932. The tiles factory at Manki in Kumta taluka worked fairly well.

4. In the Ratnagiri District the number of rice mills and flour mills was 31, but not all of them had sufficient work in the year. Those at Khed had full work but the others are reported to have had a poor year. Of the five aluminium factories in the district four continued to work and the fifth remained closed during the year. The total turnover of these four factories was worth Rs. 32,000 as against 9,000 in the previous year. The cashew nut shelling factories at Malvan and Vengurla had a fairly prosperous year though the total turnover was less than in the previous year. Cashew nuts which are imported from Goa and Africa are exported to America after being roasted and shelled at Malvan and Vengurla. The turnover of Malvan factories was worth Rs. 9,46,619 as against Rs. 11,17,580 in the previous year and for the Vengurla factories the turnover was worth Rs. 1,55,600 as against Rs. 1,95,000 in the previous year. The Shiroda salt works put on the market 31,600 maunds of salt as against 51,000 in the previous year. The export of mangoes from the Ratnagiri District to Bombay continued and for the first time in the history of mango trade in the Konkan Alfonso mangoes were placed on the London market.

5. In the Kolaba district the main trade is in paddy and rice but the prices for these commodities recorded a fall. The Bharat Tile Factory in the Uran Mahal had a fairly good year. The Dhutpapeahwar Pharmacy at Panvel continued to prosper. The small soap factory at Goregaon in the Mangaon Taluka did not do much work. Electric energy continued to be supplied to Bombay from the Tata Power Houses at Bhivpuri, Patnus and Campoli. The fishing industry continued to prosper.

6. In the desh districts, cotton trade, as already observed, was unremunerative, and the handloom industry languished. The bangle-making industry in the Hukeri and Sampgaon talukas in the Belgaum District is reported not to have fared well, but the perfumery industry in the Hukeri Taluka (Belgaum) is reported to have had a normal year. In the Dharwar District, the carpet industry and the copper and brass pot industry are reported to have had adequate business. The Collector of Bijapur reports that the cotton checking stations established in the district under the Cotton Transport Act worked well but in his opinion

the working of the Act did not produce appreciable effect on the quality of cotton. The quarrying of slates and grinding stones in that district is reported to have had a fair year. The new soap factory at Bijapur did a fair amount of business.

7. In general it may be said that the year for trade and industries was not dissimilar to its predecessor.

Bombay Suburban District.

The important factories in the district are:—

- (1) Match factories at Santacruz, Andheri, Kurla and Ambernath.
- (2) Textile mills at Kurla.
- (3) Litho printing presses at Ghatkopar.
- (4) Dyeing factories at Chembur and Kurla.
- (5) Iron manufacturing concerns at Mulund started by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co.
- (6) Bangle factory at Kandivli.
- (7) Kaka fireworks factory at Chakala.
- (8) Tobacco factories at Andheri and Vileparle.
- (9) Rubber shoe factory at Jogeshwari.

The factories at numbers (7) to (9) have been opened during the year under report. Owing to foreign competition the factory-owners in the district generally complain that they find it very difficult to carry on with their business. The textile mills at Kurla which were closed for sometime owing to a strike of the operatives are working but with reduced numbers. As building operations were in progress on a larger scale this year, employment of the labouring classes was generally satisfactory.

16. PRICES.

Northern Division.

Prices continued to be very low. Food grains and money crops such as oil seeds, tobacco and fibres were all affected.

In Broach, the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 70 to 100 per 'bhar' as against Rs. 76 to 140 in the preceding year.

In view of the slump in prices Government in their Resolution, No. 5710/28, dated 16th February 1933, ordered that in no case should more than one year's assessment be levied during the year and all suspended arrears which were due for collection were therefore resuspended. Besides this a suspension of three annas in the rupee was granted in Thana, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Bassein and Murbad where second revision settlement had already been introduced.

Central Division.

As in last year, the prices of food grains continued to be generally low throughout the year. There was a slight improvement in prices in May and June.

2. A statement showing the prices of the principal staple food grains in the headquarter town of each district for seven different periods is attached for facility of reference.

Name of Headquarter Town.	QUANTITY PURCHASABLE PER RUPEE ON													
	31st July 1930.		15th December 1930.		15th July 1931.		31st December 1931.		30th July 1932.		31st December 1932.		31st July 1933.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar ..	10 2	8 11	20 3	20 5	25 4	17 6	22 12	21 12	18 14	17 2	21 12	15 11	19 3	13 4
Jalgaon ..	10 3	8 12	14 14	11 8	18 13	15 9	17 15	14 10	15 5	13 13	17 14	12 4	15 11	12 11
Dhulja ..	10 9	7 7	15 6	12 2	18 4	14 18	18 4	14 13	13 8	15 8	15 1	13 8	14 2	10 6
Nasik ..	..	7 4	..	10 2	..	14 8	..	15 9	..	11 11	..	13 3	..	12 0
Poona ..	11 0	7 8	13 6	13 12	21 10	15 0	20 2	14 6	15 12	13 3	15 12	18 3	14 6	10 11
Satara ..	12 0	10 14	14 4	13 0	18 8	17 6	19 9	18 14	16 6	15 4	15 11	13 14	15 15	12 8
Sholapur ..	13 14	9 14	22 3	21 10	29 3	21 2	23 5	24 11	19 11	15 8	21 7	18 2	19 13	15 1

Southern Division.

The slump in the prices of the principal food grains continued throughout the year notwithstanding a slight improvement in the price of jowari. In the Belgaum District jowari which is the principal food grain continued to sell at the same rate as in the preceding year. In the Bijapur and Dharwar districts, however, prices of jowari appreciated to a small extent. Jowari which was sold in the Bijapur District last year at 22 seers 6 chataks per rupee was sold this year at 20 seers 6 chataks to a rupee. In the Dharwar District the price for this commodity was 18 seers 14 chataks per rupee as against 23 seers 12 chataks per rupee last year. Though jowari thus showed improvement in two districts, rice recorded a further fall. In the Bijapur District from 8 seers a rupee which was the rate last year, the price depreciated to 8 seers 10 chataks per rupee and in the Dharwar District the fall was heavier; as against 10 seers 9 chataks last year, the price this year was 11 seers 9 chataks per rupee. In the coastal districts where rice is the main food grain there was also a fall. In the Ratnagiri District the price for a maund of rice of 40 standard seers was Rs. 3-10-5 as against Rs. 4-3-4 in the preceding year. In the Kolaba District, which generally exports paddy, the wholesale price for a khandi ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 as against Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per khandi in the previous year. In Kanara also a slight fall in the prices of rice and paddy is noticeable. In the price of cocoanuts in Karwar, Honavar and Kumta talukas a pronounced fall was recorded. Betelnut which is the principal crop in the garden regions in the Kanara District, and is exported, recorded a fall in the Kumta Taluka and Bhatkal Petha but remained stationary in Sirsi Taluka. In the Siddapur Taluka the price for betelnut appreciated from Rs. 93-11-0 per khandi to Rs. 104 per khandi this year. Reasons for these local variations have not been stated by the Collector probably because he could not explain them.

On the whole, so far as agricultural incomes are concerned, the year was not unlike its predecessor.

Bombay Suburban District.

Rice is the staple food grain and the chief product of the Bombay Suburban District. The rate of cleaned rice per rupee in the market during the year under report was as under:—

From	To	Seers.	Chatacks.
1st August 1932	.. 30th November 1932	6	8
1st December 1932	.. 31st March 1933	7	2
1st April 1933	.. 31st July 1933	7	13
Last year the rates were as under:—			
1st August 1931	.. 30th April 1932	5	14
1st May 1932	.. 31st July 1932	6	8

The fluctuation in the rates was due to general depression in trade resulting in the fall in prices.

The prices of other articles were as follows :—

Name of article.	From May to July 1932.	From May to July 1933.	Prices.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wheat ..	6 10 per rupee.	7 15 per rupee.	..	16
Tur dal ..	5 5 "	6 10 "	..	19
Gram ..	8 5 "	7 13 "	6	..
Udid ..	7 5 "	7 13 "	..	6
Cocoanuts ..	Rs. 7 per 100.	Rs. 6 per 100.	..	14

Wheat, tur, gram and udid are not grown in this district.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

The wages both of skilled and unskilled labour showed no appreciable change in the year in the Ahmdabad and Surat districts while in the Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach there was a slight fall compared with the wages during the preceding year, but it was not commensurate with the drop in the prices of food grains. There was some unemployment in the Panch Mahals and Surat districts on account of the general economic condition of the country.

In the Panch Mahals the Public Works Department, Local Boards, and the Dohad Municipality opened ordinary works to provide labour for Bhils and such persons in Dohad Taluka and Jhalod Mahal.

In Thana, the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary and the general condition of skilled and unskilled labour was satisfactory. The district being in close proximity to Bombay the unskilled and skilled labourers found, as usual, employment in Bombay. The rice mills in Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Shahpur and the Raymond woollen mills at Thana, the railway power house at Chela (taluka Kalyan) provided work for a number of labourers.

Central Division.

Wages of skilled and unskilled labourers remained practically stationary throughout the year in spite of the continued fall in prices. The supply of labour has become mobile owing to the easy and quick means of conveyance with the result that the demand and supply keep level throughout the year. There is, however, a slight downward

tendency in the rates of wages in West Khandesh District in sympathy with diminished demand. In all other districts there was sufficient demand both for skilled and unskilled labour in railway workshops, spinning and weaving mills of East Khandesh and Sholapur districts, ammunition factory and Dapoli workshops in Poona District. A large number of agricultural labourers find employment in sugarcane crushing works in Haveli, Bhimthadi and Kopargaon talukas.

General condition of labourers as a class was almost good. A strike occurred at the Laxmi Narayan Mill at Chalisgaon on 25th April 1932 when the owners declared their intention of reducing the grain compensation allowance which the workers used to get for some years. The workers decided to return to work in the first week of June when the owners announced their intention of re-opening the mill without reduction of the allowance.

In Sholapur, the supply of labour throughout the year has been plentiful and labour has been quiet, taking very little interest in the effort of the various agitators to provoke labour trouble. Labour meetings have been largely confined to the surplus labour force and efforts have been largely directed towards the founding of an "Unemployed" Union.

Southern Division.

The district and subdivisional reports do not indicate any general fall in wages, which maintained the standard reached by them last year, save in the Ratnagiri District and in a few talukas of the Kanara District where a slight fall is reported.

The supply of labour was throughout normal, but the above-ghat garden regions in the Kanara District had, as usual, to import labour from the below-ghat talukas where it was plentiful.

In the Ratnagiri District the Collector reports that as a result of depression in the textile industry in Bombay City many mill-hands returned home and as the supply of labour exceeded the demand wages fell. The extent of the fall is tabulated below:—

Period.	Rate per diem for		
	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	Field labour.
	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.
Average for 1932-33	1 3 4	0 8 0	0 6 10
Average for 1931-32	1 3 10	0 9 10	0 7 8

In the Karwar, Honavar and Sirsi talukas and in the pethas of Bhatkal and Supa in the Kanara District wages both for skilled and unskilled labour recorded a drop which is attributed by the Collector to the general

reluctance of the people to spend money on skilled labour during the present depression and also to the fact that necessaries of life have considerably cheapened. The sub-joined table compares the wages for 1932-33 with those in 1931-32 for these areas :—

Name of the Taluka or the Petha.	Daily wages for					
	Skilled labour.		Ordinary labour.		Field labour.	
	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karwar ..	1 4 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 9 6
Honavar ..	0 13 4	0 14 8	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Sira ..	1 2 4	1 3 4	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Bhatkal ..	0 12 8	0 15 4	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
Supa ..	1 8 0	1 9 4	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 0 0

Elsewhere the level of prices of food stuffs did not appreciably react on wages and as the demand and supply were normal, the year for the wage-earner must be said to have been satisfactory.

Except for the strike of the railway employees at Hubli in November 1932 relations between labour and capital were harmonious. In the Ratnagiri District the labourers in one principal cashew nut roasting factory at Malvan endeavoured to call a strike to protest against a small reduction in their wages. It does not appear that the strikers met with any success. The reduction in wages amounted only to the cutting off of an increase given in that particular factory when it was unusually busy and had a glut of nuts on hand.

Emigration and immigration.—No organised or extensive emigration or immigration was noticed during the year. Except for the seasonal migration of field labour from less favoured tracts to more favoured tracts, there is nothing worth-noting under this head. The Collector of Kolaba reports that owing to the unsettled state of the textile industry in Bombay City exodus of mill-operatives from his district to Bombay was less than normal.

From the Mangaon Taluka of the Kolaba District 29 persons migrated to South Africa as against 24 in the previous year.

Bombay Suburban District.

Building activities continued even to a larger extent than last year as the fall in prices of building material also continued to exist. There

was, however, a further decline in the wages as the prices of food stuffs went down, still lower than the previous year :—

Rates of wages as under :—

	South Salsette.		Ambernath.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled labour ..	1 8 0	to 2 0 0	1 8 0	to 1 12 0
Ordinary labour :—				
Man ..	0 12 0		0 10 0	
Woman ..	0 9 0		0 6 0	
Child ..	0 6 0		0 4 0	

18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Northern Division.

The year was marked by a return to normal conditions in the villages. The depression in prices, however, prevented any marked recovery.

Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department.—A grant of Rs. 4,790 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division during the year 1932-33 and it was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	1,500
Kaira ..	900
Surat ..	2,390
	<hr/>
	4,790

Out of the grant of Rs. 4,790, Rs. 3,182 were spent on repairs to tanks and Rs. 1,608 as shown below were surrendered to Government owing to the need for rigid economy and absence of any urgent work :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	1,500
Kaira ..	108
	<hr/>
	1,608

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

Name of district.	Number of tanks or works repaired.	Amount spent for repairs.
		Rs.
Kaira ..	13	792
Surat ..	14	2,390
		<hr/>
		3,182

In view of the need for rigid economy only urgent works were carried out during the year.

In Kaira and Surat the works were carried out departmentally.

Central Division.

Land distribution work in West Khandesh.—This has been completed in almost all the talukas except in Nawapur and a few villages in the western part of the Sakri taluka where cultivators are not forthcoming.

Assessed waste survey numbers measuring 6,104 acres were distributed among Bhils and other landless persons from backward classes in all the talukas of the eastern sub-division of West Khandesh District.

The Bhils are proverbially bad agriculturists and it is not easy to get them to settle quickly on the land and cultivate it to its full capacity. In many cases, they give up their plots with the result that 1,336 acres of land formerly granted on eksali leases had to be resumed in the Sakri Taluka.

As regards annual leases, the Collector of West Khandesh observes that owing to the low prices of agricultural commodities, small annual landholders are finding agriculture a somewhat precarious occupation and have left it preferring to do field or other work. Many of such grantees, having made a default in payment of land revenue assessment, were evicted.

Akrani settlement.—A temporary establishment consisting of two measurers and two talatis for a period of four months was engaged to complete the remaining survey settlement work in the Akrani Mahal. The temporary establishment was engaged from 16th January 1933 and was disbanded on 30th April 1933 after the completion of the whole work.

Village Improvement Committee, Sholapur.—Under the auspices of the committee a big agricultural and cattle show was held at Pandharpur simultaneously with the Kartiki fair (November 1932). The show was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. It was mainly intended for agriculturists many of whom from the Sholapur District as well as from the neighbouring territory and States visited it and were impressed with what they saw.

The taluka development associations in West Khandesh District are reported to be functioning satisfactorily and are doing very useful propaganda for bringing the results of agricultural research to the notice of the actual cultivators of the soil.

Impartible tenure.—Land comprised in 46 survey numbers in four villages of Chalisgaon Taluka (area 346 acres and assessment Rs. 226) was sold on the new tenure with the condition of impartibility attached to it. The amount of occupancy price realised was Rs. 4,835, i.e.,

21 times the assessment. Similarly about 2,000 acres of waste land was disposed of in the Nasik District on the same tenure.

Construction of a bridge over the Tapti River in West Khandesh.—In the absence of a bridge across the Tapti, great inconvenience used to be felt. A new bridge was constructed and opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 13th February 1933. It not only supplied a long-felt local need, but has completed the last link in the long line of communications between northern India and this Presidency.

Sinhasta Fair in Nasik District.—The Sinhasta fair went off successfully but the attendance of pilgrims is reported to have been well below normal.

Agricultural and cattle show at Indapur.—An agricultural and cattle show was held at Indapur in the Poona District on the 5th and 6th February 1933 and was attended by agriculturists from the neighbouring talukas in large numbers and with enthusiasm. Useful information was given to the visitors by the experts of the Agricultural Department.

Southern Division.

Public feeling in the form of agitation for non-payment of land revenue was not a general feature of the division. It may be recalled that such agitation was staged in the Ankola and Siddapur talukas of the Kanara District last year but broke down under firm action. The Collector reports that the Nadore cultivators in the Ankola Taluka who played a prominent part in the no-tax campaign last year showed this year a strong revulsion of feeling against the congress. It is also reported that applications for grant of lands forfeited last year were numerous and that among the applicants were large numbers of Nadore cultivators. In the Siddapur Taluka also a complete change in the attitude of the villagers towards the congress was noticed and land revenue was collected without much effort.

All the Collectors report that public feeling in general was loyal and that the tone of the press was moderate.

(a) *Medical relief.*—Free distribution of quinine to the public was continued in the malarious tracts, and the relief thus afforded was supplemented by special medical officers on malaria duties in the Kanara District. The Red Cross travelling dispensaries continued to do good work in the Belgaum and Kanara districts. The Infant Welfare Centre in the Belgaum town which distributes free milk and gives medical relief to infants and their mothers was largely used by the slum population.

Five village-aid-scheme dispensaries in the Dharwar Taluka of that district did good work and are gaining in popularity.

(b) *Cattle shows.*—A small cattle show was organised at Galgali in the Bijapur District by the villagers and prizes were distributed for good stud-bulls.

Motor tractor ploughs of the Burmah Shell Company worked satisfactorily in the Mundargi Petha and Gadag Taluka of the Dharwar District.

New method of dealing with the prickly-pear nuisance: Destruction by means of an insect imported from Australia was successful in several villages of Dharwar District and is reported to save considerable expense and labour.

(c) *Notable events.*—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes honoured the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts by their visits and were warmly welcomed by the people. They were presented with the addresses by the District Local Board, Ratnagiri, the Ratnagiri Municipal Borough and by the Vengurla Municipality. In the Kanara District addresses were presented to them by the District Local Board and by the Karwar Municipality. Several minor communities also availed themselves of the visit to present addresses to their Excellencies. The Honourable the Revenue Member toured over a part of the Kolaba District at the request of local bodies and was warmly received. The Honourable Minister of Education paid a visit to the Bijapur District early in January 1933 and was accorded a warm reception at Bagalkot and Bijapur where the municipalities, local boards, school boards and other public institutions representing important communities presented him with addresses.

(d) *Grant of lands on impartible tenure.*—The subjoined table gives an account of the grant of waste lands in each district:—

District.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Belgaum	458	31
Bijapur	1,711	0
Dharwar	299	0
Kanara	1,003	0
Kolaba	12	0
Ratnagiri	22	7½
Total ..	3,505	38½

The Collector of Dharwar reports that people have not objected to the grant of land on this tenure and the Collector of Belgaum remarks that the public are neither averse to nor over enthusiastic about, taking land on this tenure and that, however, there are still some applications on file for grant of land from all sorts of people. He further remarks that the policy to be adopted in giving out waste lands will be settled later

when necessary information has been collected and local enquiry made at the time of jamabandi.

It is satisfactory to note that the area given out on this tenure is increasing, though the heavy fall in prices has continued.

Bombay Suburban District.

With a view to meet the public convenience and also to minimise the chances of misappropriation of Government dues on the part of the talatis an arrangement has been made with effect from 1st August 1932 to receive Government revenue in the office of the Collector of Bombay from the public having business in Bombay without engaging any extra staff.

19. FINANCE OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PROPERTIES FOR 1932-33.

The attached statement shows the demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1932-33. The arrears are due, as in the preceding year, to adverse trade conditions.

Statement showing demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1932-33.

Scheme No.	Demand for 1931-32 including arrears.	Recoveries in 1931-32.	Arrears.	Demand for 1932-33 including arrears.	Recoveries in 1932-33.	Arrears.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ..	6,600 15 9	4,928 10 9	1,672 5 0	5,605 2 0	4,177 6 0	1,327 12 0
II ..	9,982 10 6	2,501 3 9	7,481 6 9	11,391 3 9	4,958 6 9	6,432 13 0
III ..	7,378 4 9	4,944 13 0	2,433 7 9	8,239 9 0	5,483 14 9	2,755 10 3
VI ..	105 6 0	93 6 0	12 0 0	565 8 0	553 8 0	12 0 0
VII ..	4,992 9 9	4,317 9 9	6,675 0 0	6,147 9 0	5,259 8 0	887 8 0
VIII ..	43 8 0	43 8 0	....	31 8 0	28 8 0	3 0 0
X ..	2,780 4 0	2,507 4 0	273 0 0	3,990 12 0	3,717 0 0	273 12 0
XV ..	24,348 14 6	10,957 8 3	13,391 6 3	25,001 15 0	15,774 11 6	9,227 4 0
XVII ..	7,170 6 0	3,975 11 0	3,194 11 0	7,656 11 6	4,906 9 6	2,690 2 0
XVIII ..	1,298 8 0	945 8 0	353 0 0	1,307 0 0	1,130 0 0	177 0 0
Imperial A Scheme.	780 0 0	730 0 0	....	800 0 0	800 0 0	....
Kurla D. Road.	1,134 0 0	751 0 0	383 0 0	1,032 12 0	661 0 0	371 12 0
Total ..	66,565 7 3	36,696 2 6	29,869 4 9	71,609 2 0	47,516 8 6	24,158 10 3

20. RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

(a) *Disposals of land in the suburban schemes were as follows :—*

Suburban Scheme No.	Area in square yards.	Value.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
III Chembur Sector "A".	6,416	15,582	8	0
III Chembur Sector "B".	39,244	24,622	0	0
	(under settlement).			
III Chembur Sector "C".	2,488	2,488	0	0
	(under settlement).			
VI Danda	3,228	26,387	0	0
VII Khar (Shop area in Sector "A")	7,128	61,167	0	0
Other sectors B, C and D	3,543.77	21,689	8	0
XV Ambarnath	314	314	0	0
XVI Andheri sector	3,673	1,624	0	0
	(under settlement).			
XVII Central Salsette Tram- way	957	4,945	12	0
Total	66,991.77	1,58,819	12	0

(b) *Town Planning Schemes.*—No scheme was completed during the year. The two schemes, Andheri Town Planning Scheme No. VI and Ghatkopar Town Planning Scheme No. II, which were submitted to Government for sanction in 1932 and 1929 have not yet been sanctioned.

2. Two schemes, Bandra Nos. III and IV, are still in the arbitration stage. It is hoped that the award for the latter will be published shortly. Orders from Government whether to proceed with the entire draft scheme for Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. V or to modify it are still awaited.

(c) *State-aided Building Scheme.*—A short history of this scheme was given in last year's report. Statements showing loans granted, recoveries effected and arrears for the year are appended.

In spite of financial depression, the scheme continues to be popular. Land loans granted to private individuals amounted to Rs. 61,331-2-0, compared with Rs. 37,394-11-0 last year. No Government servant or co-operative housing society took advantage of the scheme during the year.

Recoveries during the year were very satisfactory. Certain plot-holders paid off their loans in full presumably because the market rate for money had fallen below the rate for the scheme.

Arrears increased slightly owing to the bad times and possession has been taken of four properties on behalf of Government for persistent default.

Statement showing loans sanctioned by Government towards lands and buildings in the Suburban Schemes during the year 1932-33.

Suburban Schemes.	Private individuals.		Government servants.		Co-operative societies.	
	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
S.S. III	8,116 8 0	9,475 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
" VI	8,794 8 0	7,550 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
" VII	44,420 2 0	53,921 12 0	Nil.	7,087 4 0	Nil.	Nil.
" VIII	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
" XXIV	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total ..	61,331 2 0	70,946 12 0	Nil.	7,087 4 0	Nil.	Nil.

The following table shows the recoveries made towards the advances during the year ending 31st July 1933 :—

Suburban Schemes.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III	9,928 4 0	6,166 5 0	} 44,815 15 8
" VI	82,583 3 0	3,140 13 0	
" VII	2,32,732 6 0	40,520 10 0	
" VIII	22,084 5 0	3,600 0 0	
" XXII	Nil.	913 0 0	
Total ..	3,47,328 2 0	54,399 12 0	44,815 15 8

The following table shows the arrears of recoveries on 31st July 1933 :—

Suburban Schemes.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
S. S. III	725 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
" VI	2,992 2 0	Nil.	Nil.
" VII	24,653 1 0	Nil.	588 0 0
" VIII	480 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
" XXIV	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total ..	28,850 3 0	Nil.	588 0 0

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1932-33.

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Northern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	898	50	34,22,658	10,073	6,26,518	1,19,910	8,16,648
Kaira ...	551	28	28,57,927	46,223	7,19,144	82,644	72,908
Panch Mahals ...	614	764	7,32,874	7,794	1,73,071	28,565	1,19,907
Broach ...	400	15	26,42,861	87,221	4,26,722	40,426	26,433
Surat ...	813	36	28,28,228	45,065	3,98,677	23,410	15,107

No. I.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1933.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (94).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,86,132	1,34,497	1,48,766	4,45,173	2,15,323	24,30,486
					Remissions 79,308
					Suspensions 1,49,881
					Collections 21,91,906
					Unauthorized 18,311
14,54,148	5,90,629	12,237	98,304	1,73,864	21,67,994
					Remissions 12,756
					Suspensions 9,185
					Collections 21,41,772
					Unauthorized 4,979
3,67,145	32,964	4,442	54,850	43,960	4,96,041
					Remissions 4,212
					Suspensions 682
					Collections 4,88,974
					Unauthorized 5,173
17,80,661	2,21,338	10,001	1,05,314	1,65,661	22,56,773
					Remissions 5,759
					Suspensions 2,904
					Collections 22,49,560
					Unauthorized 140
22,29,884	1,43,119	26,636	1,26,147	1,61,551	26,98,650
					Remissions 36,581
					Suspensions
					Collections 24,55,498
					Unauthorized 1,571

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1932-33,

District	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	Other years.	1931-1932.	1931-1932.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	15,190	4,81,976	5,08,983	8,825	2,302	9,805	11,604
Remissions ...	9,265	2,05,989	87,971	5	1,016	1,954	4,808
Suspensions ...	5,125	2,34,988	4,15,538	2,749	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	690	1,008	129	72	810	689	4,294
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	565	8,089	2,497
Kaira ...	8,403	2,73,911	79,891	.....	29,205	19,841	15,955
Remissions ...	8,403	2,92,739	77	.....	12,021	7,305	6,069
Suspensions ...	.....	199	79,724	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,905	4,797	6,208
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,067	149	585
Panch Mahals ...	159*	2,265*	999	61	228	.....	254
Remissions ...	158	2,182	9	.....	.....	.....	157
Suspensions ...	.....	1,083	990	61	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	908
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	.....	9
Broach ...	.....	2,58,219†	14,162†	990	4,578	4,569†	721
Remissions ...	.....	2,74,961	.....	.....	394	908	169
Suspensions ...	.....	7,248	14,162	990	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	689	717	124
Unauthorized.	.....	9	.....	.....	2,255	2,554	478
Burat ...	2,01,541	4,762	149	2,524	1,924	797	6,398
Remissions ...	72,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions ...	1,28,945	4,762	169	2,524	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,924	797	6,398
Unauthorized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* The decrease of Rs. 59 and increase of Rs. 52 in columns 14 and 15
 † For 1931-30 and 1930-31. The increase of Rs. 52 in column 15 decrease
 ‡ The increase of Rs. 7 in column 20 was due to correction of a mistake

No. 1—contd.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay
and balances outstanding on 31st July 1933—contd.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1932-1933 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections refunded or carried forward (whether or not).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-chargeable items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
34,67,561	70,385	.....	...	...	...
.....	8,80,412	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	8,49,187	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	81,89,636	1,45,738	...	...
.....	29,576	13,943	
90,79,087	86,248	.....	...	...	...
.....	4,33,351	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	69,031	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	21,55,932	15,991	...	...
.....	11,073	12,342	
5,04,026	4,308	.....	...	...	...
.....	6,703	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	2,731	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	4,89,122	...	...	...
.....	1,712	2,410	7,651	
25,66,070	
.....	2,62,681	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	24,704	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	33,51,949	...	...	...
.....	4,108	.....	2,475	7,536	8,600	
29,12,605	
.....	1,00,377	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	1,37,300	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	26,64,457	...	...	...
.....	28,637	.....	24,706	1,571	5,634	

were due to adjustment of accounts.
of Rs. 54 in column 16 and increase of Rs. 2 in column 19 were due to adjustment of accounts.
in the corrector's last year's return.

APPENDIX

District	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes, including forest.	Net alienation of total income (Class I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalas.	Inam.				Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Thane ...	1,522 ^a	68 ^a	Rs. 16,59,735	Rs. 47	Rs. 80,440	Rs. 9,263	Rs. 2,197
Divisional Total for 1932-33 ...	4,749 ^a	373 ^a	1,42,02,944	1,46,493	24,83,637	2,52,205	11,12,194
Extra territorial (Panch Mahals) ...	...	...	715	...	...	...	...
Total for 1931-32 ...	4,751 ^a	373 ^a	1,42,42,601	1,49,289	25,40,350	2,60,349	11,22,963
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	715	...	...	...	...

^a Total number of Government villages has been reduced by two due to amalgamation of Kalyan Taluka to the

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessments including judi in Class VII).	Functuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,06,680	41,252	20,846	1,05,988	2,38,076	18,50,763
					Remissions ... 609
					Suspensions ... 1,74,457
					Collections ... 16,77,595
					Unauthorized ... 98
88,86,688	10,93,799	9,19,948	9,40,166	9,93,535	1,19,11,586
					Remissions ... 1,40,808
					Suspensions ... 9,36,399
					Collections ... 1,14,06,314
					Unauthorized ... 99,565
715	...	...	...	...
80,74,482	10,95,025	1,93,483	6,61,608	9,93,982	1,18,06,848
					Remissions ... 1,32,896
					Suspensions ... 1,34,282
					Collections ... 1,14,08,894
					Unauthorized ... 35,774
715	...	...	...	...

villages (G. R. No. 9234/38, dated 17th November 1932) and restoration of Mulgaon village in inamdar on inam tenure.

No. I—contd.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1921-1922 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharayband items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20,29,732	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	...	2,50,252	22,272	16,78,777	43,628	...	...
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	98	8,201	
.....	
1,41,59,061	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	12,11,999	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	14,53,165	...	1,14,32,008	...	...	...
.....	...	...	2,22,300	.....	2,34,566	55,064	55,489	
.....	
715	...	...	...	715	...	...	...
1,44,51,758	4,61,520	21,53,920	1,11,627	1,17,32,779	2,53,974	26,523	47,307	
.....	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Central Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	1,334	133	24,51,981	226	3,13,966	13,128	43
East Khandesh ...	1,735	85	40,12,064	478	3,64,931	23,517	1,517
West Khandesh ...	1,445	48	24,45,673	9	2,17,632	23,126	9
Nasik ...	1,533	162	22,46,795	18	2,01,779	26,198	90
Poona ...	1,008	197	20,75,936	1,044	4,24,963	7,490	668

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (34).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including jaid in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.			
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
{ A. 19,36,308 B. 94 C. 45 }	1,76,368	6,964	1,71,037	1,57,691	23,37,537	
					Remissions 1,536	
					Suspensions 190	
					Collections 23,81,473	
					Balance 4,979	
{ A. 33,98,315 B. 325 C. 136 }	1,65,336	53,061	75,150	3,77,328	40,44,068	
					Remissions 1,539	
					Suspensions 79	
					Collections 40,39,823	
					Balance 2,624	
{ A. 20,58,374 B. 1,170 C. 1,365 }	61,108	33,628	1,39,466	2,39,760	26,03,144	
					Remissions 1,473	
					Suspensions 270	
					Collections 26,01,402	
					Balance	
{ A. 17,67,090 B. 38 C. 9 }	1,39,969	21,619	61,890	1,41,556	21,34,187	
					Remissions 6,805	
					Suspensions 647	
					Collections 21,27,715	
					Balance	
{ A. 14,13,463 B. 47 C. 5,406 }	1,39,892	82,973	68,722	1,33,651	18,45,719	
					Remissions 4,631	
					Suspensions 781	
					Collections 13,41,994	
					Balance 106	

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue:						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-32.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	1,439	4,99,173	..	67,808	2,533	374	99,501
Remissions ...	114	399	...	146	151	77	7
Suspensions ...	65	98,068	...	5,560	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	1,263	3,95,434	...	62,112	9	97	48,188
Balance ...	.....	999	...	.....	2,673	200	1,306
East Khandesh ...	.....	1,97,360	74	1,21,014	.....	.....	6,992
Remissions ...	.....	240	...	11	.....	.....	64
Suspensions ...	.....	25,336	...	29,236	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	1,21,493	74	1,01,809	.....	.....	5,715
Balance ...	.....	309	...	269	.....	.....	1,149
West Khandesh ...	.....	.....	...	413	.....	.....	183
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	183
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	.....	...	413	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Nasik ...	.....	90,525	206	19,108	.....	.....	...
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	341	.....	.....	...
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	103	7,927	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	.....	90,525	103	10,775	.....	.....	...
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona ...	10,946	1,65,596	15,644	38,513	46	301	949
Remissions ...	.....	.....	...	47	.....	.....	41
Suspensions ...	2,270	20,352	9,706	25,313	.....	8	227
Collections ...	8,676	75,644	5,968	7,163	46	192	675
Balance ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	51	6

No. 1—contd.

1 Gross consolidated original demand.	2 Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	3 Suspended.	4 Less collections in 1997-1998 and earlier years.	5 Collected.	6 Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	7 Balance unauthorised.	8 Non-tharaband items.	9 Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
29,08,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,569	
.....	2,479	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	96,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	60,790	28,89,565	8,601	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,761	.....
48,79,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,978	
.....	1,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	94,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	90,883	48,08,914	6,011	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,841	.....
25,08,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,089	
.....	1,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	907	25,01,815	1,537	.....	.....
31,74,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,443	
.....	6,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	17,004	21,59,118	9,000	.....	.....
.....	
20,74,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,837	
.....	4,819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,30,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	18,608	19,39,608	19,660	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Extra Territorial	...	...	Rs. 7,155	Rs. 5,431	Rs. 68	Rs. 18	Rs. 258
Satara	960	388	25,53,445	819	10,91,579	5,778	1,180
Extra Territorial	...	...	13,923	158	1,768	...	52
Sholapur	670	50	15,00,631	819	1,45,480	7,630	406
Extra Territorial	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1932-33	8,560½	1,044½	1,82,96,525	2,906	22,61,408	1,61,009	3,917
Total for Extra Territorial.	...	...	21,507	6,579	1,855	18	806
Total for 1931-32	8,562½	1,044	1,82,86,680	2,909	22,65,924	1,76,398	3,973

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			miscellaneous	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (34).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessments (including Judicial in Class VII).				Fluctuating revenue.
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	878	...	...	...	878
(A. 90,45,390 B. 860 C. 344)	4,04,998	18,577	51,527	4,47,016	Collections 878 90,48,199
					Remissions 477
					Suspensions 1,496
					Collections 90,41,156
					Balance 80
A. 197	10,970	151	91	92	10,968
					Collections 10,968
A. 19,35,191	73,339	36,778	89,894	1,00,698	16,15,593
					Remissions 792
					Suspensions
					Collections 16,14,752
					Balance 49
.....	1,815	...	908	...	2,807
					Collections 2,807
(A. 1,38,47,961 B. 1,864 C. 7,835)	11,40,975	2,47,800	6,99,236	16,77,500	1,74,74,410
					Remissions 16,804
					Suspensions 2,452
					Collections 1,74,47,516
					Balance 7,098
127	19,868	151	1,018	92	14,168
					Collections 14,168
(A. 1,38,49,417 B. 860 C. 10,124)	11,87,190	2,39,967	6,96,109	16,77,268	1,78,58,963

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1929-1930.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satara	.....	52,302	.....	2,110	.....	.....	.....
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions	.....	52,302	.....	2,082	.....	.....	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholapur	.....	5,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	302
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Suspensions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections	.....	5,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	304
Balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1932-33	12,879	2,21,078	15,944	2,22,961	2,879	875	57,956
Remissions	114	600	.....	568	151	77	308
Suspensions	2,326	2,71,760	9,809	70,877	.....	8	237
Collections	9,939	6,58,098	6,135	1,62,968	84	250	54,968
Balance	.....	801	.....	279	2,673	232	2,461
Extra Territorial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1931-32	1,16,415	10,083	9,39,248	12,909	1,806	1,362	52,245

No. I—contd.

21 Gross consolidated original demand.	22 Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	23 Suspended.	24 Less collections in 1931-32 and earlier years.	25 Collected.	26 Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	27 Balance unauthorized.	28 Non-thriftyband items.	29 Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
873	873	...	...	...
29,97,701	25,279	
...	495	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	55,970	...	...	...	...	...
...	19,988	29,41,156	27,029	...	...
10,988	8	10,988	8	80	...	
...	
16,20,997	8,169	
...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	2,197	16,20,149	1,909	...	...
...	49	...	
2,807	2,807	...	...	...
...	
1,67,49,179	1,35,644	
...	18,141	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8,58,450	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,41,811	1,65,58,394	56,988	...	...
...	13,264	...	
...	
14,169	8	14,169	8	...	...
...	
1,84,92,091	1,33,388	12,13,304	2,50,998	1,70,84,985	1,58,499	61,400	1,61,091	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Assessment of cultivable land.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Southern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	915	217	26,48,875	2,924	6,70,083	11,003	10
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,43,919	15	3,61,644	4,455	...
Dharwar	1,220	134	35,63,543	2,141	6,00,498	23,440	1,849
Kanara	1,417	...	10,73,909	...	5,310	75,555	2,110
Kolaba	1,541	83	17,29,991	13	1,05,134	5,265	2,541

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural:			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	15		
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VII).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including Judii in Class VII).				
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,58,658	5,01,604	4,594	40,639	3,19,909	Demand 23,04,99 Remissions 72 Suspensions 1,05,19 Collections 20,33,86 U. A. balance 5,79	
19,38,007	3,30,651	14,147	49,555	2,43,907	Demand 18,48,81 Remissions 7 Suspensions 42,12 Collections 18,06,87 U. A. balance 8	
23,16,155	6,06,309	26,141	40,395	2,38,635	Demand 21,84,33 Remissions 8,46 Suspensions 9,61,71 Collections 20,14,77 U. A. balance 4,88	
2,77,832	6,019	6,589	18,725	62,998	Demand 10,68,09 Remissions 19,42 Suspensions 2,02 Collections 10,44,78 U. A. balance 1,93	
16,44,877	23,007	19,184	18,737	1,19,814	Demand 18,04,15 Remissions 1,60 Suspensions 2,41,56 Collections 15,60,38 U. A. balance 698	

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1980-1981 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balances unauthorised.	Non-sharaband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,85,511	30,410	...	25,763	...	5,227	
...	9,108	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,92,448	...	...	...	...	...
...	20,48,911	...	...	...
...	5,145	...	
23,50,175	13,352	...	3,692	...	6,532	
...	8,739	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,90,100	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,42,908	...	...	...
...	84	...	
20,70,735	27,812	...	43,290	...	6,540	
...	10,519	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9,55,438	...	...	...	...	...
...	20,97,283	...	...	...
...	5,705	...	
10,97,565	2,569	...	3,597	...	8,932	
...	27,123	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20,822	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,48,361	...	...	...
...	1,250	...	
20,55,487	14,415	...	12,644	...	14,296	
...	1,608	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,92,066	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,62,159	...	...	...
...	629	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total income (Class I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,250	68	10,76,865	110	93,156	1,878	11,302
Total for 1932-33	7,434	716	1,80,93,638	12,908	18,36,845	1,32,896	17,803
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	22,978	...	2,188	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	2,042	...	462	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	8,837	...	78	...	1,537
Total, Extra Territorial			28,857		2,724		1,537
Total for 1931-32			1,90,22,004	19,250	18,36,624	1,08,420	18,449
Total, Extra Territorial 1931-32			28,857		2,724		1,537

No: 1—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (34).
Agricultural.			Miscellaneous	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,47,866	90,789	2,044	27,315	67,929	Demand ... 20,45,511
					Remissions ... 3,000
					Suspensions ... 22,39
					Collections ... 2,22,21
					U. A. balance ...
84,77,405	14,88,393	73,649	1,86,263	10,32,380	Demand ... 1,13,56,92
					Remissions ... 20,22
					Suspensions ... 1,42,26
					Collections ... 1,08,92,11
					U. A. balance ... 22,22
1,480	18,310	...	...	...	22,22
884	1,185	...	...	...	1,54
2,311	39	...	...	...	2,31
4,085	10,521	...	...	...	22,52
84,89,968	14,89,163	68,081	1,77,087	10,39,244	1,12,22,21
4,085	10,521	...	45	...	22,21

No. I—contd.

21. Gross consolidated original demand.	22. Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	23. Suspended.	24. Less collections in 1981-82 and earlier years.	25. Collected.	26. Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	27. Balance unauthorised.	28. Non-tharavard items.	29. Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11,22,093	15,071	...	20,508	...	6,469	
...	3,031	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,97,124	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,97,638	...	...	...
...	
1,50,98,667	95,029	...	1,10,688	...	48,066	
...	60,925	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25,97,018	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,04,97,660	...	...	...
...	18,764	...	
...	
19,823	19,823	...	...	...
1,570	1,570	...	...	...
2,237	2,237	...	...	...
23,638	23,638	...	...	...
...	1,10,688	...	...
...	48,066	...	...
...	1,06,79,972	...	...	...
1,24,76,732	1,74,280	19,93,707	29,689	1,03,51,710	23,623	18,025	49,642	
23,718	23,718	...	...	...

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenues including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khajsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.							
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	39	48	Rs. 2,61,938	Rs. 316	Rs. 71,979	Rs. 1,343	Rs. 14,108
Ambernath ...	7	...	9,161	...	22	77	...
Total for 1932-33 ...	45	48	2,71,099	316	71,901	1,420	14,108
Total for 1931-32 ...	45	48	2,61,181	316	71,948	1,420	14,108
Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33.	90,813½	9,082½	4,47,97,161	1,61,918	73,62,231	5,64,980	11,49,016
Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32.	90,892½	9,081½	4,49,14,518	1,65,323	73,14,095	5,46,877	11,66,498

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (94).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII.)	Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I. to VI.)				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
82,186 1,524	2,225	89,010	1,08,531	41,211	3,15,218
					Remissions ... 597
					Suspensions ... 80,424
					Collections ... 2,22,504
					Unauthorized arrears ... 29,683
5,990 25	2	2,024	172	1,124	10,009
					Remissions ...
					Suspensions ... 2,528
					Collections ... 7,528
					Unauthorized arrears ...
89,128 1,550 90,678	2,227	91,044	1,09,008	42,335	3,22,417
					Remissions ... 597
					Suspensions ... 83,008
					Collections ... 2,20,008
					Unauthorized arrears ... 29,683
89,265 1,552 90,805	2,227	89,912	61,880	27,269	2,62,822
2,12,12,421	27,25,224	5,21,441	19,27,668	27,42,000	4,06,68,404
2,14,16,736	27,23,605	5,22,398	15,02,129	27,22,448	4,06,60,267

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Other years.	1930-31.	1931-32.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
NAME OF TALUKA.							
South Salsette ...	5,129	5,187	12,978	21,661	11,489	12,978	20,976
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	1,111	4,444	10,756
Suspensions ...	2,126	4,968	11,238	23,116	...	...	...
Collections ...	2,927	219	2,735	2,545	2,964	8,932	5,220
Unauthorized arrears.	...	...	...	...	7,373	...	12,961
Ambernath ...	...	...	...	1,928	15	...	6
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	1,928	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Unauthorized arrears.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Total for 1929-33 ...	5,129	5,187	12,978	22,964	11,462	12,978	20,982
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	1,111	4,444	10,756
Suspensions ...	2,126	4,968	11,238	23,409	...	...	...
Collections ...	2,927	219	2,735	2,545	2,964	8,932	5,220
Unauthorized arrears.	...	...	...	...	7,373	...	12,961
Total for 1931-33 ...	2,797	2,261	5,587	24,220	2,987	12,928	20,255
Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-33.	2,70,886	24,44,217	12,67,645	12,68,562	46,472	41,808	1,32,270
Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-33.	2,45,298	5,61,821	24,37,515	14,01,869	1,03,177	1,44,600	2,32,655

No. I—*conold.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1961-62 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-Barayband items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,94,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17,008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,06,969	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,681	2,49,074	25,860	...	2,794	
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,017	...	
11,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,961	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	259	7,535	598	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	
4,85,464	17,008	1,10,818	11,680	2,56,009	25,948	51,084	2,794	
...	17,008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,10,818	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,680	2,56,009	25,948	...	2,794	
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,084	...	
2,51,214	14,928	57,285	9,111	2,24,180	11,997	54,811	2,197	
4,64,42,961	18,07,803	44,49,436	4,71,020	4,05,82,496	4,96,068	1,33,126	2,41,943	
4,57,82,685	8,04,173	58,47,236	4,01,423	3,94,08,504	5,22,863	2,27,778	2,51,167	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM No. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1932.	In the year.			
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off.	Remitted.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	19,10,419	867	2,58,733	135	
2	Kaira	9,24,451	15	5,75,990		
3	Panch Mahals	77,906	8,178	15,889		
4	Brosach	7,42,560	7,151	64,368		
5	Surat	10,537	100	1,167		
6	Thana	15,820	3,480	7,321		
	Total	51,91,712	19,301	9,21,443	135	

NO. II.

--PRINCIPAL.

for the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1932-33

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1933.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	89,575	16,51,918	9,327	
14,937	21,507	18,57,436	23,362	
2	12,579	70,944	43	* The difference of Rs. 2 was due to in the Collector's last year's return.
2,18,945		5,85,333	8,189	
		8,470	98	
250	217	11,970	1	† The difference of Rs. 43 was due to in the Collector's last year's return.
2,33,484	1,22,468	42,05,430	41,362	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM

1 Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including rainfed).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Written off or remitted.
	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ahmedabad	Rs. 3,99,965	Rs. 1,57,807	Rs. 1,48,734	Rs. 1,474
2	Kaira	1,84,723	1,81,838	1,64,964	.....
3	Panch Mahals	1,192	6,456	4,551	.....
4	Broach	93,128	26,537	28,990	.....
5	Surat	.....	701	635	.....
6	THANA	878	1,358	1,199	.....
	Total	6,07,693	3,12,499	3,43,998	1,474

No. II—*contd.*

No. IX—INTEREST.

Demands overdue,		Balance at the end of September 1933.	Over- collections.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un- authorised.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	65,000	3,12,424	5,387	
1,871	18,908	1,51,166	.....
.....	2,304	8,087	.....
80,645	.....	1,08,572	4	* The difference of Rs. 34 was due correction of a mistake in the Collector's last year's return.
.....	.....	5	8	
.....	14	508	19	
91,015	88,918	5,69,797	5,418	

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1982-83.

1 Serial Number.	2 District.	3 Balance on 1st October 1982.	4 In the year.			5 Demands overdue.		9 Balance at the end of September 1983.	10 Voluntary payments for future instal- ments included in column 8.	11 Remarks.
			4 Debits (including refunds).	5 Cash credits (in- cluding over- collections).	6 Written off or remitted.	7 Suspended.	8 Unauthorised.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	6,20,267	8,680	66,662	1,494	...	66,629	5,33,701	3,904	
2	East Khandesh ...	47,756	12,168	23,747	...	998	718	34,177	701	
3	West Khandesh ...	55,847	20,494	25,663	28	6,618	756	50,160	47	
4	Nasik ...	98,320	5,800	20,834	...	84	1,018	82,736	...	
5	Poona ...	2,51,200	4,216	42,685	745	3,736	2,639	2,12,745	3,461	
6	Satara ...	471,323	3,850	13,462	...	2,124	...	51,711	...	
7	Sholapur ...	21,576	2,850	5,758	217	51	351	23,951	...	
	Total ...	11,75,797	50,008	2,32,761	2,414	15,486	62,224	10,05,230	8,118	

* The difference in column 8 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to error since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

1 Serial Number.	2 District.	3 Balance on 1st October 1933.	4 In the year.			5 Demands overdue.		9 Balance at the end of September 1933.	10 Over Collections.	11 Remarks.
			4 Debits not (in- cluding refunds).	5 Cash credits (in- cluding over- collections).	6 Written off or remitted.	7 Suspended.	8 Unauthorized.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Ahmednagar ...	11,15,618	48,218	57,262	865	...	47,759	1,06,794	...	
2	East Khandesh...	1,021	3,193	3,334	...	347	255	980	13	
3	West Khandesh...	1,968	3,955	4,085	...	1,488	98	1,868	...	
4	Nasik ...	25,744	6,939	8,048	...	11	89	4,626	...	
5	Poona ...	54,834	20,269	30,468	264	4,633	3,169	44,681	...	
6	Satara ...	2,719	6,178	6,199	...	2,030	...	2,698	...	
7	Sholapur ...	2,279	2,261	2,782	66	6	106	1,749	...	
	Total ...	1,68,748	91,706	1,12,013	1,175	8,604	51,455	1,62,261	13	

† The difference in column 8 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the districts in the Southern Division for the year 1932-33.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1932.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Belgaum	Rs. 3,04,358	Rs. 31,409	Rs. 34,457	.....
2	Bijapur	16,09,093	24,437	2,14,600	570
3	Dharwar	1,62,704	25,768	55,458	.....
4	Kolaba	3,378	2,180	1,108	.....
5	Kanara	61,674	11,972	15,550	.....
6	Ratnagiri	2,528	.....	2,071	.....
	Total ...	20,44,023	66,726	3,24,304	570
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	24,11,531	1,72,705	14,72,512	3,119
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	26,25,059	2,32,739	15,41,307	21,117

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1933.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Un-authorized.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	Belgaum	Rs. 8,607	Rs. 6,698	Rs. 1,91,309 (*0-7-0) over-collection	Rs. 477	
2	Bijapur	11,274	50,755	14,18,339	11,531	
3	Dharwar	1,070	15,296	1,42,014	156	
4	Kolaba	8	.....	4,430	.....
5	Kanara	84	3,228	59,005	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	556	.....
	Total ...	21,643	60,843	18,15,644	12,193	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	2,70,518	2,26,584	71,02,604	61,668	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	1,51,331	4,18,962	24,15,568	28,979	

* This amount of over-collection (0-7-0) is to be refunded as the account is closed.

APPENDIX No. II—concl'd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1932.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Belgaum	Rs. 4,213	Rs. 17,579	Rs. *17,938 (5-4-0 over collections)	Rs.
2	Bijapur	49,585	1,39,346	1,28,937	67
3	Dharwar	8,500	13,673	12,833	.....
4	Kolaba	19,968	260	169	.....
5	Kanara	1,936	6,508	3,945	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	176	176	.....
	Total	63,061	1,67,532	1,61,868	67
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	8,54,471	5,71,730	6,28,869	2,716
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	9,73,037	6,40,442	7,48,776	10,378

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1933.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Un-authorized.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	Belgaum	Rs. 430	Rs. 2,683	Rs. 4,569	Rs.	
2	Bijapur	1,836	94,743	49,636	193	
3	Dharwar ... ..	.....	4,209	9,059	1	
4	Kolaba	2	.....	180	.....
5	Kanara ... ..	.....	2,966	5,129	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2,960	34,501	68,683	194	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	1,01,780	1,68,168	8,00,621	5,835	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	68,490	2,71,340	8,54,344	560	

* The difference of Rs. 5-4-0 is due to the adjustment of over-collections to be made.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of the Suburban District

No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTHERN DIVISION.					
1	Ahmedabad	2,471,923	5,618	390,305	128,907
2	Kaira	1,083,479	849	55,934	94,041
3	Panch Mahals	1,025,997	27,261	63,474	86,505 905,970
4	Broach	939,321	24,244	114,339	860,923 55,698
5	Surat	1,053,417	93,875	55,989	62,967 45,323
6	Thana	2,121,267	47,426	137,265	164,363 81,847 915,546
	Total	8,732,654	265,982	844,727	454,560 1,157,630 1,629,190
CENTRAL DIVISION.					
1	Ahmednagar	4,943,976	22,553	331,431	197,366 528,143
2	East Khandesh	2,903,704	10,543	263,203	103,334 413,054
3	West Khandesh	3,430,719	15,165	655,101	61,577 979,940
4	Nasik	3,771,926	16,000	260,295	134,551 315,473
5	Raosa	3,422,645	892	277,433	127,733 423,127
6	Satara	3,155,196	2,760	231,133	59,193 445,557
7	Sholapur	2,924,073	3,427	162,153	105,360
	Total	23,825,944	67,415	2,132,555	769,156 3,707,634 4,426,790

No. III.

*Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay
for 1932-33.*

duct		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,861	79,838	900,866	455,891	106,810	406,425
445	14,981	80,961	383,108	31,759	340,352
430	42,497	164,737	105,247	196,066	181,390
160	18,543	41,935	407,187	29,409	186,775
701	17,075	2,619	681,598	37,680	305,098
4,029	8,194	301	853,343	8,499	113,819
7,736	181,768	1,170,909	2,887,173	459,555	1,333,870
561	37,568	35	2,555,968	16,014	634,145
2,053	52,688	275	1,771,246	37,933	234,379
784	169,235	6	1,051,130	374,737	149,041
1,638	61,168	248	2,983,330	37,108	401,905
33,014	14,585	354	1,590,747	17,481	627,395
1,355	18,304	1,946	1,490,377	6,363	909,813
1,708	20,906	244	2,066,123	61,009	379,013
41,198	374,993	3,808	12,768,221	604,478	3,349,487

APPENDIX

No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Belgaum	2,066,178	82,187	82,676	Others ... 101,488 Forest ... 449,970
2	Bijapur	3,653,110	17,549	121,329	Others ... 79,958 Forest ... 170,928
3	Dharwar	2,947,299	18,073	69,997	Others ... 165,945 Forest ... 237,697
4	Kanara	2,526,976	466	42,472	Others ... 22,908 Forest ... 2,065,168
5	Kolaba	1,326,674	17,324	194,174	Others ... 35,936 Forest ... 229,111
6	Ratnagiri	2,564	7,968	704,575	Others ... 12,628 Forest ... 12,438
	Extra Territorial	6,212	.....	68	.....
	Total	15,949,696	82,467	1,928,226	Others ... 426,457 Forest ... 8,265,508 3,691,769
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.				
	NAME OF THE TALUKA.				
1	South Salsette	91,022	12,522	6,949	Forest ... 16,339 2,269
2	Ambernath	7,100	1,462	456	Forest ... 399 1,250
	Total	98,122	14,974	7,405	Forest ... 17,331 3,619 20,950
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	48,665,783	426,726	4,968,022	9,821,698
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32	48,694,684	427,172	4,250,307	9,846,805

No. III—contd.

duct		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,730	27,558	163	1,156,815	9,392	994,906
760	21,669	.....	2,165,535	21,369	1,054,699
1,446	30,400	830	1,605,948	17,346	606,317
632	47,176	1,961	839,216	5,430	2,659
2,695	3,318	913	734,863	101	77,343
808	1,436	5,184	1,530,544	4,308	216,947
.....	.....	.....	3,018	.....	3,186
7,472	180,855	9,051	7,578,984	57,835	3,156,994
2,514	706	117	19,124	18	26,754
8	64	.....	2,468	17	8
2,522	770	117	22,593	35	26,767
58,923	687,680	1,133,180	23,203,920	1,121,908	7,868,618
57,949	671,768	939,068	23,397,949	1,123,034	7,822,164

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts
Suburban District in the revenue*

District.	Notices.			Chauthal fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	1,498	51,519 0 0	1,973 0 0	58	7,481 0 0	1,909 0 0
Kaira	1,360	31,519 0 0	1,168 0 0	318	2,965 0 0	669 0 0
Panch Mahals	1,779	15,318 0 0	1,318 0 0	5	70 0 0	18 0 0
Brosch	308	5,184 0 0	284 0 0	33	1,732 0 0	367 0 0
Surat	130	6,910 0 0	115 0 0	33	1,905 0 0	327 0 0
Thane	4,734	2,02,475 0 0	5,219 0 0	580	14,569 0 0	5,175 0 0
Total	9,790	2,12,971 0 0	9,877 0 0	928	22,084 0 0	5,568 0 0
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar	3,018	77,459 0 0	2,207 0 0	97	2,198 0 0	392 0 0
East Khandesh	1,751	58,399 0 0	1,548 0 0	295	3,494 0 0	631 0 0
West Khandesh	55	4,227 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasik	1,434	29,535 0 0	1,261 0 0	154	2,503 0 0	447 0 0
Poona	2,965	65,164 0 0	2,851 0 0	34	982 0 0	114 0 0
Satara	521	14,198 0 0	581 0 0	8	295 0 0	51 0 0
Shelapur	51	1,079 0 0	48 0 0	8	185 0 0	27 0 0
Total	9,895	2,45,074 0 0	2,141 0 0	517	9,649 0 0	1,662 0 0

No. IV.

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1933.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
Number of kabjodars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. s. p.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
33	2,384	1,033	62	5,839 0 0	2,415 0 0	2,316	...	...	...
64	3,077	1,373	760	30,431 0 0	2,125 0 0	10,985	1,426	8,041	30,608
3	26	3	3	50 0 0	40 0 0	58	...	...	...
23	557	145	37	15,373 0 0	168 0 0	848	...	...	...
...	.....	...	15	1,073 0 0	165 0 0	871	152	654	3,303
60	1,797	393	17	2,279 0 0	137 0 0	559	105	453	3,543
182	7,741	2,341	609	40,773 0 0	5,059 0 0	15,137	1,633	9,164	37,453
310	11,300	5,793	•	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
31	1,474	617	22	877 0 0	504 0 0	630	...	...	...
25	504	207	58	715 0 0	906 0 0	700	...	...	...
60	3,532	614	3	95 0 0	40 0 0	90	...	...	...
19	422	172	10	133 0 0	78 0 0	61	7	9	80
19	325	39	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
20	937	32	1	27 0 0	55 0 0	24	...	...	...
502	13,653	7,479	94	1,847 0 0	1,673 0 0	1,565	7	9	80

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts
Suburban District in the revenue*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, B. 153—contd.			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area. IV	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
<i>Northern Division.</i>	<i>A. g. a.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A. g. a.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	.....	2,415 0 0	2,816
Kaira ... ..	.....	.....	600 0 0	2,044
Panch Mahals	44 0 0	52	5 0 0	6
Broach ... ..	.....	.....	168 0 0	848
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	12 0 0	207
Thana ... ..	.....	.....	22 0 0	100
Total ...	44 0 0	52	2,392 0 0	5,921
<i>Central Division.</i>				
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	504 0 0	600
West Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	908 0 0	700
Nasik ... ..	.....	.....	40 0 0	90
Poona ... ..	.....	.....	171 0 0	52
Satara ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholapur ... ..	.....	.....	56 0 0	24
Total ...	.....	.....	1,636 0 0	1,556

No. IV—contd.

of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bomlay year ending 31st July 1933—contd.

Other immovable property, S. 155.									
Number of cases.	Arrsars.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.	Arrests and Imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
9	159	41	106	41	106	468	...	.....
...	
...	
1	70	9	11	...	...	...	...	.....
...	
9	634	30	114	30	114	731	...	.....
5	843	73	231	71	220	1,169	...	.....
...	
1	474	11	385	11	385	801	...	.....	*In 101 cases action under Section 153, L.R.C. was taken.—No further action as to the sale of these lands or to show these as Government waste has yet been taken.
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
1	474	11	385	11	385	801	...	.....	†Steps are being taken to dispose of the forfeited holdings under Section 117, B. L. R. C.

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts of
Suburban District in the revenue*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kajjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
Belgaum	794	13,413	680	32	1,014	322
Bijapur	80	1,763	76	15	328	41
Dharwar	773	19,141	697	158	1,843	247
Kanara	1,033	14,675	703	451	6,315	1,973
Kolaba	247	25,478	226	2	84	14
Ratnagiri	6	493	6	188	2,326	440
Total	2,923	73,944	2,477	861	11,482	2,947
<i>Bombay Suburban District.</i>						
Name of the Taluka—						
South Salsette	1,499	1,07,123	1,390	4	9,914	161
Ambernath	44	1,969	87	1	1,174	100
Total	1,543	1,09,122	1,477	5	4,088	261
Total for the Presidency proper for 1883-83	24,151	7,41,411	22,422	9,196	53,426	9,262
Total for the Presidency proper for 1881-83	22,177	7,14,970	19,489	4,921	1,07,509	17,922

No. IV—contd.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1933—contd.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of habjardars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
15	601	191	41	1,032	440	618	...	...	...
11	532	484	3	96	31	22	...	...	...
35	624	150	166	5,159	1,447	5,072	37	51	180
172	2,375	907	220	5,610	2,938	3,431	425	1,392	2,726
17	773	623	23	1,738	1,738	2,409	...	...	...
225	9,945	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
525	15,155	3,171	533	12,574	5,554	15,752	462	1,443	2,905
1	592	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	592	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,210	49,141	12,650	1,525	56,194	12,326	34,454	2,152	10,615	40,439
2,041	56,987	17,796	1,501	44,853	12,508	35,561	1,217	4,106	10,854

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
Bombay Suburban District in the*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—contd.				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Asses- ment.	Area.	Asses- ment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Southern Division.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Ra.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Ra.</i>		<i>Ra.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	179	947	...	...	...
Bijapur ... ..	...	...	31	92	...	...	...
Dharwar ... ..	...	...	1,410	2,043	...	...	...
Kanara	592	922	1,966	4,447	2	215	14
Kolaba ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	592	922	2,406	6,750	2	215	14
<i>Bombay Suburban District.</i>							
Name of the Taluka—							
South Salsette ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambernath ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33 ...	576	974	2,424	15,236	8	1,632	28
Total for the Presidency proper for 1931-32 ...	1,414	2,968	6,942	14,159	22	21,973	268

No. IV—concl'd.

districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the revenue year ending 31st July 1933—concl'd.

property, S. 155.				Bought in by Govern- ment.	Arrests and imprison- ments, S. 157.	Remarks.
Asses- ment.	Sold.					
	Area.	Asses- ment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	
...	
...	
40	14	40	331	...	...
...	
...	
40	14	40	331	...	...
...	
...	
...	
656	96	645	2,321	...	...
2,115	131	336	1,636	...	...

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

B--SIND.

R. E. GIBSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

1. SEASON.

The season under report was on the whole better than the last one. The inundation was fairly satisfactory so far as upper Sind was concerned but not so good in lower Sind. The Bukkur gauge reached 10·8 feet on 1st June 1932. Thereafter it continued to rise steadily and attained a maximum height of 16·7 feet on the 11th August 1932. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet was first reached on the 22nd July 1932. This level of 13 feet and over continued till 2nd September, i.e., for 43 days, as compared with 27 days in 1931, 50 days in 1930, 49 days in 1929 and 42 days the average of last three years. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge was first reached on 21st July 1932. This or a higher level lasted for a period of 51 days as against 63 days in 1931, 73 days in 1930, 58 days in 1929 and 64 days the average of last three years. On account of the late rise of the river and its sudden and abrupt fall after 9th September, lower Sind was greatly affected with the result that a large part of the rice crop either failed to reach maturity or was very poor. The highest reading in the year was 16·7 feet on 11th August 1932 at Bukkur, 21·6 feet on 1st September 1932 at Kotri as compared with 13·9 feet on 30th July 1931 at Bukkur and 19·3 feet on 1st September 1931 at Kotri and the maximum levels of 17·9 and 24·1 feet ever previously recorded on these two gauges.

The Lloyd Barrage canals were opened in 1932 and began to supply water for irrigational purposes for the kharif season of the year under review. This has revolutionized nearly the whole of irrigational system of the province, the greater portion of which was formerly dependent on inundation canals and somewhat uncertain rains. Central Sind is now getting an assured and perennial water supply from the Barrage canals. These, however, did not in all cases come up to expectations though some exceeded them. The working of the project was on the whole a great success. In the Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Sukkur districts the kharif cultivation was extensive owing to good water supply from the Barrage canals. The rest of the districts did not fare so well. Water logging in Begari has become a serious evil. In the Dadu and Larkana districts the Northern Dadu canal, the Warah branch and the North Western canal did not work quite satisfactorily but on account of a good supply from the Rice Canal Division and sufficient rainfall, there was an increase in both kharif and rabi cultivation figures in the Dadu District. As regards the Larkana District the kharif supply was inadequate and there was consequently a shrinkage in cultivation in all its talukas except Warah and Shahdadkot where the Khirthar Head Canal worked most satisfactorily. In the rabi season on the other hand, there was good supply from the perennial canals which resulted in

a substantially increased area of cultivation, throughout that district. In the Nawabshah District drawbacks in the working of Rohri Canal were to a certain extent inevitable in view of the peculiar difficulties of the country served by it. The Jamrao Canal in the same district, however, worked successfully and the zamindars fared better on account of bumper crops of cotton and wheat raised on that canal.

Floods occurred in the year in Sukkur, Dadu, Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts. In August the Sukkur Begari bund was breached and in consequence several villages in the Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas were submerged and the kharif of the flooded areas destroyed. No loss of life or cattle, however, occurred. General postponements for payment of takavi dues were sanctioned and concessions in the grant of kharif remissions in the flooded tracts were made by the application of rule 41 of the remission rules. In Dadu District the hill torrents from Baluchistan became a source of anxiety and trouble. Owing to the incomplete state of the Nara Valley drain water accumulated in Senhri and Daun lakes as a result of which it overflowed and caused damage to kharif crop in Kakar Taluka. Minor breaches occurred in the Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts but they were soon brought under control.

The rainfall, unlike that in the previous years, was adequate. It was insufficient in the Desert Division of the Thar Parkar District and harmful in the Karachi District as there it flooded some of the seed beds and further delayed transplantaion. Everywhere else it proved beneficial to the standing crops, helped the growth of fodder and enabled the agriculturists to undertake barani cultivation. The province was entirely free from any visitation of locusts throughout the year under report. The slump in prices continued this year as well and with a view to affording some relief to zamindars, Government sanctioned special remission ranging from 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent. for both kharif and rabi crops in the non-Barrage areas. No such relief was considered necessary in the Barrage areas since there had been no substantial fall in prices since the revised settlement had been introduced. In the flooded tracts of Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas, as was natural, the cultivation in the rabi season increased and the rabi crops were good.

The state of public health continued to be satisfactory in the year under review. Malaria prevailed as usual throughout the province but in a mild form. The services of the touring medical officers tended to mitigate suffering to a great extent. Quinine was distributed freely as usual. There was some pneumonia in the Thar Parkar District which was responsible for 881 deaths as against 777 during the previous year. There were outbreaks of cholera in some parts of the Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts but in a less virulent type. Timely measures were however, taken for preventing the spread of the disease. Small-pox appeared in all the districts of Sind and was severe in Sukkur, Larkana and Karachi districts, the number of casualties being 304, 162 and 126 respectively.

The condition of the cattle was good except in the Dadu District where on account of inadequate rainfall in the beginning of the year there was not sufficient fodder. The situation, however, improved later with some timely rains. Fodder was generally sufficient. It is gratifying to note that the total mortality from contagious diseases as compared with that of the preceding year diminished from 29,347 to 12,480. The decrease is mainly due to the decline in the number of cases of deaths from rinderpest, the number of outbreaks of which disease among bovine cattle and other animals declined from 1,205 and 33 to 490 and 9, respectively. The number of deaths from haemorrhagic septicaemia decreased from 868 in the previous year to 288 in the year under report. The services of veterinary surgeons were secured as usual. Preventive inoculations against rinderpest were carried out in the case of 133 outbreaks, the number of animals inoculated being 11,339 against 14,737 in 212 outbreaks in the previous year. The number of inoculations against haemorrhagic septicaemia was 436. The district local boards in Sind have issued instructions to their establishment to co-operate with the subordinate revenue establishment in reporting outbreaks of cattle disease as desired by Government in paragraph 13 of their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6567/24, dated the 13th October 1932. It is hoped that this step, together with that by which seridars will be more responsible for reporting outbreaks, will help to mitigate the long standing complaint of the Veterinary Department about delay in reporting outbreaks.

2. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

The provincial total under the above head shows a net increase of Rs. 82·62 lacs over the previous year's figures. This increase was shared by all the districts except Karachi and was due to introduction of the revised rates of assessment and disposal of unoccupied lands on permanent and khas mokal tenure in the Barrage area. The decrease in Karachi is due to revised calculations of the revenue on fallow and unoccupied lands.

3. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Under this head there is a net increase of Rs. 32 lacs in the figures of the year under report as compared with the preceding year. Thar Parkar, Larkana and Dadu districts all contribute to this increase which is due to revised rates of assessment.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I.)

There is a net increase of Rs. 46·71 lacs under this head over the figures of the previous year. This is contributed to by all the districts. Taking the districts individually Thar Parkar shows the largest increase, *viz.*,

Rs. 13·94 lacs, due to increased cultivation owing to an adequate water supply from the Barrage canals and a more rapid disposal of Government lands. Next come Nawabshah, Larkana, Sukkur, Dadu, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier districts showing an increase of Rs. 10·47 lacs, 6·91 lacs, 5·80 lacs, 4·44 lacs, 3·77 lacs and ·82 lac, respectively, due to the same causes as in the Thar Parkar District. Karachi was responsible for an increase of Rs. ·56 lac owing to increased cultivation in occupied land.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 12 of Appendix I.)

There is a net increase of Rs. 1·60 lac over the past year's figures. It was shared by all the districts except Sukkur where the decrease being small (·001 lac) calls for no remarks. The greatest enhancement in any one district is that of 0·46 lac in the Hyderabad District which was attributable to more receipts from remokal fines. This and increased income from malkano on building sites and arable lands accounted for an increase of Rs. 0·32 lac, 0·28 lac, 0·21 lac, 0·16 lac and 0·11 lac in the Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana and Karachi districts, respectively.

6. REMISSIONS.

(Column 24 of Appendix I.)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year excluding special remissions which were granted on account of continued abnormal fall in prices and which amounted to Rs. 7·94 lacs, was Rs. 18·70 lac as against Rs. 9·24 lacs in the preceding year. The increase of 9·46 lac is shared by all the districts. It is noticeable under all the headings of remission excepting fallow and nakashto assessment, the remission on account of which fell from Rs. ·25 lac during the previous year to Rs. ·01 lac in the year under report. The increase is chiefly due to the fact that remissions on account of deficiency of water supply, floods, adverse winds, locusts or other insects and other causes rose from Rs. 6·90·29, ·16, ·86 and ·32 lacs in the preceding year to Rs. 10·96, 1·59·28, 1·34 and 3·49 lacs, respectively, during the year under report, due to the early fall of the river and to unfavourable winds which were detrimental to the growth of crops.

7. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 8·80 lacs as against Rs. 4·79 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 2·48 lacs relate to the year under report and 6·32 lac to previous years. These figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 1 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Column 23 minus Columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I.)

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 139·28 lacs as against Rs. 106·91 lacs in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 26 of Appendix I.)

The total collections amounted to Rs. 134·28 lacs or 96·41 per cent. of the net demand as against 92·41 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of the collections on the net demand in each district is as under :—

District	Per cent.
Karachi	97·10
Hyderabad	84·01
Thar Parkar	98·23
Nawabshah	97·71
Dadu	97·47
Larkana	97·95
Sukkur	98·88
Upper Sind Frontier	99·44

It will appear from above that the collections in all the districts except Hyderabad were satisfactory. The percentage in the Hyderabad District has fallen from 88·66 to 84·01. The reasons for the low collections in this district are the same as those reported in the previous year's report, viz., a succession of bad seasons on account of one or the other calamity and low prices.

10. BALANCES.

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I.)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 13·81 lacs as against Rs. 12·90 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 0·24 lac has since been recovered and written off leaving a net balance of Rs. 18·57 lacs, of which Rs. 8·68 lacs relate to former years and Rs. 4·89 to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

Particulars.	Current year.	Previous year.	Total.
	(Rs. in lacs).	(Rs. in lacs).	(Rs. in lacs).
(a) Under suspension	2·32	5·94	8·26
(b) Due from the Manager and Court of Wards in Sind	0·21	0·36	0·57
(c) Under legal process	2·36	2·36	4·72
(d) Under correspondence for remission	....	0·02	0·02
Total	4·89	8·68	13·57

Rs. 13·94 lacs, due to increased cultivation owing to an adequate water supply from the Barrage canals and a more rapid disposal of Government lands. Next come Nawabshah, Larkana, Sukkur, Dadu, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier districts showing an increase of Rs. 10·47 lacs, 6·91 lacs, 5·80 lacs, 4·44 lacs, 3·77 lacs and ·82 lac, respectively, due to the same causes as in the Thar Parkar District. Karachi was responsible for an increase of Rs. ·56 lac owing to increased cultivation in occupied land.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 12 of Appendix I.)

There is a net increase of Rs. 1·60 lac over the past year's figures. It was shared by all the districts except Sukkur where the decrease being small (·001 lac) calls for no remarks. The greatest enhancement in any one district is that of 0·46 lac in the Hyderabad District which was attributable to more receipts from remokal fines. This and increased income from malkano on building sites and arable lands accounted for an increase of Rs. 0·32 lac, 0·28 lac, 0·21 lac, 0·16 lac and 0·11 lac in the Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana and Karachi districts, respectively.

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The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 8·80 lacs as against Rs. 4·79 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 2·48 lacs relate to the year under report and 6·32 lacs to previous years. These figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 1 below.

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(Column 23 minus Columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I.)

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Larkana	97·95
Sukkur	98·88
Upper Sind Frontier	99·44

It will appear from above that the collections in all the districts except Hyderabad were satisfactory. The percentage in the Hyderabad District has fallen from 88·66 to 84·01. The reasons for the low collections in this district are the same as those reported in the previous year's report, viz., a succession of bad seasons on account of one or the other calamity and low prices.

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The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 13·81 lacs as against Rs. 12·90 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 0·24 lac has since been recovered and written off leaving a net balance of Rs. 13·57 lacs, of which Rs. 8·68 lacs relate to former years and Rs. 4·89 to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under:—

Particulars.	Current year.	Previous year.	Total.
	(Rs. in lacs).	(Rs. in lacs).	(Rs. in lacs).
(a) Under suspension	2·32	5·94	8·26
(b) Due from the Manager and Court of Wards in Sind	0·21	0·36	0·57
(c) Under legal process	2·36	2·36	4·72
(d) Under correspondence for remission .. .. .	....	0·02	0·02
Total ..	4·89	8·68	13·57

The figures under (a) show a net increase of Rs. 3·85 lacs compared with the previous year's figures. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind, however, show a decrease from Rs. 0·64 lac to Rs. 0·57 lac. The unauthorized arrears under (c) amounted to Rs. 4·72 lacs compared with 7·72 lacs shown last year.

11. TAKAVI.

(Appendix II).

Takavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 0·79 lac as against Rs. 0·96 lac in the previous year. Of the former, Rs. 0·22 lac were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 0·57 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 0·17 lac was shared by Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Sukkur districts only. The increase in the remaining districts except Karachi is small and calls for no remarks. In the Karachi District the zamindars would have been unable to undertake cultivation without special financial help from Government. Loans for seed were granted as a special case.

Out of the total amount of outstanding balances of Rs. 63·00 lacs (column 4) as against Rs. 66·01 lacs in the preceding year, Rs. 55·31 were due for recovery during the year of which Rs. 4·55 lacs or 8·23 per cent. were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 50·76 lacs, which is accounted for as under :—

	(Rs. in lacs).
Unauthorized arrears	38·54
Authorised arrears	11·14
Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind	1·08
Total	50·76

The unauthorized arrears this year as shown above amounted to Rs. 38·54 lacs as against Rs. 40·79 lacs in the previous year. The decrease is shared by Thar Parkar, Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier districts. The increase in the remaining districts is appreciable in the Larkana and Sukkur districts only and is due to the continued economic depression which still maintains. Recoveries in the Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts are being effected in accordance with the schemes formulated by the two Collectors. It remains to be seen how far these schemes will enable the khatedars to pay up the arrears.

Suspensions increased from Rs. 9·93 lacs to 11·14 lacs, the increase being shared by the Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts only. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates, and the Court of Wards in Sind decreased from Rs. 1·19 lac to Rs. 1·08 lac in the year under report.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2156/321-7, dated the 3rd October 1901, about the amount of the agricultural loan business is supplied in statement "A".

The inspection of takavi works by Mukhtiyarkars was satisfactory except in the Nawabshah, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts. The inspection of improvement works by the Sub-divisional Officers was inadequate in the Thar Parkar District. The attention of these officers has been drawn to the inadequacy of their inspection work.

In all, two cases came to notice in which takavi loans were misapplied and were, therefore, recovered. In one case, work was not completed within the prescribed time.

The information in regard to item 8 in the form appended to Government Circular, Finance Department, No. 5762, dated the 1st October 1931, and referred to in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10022/28, dated the 1st February 1933, is blank.

12. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(Appendix III.)

There was an increase in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code in all the districts of the province excepting Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. The districts responsible for the greatest increase are Sukkur and Dadu. The increase is mainly due to the fact that the khatedars could not make payments on the due dates of instalments on account of slump in prices of food grains. The amount of notice fee recoverable during the year was Rs. 1,02,793 as against Rs. 88,594 in the previous year. No action under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code was taken except in the Karachi District and the number of persons proceeded against was 88. The amount of penalty levied from them was Rs. 122 only. There was an increase from 204 to 360 in the number of cases of distraint of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code. Forfeitures under section 153, Land Revenue Code, were resorted to in 117 cases as against 324 in the preceding year.

Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken only in one case pertaining to the Karachi District as against two cases in the previous year. Action under section 157 was taken in ten cases as against three in the preceding year.

13. AREA.

(Appendix IV.)

There is a net increase of 11,232 acres in the total area of the province (column 3). The increase is spread over all districts except Larkana and Sukkur. The greatest increase, viz., 6,762 and 5,631 acres, being recorded in Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier districts due to bigoti measurement, formation of alluvial lands and transfer of land from Garhi Yasin to Garhi Khairo Taluka. Karachi, Dadu, Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts showed an increase respectively of 1,653, 1,073, 944 and 158 acres owing to increase in land cultivated from kacho avulsion of a new kacho, survey and bigoti measurements. Decrease in the Sukkur and Larkana districts was, however, due to survey and bigoti measurements and the territorial change referred to above.

All districts without exception show a decrease in column 4. (unassessed cultivable land) the aggregate decrease being 1,79,102 acres. The decrease is most marked in the Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Dadu districts (viz., 68,778, 33,227 and 28,701, respectively) and is partly due to new grants, survey measurement and partly due to the fact that, on account of Barrage, lands hitherto shown under the head "Unassessed cultivable land" have been transferred to the head "Cultivable assessed land" and other heads. The decrease in the remaining districts is due to survey and bigoti measurements, more cultivation on khas mokal tenures and as kabuli blocks in kacho.

Under the head "Uncultivable land" (column 5) there is a net decrease of 1,20,131 acres which is shared by all the districts except Hyderabad, where the increase of 448 acres is due to survey measurement. Taking the districts individually, the largest decrease, viz., 46,083 acres, occurs in the Nawabshah District and is attributable to Barrage rectangulation, erosion by the river, more eksali cultivation and to unassessed land being brought into occupation and assessed. Next comes the Thar Parkar District which shows a decrease of 32,185 acres as a result of survey measurement, enhanced khas mokal and unauthorized cultivations in this class of land. The districts of Karachi, Dadu, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana showed respectively a decrease of 11,373, 10,267, 9,260, 5,861 and 5,550 acres which is due to increase in khas mokal cultivation, survey measurement and formation of new kabuli land.

The sub-joined table shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report:—

District.	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total	Area relinquished.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Karachi	883	1	884	15
Hyderabad	26,495	2,716	29,211	264
Thar Parkar	32,918	350	33,268	3,319
Nawabshah	33,658	1,246	34,904	..
Dadu	6,038	692	6,780	..
Larkana	8,198	4,935	13,128	..
Sukkur	17,472	..	17,472	81
Upper Sind Frontier	2,706	270	2,976	..
Total for 1932-33	1,28,863	10,210	1,38,573	3,679
Total for 1931-32	46,079	2,593	48,672	784

The increase between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the previous year amounts to 89,901 acres and is due to the fact that on account of sales of Barrage lands more land was taken up during the year.

The information required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8924, dated 2nd November 1899, is given in the following statement:—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land granted by Auction.	
		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Karachi	221	663	2,319	..	....
Hyderabad	..	29,211	22,55,625	..	....
Thar Parkar	20	29,253	12,70,914	3,995	3,11,470
Nawabshah	3,308	9,421	1,41,349	22,175	16,92,804
Dadu	..	6,688	9,51,578	42	6,879
Larkana	1,875	11,251	7,65,134	2	1,169
Sukkur	49	17,389	6,54,756	34	145
Upper Sind Frontier	109	2,867	12,236	..	....
Total	5,582	1,06,743	60,53,911	26,248	20,12,467

The area of 5,582 acres shown in column 2 of the above statement as granted free of malkano is accounted for as under:—

Land granted to military pensioners—	Acres.
In the Nawabshah District ..	1,436
In the Larkana District ..	1,875
Land granted to junior talpurs in the Nawabshah District ..	386
Land granted in lieu of water courses in the Nawabshah District ..	1,486
Forfeited land re-granted on payment of land revenue—	
In the Karachi District ..	135
In the Upper Sind Frontier ..	109
Land granted as compensation in the Karachi District ..	86
Land granted for rendering assistance in a dacoity case in the Sukkur District ..	49
Land granted in order to rectify a mistake of granting land which had already been granted to another person in the Thar Parkar District ..	10
Less area erroneously entered in the records since 1887 adjusted in 1932-33—	
In the Thar Parkar District ..	10
	<hr/> 5,582

The aggregate realisation from malkano and proceeds of auction amount to Rs. 80,66,378 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 60-10-0 as against Rs. 31-12-0 during the last year. The increase is due to the fact that a large area was disposed of by the Barrage authorities on higher prices.

14. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

1. *General.*—During the year under report the province of Sind continued to suffer from the effects of the general depression which still holds the world in its grip. The progressive decline in purchasing power reduced the demands for goods to the minimum and exchange restrictions and tariff barriers tended to curtail the volume of international trade.

2. *Maritime trade.*—Both the foreign and coasting trade of the province showed a further decline—the aggregate value of both amounting to Rs. 44·80 crores as against Rs. 49·14 crores in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 4·34 crores or 9 per cent. Foreign trade was 67 per cent. of the total or 30·02 crores and coasting trade 33 per cent. or 14·78 crores.

Under foreign trade there was a decrease both in exports as well as imports. The total value of the exports fell from 12·91 to 12·14 crores, *i.e.*, by 6 per cent., and that of imports from 18·19 crores to 17·87 crores, *i.e.*, by 2 per cent.

The decrease in the export trade was mainly confined to wool and wheat. The shipments of wool fell from 10,417 tons valued at Rs. 1·79 crores to 8,951 tons valued at Rs. 0·75 crore. The fall was due to the tendency of purchasers in the United Kingdom and America to maintain their stocks at a minimum. The shipments of wheat practically ceased. They fell from 18,664 tons valued at Rs. 0·12 crore to 645 tons valued at Rs. 0·01 crore. Owing to the Indian wheat crop being small and only sufficient for local requirements, the price of wheat in India remained well above export parity, with the result that there was a total absence of demand for it from Europe. The small quantity shown above was exported mainly to Arabia and Ceylon. A redeeming feature, however, was the expansion in the shipments of rapeseed the value of which rose from Rs. 0·71 crore to Rs. 1·49 crore by 110 per cent.

The decline in the import trade was confined mainly to Government stores due to fewer arrivals of railway locomotive engines and tenders from the United Kingdom and Germany and Aeroplanes and parts from the United Kingdom. Shipments of sugar further fell from 112,219 tons valued at Rs. 1·23 crores to 89,105 tons valued at Rs. 0·93 crore. The drop of 21 per cent. in imports of sugar is attributable to the increased production thereof in India, which is developing rapidly under the protection afforded by the present rates of import duty and the decreasing purchasing power of the consuming public.

There was, however, a brisk business in cotton piece-goods and woollen manufacture which largely contributed to the recovery in trade.

An event of great importance was the empire trade agreement at Ottawa. The effect of the mutual preference enjoyed by certain empire goods from January 1933, as the result of this agreement, will no doubt begin to be felt during the course of the current year.

The coasting trade suffered a serious set back owing to fewer arrivals of Indian cotton piece-goods from Bombay and to fewer shipments of cotton to Bombay, Calcutta and Burma. It fell from Rs. 18·04 crores to Rs. 14·78 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 3·26 crores. The new salt industry of Karachi, however, showed further progress, shipments to Calcutta having increased from 30,905 tons to 33,505 tons.

Local trade suffered equally with foreign trade on account of the economic depression.

3. *Trade of Sind elsewhere than Karachi.*—The traders of Sind dealing with foreign countries are chiefly the Sind work merchants of Hyderabad, pearl merchants of Tatta in the Karachi District and the Shikarpuri merchants. The Sind work merchants of Hyderabad have concerns outside India all round the world dealing in Chinese silks, Japanese cloth, toys, curios and other articles of foreign manufacture. Dealing as they do mainly in luxury goods their trade has suffered, though the cheapness of the Japanese goods appeals to an indigent public. Some of the firms have closed down and others are merely carrying on. With the return of normal conditions, however, the revival of their trade on profitable lines may be anticipated, and the proprietors of the more famous houses like Pohumul Bros. do not appear to be unduly pessimistic.

The activities of the Tatta pearl merchants lead them far afield to Karachi, Bombay and Bahrein. The present tendency is for them to abandon their city of origin, Tatta, and settle permanently in Karachi and Bombay.

The trade of Shikarpuri merchants with Persia and Bokhara has almost ceased on account of the obstructive policy of the government of the former country and the unsettled conditions now prevailing in Central Asia.

4. *Raw materials.*—Burnt lime of good quality manufactured at Laki and Bholari stations and Fuller's earth excavated from the hills near Thano Bulakhan in Mahal Kohistan are exported in large quantities by rail to Karachi and other places in Sind.

5. *Manufactures.*—There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of people. The number of cotton ginning factories remained the same although one at Mirpurkhas and two at Dhoro Naro in the Thar Parkar District remained closed during the year. There are, however, indications of an expansion of the cotton ginning and pressing industry especially in the new cotton areas of the Lloyd Barrage areas. The Collector of Thar Parkar has several applications for factory sites under consideration. The output of the working factories in the Thar Parkar District was greater than in the preceding year as a result of extensive cultivation. The number of rice husking and flour grinding factories

rose from 130 to 144 in the Larkana District and from 11 to 19 in the Thar Parkar District. Some Karachi and Hyderabad capitalists have formed a project for a Sind sugar industry. They have already launched a prospectus. It is too early as yet to prognosticate the success or failure of their enterprise. The two leather tanneries at Pano Akil in the Sukkur District are working without profit owing to the general depression in trade. The brass and copper industries at Khairpur Dahirki are also dwindling.

The small indigenous cloth industry continued as usual. The two cloth industries at Rohri and the cloth factory at Shikarpur are doing well. Two new hosiery factories have been started—one at Sukkur and the other at Shikarpur. The factory of Seth Gangaram Khushaldas of Gharibabad Quarters at Sukkur continues to manufacture sulphuric acid by the Champer process. The weaving school started at Hala in the Hyderabad District continues to be popular.

Woollen carpets continue to be made at Nawabahah and at Bubak of the Dadu District, in Guni taluka of the Hyderabad District and in Nara Valley sub-division of the Thar Parkar District. They are generally disposed of locally. The business is not run on an organised system but is carried on as a handicraft.

The dyeing lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthen ware "pan" grass, metal work and soap were carried on as usual.

6. *Fisheries.*—Fisheries in Sind are confined to—

- (i) Sea.
- (ii) River.
- (iii) Canals.
- (iv) Dhoros and Dhandhs.

(i) Sea-fish are caught and cured at Shampir and Ibrahim Hyderi near Karachi and exported to various parts of the world. Sea-fishing is also being developed round the mouths of the Indus near Sokhi in Shahbunder Taluka of the Karachi District. Besides the above places, the chief fishing grounds of the Karachi fishermen are off the coast of Lasbella State and along the coast of the Ghorabari Taluka of the Karachi District. Less fishing than usual was done in the former locality owing to a dispute with the Lasbella State to exact a due of one-tenth of the fish caught. The fish-bone crushing factory at Malir did reasonably well but it is now to be removed as its situation has proved dangerous to the public health.

(ii) Fishery in the river Indus is disposed of in auction by the district local boards concerned, in the canals by the Public Works Department and in lakes and natural water courses by the Revenue Department to local fishermen on payment of a reasonable rent.

In the Sukkur District, the right of fishing within a portion of the river Indus near Sukkur and above the Barrage is enjoyed as a monopoly by the Sukkur and Rohri pabas (fishermen) since time immemorial on payment of Rs. 20 and Rs. 38-2-0, respectively, per year. Since the

opening of the Barrage, however, the quantity of palla-fish in that district decreased very considerably because that fish migrate annually up-stream and on their reaching the Barrage gates are held up with the result that there is a great collection of palla-fish in the waters immediately below the Barrage. The aforesaid pabas have, therefore, suffered and the district local board have gained. The former have represented their case and the matter is under the consideration of the Collector.

In the Dadu District too, fishery revenues have suffered owing to the Barrage operations which have curtailed the supply of water from the river to the Talti and Chans lakes. Further owing to the Manchur Drainage scheme which prevents the usual quantities of water from accumulating in the Manchur basin, the revenue derived from the disposal of fishery in that lake has also dwindled. The local mirbahars who depend for their livelihood on this business have accordingly suffered ; but in several cases have received grants of land from the Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage Scheme.

15. PRICES.

There was a slight improvement in the prices of all staple agricultural commodities except cotton and rice. The low prices are due to the world wide trade depression. The rise in the price of wheat is attributable to its export to the Punjab where the wheat crop is said to have been damaged by certain crop diseases. As in previous years, Government again afforded relief to the khatedars in the shape of general remissions of land revenue ranging from 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent. though it was restricted to the non-Barrage areas only. There was a fall in the prices of imported cloth and sugar during the year under report. The price of ghee and karbi showed a decrease on account of abundant pasture due to rainfall.

16. LABOUR AND WAGES.

There was a further drop in the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour almost all over Sind. The low prices, the trade depression and the completion of the gigantic Barrage works and Sind Left Bank Feeder Railways are the main causes for the fall in the wages of labour. In Karachi labour was as usual supplemented by immigrants from Kutch, Sind and other places, especially the United Provinces but the number decreased during the year for want of employment.

There was no labour strike or other form of unrest in the province. The relations between the zamindars and hari were normal.

17. SPECIAL MATTERS.

GRANT OF LAND ON IMPARTIBLE TENURE.

The condition of impartibility is being applied to all survey numbers since the issue of orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4702/24-III, dated the 6th October 1931, within Barrage and Non-Barrage areas.

The statement below gives an account of the area given out on this tenure in each district :—

District	Barrage area.		Non-Barrage area.	
	A.	G.	A.	G.
Sukkur	16,641	29	268	20
Karachi	.....	.....	68	1
Newababad	40,880	29	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	1,11,681	8	.....	.....
Larkana	12,656	23	.....	.....
Hyderabad	26,486	33	.....	.....
Dadu	6,621	8	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	1,814	8	.....	.....

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the province of Sind for the years 1927-28 to 1931-32.

Year.	Total amount of advance made under			Balances of advances of previous years outstanding.	Total.	Total recoveries.	Amount written off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvements Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927-28	2,94,668	2,41,167	23,38,194	12,70,846	41,44,875	3,87,415	2,179	37,55,281	59,857
1928-29	7,840	67,327	2,98,270	37,56,280	41,29,717	7,51,500	24,908	33,53,259	1,15,335
1929-30	21,500	3,76,302	26,18,102	33,55,724	63,71,628	3,37,600	507	60,33,512	33,507
1930-31	....	80,970	6,13,723	60,33,347	67,28,040	2,21,978	818	65,05,244	32,927
1931-32	2,000	41,642	52,600	65,04,984	66,01,226	3,83,432	....	62,17,797	1,04,031

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
	Unalienated	Inam		Assessment on unoccupied land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
						Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Karachi	737	6	Rs. 47,90,736	Rs. 5,53,590	Rs. 1,01,474	Rs. 31,79,809	Rs. 630
Hyderabad	860	60*	51,33,334	31,34,773	4,66,743	35,30,951	1,573
Thar Parkar	967	9	98,38,553	31,48,784	1,54,581	93,88,130	900
Nawabshah	756	19	78,40,155	38,90,613	1,53,949	33,10,504	6,504
Dadu	431	13	45,79,613	10,38,326	9,37,643	30,95,608	144
Larkana	441	13	48,43,433	7,96,351	6,94,523	8,44,919	900
Sukkur	693†	28	55,63,386	10,91,323	4,50,946	31,76,461	2,630
Upper Sind Frontier	360	4	33,93,607	9,09,609	94,343	5,96,631	251
Total for 1933-1935	5,945	147	4,84,90,906	1,35,60,148	38,89,776	1,77,33,001	14,910
Total for 1931-1933	5,945	145	4,02,38,905	1,13,37,006	33,55,536	1,53,41,334	11,973

* Increase of 1 deh in the number of alienated villages in the Hyderabad District is due to the fact that the Jagir area in the Guni Taluka has been assigned a separate Deh.

† Decrease of 1 deh in the number of unalienated villages in the Sukkur District is due to territorial changes.

No. I

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1933

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less bakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (15) minus (16), (14)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigot					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
8,12,128	4,050	69,472	69,680	55,481	...	4,050	Remissions ...	10,09,741
							Collections ...	3,48,530
							Suspensions ...	6,24,925
							Unauthorized...	25,555
							.....	10,641
18,45,030	1,10,370	12,045	1,789	1,13,500	...	1,10,094	Remissions ...	19,72,701
							Collections ...	5,04,774
							Suspensions ...	13,40,990
							Unauthorized...	5,652
							.....	1,21,285
80,97,347	11,630	10,121	19,639	1,35,435	...	10,322	Remissions ...	81,93,690
							Collections ...	3,58,680
							Suspensions ...	27,34,430
							Unauthorized...	77,144
							.....	22,435
23,94,310	11,994	5,911	49,630	73,495	...	11,241	Remissions ...	25,24,460
							Collections ...	2,58,578
							Suspensions ...	21,41,370
							Unauthorized...	69,066
							.....	35,326
12,31,354	7,612	3,256	58,976	26,597	...	7,535	Remissions ...	12,30,210
							Collections ...	1,98,062
							Suspensions ...	11,15,767
							Unauthorized...	7,351
							.....	7,630
24,51,314	5,625	10,922	43,694	43,692	...	6,122	Remissions ...	25,55,385
							Collections ...	1,87,277
							Suspensions ...	23,93,648
							Unauthorized...	85,997
							.....	38,953
17,31,935	36,545	20,336	52,790	54,124	...	28,411	Remissions ...	12,67,740
							Collections ...	2,23,398
							Suspensions ...	15,52,102
							Unauthorized...	8,312
							.....	12,428
16,19,043	5,129	2,125	55,405	52,180	...	5,624	Remissions ...	17,28,322
							Collections ...	5,08,410
							Suspensions ...	12,20,061
							Unauthorized...	3,598
							.....	6,120
1,51,11,831	1,26,220	1,44,319	3,51,544	5,52,525	5.	1,24,500	Remissions ...	1,51,82,255
							Collections ...	26,53,693
							Suspensions ...	1,30,23,523
							Unauthorized...	2,48,155
							.....	2,55,839
1,05,67,773	1,05,074	1,37,525	2,01,462	4,02,571	...	1,55,112	Remissions ...	1,13,70,222
							Collections ...	19,47,493
							Suspensions ...	69,91,294
							Unauthorized...	2,20,552
							.....	2,11,023

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1930-31	Year 1931-32	Other years	Year 1930-31	Year 1931-32
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	76,863 2,780 4,966 66,401 1,708 4,465	67,476 1,364 7,443 66,629 2,060 94,067	64,037 1,679 15,308 35,735 1,565 77,620	17,795 1,642 14,618 1,635 19,968	12,893 19,666 1,967 68,119	9,873 1,321 1 7,913 728 64,117
Hyderabad	..... 4,370 80 109 6,723 66	..... 11,053 3,793 9,211 8,426 .....	..... 50,026 6,973 20,446 38,554 79	..... 4,921 1,107 14,630 2,56,863 5	..... 19,942 1,227 47,614 1,33,119 14	..... 19,774 1,384 62,459 11,941
Thar Parker	..... 6,657 .....	..... 8,426 .....	..... 21,663 .....	..... 2,56,100 1,698 5,946	..... 30,970 24,621 23,364	..... 11,121 80 31,216
Nawabshah	..... 8,304 .....	..... 19,079 .....	..... 19,885 165	..... 5,946 .....	..... 23,364 .....	..... 31,216
	..... 1,415 6,772 1,117 1,807	..... 1,970 11,007 5,442 988	..... 2,161 2,703 1,860 693	..... 4,461 745 40 19,675	..... 19,429 2,069 2,857 4,607	..... 12,923 9,094 6,620 6,192
Dadu	..... 691 1,116	..... 188 100	..... 949 374	..... 1,053 627 16,396	..... 1,397 962 2,452 1,672	..... 3,617 87 2,027 1,702
Larkana	..... 3,703 .....	..... 2,402 .....	..... 22,477 222	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 767	..... ..... 762
	..... 1,340 2,363	..... 5,432 1,853	..... 8,028 7,307	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 906	..... ..... 940
Sukkur	..... 3,471 .....	..... 3,241 .....	..... 8,794 546	..... 2,341 .....	..... 11,049 25	..... 22,749 1,373
	..... 609 2,902	..... 1,241 2,000	..... 7,512 722	..... 2,341 .....	..... 2,034 585	..... 20,364 2,592
Upper Sind Frontier	..... 14,517	..... 8,785	..... 4,842	..... .....	..... 1,926 12,942	..... 27,325 273
	..... 2,975 12,242	..... 4,109 4,076	..... 4,451 188	..... ..... .....	..... 14,142 8,911 125	..... 22,267 2,266 264
Total for 1932-33	1,18,842 2,843 15,522 97,523 2,932	1,20,753 854 32,036 82,642 17,290	2,20,552 2,715 1,00,940 25,569 21,337	2,20,869 5 18,758 2,72,247 84,258	2,79,594 84 1,46,026 51,520 21,922	2,11,023 5,510 96,309 26,664 74,640
Total for 1931-32	21,999 22 2,498 22,028 7,367	1,55,038 198 40,468 79,784 32,693	5,61,363 5,999 4,06,976 1,07,216 41,122	22,797 7,260 7,960 22,567	3,60,259 1,600 69,026 8,852 2,67,321	6,08,313 5,212 8,32,025 24,522 4,38,412

No. 1—contd.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorised	Non-throwband items	Remarks
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
13,48,588	3,55,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9,19,507	6,54,185	16,675	.....	1,642	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,432	.....
93,50,976	5,06,184	.....	14,49,692	33,067	.....	6,391	
.....	.....	90,426	.....	.....	3,75,744	.....
.....	
36,53,606	3,58,844	.....	28,23,755	18,530	.....	2,602	
.....	.....	4,21,190	.....	.....	29,815	.....
.....	
26,25,154	2,58,843	.....	21,93,628	24,742	.....	3,571	
.....	.....	1,21,365	.....	.....	51,317	.....
.....	
18,62,339	1,59,330	.....	11,23,257	16,274	.....	37,695	
.....	.....	10,387	.....	.....	39,170	.....
.....	
25,24,342	1,67,609	.....	23,11,678	7,292	.....	5,074	
.....	.....	46,720	.....	.....	48,435	.....
.....	
19,22,975	3,00,353	.....	15,93,782	17,985	.....	2,129	
.....	.....	12,624	.....	.....	19,226	.....
.....	
18,21,910	5,06,688	.....	12,78,042	12,620	.....	2,766	
.....	.....	25,001	.....	.....	7,179	.....
.....	
1,24,22,239	26,64,214	.....	1,24,22,126*	1,41,275	.....	64,960†	Difference of Rs. 168 in the total of columns 17 to 23 of this return and of columns 25 and 26 of the previous year's return is due to the amount having been refunded in the Karohi District on account of certain sales having been subsequently cancelled.
.....	.....	8,20,221	.....	.....	5,00,218	.....
1,21,30,655	19,50,621	.....	28,72,567	1,77,921	.....	56,384	
.....	.....	4,78,980	.....	.....	8,11,435	.....

Rs.	
* Collections before 1st April 1933 ...	23,05,114
Collections after 1st April 1933 ...	1,03,23,019
Total ...	1,24,22,126

Rs.	
† Collections before 1st April 1933 ...	64,124
Collections after 1st April 1933 ...	10,736
Total ...	64,860

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1933	Advances during the year	Totals of columns 2 and 3	Installments due during the year	Collections			
						Actual collections	Remitted.	Written off	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	Principal.	9,90,968	25,319	3,26,989	3,01,701	4,372	...	...	4,372
	Interest ...	82,621	54,348	1,17,089	1,15,701	2,015	...	...	2,015
Hyderabad...	Principal.	12,43,716	3,510	12,46,396	11,32,884	43,515	...	...	43,515
	Interest... (3)	1,36,695	10,413	1,46,998	1,26,163	17,873	...	...	17,873
Thar Parkar.	Principal.	28,05,331	15,035	28,20,366	23,73,934	1,17,341 (a)	...	150	1,17,491
	Interest... (2-A)	5,57,983	2,29,970	7,87,953	6,95,199	46,541 (b)	...	21	46,662
Nawabshah	Principal.	5,49,713	12,345	5,62,058	5,10,277	93,663	...	...	93,663
	Interest ... (3)	39,755	912	40,667	33,069	25,208	...	...	25,208
Dadu	Principal.	2,15,126	1,968	2,20,193	2,11,047	37,407	...	...	37,407
	Interest... (4)	32,082	5,177	37,259	35,568	8,794	...	...	8,794
Larkana	Principal.	1,69,176	6,450	1,75,626	1,61,337	25,569	...	...	25,569
	Interest... (4)	19,508	3,123	22,631	21,399	5,071	...	...	5,071
Sukkur	Principal.	5,34,789	11,199	5,45,988	4,35,914	62,026	...	...	62,026
	Interest... (4)	52,547	29,632	82,179	64,562	34,399	...	...	34,399
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal.	4,00,314	3,900	4,04,114	4,08,014	61,437	...	...	61,437
	Interest ...	12,519	25,119	44,738	44,630	37,669	...	...	37,669
Total	Principal.	63,21,143	79,244	63,00,387	55,30,808	4,55,980	...	150	4,55,430
	Interest...	9,40,663	3,38,806	12,79,369	11,35,095	1,79,930	...	21	1,79,311
Grand total for 1932-1933	.....	71,61,806	4,17,989	75,79,747	66,65,703	6,34,570	...	171	6,34,741
Grand total for 1931-1932	.....	72,47,437	3,98,454	76,45,921	64,37,069	4,37,483	...	...	4,37,483

(1) Includes Rs. 5 which were reported lost by this Collector last year.

(2) Do. Rs. 800 do. do. do.

(2-A) Do. Rs. 1 do. do. do.

(3) Do. Rs. 2,000 do. do. do.

(4) Do. Rs. 140 do. do. do.

No. II.

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1933.

Balance on 30th September 1933.			Arrears.			Remarks.
Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	Under process.	Under postponement.	Due by Manager.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8,21,010	...	8,21,010	9,24,568	67,886	5,000	
1,15,094	...	1,15,094	1,11,642	.....	2,044	
11,97,811	...	11,97,811	9,24,186	1,21,869	28,208	
1,20,025	...	1,20,025	59,684	2,254	5,408	
27,02,875	...	27,02,875	15,40,009	5,60,661	54,708	(a) Includes Rs. 25 on account of excess recovery.
7,41,291	...	7,41,291	6,07,666	24,108	17,308	(b) Includes Rs. 790 on account of excess recovery.
4,63,900	...	4,63,900	3,78,721	27,754	5,139	
15,459	...	15,459	7,224	186	451	
1,82,715	...	1,82,715	1,70,002	1,722	1,826	
28,535	...	28,535	26,466	25	353	
1,50,057	...	1,50,057	1,16,209	16,239	2,420	(c) Includes Rs. 800 on account of collection of future years.
16,565	...	16,565	14,784	.....	458	
4,83,962	...	4,83,962	2,24,149	74,025	6,114	
47,281	...	47,281	26,064	2,226	1,272	
2,42,627	...	2,42,627	25,892	2,42,269	2,266	
6,269	...	6,269	4,284	1,777	.....
59,44,267	...	59,44,267	39,53,850	11,13,668	1,07,965	
11,00,049	...	11,00,049	8,98,444	20,625	27,474	
69,45,006	...	69,45,006	47,52,294	11,44,274	1,25,439	
71,52,481	...	71,52,481	47,22,298	10,05,969	1,41,450	

APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District.	Notice.			Fine under Section 148.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kabze-dars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karachi	8,862	Rs. 4,86,537	Rs. 8,980	88	Rs. 13,964	Rs. 122
Hyderabad	16,934	12,46,817	15,908	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	16,907	11,37,637	14,185	.....	.....	.....
Nawabshah	15,438	8,54,433	14,364	.....	.....	.....
Dadu	21,836	2,55,332	8,687	.....	.....	.....
Larkana	30,043	6,07,932	17,336	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	19,437	4,53,457	15,008	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	5,450	5,98,800	6,651	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1931-1933	1,16,118	59,14,780	1,02,733	88	13,964	122
Total for 1931-1932	1,01,928	37,42,061	85,594	71	1,705	124

No. III.

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1933.

Distrain of Moveables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code				
8 Number of Ka. bzedars.	9 For how much arrears.	10 Sale proceeds.	11 Number of cases.	12 Arrears.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Sold. Area.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
114	37,080	2,417	94	10,776	1,663	4,969	22
67	27,287	7,971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	10,130	1,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	8,261	1,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	3,441	926	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	10,382	3,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	942	213	15	1,695	186	1,233	79
12	6,843	2,772	8	3,436	773	2,078	54
360	1,04,366	19,803	117	15,907	2,622	8,300	148
204	41,487	6,394	334	20,983	5,722	13,295	124

APPENDIX

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy. Section 153, L. E. Code— <i>contd.</i>				Remaining as Government waste.		Number of cases.
	Sold— <i>contd.</i>		Restored on New Tenure.		Area.	Assessment.	
	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Area.	Assessment.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Karachi	88	995	...	...	1,641	4,807	1
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Thar Parkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Nawabshah	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Dadu	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Larkana	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sukkur	638	2,579	15	212	99	263	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	148	1,322	...	...	718	1,950	.....
Total for 1932-1933	888	5,306	15	212	2,458	7,900	1
Total for 1931-1933	791	4,239	27	260	5,531	12,944	2

No. III—contd.

Other Immoveable Property, Section 155, L. R. Code.							Arrest and imprisonment, Section 157, L. R. Code.	Remarks.
Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
3,413	46	174	46	174	2,320	..	..
..	
..	
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
3,413	46	174	46	174	2,320	..	10	
2,322	50	2,322	50	2,322	2,322	..	8	

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable.	Deduct.					
				Uncultivable.	Not available for cultivation.			Land eroded by river.	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites.
					Assigned for special and public uses.		Land eroded by river.		
					Forests.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Karachi	5,432,065	1,015,595	3,844,856	150,715	83,095	32,337	2,889	
2	Hyderabad	2,835,357	441,732	332,950	73,448	51,504	...	450	
3	Thar Parkar	8,737,331	1,364,334	4,380,650	15,824	75,341	...	103	
4	Nawabshah	2,427,471	40,849	521,515	24,473	43,651	30,314	438	
5	Dadu	4,135,324	378,544	2,260,779	43,617	22,577	36,763	156	
6	Larkana	1,537,040	91,929	334,424	43,936	33,454	22,005	348	
7	Sukkur	3,611,840	530,632	1,378,345	274,610	40,328	31,031	675	
8	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,352,919	145,908	135,067	23,549	24,343	23,779	181	
Total for 1932-1933.		30,169,997	4,310,164	12,788,093	731,171	357,392	346,399	5,730	
Total for 1931-1932.		30,168,765	4,339,256	12,906,224	745,300	373,654	336,525	5,773	

No. IV.

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1933.

Culturable assessed.		Remaining occupied land.						Remarks
Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Government.				Bigodi.	Allotted.	
		Ordinary.		Restricted.				
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
158,643	403	222,616	126,303	107,633	77,624	27,823	61,652	
530,537	2,128	416,245	450,018	84,926	122,532	696	278,788	
342,014	1,410	941,639	796,971	302,234	832,253	48,562	67,640	
459,136	3,019	868,575	447,258	151,808	184,712	90,487	76,197	
180,569	88	452,525	351,965	38,041	11,641	34,310	125,989	
141,930	236	443,922	196,979	17,411	20,567	17,926	221,423	
176,602	9,022	422,043	276,161	60,008	59,155	20,597	261,920	
66,063	83	421,542	261,756	31,203	44,144	22,401	32,221	
2,035,414	16,439	3,699,178	3,017,401	790,904	902,628	128,404	1,156,900	
1,964,197	16,431	3,123,331	3,317,579	667,825	990,219	156,655	1,158,506	

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration
Report of Bombay Presidency
including Sind for 1932-33.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1934.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121, dated the 19th December 1933.

Letters from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R.B., dated the 19th December 1933 and 11th January 1934.

Letter from the Collector, Bombay Suburban District (Mr. E. W. Perry, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R. 1, dated the 3rd January 1934.

Memoranda from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. Rev. 159, dated the 10th January 1934 and No. Rev. 976, dated the 24th February 1934.

Letters from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13, dated the 16th January 1934 and 3rd February 1934.

Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1932-33 together with those of the Collectors and certain sub-divisional officers.

RESOLUTION.—Though the rains in the season 1932-33 came rather late the monsoon was on the whole a good one and season in the Northern and Central Divisions of the Presidency proper proved fairly satisfactory. The season in the Southern Division also was fairly satisfactory, though excessive October rains spoilt to some extent a kharif harvest that had promised well in the Dharwar District, where also untimely rains in March and April did damage to the rabi crop.

In Sind the season was fair, and markedly better than in the previous year. The river was somewhat late in rising, while the sudden fall after September 9th, adversely affected the rice crop in lower Sind. The season was a particularly noteworthy one by reason of the opening of the Barrage canals, which, though expectations were not altogether fulfilled in certain areas, on the whole worked well. The Larkana District was an area in which the canals at the start did not convey the flow expected. Kharif supply was inadequate and there was a consequent shrinkage of cultivation. But this failure was to some extent offset by a good supply for rabi, and an increase in rabi cultivation throughout the District.

Rainfall in Sind was adequate, and the province was not attacked by locust pests. There were floods, and villages were submerged (without loss of human life or loss of cattle) in Sukkur and Shikarpur talukas, owing to breaches of the Sukkur Begari Bund. Kharif crops were lost but, as was natural, facilities for rabi cultivation, and the rabi crops, were good.

The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was everywhere sufficient except in a few small areas where a hot-weather shortage occurs yearly.

	Rs.
Government granted in Sind	23,000
in Northern Division	18,000
in Central Division	24,650
and	
in Southern Division	24,350

for making grants-in-aid to district local boards for the improvement of village water supply.

Supply of fodder was everywhere sufficient in the Presidency proper, and the same was the case in Sind generally, save that in the Dadu District there was a shortage at the beginning of the year, owing to deficient rainfall. But in this District also timely rainfall later improved the situation.

In the Northern Division of the Presidency diseases of cattle rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and hæmorrhagic septicæmia made their appearance in all districts—but the veterinary assistants did much with their timely help and advice to keep mortality down. In all some 9,000 cattle were inoculated.

These diseases of cattle made their appearance fairly widely in the Central Division also, but preventive measures were promptly taken and agricultural operations were not seriously interfered with. In this division 82,000 cattle were attacked by disease, and there were 17,500 deaths.

Disease of cattle in the Southern Division was not serious except for a heavy toll of 859 deaths in the Ratnagiri District.

In Sind total deaths from contagious diseases of cattle were 12,480 as compared with a mortality of 29,347 in the previous year. As the Local

Boards have issued instructions to their establishment to co-operate with the subordinate revenue establishment in reporting out-breaks of cattle disease it is to be hoped that through timely steps being taken when out-breaks occur the future may see a still more marked improvement.

Public health was good in the Northern Division of the Presidency during the year under report. But in the Central Division, Ahmednagar and Sholapur suffered severely from cholera, as did East Khandesh to a lesser extent: while in Sholapur plague also took considerable toll. In Satara plague assumed serious proportions, 4,000 deaths occurring. Measures to check the spread of the disease were taken by special medical officers.

In the Southern Division too plague, cholera and small-pox accounted for 13,500 deaths in all—plague being particularly severe in the districts above Ghats while small-pox principally affected the Konkan.

In Sind the state of public health was on the whole satisfactory. Cholera of a less virulent type occurred in Hyderabad and Thar Parkar but the spread was checked before serious proportions were assumed. Small-pox appeared to some extent in all districts while in Thar Parkar there were 880 deaths from pneumonia.

Prices of agricultural produce though not going below those of the previous year showed little or no improvement the only improvement of any note being that in the price of wheat in Sind due to its export to the Punjab where the crop had suffered damage by certain crop diseases. The year under report being the third of the slump, Government again found it necessary to give relief to the agriculturists on account of these low prices. They decided that in no case should more than one year's assessment be levied in any district of the Northern Division, the Bombay Suburban District and the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts of the Southern Division. All suspended arrears which were due for collection were ordered to be resuspended. In addition Government granted in certain rice growing talukas a special suspension of 2 to 4 annas in the rupee. As regards villages in the Central Division Government ordered that arrears up to one extra instalment (half a year's land revenue) only should be recovered even though the annewaris might justify more. As regards Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara, Government modified the annewari rules with the result that remissions and suspensions were granted on a more liberal scale than usual.

In Sind, Government drew a distinction between the Barrage and non-Barrage areas in view of the fact that the former had an assured supply of water and had been subjected to revision settlements based on the slump prices prevailing in 1932. A comparison of those prices with the prices ruling later in the year showed that the variation had been generally slightly favourable to the zamindars. Government therefore decided that any general rebate on assessment was not necessary in the Barrage area. In the non-Barrage area they sanctioned remissions in kharif ranging from 20 to 25 per cent. and in rabi from 12½ to 25 per cent. The total loss of revenue involved in the grant of remissions in Sind

amounted to Rs. 7.94 lakhs while the resuspensions and suspensions under the ordinary rules and under the special orders in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 44.49 lakhs. Apart from the question of loss of Government revenue on account of low prices it is satisfactory to note there was little recalcitrancy by ryots in respect of the payment of their dues, the better conditions of the previous year, due to an improved political atmosphere continuing. Percentage of collections on net revenue demands was good throughout the Presidency.

In the sphere of Industry and Commerce this Presidency continued to feel the effect of the world wide economic depression. But it is satisfactory to report that the very important textile industry of Ahmedabad continued to flourish in spite of the depression, six new mills being opened during the year, bringing the total number up to 99. In Sholapur some of the local mills were able to do good business in finer quality goods this improvement being due principally to the lessening of public antipathy to such articles.

In Sind both foreign and coasting trade showed a further decline the aggregate value of both amounting to Rs. 44.80 crores as against 49.14 crores in the preceding year. The decrease in export trade was mainly confined to wool and wheat; wool shipments falling from 10,417 tons to 8,951 tons. Shipments of wheat ceased practically altogether. The price in India remained well above export parity with the result that there was a total absence of demand for Indian wheat from Europe. One noteworthy feature of trade at Karachi was the drop of sugar imports by 21 per cent. This was attributable to the increased production of sugar in India. This production is developing rapidly under the protection afforded by the present rates of import duty and on account of the decreasing purchasing power of the consuming public. This Presidency has shared in the development of the sugar manufacturing industry as the successful working and expansion of the sugar factory at Belapur and the opening of sugar factories in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts show.

The land revenue administration in spite of the subsidence of activity directed to the encouragement of non-payment of dues had perforce to be carried on under difficult circumstances on account of the low prices. That collections should have been so good without any abnormal recourse to coercive measures redounds to the credit both of revenue officers of all ranks, and to the ryots, the great majority of whom showed themselves in the year under report to be facing adverse circumstances with determination.

By order of the Governor in Council,

T. E. STREATFIELD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
 The Commissioner, N. D.,
 The Commissioner, C. D.,
 The Commissioner, S. D.,
 All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind
 Frontier,
 The Senior Superintendent of Land Records, S. C.,
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
 The Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency
 The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
 The Director of Public Health,
 The Director of Public Instruction,
 The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,
 The Accountant General,
 The Home Department,
 The General Department,
 The Educational Department,
 The Public Works Department,
 The Finance Department,
 The High Commissioner for India (by letter).