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Ratnagiri District

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**SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

No. DXXVIII—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

MALWAN TALUKA

OF THE

RATNAGIRI COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY

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District Head Quarter and Bazar Town	⊠
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Patha do do do	⊙
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Deserted Village	×
Dist. Bungalow	⊡
Traveller's Bungalow	⊢
Forest Rest House	⊣
P. W. O. Rest House	⊤
Dharmshala	⊥
Post Office	P.O.
Telegraph Office	T.O.
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Dispensary	D.
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Enafat Village	E
Talukdar	T.D.
Narradar	N.D.
Bhagdary	B.D.
Malok	M.L.
Mehwas	M.H.
Udhad Jema	U.
S.T.S. Station (Altitude)	△ 1538
Lamanitanda	L.T.
Shorkati Inam Village	S.I.
Taluka Local Board Rest House	⊱
Mahal	M.
Tarf	T.
Port	⊲
Ferry	⊳

In cases in which all the tanks in a village have not been shown on the map, the symbol T (2), T (7) etc. has been used to indicate the total number of tanks in the village. The tanks shown or indicated on the map are all first and second class irrigation tanks.

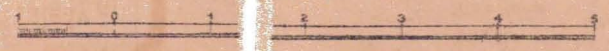
Group	Maximum Rice Rates	Colour	N ^o of Villages
I	8 12 0	Red	1
II	8 2 0	Green	18
III	6 6 6	Purple	21
IV	5 5 6	Blue	15

Reduced to 1 Scale.
Govt. Photodup Office, Poona, 1915

Quiles
Superintendent, Land Records
and Registration. S.D.

MAP OF MALVAN TALUKA

Scale 1 mile to 1 inch



No. 2-a of 1913.

From

G. S. HARDY, Esquire, B.A., I. C. S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Ratnágiri;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI.

Camp Dápoli, 3rd February 1913.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Revision Settlement of Málvan Táluka in the Ratnágiri District. The guaranteed period of the Original Settlement ends with the Revenue year 1912-1913.

2. The táluka at present consists of 59 villages. Under the Original Settlement the number was 58, but the village of Bhudavlen was subsequently divided into two, that part of it which was held by the khôt retaining the original name and the other part being known as Nirom.

3. There are three full *inám* villages in the táluka, and two "*sharakati*" *inám* villages in which the land revenue is shared by Government and the *inám*dár. All these villages are surveyed, and the Survey Settlement has in each case been accepted.

4. Eleven villages in the táluka are held on the khôti tenure; only one of them—Juva Anjanácha—was under attachment during the Revenue year 1911-1912.

5. The táluka is about 238 square miles in area and has the form of a rough square. It is bounded on the north by Devgad táluka and on the east by Sávantvádi State. On the west is the Arabian Sea, while on the south the Kárlí river separates it from Vengurla Táluka and the Sávantvádi State.

6. The general appearance of the táluka was described by the Original Settlement Officer, Mr. Gibson, in these words:—

"A narrow strip of low-lying sandy soil from 1 to 2 miles broad extends along nearly the whole coast-line of the district (táluka) and is protected from the sea by a line of sand-hills or "dunes." On the eastern edge of this strip of land the hills rise abruptly to the height of about 200 feet, and from their western crests an undulating plateau extends inland for about 4 or 5 miles. The plateau slopes gradually upward towards the east until it reaches the elevation of about 400 feet above the sea level. The surface is capped with slag-like laterite rock, cut through by numerous deep and narrow ravines, and has a black and barren appearance. About the centre of the táluka the aspect of the country changes considerably. The continuous laterite plateau ceases somewhat abruptly, and undulating hills separated from each other by wide valleys take its place. Towards the eastern boundary the district (táluka) becomes still less hilly, and in the neighbourhood of the villages of Wurrad and Pendur there is a considerable extent of open country with only a few small and isolated hills scattered about it. The hills in this portion of the district appear to be composed of sand-stones or quartzite and the soil in their neighbourhood contains large quantities of sand and quartz."

7. The northern and eastern portions of the táluka are fairly well wooded, but in the other half of the táluka trees are to a large extent confined to the garden-lands. There is not at present, at any rate in most villages, sufficient

brushwood to satisfy the needs of cultivators for burning on their rice-fields, but if the cutting were carried on economically and systematically for a few years the supply might be very considerably increased.

8. There are three principal rivers in the táluka—the Achra and Kárlí rivers on the northern and southern boundaries, and the Kalavli river running from north-east to south-west across the middle of the táluka. The best soils in the táluka are found in the low-lying lands on the banks of these rivers. The sandy strip of land along the sea-coast is largely occupied with cocoanut plantations to which purpose it is excellently suited. The soil in the lower-lying villages in the south-east of the táluka is not of quite such good quality and contains a large admixture of quartz. The soils on the plateau are of the very poorest type.

Climate.

9. The climate is equable, the ordinary extreme limits of the temperature being 65° and 95°.

10. The average annual rainfall for the eleven years 1901 to 1911 is 73·28 inches, the maximum fall in that period being 106·57 in 1901-1902 and the minimum 42·65 in 1905.

Rainfall.

In the 14 years 1866 to 1879 the average was 82·66 inches with a maximum of 155·70 in 1878 and a minimum of 54·32 in 1876. The tract has thus participated to a marked degree in the general diminution of rainfall common to the west-coast districts in recent years.

11. Of the eleven seasons 1901 to 1911 the Agricultural Department describe four as good, six as fair, and one—the very abnormal year 1905—as poor. The average rainfall may therefore be said to be ample for the needs of the táluka, any shortage in the harvest being due as a rule to the irregularity of appearance of the rain rather than to a deficiency in its amount.

12. The most important grain crop in the táluka is rice. A large number of different varieties are grown, which may be grouped

Cultivation and Crops.

in two classes—*halva* or early rice and *garva* or late rice. The sowing of *halva* takes place as soon as the monsoon has broken, the seedlings are transplanted about a month later and the crop should ripen in September. The *garva* rice is sown early in July and ripens at the end of October. *Halva* rice is also sown as a hot weather crop (*waingan*) on land which has already yielded a monsoon crop. It is sown in November on lands which can be watered from a reliable stream and should be ready for reaping by the end of March.

13. A rice crop after transplantation usually occupies about three times the area on which it was originally sown. The land to be sown is first manured, the favourite method being the burning of brushwood. Brushwood, however, is not very plentiful, particularly in the west of the táluka, and other manures are often resorted to, fish-manure, which sells at about Rs. 50 per ton, being largely used in villages near the coast. Dried seaweed is also occasionally used.

14. The chief product of the garden-lands is the cocoanut. This commodity has the great advantage of being but little affected by any untimeliness in the rainfall, provided that the total fall is sufficient. The palm is transplanted from the nursery in which it is sown at periods varying from 2 to 18 months after the nut has been planted. The latter at the time of planting should be dry and only half full of milk. The young seedlings have to be watered throughout the fair weather, and a certain amount of watering is generally required for mature trees. Manuring is not much resorted to, but salt is found to be beneficial. Trees generally begin to bear after 6 years, attain maturity after about 10, and continue to bear up to an age varying from 25 to 75 years. Almost every part of the tree is capable of being put to economic use:—the trunk is used for rafters, laths, firewood, etc.; the leaves for roofing, for mats, baskets, brooms, fodder and manure; the stem of the leaf for fences, fishing-rods and domestic utensils; the young unformed leaves and nuts for pickles and chutney; the sap for toddy, for distilling and for making vinegar and sugar; the ripe nut for eating, for its

milk and for cooking: the dried flesh (*copra*) for ghee and butter and margarine: the oil for soap and candles, for rheumatism, for the hair and as an illuminant: the residue of the flesh, after expressing the oil, for cattle food and poultry-cake: the shell for drinking-cups, bottles, charcoal, tooth-powder and linoleum: the coir fibre from the husk for mattresses, rope, cordage, canvas, fuel, brushes, oakum, door-mats and floor-matting. The cocoanut palm flourishes best on the flat *ágrí-bágdýat* lands on the coast and river banks. In the *dongri* or hill-side gardens, jack-fruit trees, mangoes, both coarse and grafted, and betel-nut palms are grown in addition to the cocoanut.

15. The principal crop grown on the *warkas* lands is *ndáchní*. It is invariably the first crop grown after a period of fallow. It is followed by other coarse grains, of which *harik* and *wari* are the principal varieties, or occasionally by pulse crops. The favourite pulse is *kulith*, more than 12 per cent. of the total cropped area being sown with this crop. It is grown as a second crop on rice-land and also as a monsoon crop on the better *warkas* soils.

16. Surgarcane is grown in some of the better rice-lands with the help of irrigation from streams and wells. Hemp is cultivated both as a monsoon crop and as a second crop in some of the rice-lands. The principal oil-seed is sesamum.

17. Appendix J contains details of the number of tanks, wells, etc., in the *táluka*. The total number of wells now in use is given as 5,696, of which 1,718 are described as *pakka*. These figures may be compared with those quoted by the Original Settlement Officer, *viz.*, 3,129 wells, of which 600 were lined with masonry. There has been no appreciable change in the number of wells used for drinking and for purposes other than irrigation, but the number serviceable for irrigation has steadily increased throughout the Settlement period.

18. Mr. Gibson gave the number of tanks as 25. The term is so elastic that it is impossible to effect a comparison with the figures given in Appendix J. The principal tank is at Dhámápur, and irrigates 545 acres of land. The tank invariably remains full right up to the beginning of the monsoon, and the lands below it are apt to suffer from prolonged floods if the monsoon is an unusually heavy one. The remaining tanks in the *táluka* are all small.

19. The *táluka* is served by three modes of transport—road, river and sea. The principal road runs east from Málvan to Kasál where it joins the road from Sávantvádi to the Phonda Ghát and Ratnágiri. There is also a road from Málvan running north-east *via* Rámghad and joining the Phonda Ghát road at Kankavli. The first of these two is a provincial road with good surface for the most part and with bridges over all the important streams. The second road has not such a good surface and crosses two unbridged streams of fair size, over one of which ferrying is necessary throughout the year.

20. A branch of the first road leads to the ford of the Kárlí river at Kálsa, meeting there the road to Sávantvádi and Vengurla. There are also roads from Málvan to Achra, from Achra to Rámghad and from Sukalvádi through Várad towards Sávantvádi; these are bad but passable by carts in the fair season.

21. The Kalavli and Kárlí rivers are both navigable for 5-ton boats for about 15 miles, the one as far as Málvi and the other up to Kálsa. There is however, much more water-borne traffic on the former than on the latter. The Kárlí creek has an outward bar, and its mouth is seven miles from the Málvan bázárs. Moreover, the more prosperous villages on its banks are much better served with roads than those on the Kalavli. The Achra creek is described by Mr. Gibson as being navigable for 5 miles. This is no longer the case. It is only with considerable difficulty that even a small *machica* can be brought two miles up the stream, and as a means of communication the river must now be regarded as negligible.

22. The *táluka* is well supplied with ferries at all important points on the creeks. The ferry-boats, where the roads meet the creeks are, as a rule, of sufficient size to enable a bullock-cart to be easily taken across.

23. Sea-going traffic touches at three principal ports—Málvan, Sarjekot and Achra—of which the first two are regarded as a single port for statistical purposes by the Customs Department. I have been supplied with the following figures shewing the number and tonnage of sailing vessels (other than fishing boats) trading at these two ports:—

Year.	Málvan (including Sarjekot).		Achra.	
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
1880-1881	2,364	27,367	401	3,154
1890-1891	2,571	36,412	355	4,116
1900-1901	3,171	36,652	333	4,123
1910-1911	2,854	46,866	303	3,683

24. The táluka is also served by the steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, and of the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation and Trading Company. The latter company came into existence in 1910 and ran one steamer twice weekly between Bombay and Goa, touching at intermediate ports including Málvan. The company has now purchased a second steamer and they seem to be doing well. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company has a daily service, both north and south, touching at Málvan and Achra, and an extra boat is run by them on the days on which the Co-operative Company's steamers run. Their daily service at Málvan dates back to 1876, and at Achra to October 1911.

25. The steamers of these two lines touching at the Málvan port are purely passenger-boats; they have now a complete monopoly of the passenger-traffic to and from Bombay, and it is comparatively rare for a cargo ship to carry a passenger. On the other hand, there are no cargo steamers touching at the Málvan ports and the steamship lines have not exerted any direct influence on the commerce of the táluka.

26. The principal weekly bázárs are held at Sukalvádi (Talgaon), Masda and Achra; smaller bázárs are also held at Chindar, Málvi and Katta (Nándos). Details of sales at these Markets and Fairs. markets have been supplied by the Mámliátdár and are printed in Appendix C. The sources from which these figures are derived are so very unreliable that no definite conclusions can be based on them.

27. The principal trade of the táluka is done at Málvan, but there is no special market day, and it is impossible to make any reliable estimate of the sales there.

28. Apart from agriculture, fishing is the most important industry of the táluka. The figures given in Appendix D by the Superintendent of Census shew a total of only 381 souls in the táluka dependent for their livelihood on fishing. This is, however, evidently an error, and the true figures cannot be ascertained now. The Census Report gives a fishing population for the district of 38,075, and as the annual catch of fish at Málvan and Achra is estimated at 71,500 maunds, or nearly a quarter of the district total, the fishing population of the táluka is probably at least 6,000 souls. Of the total catch, about 27,500 maunds is cured, and the remainder, including 20,000 maunds for manure, is sold fresh. The total value of the annual catch is estimated at Rs. 1,46,000. In 1912, 3,283 fishing boats with an aggregate tonnage of 2,972 tons were registered at Achra and Málvan.

29. There are four fish-curing yards in the táluka, and during the year 1911-1912, 29,824 maunds of fish were prepared for export.

30. There are a few hand-loom in the táluka (see Appendix G) on which *edris*, *lugadae*, etc., are woven. Oil-presses, in which cocoanut and sesamum oil

are prepared, are found in every village, and a useful oil is also extracted from the fruit of the *undi* tree. Coarse red pottery is made in considerable quantity by Kumbhars in various parts of the taluka, but they merely supply a local demand and are not a prosperous class. The fishing and sailor classes manufacture large quantities of fishing-nets and ropes during the off-season, and a considerable amount of the latter commodity is exported for use elsewhere, Malvan rope having acquired a very fair reputation during the last century. Large quantities of nets of various kinds are sold to the Kanara and Malabar fishermen.

31. There are one or two merchants in Malvan who have undertaken the manufacture of cutlery, nibs and buttons on a small scale, but they do not provide work for very many employes.

32. In the month of September, when the heavier rains have abated, much labour is devoted in Malvan town to the preparation of *kaju* nuts for the Bombay markets. The nuts are brought in from outlying parts of the taluka, and in still larger quantities from Savantvadi State and Goa in the months of April and May. They are roasted in September, and shipped to Bombay as soon as communications are re-opened. This highly remunerative industry is said to have a deleterious effect on the public health; the acrid vapours given off during the roasting process are very irritating, and aggravate asthma and kindred troubles.

33. Exports from the taluka are, for the most part, sea-borne, but a certain quantity of dried fish, cocoanuts and other products leave the taluka by the two principal roads. This, with a few minor products, is, for the most part, sold either in the Kankavli bazar in Devgad Taluka or in one of the bazars of the Savantvadi State.

34. Statistics of the sea-borne trade have been furnished me by the Customs Department. These figures were recorded in the office of the Sarkarkun at Malvan up to the year 1905-1906. Thereafter, on the re-organization of the department, the work was transferred to the office of the Recorder-General, Bombay. As a result of this, separate figures are available up to 1905-1906 for the ports of Malvan and Achra. Thereafter only combined figures for the Customs Taluka, which includes also the port of Devgad, are available. This accounts for the lack of uniformity in the figures exhibited below:—

Imports.

	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1905-1906.	1910-1911.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Malvan ...	4,72,995	4,52,715	9,49,584	11,17,678	.....
Achra ...	25,646	44,825	64,321	89,582	.....
Devgad ...	1,02,336	1,00,790	2,22,556	2,00,103	.....
Total ...	6,00,977	5,98,330	12,36,461	14,07,364	16,56,469

Exports.

	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1905-1906.	1910-1911.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Malvan ...	2,54,052	2,57,114	6,55,259	4,68,668	.....
Achra ...	35,728	13,762	27,799	14,875	.....
Devgad ...	1,27,412	1,05,878	1,77,149	1,42,696	.....
Total ...	4,17,192	3,76,754	8,60,207	6,26,238	8,65,390

35. The principal imports into the three ports in 1910-1911 were as follows :—

Article.	Value.
	Rs.
Husked rice...	5,79,731
Rice in the husk	1,56,249
Other grains	86,768
Dried fruits (chiefly <i>káju</i>)	2,27,190
Cocconut oil	92,720

The principal exports were :—

Article.	Value.
	Rs.
Dried fruits (chiefly <i>káju</i>)	3,61,778
Cocconuts	65,219
Cocconut products	26,506
Other fruits	48,696
Salted fish	66,834
Raw hemp	47,726

36. In addition to these there is a considerable import by road of coarse grains and other food articles from Devgad Táluka and the Sávantvádi State.

37. Appendices D and E contain figures supplied by the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations. The population has been steadily increasing throughout the Settlement period as may be inferred from the figures for the total population as determined at the last four censuses :—

Year.	Population.
1881	84,663
1891	92,437
1901	1,07,944
1911	1,11,257

A reference to Appendix G will shew that of recent years the birth-rate has exceeded the death-rate by over 50 per cent. and that in the last five years there has been an excess of 5,843 births over deaths. This may be instructively compared with the census figures shewing an increase in population of only 3,313 from 1901 to 1911. An explanation of this discrepancy must be sought partly in the fact that the plague in Bombay in 1901 drove large numbers of people back to their homes and partly in the annual migration to Bombay in search of work. The demand for labour and the wages paid in Bombay are higher now than they were in 1901, and the increased pressure of the population in Málvan has provided a further incentive to emigration. A large proportion, however, of the labour supplied by Málvan to Bombay is not mere coolie labour, but includes service of all grades in the police and other Government departments.

38. The following statements of passengers carried have been very kindly supplied to me by the two steamship companies :—

The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited.

Months.	Málvan to Bombay.			Bombay to Málvan.		
	Class.			Class.		
		II	III	I	II	III
October 1911	2	137	1,204	3	267½	688
November 1911	...	90	972½	...	172	630½
December 1911	3	141½	1,735	1	197½	929½
January 1912	...	95	1,050½	...	183½	780
February 1912	2	73½	737½	2	440	1,142
March 1912	1	274½	1,483	4	233	662½
April 1912	2	345½	1,294½	2½	422½	914½
May 1912	3	437	1,190½	6	475½	827½
Total	15	1,594	9,673½	18½	2,391½	6,574½

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Months.	Málvan to Bombay.			Bombay to Málvan.			Achra to Bombay.			Bombay to Achra.		
	Class.			Class.			Class.			Class.		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
October 1911	1	327	2,236½	2	504½	2,169	...	63	787	...	103	403½
November 1911 ... ..	...	375	2,612	1	549	2,170	...	106½	740	...	93	455½
December 1911	4	418	2,960½	4	528	2,111	...	97½	969	...	76	567
January 1912 ... ..	...	415½	2,480	4	444½	2,714	...	107	673½	1	137½	513½
February 1912 ... ..	...	269½	1,704	4	640	2,127	...	69	467	3	102½	266½
March 1912	3	561½	2,031	1	771½	2,410½	...	142	791½	...	120½	558
April 1912	3	638	2,211½	7½	830	2,540	2	146½	695	...	134	557
May 1912	6½	800½	1,685	9½	624	1,983	...	110½	298	2	60½	589½
Total	17½	3,905	19,234½	34	4,900½	19,231½	2	847	5,400	5	909	4,679½

N. B.—In these tables children paying half fare are reckoned each as one-half.

Thus, in all, 40,638 passengers left the táluka for Bombay, and 38,745 returned, giving a net emigration of 1,893 for the year. The prosperity of the returning migrants is suggested by the larger proportion of first and second class passengers on the homeward-going boats.

39. A scrutiny of the figures for the various months will shew that the agriculturists who return to cultivate their fields during the monsoon form only a small part of the total. The heavy traffic towards the táluka in February and back to Bombay in March is a result of the *Shimga* festival and the marriage season which attract many of the more permanent emigrants in Bombay back to their ancestral homes.

40. Large numbers of civil and military pensioners are residents of this táluka, though the number of the latter class has considerably declined of recent years. On March 31st, 1912, there were 1,495 military and 372 civil pensioners drawing pensions aggregating, respectively, about Rs. 1,10,000 and Rs. 40,000 *per annum*.

41. Appendix H deals with the schools in the táluka. It will be seen that in the year 1911 5,539 children (about 5 per cent. of the total population) were receiving instruction in Government and recognized private schools. Appendix E also contains figures bearing on the literacy of the population, and shewing a total of 1,528 persons under the age of 20 able to read and write. I am inclined to doubt the accuracy of the census figures and to base my view of the state of education in the táluka on the facts disclosed in Appendix H. In the *Gazetteer* it is stated that in 1878 there were 7 Government schools in the táluka. There are now 42 such schools and the number is increasing yearly.

42. Appendix F may be compared with the statistical Table No. VI accompanying the Original Settlement Report. There is a small increase in the number of plough-cattle and a small decrease among the milch-cattle. The number of she-buffaloes, however, has increased by 50 per cent. and it is among the cows that the decrease has occurred. The number of goats has nearly doubled during the Settlement period, but sheep are no longer to be obtained in the táluka.

43. The rate of wages for ordinary labour was 4 annas *per diem* for an able-bodied coolie in 1884. It rose in 1908 to 5 annas *per diem*. The rate for field labour has remained at 3 annas throughout.

44. The Agricultural Department has supplied information as to the prevailing prices from the year 1889-1890, and I have been able to glean from the táluka records prices in the five preceding years. The whole is embodied in Appendix N.

45. It will be pertinent to the enquiry in hand to compare the changes in the rates for rice in the husk and for cleaned rice during the Settlement period. To this end I exhibit below the average rates per rupee for the two commodities in each of the last five *quinquennia* :—

					Average rate per rupee for rice in the husk.		Cleaned rice.	
					Seers	Chataks.	Seers	Chataks.
1. (1887-1891)*	...	...	...	...	20	12	10	10
2. (1892-1896)	...	...	...	...	19	3	9	15
3. (1897-1901)	...	...	...	...	16	9	10	5
4. (1902-1906)	...	...	...	...	17	4	10	10
5. (1906-1911)	...	...	...	...	14	13	9	3

*Price of cleaned rice only available for 1889 and 1890.

The general trend of these figures is to shew that cleaned rice has not shared in the general rise of prices to anything like the same extent as uncleaned rice. The cause of this is, of course, the springing up of a large import trade in cleaned rice, coupled with a much smaller import trade in unhusked rice.

46. The influence of the imported rice on prices is further illustrated by the figures relating to *náchni*, the principal coarse grain, and *kulith*, the principal pulse. The price of *náchni* has gone up about 50 per cent. and the price of *kulith* has nearly doubled in the course of the Settlement period. In the meantime the flooding of the local markets with cheap cleaned rice, and notably, during recent years, Burmese or "Rangoon" rice as it is called, has kept down the price of the local product to such an extent that rice is now, relatively to other crops of the *táluka*, not so valuable a crop as it was 30 years ago.

47. Another very important commodity is the cocoanut, forming as it does the main product of the garden-lands in the *táluka*. A very notable rise in prices occurred in 1906 and 1907, traceable in part to the results of the locust visitation and in part to the general rise in the demand for cocoanut products throughout the world. Prices relaxed a little in 1908 and 1909, but recovered in 1910, and in 1911 and 1912 reached the wholesale price of Rs. 50 per thousand with every prospect of a further rise. In 1912 the best type of cocoanut could not be bought retail for less than an anna.

48. Appendix O calls for a few comments. Large increases in the occupied area appear in 1884-1885, 1885-1886 and 1887-1888. Revenue History. In the first two cases they are due to the inclusion of *sheri* and *kowli* lands. As no change was to be made in the rent levied on these lands the assessment according to survey rates was not at first calculated on them. Subsequently it appears to have been calculated and they were then included for the first time in the totals of occupied land. In 1893-1894 and 1894-1895 the decreases were due to certain forest areas being appropriated and treated as unoccupied waste, and in 1897-1898 1,260 acres of *inám* land which had been mistakenly included were struck off. Subsequent increases are due to new land being given out for cultivation. Remissions from 1887 to 1891 were due to the remission of assessment on lands appropriated to forest. The greater part of the other remissions shewn in column 18 represent the expenses of managing attached *khóti* and other villages. In 1905-1906 there was a suspension of revenue amounting to about Rs. 11,000 on lands which had suffered from the locust visitation. No other appreciable suspension of land revenue has been found necessary during the Settlement period.

49. The *Mámlatdár* has supplied me with figures shewing the number of coercive processes employed. Up to 1907-1908 the number of notices issued annually was about 250. Revenue. Most of these were probably unnecessary, for during the last four years only 9 have been issued, all in 1909-1910. There has been no

case of fine since 1898-99 and only two sales of forfeited property are reported during the whole Settlement period. In the fourteen years 1898-1899 to 1911-1912 distraint has been necessary in 58 cases. Most of these were a result of the absence of the occupant in Bombay. There has thus never been any real difficulty in collecting the revenue.

50. In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 9523 of 22nd October 1910, Revenue Department, information under this head has been collected with the aid of the Record-of-Right which in 1911-1912 was in working in 43 out of the 59 villages of the taluka. The task has not been an easy one. The inaccuracy of the Record as originally framed in this taluka was such as to call for a special revision, which unfortunately came too late to be of any assistance in this report. This inaccuracy has necessitated a thorough personal check on every item extracted. The inordinate degree of sub-division of the land has also greatly increased the labour of compilation. I am, however, convinced that the results, in particular those dealing with rents, are infinitely more reliable and valuable than any information the Registration Department could possibly supply.

51. I have not prepared separate tables for rents in cash and rents in kind. Whichever form of payment is agreed on the tenant usually has the option of the other. I have reduced all cash rents on rice-land at the uniform rate of Rs. 2 per maund. This is rather below the current rate but will consequently err on the right side, and make the rents appear slightly lower than they should. In the same way I have reduced rents paid in kind on cocoanut plantations at the rate of Rs. 5 per hundred cocoanuts. This is the full wholesale market rate, but as such payments in kind are generally only made in small quantities in addition to a cash rent, it would not have been incorrect to apply the retail rate. Consequently it may be assumed that here too the estimate of rents errs, if at all, on the lenient side. [Crop-share rents are not very common. In the case of rice-lands they are generally fixed at one-half of the crop in the better villages, and one-third in the poorer ones. In all cases the recorded rent includes the assessment, that is to say, I have taken the stipulated rent when the landlord pays the assessment and the stipulated rent plus the assessment when the tenant pays.]

[52. (In cocoanut plantations the tenant often pays at a fixed rate per bearing tree. In leases fixed more than ten years ago the rate was generally from 4½ to 6 annas, according as the tenant had or had not tended the trees when they were first planted. In recent leases the rate varies from 12 annas to a rupee.) In addition to this it is usual for the tenant to pay a fixed number of cocoanuts to the landlord for his private consumption. It has not been possible to amass any very valuable information as to rents in *warkas* lands. I have recorded a number of these, but the average rent must be regarded as merely average and not in any way typical. In the majority of cases the rent is either very much above or very much below the average. In the villages of the IIIrd and IVth groups where the rice-lands are not extensive the leasing of mixed parcels of rice and *warkas* land is usual, and I have recorded a number of such rents.]

53. Figures of rents have been tabulated for the four groups in Appendix K. [The average ratio of rent to assessment is] exhibited below for the various classes of land in each group:—

			Warkas.	Agri- bāgayat. <i>Cocoanut</i>	Dongri- bāgayat. <i>h. k. k. k. k.</i>	Kharif.	Mixed kharif and warkas.
Group I	...	...	5.29	5.80	6.38	6.58	...
Group II	...	...	5.93	5.47	5.93	5.00	3.79
Group III	...	...	2.85	...	...	3.94	3.72
Group IV	...	...	4.16	...	...	4.02	3.60
Taluka			4.55	5.65	5.24	4.81	3.69

Average ratio for all classes of land 4.58.

54. Some difficulty was found in getting any appreciable volume of reliable figures with regard to sales and mortgages. Most of the land in this taluka is held jointly by several members of a family. If one of them wishes to raise money he mortgages his share, on the condition that it is re-let to him; that is to say, he executes what is legally a possessory but practically a simple mortgage. Subsequently more money changes hands and the mortgage is converted into a sale. This may be taken as the normal genesis of a sale. The simple mortgage is practically unknown. Collateral conditions are frequent in these transactions, and the uncertainty of the vendor's right to mortgage or sell consequent on the complicated nature of the family relations frequently influences the price to a considerable degree. For all these reasons I found it impossible except in the rarest cases to obtain anything like reliable information about transactions effected in the earlier part of the Settlement period, and I have therefore only exhibited in Appendices L and M such mortgages and sales as have been executed in the last ten years, and appeared to be *bond fide* straightforward transactions.

55. Before stating the rates which I propose shall be introduced, a few remarks are imperative as regards the rates now in force. In the first place it must be pointed out that they differ materially from those proposed by Mr. Gibson and sanctioned by Government. Mr. Gibson divided the villages into four groups in which he proposed maximum rice rates of Rs. 7, Rs. 6½, Rs. 5½ and Rs. 4½. *Rabi* lands were all to be assessed at Rs. 3. *Warkas* and *bhatle* lands were assessed at uniform rates over the taluka, of 6 and 5 annas per acre for the two classes of *bhatle* and 4, 3, 2 and 1 for the four classes of *warkas*. *Agri-bagayat* lands in groups I and II were to be assessed at Rs. 15, and *dongri* lands at Rs. 10 in groups I and II and at Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 4-8-0 in groups III and IV. Mr. Gibson stated that there were no *agri* lands in groups III and IV and consequently proposed no rate for such lands there. He proposed to assess rice-land in part of Dhámápur village which was otherwise included in group II at the IIIrd group rate, *viz.*, Rs. 6½. These rates were sanctioned by Government. The rates were introduced by Major Godfrey and on their completion he sent in a statement showing the result of the introduction. In this statement the village of Ambdos, which had been put by Mr. Gibson in group II, is shown in group III, and the rice rate introduced there was Rs. 5½. No Government sanction to this change can be traced.

56. During the Settlement period the following facts came to light. *Agri-bagayat* lands in Kálsa and in the whole of Dhámápur (both in group II) were found to have been assessed at Rs. 12 instead of Rs. 15. *Dongri-bagayat* lands in the following villages of groups I and II :—

Málvan,	Revdi,
Kandalgaon,	Achre,
Hadi,	Tondavli,
and Waingani,	

were assessed at Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 10. This mistake was corrected and the assessment reduced under the orders of Government Resolution No. 2087 of 5th March 1910, Revenue Department. At the same time it was discovered that *dongri-bagayat* lands in the following nine villages of group II :—

Measure,	Chindar,
Kálsa,	Bhagvantgad,
Devli,	Dhámápur,
Amberi,	Malgaon,
and Salel,	

had been assessed at the same rate as rice-land, namely, Rs. 6½, instead of Rs. 10.

57. A further discrepancy has since been found in the course of the enquiries, on the result of which this report is based. In the following ten villages :—

Parad,	Bandivde Khurd,
Dangmod,	Pendur,
Koil,	Varad,
Juva Koil,	Talgaon; and
Bandivde Budruk,	Malond,

all in group III, there is garden-land classed as *ágrí-bágdýat* and assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 12. No sanction can be found for this rate. It has been imposed on a total of about 113 acres and the resulting assessment is Rs. 895.

58. Mr. Gibson made the further remark that the settlement, he proposed, did not include *sheri* lands which were to remain at their original pre-survey assessment. As a matter of fact the *sheri* lands were classed and the Settlement rates calculated on them and recorded, though the lessees continued and still continue to pay Government the original *makta*. It may also be remarked that the lands known as *kowli* lands were also classed and assessed at survey rates, though the rent paid to Government differs in many cases from the assessment.

59. Viewing the Settlement period from a general point of view, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the *táluka* has prospered much more than any of its neighbours. *Proposals in Revision.* *Málvan bandar* has never served to any extent as a shipping port for over-ghát traffic. The nearest passes to *Málvan* were the *Amboli* and *Ramghát* passes to the south and the *Phonda* pass to the north. The latter fed *Khárepátan* and *Viziádurg*, the former two *Vengurla*. Hence, while almost every other Konkan trading centre has been starved by the opening of the railways, *Málvan* has continued to hold its own.

60. The rainfall, though recently averaging less than in former years, is still ample for the needs of the farmer. Internal communications have improved: the roads are much better and the two principal rivers no less navigable than they were thirty years ago. At that time the *táluka* boasted but 17 carts for the conveyance of its merchandise; now it has 270. The population, notwithstanding the large migration to Bombay and elsewhere, has gone up by leaps and bounds. The fishing industry flourishes to such an extent that the catch of fish at *Málvan* is the largest at any port south of Bombay. The *Málvan* fishermen sell their rope and their nets all down the coast. The town has practically a monopoly of the *káju*-roasting business, and there is a big export of hemp. It is peculiarly notable that while the food-grains produced in the *táluka* are not nearly sufficient for local wants, the cultivator can yet afford to grow such large quantities of a non-food crop. There has been no contraction in the area cropped, which is limited merely by the capabilities of the soil, and there has never been any difficulty in recovering the revenue. The demand for land is great, and while the presence of large numbers of military and civil pensioners has no doubt forced the selling value up, the figures exhibited in Appendices K, L and M are still indicative of a high degree of prosperity. The sea-borne trade of the *táluka* has expanded steadily, and, though a good deal of the increase indicated in paragraph 34 (*supra*) is merely due to increased prices, the actual bulk of the trade has also expanded very considerably as is evidenced by the increase in the aggregate tonnage of ships trading at *Málvan*.

61. There has been a very general rise in prices. This is most noticeable among the pulses and coarse grains, the advent of Burmese rice having retarded somewhat the rise in the price of local varieties of that commodity. Cocoanuts and sesamum have also shared in the general rise, and I am therefore of opinion that the *táluka* as a whole is well able to bear an increase in its assessment.

62. As regards the distribution of this increase I do not propose any alteration in the rates now in force on *warkas* land. *Warkas Lands.* The prices of coarse grains and pulses certainly exhibit the most noteworthy rises of almost any commodity; the *warkas* land is, however, generally so poor as hardly to repay cultivation, and is very largely held by the poorer classes. The present rates are merely nominal, and in my opinion should remain nominal. Much *warkas* land is merely used to provide brushwood for burning on the better class of fields, and the increasing scarcity of brushwood renders it still less advisable to attempt any raising of the rates. For the reasons stated in paragraph 52 the figures in Appendix K bearing on this class of land cannot be taken as necessarily indicating a high letting value. Much more consistent are the figures for mixed parcels of land which

shew that the inclusion of *warkas* land in a transaction diminishes the relative letting value of rice-land. I am of opinion that any rise in the *warkas* rates would combine the minimum of gain to Government with the maximum of hardship to the cultivator.

63. The price of unhusked rice has risen 40 per cent. during the Settlement period, and there has been an even larger rise in the prices of the pulses which are grown as second crops. I propose an increase in the rates on rice-land accordingly. Before stating any definite proposals, however, I wish to consider briefly the logical basis on which the existing groups and rates were fixed, and to see how far the Original Settlement has been justified by events.

64. In this connection the Original Settlement Report is not of much assistance. Mr. Gibson placed Málvan town in a group by itself. The remaining villages were arranged into three groups according to their accessibility from Málvan and the maximum rates in the four groups varied from Rs. 7 in Málvan to Rs. 4½ in the most distant group. This would be the obvious grouping in the case of a *táluka* producing large quantities of grain and exporting most of it from Malvan. Prices would then rule highest in Málvan for locally produced commodities, and highest in the outlying villages for imported commodities. The local production in Málvan *Táluka* is, however, very far from meeting the local needs. Grain to the value of over 8 lákhs was imported in 1910-1911 at the three ports of Málvan, Achra and Devgad, and at least ¾ths of this must have come into the two Málvan ports. Even thirty years ago the import was considerable. As a result prices of grain in the outlying villages are generally a little in excess of those ruling in Málvan market. The excess is never great even in the case of rice, and in the case of coarse grains and pulses sufficient is imported from Kankavli on the north-east to maintain a fair level in price throughout the *táluka*. Thus, as far as prices are concerned, the advantage of the agriculturist in the more highly rated groups is confined to the buying prices of imported commodities. In the matter of selling prices for his own commodities he is practically on a level with the *rayat* in the outlying villages.

65. The rainfall is heaviest in the eastern villages, so that it is not in this matter either that we must look for the advantage of the western groups. The advantage lies in the readier realization of profits, in the greater abundance of cheap labour, in the undoubted superiority of the soil, in the more immediate accessibility of all the amenities of civilisation—schools, shops, courts, etc.—and, as explained above, in the smaller prices to be paid for imported necessities and luxuries.

66. A consideration of Appendix K will shew how far events have borne out the accuracy of this reasoning. The average ratios of rent to assessment in the rice-lands of the four groups are, respectively, 6.58, 5.00, 3.94 and 4.02 (see paragraph 53). The same ratios for mixed parcels of land in the three lower groups are 3.79, 3.72 and 3.60. Now, on a fair basis of assessment the ratio should be higher on the more valuable lands, for a smaller fraction of the total produce will give the cultivating tenant a fair livelihood, but the difference should not be so great as that exhibited above.

67. There is, however, a qualifying circumstance which must be taken into account here. [In Málvan village, and to a less extent in the villages of the second group, the pressure of population is considerable and the demand for land on lease is great. Consequently rents are fixed not merely as high as the landlord can expect to get in an average year, but often as high as he can reasonably demand in an exceptional year. The tenant has, perforce, to agree to this, and does so, trusting to the landlord not to exact the full rent except in the case of a bumper crop. It would at first sight appear that this might have been taken into account at the time when these leases were scrutinized, and the average instead of the stipulated rent recorded. This, however, was not possible, since, except in cases where there was a dispute as to the stipulated amount, neither party when faced with the other would admit that less was paid. The tenant invariably desired to impress me with the magnitude of the rent he

was called upon to pay, and would not admit that he had in fact paid less, for fear that this should be brought against him by the landlord as an admission that arrears were still due. The landlord, on the other hand, was quite willing to complain in private that he never recovered his full rents, but in face of his tenants he would make no statement that might be construed by them into an admission that he was ordinarily willing to forego any amount.

68. This state of affairs applies to many of the rents in Málvan village and to some in the bigger villages of group II. I do not think that it has any appreciable influence on rents in the third and fourth groups where the population is comparatively sparse. I think it would be making a lenient allowance to take the average rent in group I as not less than 5 and in group II as not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment. Rents in group III run a little lower than in group IV. The reason for this is that in the big villages of Várad, Pendur and Talgaon the lands are very largely in the hands of a few big landlords, and many of their tenants, though actually tenants-at-will, have held their leases for so long that they are able to secure specially favourable terms. It may therefore be assumed that actual unrestricted rents vary from about 4 times the assessment on the comparatively poor soils of the fourth group to rather over 5 times the assessment in group I, and this, to my mind, indicates as fair a proportional rating as can be expected.

69. I propose to raise the rates on rice-land four annas in the rupee in each group. This will give maximum rates respectively of Rs. 8-12-0, Rs. 8-2-0, Rs. 6-14-0 and Rs. 5-10-0. It has hitherto been usual to fix a maximum rate at a round sum which will give as nearly as possible the desired increase. The necessity for this has now disappeared. In their Resolution No. 10380 of 27th October 1909, Government in the Revenue Department has now pleased to direct the calculation of revised rates, by applying to individual holdings increments of an integral number of annas in the rupee. The object of expressing the revised maxima in round sums is thus removed.

70. It was stated in paragraph 51 that crop-share rents were fixed at half the gross produce in the better villages and $\frac{1}{3}$ in the poorer. Assuming these to be equivalent to the cash rents summarized in paragraph 68 it will be seen that in a normal year the present assessment lies between $\frac{1}{12}$ of the value of the gross produce in group IV and $\frac{1}{10}$ in group I. An increase of 4 annas in the rupee will give corresponding fractions of $\frac{5}{18}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ or very approximately $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$. In the above calculation I have neglected the expenses of realization and assumed that a rent paid in kind represents the full market value of the grain to the landlord. Consequently my estimate of the gross produce is not an unduly optimistic one.

71. If any further justification of the proposed rates is needed it may be remarked that the only other tálukás in Ratnágiri District in which there is no rice-rate higher than Rs. 7 are Sangameshvar and Vengurla. In three tálukás there is a maximum rate of Rs. 9 and the rates in all of these were fixed at a time when the price of rice was considerably lower than it is at present. Sangameshvar, where the highest rate is Rs. 7, is an inland táluka having no village within 15 miles of the sea. In Vengurla Táluka which was revised in 1903 the Rs. 7 rate was allowed to remain as there had been then no marked rise in prices and the trade of the táluka and its general prosperity had declined considerably during the Settlement period. In Devgad, to the north of Málvan, 41 villages, corresponding in position to the first two groups of Málvan Táluka, were assessed in 1891 at a maximum rate of Rs. 8. Their rice-lands are no more fertile and their communications much less favourable than those of the Málvan villages. My proposals will, I think, effect a fair adjustment between the two tálukás.

72. For the reasons stated above (paragraphs 66 to 68) I do not propose any alteration in the general plan on which the villages are grouped. One or two individual cases, however, call for attention. The northern villages of the third group were included therein on account of the communication which the sea afforded them by the Achra creek. That creek is no longer navigable, even

at high tide, beyond the ford in Achra village on the Málvan-Devgad road. I accordingly propose to transfer the villages of Kudopi, Budhavli and Palsamb to the fourth group. The other villages affected by this change are Chindar and Trimbak, but a road passes through the middle of Trimbak and the north of Chindar, while the south of Chindar has direct access to the Kalavli creek. In these two cases then I do not propose to interfere with the present grouping.

73. The village of Nirom at the time of the Original Settlement was part of Budhavli, and, despite the fact that it is perhaps the most inaccessible village in the táluka, it was assessed along with the rest of Budhavli at the third group rate. This does not appear to have been Mr. Gibson's intention, for in the map accompanying the Original Settlement Report Nirom is coloured blue as though belonging to the fourth group. I propose now to include it in group IV where it obviously belongs.

74. In paragraph 55 mention is made of the change, after the original rates had been sanctioned, in the rate applied to Ambdos. I can conceive no reason why this change should have been made, beyond the fact that if Ambdos had been kept in group II the assessment on the village would have been increased by over 100 per cent. But much larger increases were allowed to stand in the case of nine other villages. Moreover, the assessment proposed by Mr. Gibson on the rice and *bágáyat* lands was actually lower than that levied on the same lands prior to the survey. The average *bhág* annas on the rice-land of Ambdos are very little below the average for the whole of group II and in excess of the average for group I. The village adjoins Málvan itself and has the two main roads of the táluka passing within a mile of it. I propose putting the village into group II where geographically it belongs. This will mean an increase of 39 per cent. in the assessment on its rice-lands. I have recorded 13 rents on rice-lands in Ambdos and the effect of the change on these will be to increase the assessment to rather more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the rent. This appears a little high, but as the total area of land in this village covered by the rent statistics is under 3 acres, I do not consider it an adequate reason for abandoning the proposed change.

75. In the same way I do not think there is any justification for the special favour meted out to the northern half of Dhámápur village. The average *bhág* annas of its rice-land are higher than those for Ambdos, and a very large part of the rice-land in this portion of the village directly abuts on the Málvan-Kasál road. Practically the whole of this part of the village is in the hands of two big land-holders and is cultivated by hereditary tenants. In the case of one of these holdings a heated dispute, which has been in progress for several years now, as to the permanency of their right, prevented me from getting any reliable information out of the tenants as to their rents. In the other holding there are 85 tenants with an admittedly permanent lien on the land. Their rent averages about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment which is not low for a permanent lease. I accordingly propose to include the whole of Dhámápur in the second group.

76. The two maps accompanying this report shew the present and the proposed grouping.

77. The *rábi* land in the táluka only covers 78 acres, but it is of good quality. *Túr*, hemp and various forms of pulse are grown on it. The price of hemp has not increased much, but that it remains a paying crop to grow is evidenced by the very large annual export of this commodity. The rate originally imposed was, in my opinion, a light one, and I propose the same proportional increase as in the case of rice-lands, thus raising the maximum rate from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12-0. I have not been able to collate any appreciable number of rents for this kind of land, much of it having been converted into garden-land by private enterprise.

78. The *ágrí-bágáyat* lands of the táluka are devoted almost exclusively to the production of cocoanuts. In group I and in 13 villages of group II they are assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 15. In 2 villages—Kálsa and Dhámápur—

Garden Lands : Agri-
bágáyat.

from group II and in group III they are assessed at Rs. 12. Mr. Gibson has not given any reason for assessing the first two groups at the same rate. The arguments discussed in paragraphs 64 and 65 above, which justify a differentiation of the rice rates, apply with even greater force in the case of garden-lands; for cocoanuts are actually exported in large quantities, and the facilities of export have to be added to the other factors which were noted above as making up the sum total of the advantage possessed by the cultivator in group I.

79. A reference to the table in paragraph 53 will shew that rents on *ágrí-bágáyat* land in group I average 5.80 and in group II 5.47 times the assessment; and the difference will be even greater if we omit from group II the villages of Kálsa and Dhámápur which were under-assessed at the rate of Rs. 12. These figures are not subject to the particular qualification applied (see paragraph 67) to the rice rates. Unseasonableness in the rainfall, which may halve the output of a rice-crop, has no influence on the produce of the cocoanut palm. Provided the total fall is sufficient the tree flourishes. Consequently the rents recorded are not merely stipulated but actual rents. Now, the average assessment of *ágrí* land in group II is in considerable excess of that of group I. Consequently the ratio of rent to assessment should be higher. This, however, is not the case. Any increase, then, that is proposed, should, in my opinion, bear more heavily on group I than on group II. The *ágrí* lands in group II are assessed 25 per cent. higher than those in group III. This difference is, in my opinion, too great. The garden-lands in the third group, though mostly occurring in small isolated patches (for which reason it has not been possible to ascertain their letting value), are of good quality, and are almost all of them situated on the banks of one of the two principal navigable rivers. I consider that the second group should be assessed intermediately between the first and the third. I accordingly propose to raise the rates in the first and third groups 4 annas in the rupee, and in the second group 2 annas in the rupee. This will give rates of Rs. 18-12-0, Rs. 16-14-0 and Rs. 15 respectively. None of the villages which I have proposed to transfer from one group to another contain any *ágrí-bágáyat* lands. They need not therefore be considered here.

80. The grounds on which I base the proposed increase are two-fold: the leniency of the present rates, and the rise in the price of cocoanuts. Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., when revising the settlement of Vengurla Táluka in 1903, enquired closely into the productivity of a cocoanut plantation, and the results of his enquiry are set forth in paragraph 26 of his report (published as Selection No. CCCCXLII, New Series). He makes two estimates of the gross produce of an average acre of good garden-land—one in which he allows 33 per cent. as middleman's profits, and one in which he allows 11 per cent. The resulting totals were Rs. 113 and Rs. 149 respectively. I think that even his lower estimate of middleman's profits is excessive, at least as far as Málvan is concerned. Moreover, the market price on which this estimate was founded was Rs. 3-6-0 per hundred, while the present price is Rs. 5 per hundred. We may, therefore, I think, be safe in saying that the average gross produce per acre on land of the class with which he was dealing is not now much less than Rs. 200. (Mr. Hatch assumed 80 trees to the acre bearing 60 nuts per tree per annum. An independent estimate made by myself before seeing his calculation was 60 trees bearing 75 nuts per tree. No doubt, the thinner planting would result in a bigger yield.)

81. The Vengurla lands, at a maximum rate of Rs. 14, averaged Rs. 8-1-9 per acre, whereas the Málvan lands at Rs. 15 average only Rs. 6-4-2. From my experience of the two tálukás I strongly suspect that the classification of the Málvan lands was done much more leniently than was the case in Vengurla which was surveyed 10 years earlier. However, an estimate of Rs. 150 as the average gross produce per acre will, I think, be a distinctly moderate one for the Málvan lands. This figure, even, is considerably in excess of 20 times the average assessment. The value of the annual export by sea of cocoanuts from the táluka amounts to over 5 times the total assessment of the *ágrí* lands of the táluka and in addition to the large export by road the local consumption is immense. Over 3,000 trees are licensed to be tapped for toddy.

82. The prices of coconuts in recent years are exhibited in Appendix N. The only point that calls for special consideration is the question of whether the rise is likely to be permanent. I made some enquiries while on leave as to the recent history of the trade to Europe in coconut products and I gathered the following points. The import of coconut-oil into Great Britain between 1906 and 1910 doubled in quantity and nearly trebled in value. The import of *copra* is not separated in the official returns from similar products of other nuts, but the value of imports under this head has also more than doubled in the same period. The imports of *copra* into Germany rose from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling between 1908 and 1910. The annually increasing demand for vegetable fats in all manufacturing countries is responsible for this rapid rise, and there has been at the same time a corresponding increase in prices the world over. The rise of prices, then, in Málvan is not a mere local fluctuation but a result of a trade movement beyond the reach of local conditions. There is no reason to suppose that the demand will cease its present rate of increase, and it is not impossible that a boom similar to the recent rubber boom may occur in the near future. It is thus, to the last degree, unlikely that there will be any appreciable fall in the price of coconuts within the next few years. On the contrary, a further rise is almost certain to occur.

83. As far as I can ascertain a rate on garden-land exceeding Rs. 15 per acre has not been hitherto proposed in the Konkan. This is, however, the first revision undertaken in that tract since the price of coconuts began to rise. Moreover, in several revisions previous to the commencement of the rise, the maximum rates have been raised to Rs. 15, and in the case of Alibág Táluka, revised in 1893, the Settlement Officer was only restrained from recommending the adoption of a Rs. 18 maximum rate by the fact that it would have meant an increase of over 70 per cent.

84. I propose to restore Kálsa and Dhámápur to their proper places in group II. Only two other villages—Amberi and Bhágwántgad—have *ágrí* lands of a higher average classification value than these two villages and they are well able to bear a very considerable increase. The effect of this change will be to increase the rate from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16-14-0 or by $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee. Such rents as have been recorded in these villages fully justify this increase.

85. As regards their *dongri* lands, the villages of the táluka may be Dongri-bágáyat. divided into three classes—

(A) Málvan and six villages of group II, originally assessed at Rs. 15 and reduced in 1910 to Rs. 10.

(B) Nine villages of group II assessed at Rs. 6-8-0 instead of Rs. 10.

(C) The villages of group III (including Ambdos and Nirom) and IV assessed, respectively, at Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 4-8-0.

86. In the east of the táluka the *dongri* lands are not of very good quality. They almost invariably contain house-sites, and are much more of a luxury than a source of large profit to the occupant. Such lands were formerly known as "*dher*" lands, and it was no doubt with the idea of treating them as such that the *dongri* lands in villages which I have classed as (B) were assessed at the rice-rate. Most of the *dongri* land in group II is distinctly inferior to that of Málvan village. The table in paragraph 53 shews that *dongri* lands in Málvan let at 6.38, and in group II at only 3.93 times the assessment. This low figure is, however, partly due to the fact that the villages for which these rents were recorded were all, except one, in class (A).

87. *Dongri* lands of villages in class (C) are not often sub-let, and when they are, the inclusion of house-rent generally nullifies the value of the transaction for statistical purposes. I consider, however, that the lands in all villages of my third and fourth groups should continue to be assessed at the same rates as rice-land. Coconut-palms form only a small item among the trees grown on these lands and there has not been any very marked rise in the prices of other fruits. In group II I propose to keep to the original rate of Rs. 10 and to introduce it into all villages of the group. The prevailing rents

in villages where the rate is now Rs. 10 indicate that that rate is not excessive, and, moreover, seven villages paid assessment for 28 years calculated at a Rs. 15 maximum rate without apparently experiencing any difficulty.

88. For the villages now assessed at Rs. 6-8-0 the increase will work out at 53·8 per cent. or about 8½ annas in the rupee and for the one village of Ambdos at 81·8 per cent. or about 13 annas in the rupee. There are only 6 acres of *dongri* land in Ambdos, and the average assessment thereon after the increment has been applied will be only Rs. 7-7-0 per acre.

89. As regards Málvan village, the *dongri* lands are of excellent quality, and even at a Rs. 10 rate the average assessment per acre is Rs. 7-13-8. They are devoted to cocoanut plantation to a much greater extent than are the *dongri* lands in other villages, and the rents on them are exceedingly high. I propose to raise the rate by 4 annas in the rupee, *i. e.*, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0.

90. The above rates will of course be employed in the calculation of assessment on *sheri* lands in common with others. These
Sheri Lands. lands are now all being given out on survey tenure.

91. The effect of these proposals will be approximately as follows :—

	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.	Percentage increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Warkas	13,574	13,574	...	...
Rabi	251	314	63	25·0
Kharif	59,895	74,896	15,001	25·0
Agri-bágáyat	14,380	17,295	2,915	20·3
Dongri-bágáyat	5,586	7,119	1,583	28·6
Total	93,636	1,13,198	19,562	20·9

92. A word is necessary to account for the delay in the submission of this report. I commenced the enquiries on which it is based in October 1911; in the middle of March 1912 I had to proceed on leave on medical certificate, and I was allowed to take the papers home with me in the hope that I could finish the report at home. This proved impossible: certain statistics, notably those relating to trade, took much longer to compile than was expected. Moreover, during my absence the District Inspector, during the preparation of Appendix Q, discovered some further discrepancies between the rates now in force and those sanctioned by Government. These necessitated further investigation. I returned from leave on September 20th, 1912, but it was not until January 10th, 1913, that I was able to resume the enquiry.

93. The period of the present Settlement expires with the current year. It is, therefore, imperative that early orders should be passed on these proposals to allow of the new rates being introduced from the year 1913-1914.

94. It remains for me to recommend that these rates should be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. S. HARDY,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnágiri.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Málan, District Ratnágiri, for the years 1901—1911.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains, 23rd October to 31st December.		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1901	1.62	4	58.30	57	6.15	21	0.14	1	63.21	83	
1902	1.93	3	71.43	42	26.41	37	6.75	10	106.57	92	
1903	9.44	5	59.36	54	19.37	30	1.06	2	89.23	91	
1904	0.19	1	63.02	51	11.39	19	0.08	...	74.68	71	
1905	0.48	2	29.20	42	12.40	24	0.57	1	42.65	69	
1906	0.09	...	55.34	43	19.03	21	0.24	1	74.70	65	
1907	0.67	1	57.49	51	10.43	24	0.19	1	68.78	77	
1908	0.20	1	62.65	54	9.77	23	1.07	2	73.69	80	
1909	0.83	3	54.93	57	17.93	28	0.21	1	73.90	89	
1910	0.54	1	54.87	48	17.64	28	5.34	4	78.39	81	
1911	0.24	1	43.71	49	15.56	28	0.80	3	60.31	81	
Average	1.48	2	55.03	50	15.28	26	1.49	2	73.28	80	

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and												
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural						
		Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.			
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Málvan ...	1901-02	55	137,498	9	14,783	61	152,281	47	130,050	...	4,646	40,523	40,196	85,564
	1902-03	55	137,501	6	14,703	61	152,204	47	130,059	...	5,466	41,250	39,467	86,203
	1903-04	55	137,501	9	14,703	61	152,204	47	130,059	...	5,389	41,874	38,976	86,219
	1904-05	55	137,504	5	14,781	61	152,285	47	130,050	...	5,367	42,131	38,819	86,217
	1905-06	55	137,507	5	14,781	60	152,288	43	131,817	...	5,509	39,897	42,507	87,913
	1906-07	55	137,507	5	14,781	60	152,288	43	131,817	...	4,565	41,478	41,278	87,607
	1907-08	55	137,507	5	14,783	60	152,290	47	128,244	...	4,891	41,340	39,787	84,937
	1908-09	55	139,690	4	13,568	60	153,258	47	128,232	...	4,616	41,352	38,981	84,949
	1909-10	55	139,690	4	13,568	60	152,258	47	128,232	...	4,877	41,252	39,082	85,161
	1910-11	55	139,690	4	13,568	60	152,258	47	128,217	...	4,846	41,713	38,614	85,173
	Average	55	138,160	5	14,102	60	152,262	47	129,733	65.20	5,047	41,282	39,635	85,894
	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped, column (6)		...											

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.												
		Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugar-cane.
		Mug and Udid.	Meth and Kallih.	Oshera.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.		
		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Málvan ...	1901-02	1,156	5,490	90	6,742	58	...	2,744	2,600	...	...	...	622	169
	1902-03	1,048	6,415	92	7,563	55	...	2,639	2,694	...	...	...	506	179
	1903-04	1,097	6,411	55	7,574	42	...	2,680	2,972	...	...	...	436	197
	1904-05	1,009	6,612	53	7,685	46	...	2,884	2,930	...	...	...	426	204
	1905-06	882	6,142	57	7,063	51	...	2,650	2,831	...	...	...	444	192
	1906-07	1,062	6,245	66	7,428	43	...	2,889	2,863	...	...	...	426	256
	1907-08	894	6,218	69	7,297	46	...	2,845	2,891	...	...	...	419	319
	1908-09	948	6,017	71	7,073	49	...	2,852	2,901	...	...	...	410	326
	1909-10	1,007	6,846	76	7,956	55	...	2,913	2,971	...	...	...	431	355
	1910-11	1,089	6,320	71	7,500	49	...	2,902	2,951	...	1	1	446	368
	Average	1,032	6,171	70	7,301	49	...	2,848	2,897	...	...	...	447	258
	Percentages		2.09	12.49	0.14	14.78	0.10	...	5.77	5.87	0.91	0.63

B.

Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

Unoccupied area, statistics are available.				Crops.									Years.	Táluka.
Area unoccupied.				Cereals.						Pulses.				
Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	hens.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	1	2
	Forest.	Others.												
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
2,253	625	41,234	44,402	...	3	22,146	...	19,448	1	35,800	37	...	1901-02	...
1,782	625	41,440	43,852	...	9	22,128	...	13,795	1	35,933	33	...	1902-03	...
1,787	625	41,448	43,840	...	7	22,253	...	13,951	...	36,211	21	...	1903-04	...
2,088	625	41,130	43,843	...	7	22,226	...	14,271	...	36,504	11	...	1904-05	...
1,742	625	41,837	43,904	...	0	21,848	...	13,332	...	33,196	11	...	1905-06	...
1,782	625	42,341	44,748	...	5	21,889	...	13,266	2	35,463	31	...	1906-07	...
1,724	625	40,953	43,307	...	5	21,969	...	13,466	1	35,443	29	...	1907-08	...
1,714	625	40,944	43,283	...	4	22,063	...	13,286	1	35,354	36	...	1908-09	...
1,617	625	40,899	43,071	...	...	22,345	...	13,477	1	35,923	37	...	1909-10	...
1,439	625	40,921	43,044	...	1	22,903	...	12,984	...	35,788	35	...	1910-11	...
1,823	625	41,201	43,739	...	5	22,197	...	13,559	1	35,732	28	...	Average	...
...	...	...	...	...	0'81	44'89	...	27'46	...	72'56	0'06	...		

Crops—continued.														Years.	Táluka.
Oil-seeds.					Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.			
Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.		Total.	Cotton.	Others.					Total.	52	53	54	55	1	2
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
28	2,162	2,190	...	...	397	397	44	48,434	3,096	45,338	1901-02	...
25	2,459	2,484	...	...	522	522	52	50,129	3,456	46,673	1902-03	...
62	2,421	2,473	...	...	570	570	67	56,390	3,147	47,243	1903-04	...
19	2,278	2,297	...	...	482	482	69	50,581	3,183	47,398	1904-05	...
20	2,330	2,350	...	...	411	411	67	49,703	2,297	45,406	1905-06	...
33	2,415	2,447	...	...	471	471	89	49,469	3,131	46,338	1906-07	...
34	2,172	2,206	...	...	303	303	108	49,964	2,834	47,130	1907-08	...
27	2,034	2,061	...	...	393	393	105	43,533	2,564	40,969	1908-09	...
16	1,885	1,871	...	...	286	286	119	43,892	2,783	40,109	1909-10	...
19	...	1	...	2,162	2,162	...	...	368	368	109	40,614	3,055	40,559	1910-11	...
27	2,239	2,296	...	...	401	401	81	40,361	3,052	40,309	Average	...
0'06	4'53	4'59	...	...	0'81	0'81	0'16	100'00	...	...

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Málvan Táluka of the Raínágiri Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	weekly Sales.		Chief articles-traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Masde (Viran) ...	Wednesday ...	Rice ...	Rs. 415 0 0	
			Other grains ...	23 0 0	
			Pulses ...	15 0 0	
			Cocoanuts ...	12 0 0	
			Fish ...	75 0 0	
			Salt ...	20 0 0	
			Cloth ...	28 0 0	
			Miscellaneous ...	271 4 0	
			Total Rs. ...	857 4 0	
			2	Talgaon Sukalwad.		Saturday ...	Rice ...	80 0 0
Other grains ...	.....			
Pulses ...	36 0 0				
Cocoanuts ...	51 0 0				
Fish ...	150 0 0				
Salt ...	52 0 0				
Cloth ...	100 0 0				
Miscellaneous ...	295 0 0				
Total Rs. ...	764 0 0				
3	Achare ...	Thursday ...			Rice ...		24 0 0
			Other grains ...	1 0 0	
			Pulses ...	8 8 0	
			Cocoanuts ...	2 0 0	
			Fish ...	5 0 0	
			Salt ...	25 0 0	
			Cloth ...	36 0 0	
			Miscellaneous ...	183 8 0	
			Total Rs. ...	285 0 0	
			4	Máld ...	Sunday ...	Rice ...	40 0 0
Other grains ...	0 8 0				
Pulses ...	6 0 0				
Cocoanuts ...	4 0 0				
Fish ...	4 0 0				
Salt ...	7 0 0				
Cloth ...	.....			
Miscellaneous ...	125 8 0				
Total Rs. ...	187 0 0				
5	Nándos Kátta ...	Friday ...				Rice ...	10 0 0
			Other grains ...	7 0 0	
			Pulses ...	19 8 0	
			Cocoanuts ...	10 0 0	
			Fish ...	5 0 0	
			Salt ...	14 0 0	
			Cloth ...	25 0 0	
			Miscellaneous ...	95 8 0	
			Total Rs. ...	1 6 0 0	
			6	Chinder ...	Friday ...	Rice ...	50 0 0
Other grains ...	0 8 0				
Pulses ...	5 14 0				
Cocoanuts ...	1 0 0				
Fish ...	10 0 0				
Salt ...	35 8 0				
Cloth ...	15 0 0				
Miscellaneous ...	31 4 0				
Total Rs. ...	149 2 0				

APPENDIX D.

Details of Population according to Occupations.

Táluka.	Agricultural population.							Non-Agricultural population.			
	Having interest in land.			Labourers.			Total Agricultural population.	Crafts.		Other labourers.	Other non-Agricultural population.
	Rent payers.	Rent receivers.	Total.	Farm labourers.	Other labourers.	Total.		Boatmen.	Fishermen.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Málvan ...	69,186	1,044	70,180	5,981	...	5,991	76,171	27	381	4	84,674

APPENDIX E.

Details of Population of Tálukas, etc., by Religion and Education.

Táluka.	As per Imperial or village census.		Percentage on total population able to read and learning.		Distribution by religion.												Number of literate persons.					
					Hindus, Jains, Animists.						Musalmans.		Christians.		Others.		0-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
					Learned classes.		Backward classes.		Rest.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Málvan	61,370	69,687	11.43	54	4,236	4,152	6,378	7,176	88,637	46,676	911	890	958	1,004	10	...	574	73	622	69	4,472	199

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the Málvan Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate during the year 1909-10.

No. of Villages.	Táluka.	Cattle.												Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk-cattle.		Young stock.		Total.	Small.				Large (i. e., of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Emil. buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
53	Málvan ...	10,603	3,295	1	3	75	3	5,165	5,012	3,336	2,089	33,643	11	...	4,310	11,825	...	16	270	3.98	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Málván Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	weekly Sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Masde (Viran) ...	Wednesday ...	Rice ...	Rs. 415 0 0	
			Other grains ...	23 0 0	
			Pulses ...	15 0 0	
			Cocoanuts ...	12 0 0	
			Fish ...	75 0 0	
			Salt ...	20 0 0	
			Cloth ...	26 0 0	
			Miscellaneous ...	271 4 0	
			Total Rs. ...	857 4 0	
			2	Talgaon Sukalwad.		Saturday ...	Rice ...	80 0 0
Other grains ...	.....			
Pulses ...	38 0 0				
Cocoanuts ...	51 0 0				
Fish ...	150 0 0				
Salt ...	52 0 0				
Cloth ...	100 0 0				
Miscellaneous ...	295 0 0				
Total Rs. ...	764 0 0				
3	Achare ...	Thursday ...			Rice ...		24 0 0
			Other grains ...	1 0 0	
			Pulses ...	8 8 0	
			Cocoanuts ...	2 0 0	
			Fish ...	5 0 0	
			Salt ...	25 0 0	
			Cloth ...	36 0 0	
			Miscellaneous ...	183 8 0	
			Total Rs. ...	285 0 0	
			4	Máld ...	Sunday ...	Rice ...	40 0 0
Other grains ...	0 8 0				
Pulses ...	6 0 0				
Cocoanuts ...	4 0 0				
Fish ...	4 0 0				
Salt ...	7 0 0				
Cloth ...	.....			
Miscellaneous ...	125 8 0				
Total Rs. ...	187 0 0				
5	Nándos Kátta ...	Friday ...				Rice ...	10 0 0
			Other grains ...	7 0 0	
			Pulses ...	19 8 0	
			Cocoanuts ...	10 0 0	
			Fish ...	5 0 0	
			Salt ...	14 0 0	
			Cloth ...	25 0 0	
			Miscellaneous ...	95 8 0	
			Total Rs. ...	1 6 0 0	
			6	Chindar ...	Friday ...	Rice ...	50 0 0
Other grains ...	0 8 0				
Pulses ...	5 14 0				
Cocoanuts ...	1 0 0				
Fish ...	10 0 0				
Salt ...	35 8 0				
Cloth ...	15 0 0				
Miscellaneous ...	31 4 0				
Total Rs. ...	149 2 0				

APPENDIX D.

Details of Population according to Occupations.

Taluka.	Agricultural population.							Non-Agricultural population.			
	Having interest in land.			Labourers.			Total Agricultural population.	Crafts.		Other labourers.	Other non-Agricultural population.
	Rent payers.	Rent receivers.	Total.	Farm labourers.	Other labourers.	Total.		Boatmen.	Fishermen.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Malvan	69,136	1,044	70,180	5,991	...	5,991	76,171	27	381	4	34,674

APPENDIX E.

Details of Population of Talukas, etc., by Religion and Education.

Taluka.	As per Imperial or village census.		Percentage on total population able to read and learning.		Distribution by religion.												Number of literate persons.					
					Hindus, Jains, Animists.						Musahmans.		Christians.		Others.		0-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
					Learned classes.		Backward classes.		Rest.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Malvan	81,970	89,897	11.43	74	4,220	4,162	6,578	7,175	28,687	46,678	911	890	958	1,004	10	10	574	73	822	59	4,473	192

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the Malvan Taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate during the year 1909-10.

No. of Villages.	Taluka.	Cattle.												Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk-cattle.		Young stock.		Total.	Small.				Large (i. e., of over 3 cattle).	For passenger.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Redd. Br. buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
83	Malvan	10,803	3,395	1	2	78	2	5,166	3,012	3,336	1,060	38,843	11	..	4,310	11,825	..	16	270	3.98	

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, etc., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination,
Táluka Málvan.

No. of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		Cotton Saugins.		Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor-hops.	Tálikkúnda.	Dharmshálas.	Temples.	
			Cotton.	Woolen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.										Hindu.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15
60	460	135	32	..	..	..	1907	8,079	1907	2,815	1907	2,759	22	..	12	801	18
							1908	3,868	1908	2,387	1908	3,020					
							1909	3,857	1909	2,249	1909	2,911					
							1910	3,629	1910	2,169	1910	3,133					
							1911	3,232	1911	2,203	1911	2,942					
							Total ...	17,165	...	11,323	...	14,810					
							Average...	3,433	...	2,264.6	...	2,962					

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1911.

Number of villages.	District.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.				Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
60	Táluka Málvan ...	42	2,634.6	4	211.1	..	..	..	..	35	1,815*	..	..	* This figure represents the number of pupils on the registers of Private Schools. Information as to the attendance is not available.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkas, tanks and other sources of water-supply in the Government villages of Málvan Taluka of the Ratndgiri Collectorate for the year 1911.

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Number of Villages.	Taluka.	Wells, Budkas and the like.								Tanks.								Other Sources.								Remarks.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings.		For cattle, etc.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
60	Málvan	904	2,075	761	1,869	53	634	58	4	7	3	19	7	12	5	2	...	12	133	5	19	...	27	...	3	

Abstract.

District.	Details.	Wells, Budkas and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Málvan Taluka	For irrigation	904	2,075	7	3	12	133
	For drinking supply of human beings, etc.	761	1,869	19	7	5	19
	For cattle and washing, etc.	53	634	12	5	...	27
	In disuse	14	48	2	...	...	3
	Total	1,732	4,626	40	15	17	182
	Total recorded at original settlement	5,468		25		...	...

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Annual Leases, Taluka Malvan.

Group.	Warkas.				Agri Bāgāyat.				Dongri Bāgāyat.				Kharif.				Mixed, Kharif and Warkas.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of cases.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of cases.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of cases.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of cases.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of cases.
	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
I ...	205 19	20 0	105 12	31	58 28	259 8	1,505 0	86	16 26	114 0	727 0	20	44 31	185 5	1,219 0	44	...	...	...	...
I ...	208 30	23 6	138 11	42	83 20	217 5	1,188 4	37	14 34	99 8	891 6	10	188 29	876 14	4,882 1	194	69 29	65 0	246 3	15
III ...	302 28	26 5	75 1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198 8	512 12	2,022 0	138	778 9	751 9	2,793 0	77
IV ...	68 27	8 12	86 6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 38	60 6	242 6	31	685 32	329 9	1,187 4	62
Total ...	780 24	78 7	856 8	125	92 3	476 13	2,893 4	73	31 20	213 8	1,118 6	30	398 26	1,635 5	7,865 7	407	1,533 30	1,146 2	4,226 7	154
Total for all classes of land ...																	2,831 23	3,550 8	16,260 0	789

APPENDIX L.

Statement of Sales, Taluka Malvan.

Group.	Number of Transactions.	Area.	Assessment.	Price.	Ratio of Price to Assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
I ...	11	3 18	11 12 0	1,585 0 0	184.9
II ...	21	12 28	39 3 0	7,080 0 0	179.7
III ...	45	176 20	188 7 0	28,548 0 0	151.5
IV ...	12	66 24	26 1 0	2,580 0 0	99.0
Total ...	89	259 10	265 7 0	39,748 0 0	150.7

APPENDIX M.

Statement of Possessory Mortgages, Taluka Malvan.

Group.	Number of Transactions.	Area.	Assessment.	Mortgage.	Ratio of Price to Assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
I ...	4	1 33	8 6 0	818 0 0	97.7
II ...	14	10 36	86 8 0	2,910 0 0	79.7
III ...	28	87 38	88 3 0	9,263 0 0	150.3
IV ...	11	45 10	18 15 0	2,050 0 0	108.2
Total ...	57	145 37	152 0 0	15,041 0 0	99.0

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Málvan Táluka from 1834-85 to 1911.

Years.	Seers of 80 tolas and chatakas of 5 tolas per ruppee.					Per hundred.	Per maund of 8,200 tolas.	Remarks.
	Rice in husk.	Rice, cleaned.	Náchani.	Kulith.	Sesame.	Cocoanut.	Dry grass.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1834-85	S. ch. 19 10	S. ch. ...	S. ch. 22 12	S. ch. 27 1	S. ch. 18 11	Ra. a. p. 2 8 0	Ra. a. p. ...	
1865-86	20 3	...	18 14	22 6	17 8	3 0 0	...	
1866-87	20 7	...	22 12	27 1	19 14	3 8 2	...	
1887-88	21 15	...	25 10	27 1	19 1	3 0 0	...	
1888-89	20 12	8 14	21 2	25 9	14 9	2 8 0	...	
1889-90	19 10	9 7	23 0	21 10	16 1	2 9 9	0 1 6	
1890-91	19 6	8 8	20 3	18 15	15 4	3 8 8	0 3 0	
1891-92	18 11	8 6	18 9	19 9	15 6	3 0 5	0 2 11	
1892-93	17 12	7 6	18 12	18 2	12 7	3 7 7	0 4 5	
1893-94	16 10	8 6	18 15	18 10	12 7	3 14 1	0 5 9	
1894-95	19 5	11 0	19 10	19 5	11 2	2 14 8	0 5 7	
1895*	21 12	11 12	20 10	21 1	9 13	3 7 3	0 6 0	* Rates up to 1894-95 are averages for the financial year ending March 31st; rates for 1895 are averages for the nine months April to December; thereafter average rates for the calendar year are shown.
1896	20 9	11 1	19 5	20 0	9 15	3 12 11	0 5 4	
1897	15 8	8 14	18 14	13 10	8 9	3 11 0	0 3 2	
1898	17 12	10 5	15 9	16 15	10 9	3 12 2	0 5 10	
1899	17 13	10 14	16 4	17 12	11 5	3 1 11	0 8 3	
1900	15 9	10 2	13 7	12 2	8 14	2 13 8	0 9 3	
1901	16 10	11 5	16 2	13 3	8 9	3 10 0	0 7 11	
1902	18 12	12 2	17 6	11 5	9 5	3 14 2	0 9 6	
1903	18 8	10 3	18 8	19 15	9 15	3 1 4	0 8 11	
1904	18 2	11 4	20 14	19 13	12 14	3 4 8	0 5 10	
1905	16 6	10 10	18 2	18 9	9 7	3 12 0	0 5 9	
1906	14 7	9 1	12 7	16 6	7 4	4 5 0	0 6 5	
1907	13 14	8 6	13 8	...	6 13	5 8 4	0 4 4	
1908	13 3	9 2	11 12	...	6 3	4 0 2	0 2 8	
1909	15 5	10 4	12 15	...	7 1	4 1 0	0 3 0	
1910	16 9	10 3	13 12	14 6	7 14	4 14 8	0 4 0	
1911	15 8	9 0	14 11	13 4	7 4	4 15 0	0 4 1	

Revenue Statement for 69 Villages situated in the Malvan Taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1883-84.

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Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land Government occupied unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied area.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 6 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1883-84	84,788 31½	84,020 9 9	—	—	—	84,020 9 9	823 32½	159 4 0	—	11,978 8½	13,970 11 1	1,489 15 0	97,063 32½	98,170 8 10	85,510 8 9	5,258 13 5	789 7 2	
1884-85	85,667 4½	83,878 9 6	0 6 0	—	0 6 0	83,872 9 6	156 1½	176 3 8	—	11,976 8½	13,976 8 1	1,490 10 5	97,720 1½	98,080 15 10	85,363 4 11	5,205 10 9	143 11 6	
1885-86	86,057 26½	83,514 7 5	89 1 11	—	89 1 11	83,415 8 7	163 18½	176 8 2	—	11,977 88	13,969 11 5	1,483 12 11	98,109 16½	97,872 9 2	84,900 2 6	4,525 7 5	272 12 0	
1886-87	86,197 33½	83,509 7 7	—	—	—	83,509 7 7	156 89½	168 14 6	12 15 5	11,977 88	13,947 7 11	1,488 12 2	98,332 28	97,625 14 0	85,016 3 3	3,494 10 7	3,680 14 3	
1887-88	87,699 11½	83,552 5 11	162 14 8	—	162 14 8	83,390 7 3	174 14½	180 0 6	21 0 11	10,770 26½	13,045 5 6	1,463 9 11	94,581 12½	97,678 11 11	84,904 2 1	1,938 9 0	2,594 8 3	
1888-89	88,405 16½	83,657 15 2	133 6 10	—	133 6 10	83,524 9 4	184 20	183 11 0	—	10,773 12½	13,054 4 1	1,464 10 1	99,379 6½	97,855 14 3	85,019 2 5	1,604 6 8	1,971 5 6	
1889-90	89,089 27	70,808 0 4	183 6 10	—	183 6 10	70,625 9 0	189 37½	205 5 7	—	10,822 28½	13,067 1 2	3,120 14 8	100,072 23½	84,486 7 1	73,399 3 2	1,735 0 9	404 12 2	
1890-91	89,071 33½	70,706 11 9	128 14 7	—	128 14 7	70,577 12 2	198 13½	257 10 0	—	10,822 30	13,041 12 4	3,119 6 6	100,092 31½	84,906 2 7	73,607 8 8	1,589 8 3	—	
1891-92	89,064 23	70,640 14 8	181 2 7	—	181 2 7	70,459 11 8	197 37	258 4 0	—	10,820 14	13,031 5 7	3,121 8 10	100,052 4	85,025 12 10	73,831 4 6	1,568 7 9	—	
1892-93	89,271 31½	70,648 5 6	6 4 0	0 8 0	6 12 0	70,636 0 6	201 38½	266 6 0	0 10 0	10,820 14	13,040 0 1	3,122 9 10	100,204 4	85,049 11 7	73,950 12 4	1,996 5 0	92 0 1	
1893-94	89,099 10½	70,836 8 0	1 7 1	—	1 7 1	70,835 0 11	1,872 27½	460 11 0	71 0 9	10,820 14	13,040 6 1	3,123 5 5	100,792 18½	85,177 9 1	74,079 7 1	1,820 1 0	59 4 0	
1894-95	89,321 34½	70,819 15 6	8 10 0	—	8 10 0	70,811 5 6	1,824 4½	273 14 0	57 1 2	10,825 36	13,051 15 1	3,123 15 4	98,961 35½	84,950 12 7	74,032 6 1	1,653 9 8	5,640 9 3	
1895-96	89,348 33½	70,923 15 3	127 15 0	—	127 15 0	70,796 0 2	1,824 25	279 2 5	31 5 10	10,825 35	13,055 6 9	3,123 5 5	99,009 14½	85,167 8 6	74,032 11 6	1,709 5 7	645 0 11	
1896-97	89,409 7½	70,943 14 9	—	—	—	70,943 14 9	1,770 23½	277 2 6	4 10 6	10,825 36	13,055 6 9	3,123 6 10	99,015 26½	85,176 8 0	74,141 0 1	2,2 3 8 10	3,622 2 11	
1897-98	84,598 36½	71,294 14 9	—	—	—	71,294 14 9	791 2½	130 3 6	3 5 0	12,080 30½	13,055 14 5	3,124 12 0	97,370 31½	85,371 6 8	74,480 15 9	2,361 15 10	1,310 0 4	
1898-99	84,573 10	71,215 4 0	—	—	—	71,215 4 0	791 2½	130 3 6	3 5 0	12,080 30½	13,055 14 5	3,123 12 0	97,454 36½	85,304 5 11	74,414 5 0	1,376 5 11	1,532 0 10	
1899-1900	84,599 30½	71,210 12 0	24 0 0	2 8 0	26 8 0	71,184 4 0	798 12	141 5 6	—	12,080 30½	13,055 14 5	3,123 12 0	97,358 38	85,307 15 11	74,377 0 0	1,472 0 6	532 12 11	
1900-01	85,137 2	71,236 8 0	—	—	—	71,236 8 0	797 34½	156 5 5	0 8 0	12,080 27½	13,055 6 5	3,123 9 6	97,325 12½	85,478 3 11	74,579 9 5	1,701 4 6	514 1 11	
1901-02	85,154 26	71,294 15 0	0 8 0	—	0 8 0	71,294 7 0	646 28½	124 2 6	0 8 0	12,080 27½	13,055 6 5	3,123 9 6	97,392 14½	85,474 8 11	74,587 8 6	1,493 8 7	—	
1902-03	85,826 19½	71,593 12 8	60 14 1	—	60 14 1	71,523 14 7	310 31½	57 13 6	0 6 0	12,083 17	13,055 6 5	3,259 7 10	98,236 18	95,633 0 7	74,788 14 5	1,426 14 11	3,833 2 8	
1903-04	85,812 30	71,510 0 8	2 4 0	—	2 4 0	71,512 12 8	300 26½	55 5 6	0 5 0	12,083 17	13,055 6 5	3,259 7 10	98,206 39½	95,556 11 8	74,773 9 6	1,518 2 5	4,600 14 0	
1904-05	85,945 23	71,536 14 9	1 4 0	—	1 4 0	71,535 10 9	185 6	74 9 6	0 6 6	12,083 18½	13,037 5 7	3,263 4 7	98,220 14½	95,678 12 10	74,859 5 10	1,844 6 4	4,523 8 7	
1905-06	86,009 6½	72,120 9 11	9 14 2	2 4 0	12 2 2	72,108 7 2	268 16½	200 11 0	0 5 0	12,083 18	13,037 5 7	3,253 3 7	98,422 39½	96,327 10 6	75,353 0 3	13,891 5 8	543 1 2	
1906-07	86,065 16½	72,112 5 5	9 14 2	—	9 14 2	72,102 7 2	272 31½	290 11 0	0 8 0	12,083 18	13,037 5 7	3,253 4 7	98,426 14½	96,360 12 7	75,353 3 9	1,844 14 11	1,272 14 10	
1907-08	86,143 24	72,200 5 11	9 14 2	0 1 0	10 14 2	72,189 7 6	214 13½	142 15 6	0 10 0	12,083 17	13,037 5 7	3,257 9 4	98,443 14½	96,447 2 7	75,607 11 0	230 12 9	3 8 0	
1908-09	86,149 28½	72,422 11 2	75 3 1	—	75 3 1	72,347 8 1	212 32½	129 7 6	—	12,083 19	13,500 5 1	3,123 4 10	99,462 15½	96,521 7 9	75,599 12 11	519 4 2	1,702 1 2	
1909-10	86,219 4	72,425 5 8	16 11 8	24 12 0	41 7 3	72,408 14 5	145 20½	121 7 6	—	12,083 15	13,964 12 11	3,123 4 10	98,454 12½	96,551 10 10	75,596 3 4	442 0 2	868 1 2	
1910-11	86,224 27½	71,014 0 2	9 14 3	7 13 0	17 11 3	71,596 4 11	148 4½	125 15 6	—	12,071 27	12,785 4 2	3,175 14 7	98,439 19	85,525 3 10	74,772 8 6	238 0 4	693 12 0	

APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group by Original Settlement	By Former Survey.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group No. I.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1	Malwan	I	W. 1 0	7 0	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	3,428 0	503 0	0 2 7	830 0	2,923 0	3 2 3	A. 1,231 0 D. 150 0	6,740 0	5 7 9	5,739 0	11,413 0	1 15 10
Group No. II.			W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	2,990 0	516 0	0 2 9	617 0	1,806 0	2 9 7	A. 19 0 D. 79 0	174 0	9 2 6	3,675 0	2,902 0	0 13 7
2	Kandalgaon	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	678 0	197 0	0 4 7	510 0	1,291 0	2 8 6	A. 144 0 D. 2 0	1,216 0	8 7 1	1,334 0	2,712 0	2 0 6
3	Hadi	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	465 0	109 0	0 3 9	75 0	163 0	2 0 7	A. 64 0 D. 15 0	419 0	6 8 2	619 0	774 0	1 4 0
4	Revdi	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	2,101 0	409 0	0 3 1	836 0	2,354 0	2 12 0	A. 135 0 D. 32 0	3,054 0	7 12 11	3,124 0	4,050 0	1 4 9
5	Aohre (including Gándwadi)	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	68 0	7 0	0 1 10	80 0	235 0	2 15 0	A. 130 0 D. 1 0	239 0	7 7 6	269 0	959 0	3 9 0
6	Tondavli	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	955 0	164 0	0 2 9	324 0	1,392 0	4 4 9	A. 67 0 D. 47 0	273 0	4 1 2	1,893 0	2,159 0	1 8 10
7	Waingani	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	4,042 0	657 0	0 2 7	2,079 0	7,424 0	3 9 2	A. 142 0 D. 81 0	1,243 0	9 7 4	6,344 0	8,592 0	1 8 9
8	Masure	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	1,286 0	283 0	0 3 6	527 0	1,293 0	2 5 5	A. 67 0 D. 67 0	359 0	5 5 9	1,947 0	2,203 0	1 2 1
9	Devli	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	2,242 0	386 0	0 2 0	246 0	1,149 0	4 10 6	A. 37 0 D. 54 0	298 0	10 12 1	2,579 0	2,195 0	0 13 7
10	Amberi	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	3,401 0	708 0	0 3 4	827 0	2,592 0	3 2 2	A. 2 0 D. 60 0	23 0	11 8 9	4,200 0	3,596 0	0 13 5
11	Chindar	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	25 0	3 0	0 1 11	0 0	0 2 1 10 8		A. 0 5 D. 5 35	1 0	8 0 2	31 3	35 2	0 12 11
12	Bhagwantgad	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0 D. 10 0	0 12	0 1	0 3 4	3 0	8 9 2 10 8		A. 7 0	87 0	9 9 2	10 12	75 1	7 4 7
13	Jawa Anjanacha	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0	.....	.....	.....	6 0	22 0 3 10 8		A. 3 0	34 0	11 5 4	9 0	58 0	6 7 8
14	Jawa Dhanji	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 15 0	.....	.....	.....	172 0	496 0 2 14 2		D. 16 0	79 0	4 15 0	2,061 0	875 0	0 7 0
15	Malgao	II	W. 1 0	6 8	D. 6 8	1,813 0	300 0	0 2 8	79 0	226 0 2 13 9		D. 5 0	24 0	4 12 10	1,215 0	448 0	0 5 11
16	Salal	II	W. 1 0	6 8	D. 6 8	1,131 0	108 0	0 2 10	617 0	3,504 0 5 10 10		A. 71 0 D. 46 0	578 0	6 2 3	1,540 0	4,455 0	2 14 8
17	Kalse	II	W. 1 0 R. 3 0	6 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	700 0 16 0	124 0 62 0	0 2 6 3 4 0	412 0	1,918 0 4 10 3		A. 9 0 D. 44 0	A. 35 0 D. 22 0	9 7 7 5 0 9	3,791 0	3,597 0	0 15 1
18	Dhatmapur	II	W. 1 0	6 8	A. 12 0 D. 6 8	3,026 0	504 0	0 2 8	300 0	843 0 2 13 11		D. 4 0	222 0	5 0 9	3,791 0	3,597 0	0 15 1
19	Ambdos	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	1,546 0	236 0	0 2 5	64 0	176 0 2 13 0		D. 6 0	25 0	4 2 8	1,616 0	437 0	0 4 4
18	Total of Group II	...	...	...	...	W. 26,519 12 R. 16 0	4,501 1	0 2 11 3 4 0	7,784	326,617 2	3 6 6	A. 697 5 D. 600 35	6,736 0	7 8 2 5 8 8	35,787 15	41,316 3	1 2 6
Group No. III.			W. 1 0 R. 3 0	5 8	A. 13 0 D. 8 0	W. 0 16 R. 1 0	0 3 2 0	0 7 6 2 0 0	18 0	46 0 2 8 11		A. 0 7	1 0	5 11 5	19 23	49 3	2 8 2
20	Jawa Koll	III	W. 1 0 R. 3 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	113 0	16 0	0 2 3	85 0	300 0 3 8 6		A. 0 5 D. 4 35	14 0	0 8 0	263 0	331 0	1 10 1
21	Parad	III	W. 1 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	325 0	47 0	0 2 4	75 0	201 0 2 10 4		A. 1 20 D. 20 0	1 0	2 0 0	402 0	256 0	0 10 2
22	Koll	III	W. 1 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	1,140 0	182 0	0 2 7	485 0	1,400 0 2 14 2		A. 19 0 D. 16 9	193 0	10 2 6	1,680 0	1,840 0	1 1 6
23	Bandiwde Bk.	III	W. 1 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	197 0	15 0	0 2 3	34 0	123 0 3 0 11		A. 8 0 D. 1 0	52 0	6 8 0	15 0	194 0	1 4 4
24	Bandiwde Khurd	III	W. 1 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	249 0	83 0	0 2 6	48 0	142 0 2 15 4		A. 6 0	50 0	8 5 4	264 0	229 0	0 13 11
25	Dangmode	III	W. 1 0 R. 3 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	2,469 0	460 0	0 2 11	1,516 0	5,215 0 3 7 0		A. 21 0 D. 40 0	190 0	9 9 11	4,052 0	5,386 0	1 7 8
26	Pendur	III	W. 1 0 R. 3 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	1,969 0	319 0	0 3 1	1,703 0	4,819 0 2 13 9		A. 95 0 D. 14 0	275 0	7 13 6	3,748 0	5,600 0	1 7 11
27	Varad	III	W. 1 0 R. 3 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	1,650 0	306 0	0 2 11	1,194 0	4,124 0 3 8 5		A. 15 0 D. 23 0	111 0	7 8 9	2,913 0	4,703 0	1 9 9
28	Taigao	III	W. 1 0 R. 3 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	1,032 0	190 0	0 2 11	120 0	294 0 2 7 2		A. 7 0 D. 4 0	45 0	6 8 10	1,165 0	554 0	0 7 7
29	Malond	III	W. 1 0 R. 3 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	623 0	119 0	0 3 1	91 0	232 0 2 8 9		D. 13 0	55 0	4 3 8	728 0	407 0	0 8 11
30	Masde	III	W. 1 0 R. 3 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	1,390 0	217 0	0 2 11	100 0	132 0 1 13 1		D. 7 0	30 0	4 4 7	1,444 0	461 0	0 5 1
31	Adavli	III	W. 1 0 R. 3 0	5 8	A. 12 0 D. 8 0	675 0	110 0	0 2 7	232 0	785 0 3 6 2		D. 5 0	20 0	4 0 0	912 0	915 0	1 0 1
32	Kumame	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	1,023 0	207 0	0 3 3	179 0	442 0 2 7 6		D. 12 0	49 0	4 0 0	1,214 0	897 0	0 9 2
33	Yeral	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	1,260 0	202 0	0 2 6	129 0	358 0 2 15 11		D. 3 0	14 0	4 10 8	1,392 0	802 0	0 6 11
34	Waigavde	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	1,217 0	280 0	0 3 5	196 0	474 0 2 6 8		D. 24 0	102 0	4 4 0	1,537 0	858 0	0 8 11
35	Wadachapat	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	132 0	24 0	0 2 11	27 0	69 0 2 3 7		D. 2 0	8 0	4 0 0	161 0	92 0	0 9 2
36	Maldi	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	1,470 0	239 0	0 2 7	288 0	905 0 3 2 3		D. 14 0	53 0	3 12 7	1,772 0	1,197 0	0 10 10
37	Trimbak	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	901 0	150 0	0 2 8	700 0	1,886 0 2 11 1		D. 25 0	91 0	3 10 3	1,925 0	2,127 0	1 4 11
38	Nahdos	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	2,612 0	418 0	0 2 7	428 0	1,262 0 2 15 8		D. 32 0	145 0	4 8 6	3,070 0	1,835 0	0 9 4
39	Golwan	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	635 0	120 0	0 3 0	241 0	670 0 2 12 6		D. 23 0	36 0	3 6 10	881 0	396 0	0 14 10
40	Tiravde	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Total of Group III	...	...	...	...	W. 21,697 16 R. 61 9	3,744 3	0 2 10 3 0 10	7,857	23,946 0	3 0 9	A. 112 32 D. 289 15	695 0	7 14 11 3 14 1	29,397 32	29,617 3	1 0 3

Government occupied land.

By Revision Survey.																	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
10	20	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Group I.
W.1 0	8 12	A. 18 12 D. 12 8	3,428 0	503 0	0 2 7	930 0	3,054 0	3 14 10	A. 1,331 0 D. 150 0	6,438 0	6 13 9	5,739 0	14,125 0	2 7 5	5 23 8	Málwan	1
Group II.																	
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	2,900 0	516 0	0 2 9	617 0	2,007 0	3 4 1	A. 19 0 D. 79 0	106 0	10 5 1	3,675 0	3,325 0	0 14 6	6 14 6	Kandalgaon	2
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	678 0	107 0	0 4 7	510 0	1,014 0	3 2 8	A. 144 0 D. 2 0	1,368 0	9 8 0	1,334 0	3,187 0	2 6 5	5 17 5	Hadi	3
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	465 0	100 0	0 3 9	75 0	191 0	2 8 9	A. 64 0 D. 15 0	471 0	7 5 9	619 0	834 0	1 6 4	4 11 8	Revdí	4
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	2,101 0	409 0	0 9 1	856 0	2,049 0	3 7 0	A. 195 0 D. 32 0	1,186 0	8 12 7	3,124 0	4,776 0	1 8 6	4 7 8	Achre (including Gándwadi)	5
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	78 0	7 0	0 1 10	80 0	204 0	3 10 10	A. 130 0 D. 1 0	961 0	6 2 7	369 0	1,17 0	4 1 10	15 4	Tondiavi	6
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	965 0	184 0	0 2 9	324 0	1,740 0	5 5 11	A. 87 0 D. 47 0	707 0	4 0 4	1,393 0	2,541 0	1 13 2	2 17 7	Waingani	7
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	4,042 0	667 0	0 2 7	2,079 0	9,289 0	4 7 5	A. 143 0 D. 81 0	1,511 0	10 10 3	6,544 0	12,067 0	1 14 5	5 23 8	Masure	8
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	1,358 0	286 0	0 2 6	527 0	1,541 0	2 14 8	A. 87 0 D. 67 0	404 0	8 0 6	1,947 0	2,729 0	1 6 5	5 23 9	Devli	9
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	2,243 0	386 0	0 2 9	246 0	1,436 0	5 13 6	A. 37 0 D. 54 0	448 0	12 1 9	2,579 0	2,671 0	1 0 7	2 21 7	Amberi	10
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	3,401 0	708 0	0 3 4	837 0	3,340 0	3 14 6	A. 2 0 D. 60 0	416 0	13 0 0	4,290 0	4,392 0	1 0 5	5 23 1	Chindar	11
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	25 0	8 0	0 1 11	0 2 0	0 2 1	1 10 9	A. 0 5 D. 5 35	1 0	8 0 0	31 8	96 2	1 2 7	4 3 8	Bhagwantgad	12
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14	0 12	0 1	0 3 4	0 0	10 0	8 5 4	A. 7 0	75	10 11 5	10 12	88 1	8 4 2	13 8	Juwa Anjan-nohn	13
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14	.....	.....	.....	5 0	27 0	4 8 0	A. 8 0	39	12 10 6	9 0	65 0	7 3 7	16 1	Juwa Dhanji	14
W.1 0	8 2	D. 10 0	1,313 0	800 0	0 2 8	172 0	620 0	3 9 8	D. 16 0	121	7 8 0	2,001 0	1,041 0	0 8 4	4 13	Malgason	15
W.1 0	8 2	D. 10 0	1,131 0	198 0	0 2 10	79 0	282 0	3 9 1	D. 5 0	37	7 6 4	1,215 0	517 0	0 6 10	15 4	Salai	16
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	790 0	124 0	0 2 6	617 0	4,380 0	7 1 7	A. 71 0 D. 46 0	813 0	11 7 3	1,540 0	5,684 0	8 11 1	1 27 6	Kalse	17
W.1 0	8 2	A. 18 14 D. 10 0	2,028 0	804 0	0 2 8	719 0	3,629 0	5 1 7	A. 9 0 D. 44 0	303 0	9 9 1	3,791 0	4,809 0	1 3 3	3 23 1	Dharnapur	18
W.1 0	8 2	D. 10 0	1,846 0	236 0	0 2 5	64 0	259 0	4 0 9	D. 6 0	46	7 8 0	1,616 0	540 0	0 5 4	4 23 6	Ambdos	19
...	...	...	W. 26,519 12 R. 16 0	4,804 1	0 2 11	7,794 3	33,462 2	4 4 8	A. 397 5 D. 160 85	7,741 8	10 1 1	35,787 15	59,188 3	1 4 5	5 21 6	Total of Group II.	78
Group III.																	
W.1 0	6 14	A. 18 0 D. 10 0	W. 0 16 R. 1 0	0 9 2 0	0 7 8	18 0	57 0	3 2 8	A. 7 0 D. 5 0	1 0	5 11 5	19 28	90 3	3 1 2	2 23 4	Juwa Koli	20
W.1 0	6 14	A. 15 0 D. 8 14	119 0	16 0	0 2 3	36 0	375 0	4 0 7	A. 4 36 D. 17 3	17 3	7 10 10	203 0	409 0	2 0 2	2 23 6	Parad	21
W.1 0	6 14	A. 15 0 D. 8 14	525 0	47 0	0 2 4	75 0	261 0	3 5 7	A. 1 2 D. 1 2	9 0	0 10 10	402 0	308 0	0 12 3	3 20 3	Koli	22
W.1 0	6 14	A. 15 0 D. 8 14	1,140 0	189 0	0 2 7	435 0	1,760 0	3 9 9	A. 19 0 D. 18 0	24 0	12 10 11	1,660 0	2,344 0	1 5 9	2 23 5	Banaiwde Bk.	23
W.1 0	6 14	A. 15 0 D. 8 14	107 0	15 0	0 2 3	31 0	164 0	4 8 6	A. 8 0 D. 1 0	85 0	5 1 0	150 0	230 0	1 9 6	2 23 2	Banaiwde Khurd	24
W.1 0	6 14	A. 15 0 D. 8 14	209 0	33 0	0 2 6	46 0	177 0	3 11 0	A. 6 0 D. 4 0	02 0	10 5 4	264 0	277 0	1 0 9	2 21	Dangmode	25
W.1 0	6 14	A. 15 0 D. 8 14	2,489 0	450 0	0 2 11	1,516 0	6,816 0	4 4 9	A. 21 0 D. 4 0	209 0	9 8 8	4,052 0	7,370 0	1 13 1	1 23 1	Fendur	26
W.1 0	6 14	A. 15 0 D. 8 14	35 0	99 0	0 3 1	1,708 0	0,024 0	3 8 7	A. 35 0 D. 14 0	344 0	0 18 2	3,746 0	6,908 0	1 18 6	2 23 3	Varde	27
W.1 0	6 14	A. 15 0 D. 8 14	1,800 0	340 0	0 2 11	1,164 0	5,155 0	4 8 10	A. 15 0 D. 32 0	134 0	0 4 3	2,918 0	5,602 0	1 15 10	1 3 4	Talgaon	28
W.1 0	6 14	A. 15 0 D. 8 14	1,032 0	180 0	0 2 11	120 0	367 0	3 0 11	A. 7 0 D. 6 0	46 0	3 0 1	1,168 0	644 0	0 8 10	1 6 2	Malond	29
W.1 0	6 14	A. 15 0 D. 8 14	612 0	119 0	0 2 1	91 0	280 0	3 3 0	D. 18 0	68 0	5 4 11	728 9	479 0	0 10 7	1 17 7	Masde	30
W.1 0	6 14	A. 15 0 D. 8 14	1,338 0	247 0	0 2 11	100 0	337 0	2 4 4	D. 7 0	37 0	5 4 7	1,434 0	518 0	0 5 8	1 13	Adavi	31
W.1 0	6 14	D. 6 14	875 0	110 0	0 2 7	232 0	981 0	4 3 6	D. 5 0	26 0	5 0 0	912 0	1,116 0	1 3 7	2 2	Kumame	32
W.1 0	6 14	D. 6 14	1,023 0	207 0	0 3 3	179 0	551 0	3 1 4	D. 12 0	80 0	5 0 0	1,214 0	819 0	0 10 10	1 7 5	Voral	33
W.1 0	6 14	D. 6 14	1,290 0	201 0	0 2 6	129 0	452 0	3 11 9	D. 3 0	17 0	5 10 6	1,302 0	701 0	0 6 1	1 36 4	Waigavde	34
W.1 0	6 14	D. 6 14	1,317 0	280 0	0 3 5	106 0	592 0	3 0 4	D. 21 0	127 0	5 4 7	1,537 0	692 0	0 10 5	1 6 7	Wadachapat	35
W.1 0	6 14	D. 6 11	153 0	34 0	0 2 11	27 0	75 0	2 12 6	D. 2 0	10 0	5 0 0	161 0	109 0	0 10 10	1 8 5	Maldi	36
W.1 0	6 14	D. 6 14	1,470 0	193 0	0 2 7	286 0	1,131 0	3 14 10	D. 16 0	66 0	4 11 5	1,772 0	1,436 0	0 13 9	0 20	Trimbak	37
W.1 0	6 14	D. 6 14	941 0	150 0	0 2 8	700 0	3,367 0	3 6 10	D. 25 0	114 0	4 0 0	1,638 0	3,621 0	1 9 9	2 23 2	Nandoo	38
W.1 0	6 14	D. 6 14	2,012 0	418 0	0 2 7	428 0	1,577 0	3 11 3	D. 32 0	181 0	5 10 6	3,070 0	3,176 0	0 11 4	1 9 2	Golwan	39
W.1 0	6 14	D. 6 14	686 0	130 0	0 3 0	241 0	857 0	3 7 7	D. 23 0	120 0	4 4 7	964 0	1,087 0	1 2 9	2 13	Tharade	40
...	...	...	W. 31,097 16 R. 61 9	3,744 3	0 2 10	7,657 6	29,927 0	3 12 11	A. 114 32 D. 269 15	1,113 9	14 7	29,397 23	36,326 3	1 3 9	2 1 8	Total of Group III.	71

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group by Original Settlement.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Group No. IV.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
41	Budhavia	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	1,147 0	174 0	0 2 5	79 0	212 0	2 10 11	1 0	3 0	3 0 0	1,227 0	389 0	0 5 1	
42	Niron	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	1,274 0	222 0	0 2 9	114 0	213 0	1 13 11	0 8	0 7	2 3 0	1,388 8	435 7	0 5 0	
43	Kudopi	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	738 0	101 0	0 2 2	47 0	131 0	2 12 9	1 0	3 0	3 0 0	788 0	235 0	0 4 9	
44	Palsamb	III	W. 1 0	5 8	D. 5 8	1,414 0	206 0	0 2 4	78 0	185 0	2 5 11	0 9	1 0	4 7 1	1,492 9	392 0	0 4 2	
45	Khotale	IV	W. 1 0	4 8	D. 4 8	1,188 0	200 0	0 2 8	139 0	353 0	2 8 7	2 0	7 0	3 8 0	1,329 0	560 0	0 6 9	
46	Hedul	IV	W. 1 0	4 8	D. 4 8	1,202 0	205 0	0 2 9	256 0	604 0	2 11 4	4 0	15 0	3 12 0	1,462 0	914 0	0 10 0	
47	Chunavre	IV	W. 1 0	4 8	D. 4 8	951 0	168 0	0 3 2	83 0	151 0	1 13 1	2 0	7 0	3 8 0	1,036 0	347 0	0 5 4	
48	Asani	IV	W. 1 0	4 8	D. 4 8	637 0	135 0	0 2 7	169 0	362 0	2 4 5	4 0	16 0	3 12 0	1,000 0	512 0	0 8 2	
49	Math Badruk	IV	W. 1 0	4 8	D. 4 8	2,429 0	384 0	0 2 6	136 0	233 0	2 1 4	4 0	12 0	3 0 0	2,509 0	679 0	0 4 3	
50	Gothane	IV	W. 1 0	4 8	D. 4 8	1,468 0	287 0	0 2 11	133 0	292 0	2 3 2	1 0	4 0	4 0 0	1,600 0	263 0	0 5 8	
51	Shiravde	IV	W. 1 0	4 8	D. 4 8	2,136 0	324 0	0 2 5	221 0	474 0	2 2 4	5 0	14 0	2 12 10	2,361 0	812 0	0 5 6	
52	Arondi	IV	W. 1 0	4 8	D. 4 8	1,865 0	295 0	3 2 6	187 0	290 0	1 8 10	8 0	9 0	3 0 0	2,055 0	592 0	0 4 7	
53	Gvalye	IV	{ W. 1 0 R. 3 0 }	4 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 1,253 0 R. 0 6 }	205 0	0 2 7	235 0	670 0	2 13 7	3 0	6 0	2 0 0	1,491 5	681 4	0 9 6	
54	Polp	IV	{ W. 1 0 R. 3 0 }	4 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 2,510 0 R. 1 0 }	458 0	0 2 11	275 0	885 0	2 7 10	7 0	19 0	2 11 5	2,733 0	1,165 0	0 6 8	
55	Hivale	IV	{ W. 1 0 R. 3 0 }	4 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 1,314 0 R. 1 0 }	265 0	0 2 6	141 0	295 0	2 1 6	3 0	10 0	3 5 4	1,609 0	594 0	0 4 10	
56	Shravan	IV	{ W. 1 0 R. 3 0 }	4 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 1,717 0 R. 1 0 }	296 0	0 2 1	146 0	253 0	1 11 9	2 0	7 0	2 3 6	1,860 0	549 0	0 4 8	
57	Bela Badruk	IV	{ W. 1 0 R. 3 0 }	4 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 735 0 R. 0 2 }	116 0	0 2 6	102 0	154 0	1 2 2	2 0	7 0	3 8 0	839 2	277 2	0 5 3	
58	Bahavde	IV	{ W. 1 0 R. 3 0 }	4 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 1,133 0 R. 1 0 }	183 0	0 2 7	134 0	307 0	2 4 8	5 0	14 0	2 12 10	1,273 0	506 0	0 6 4	
59	Kinle	IV	{ W. 1 0 R. 3 0 }	4 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 1,455 0 R. 0 16 }	229 0	0 2 6	162 0	405 0	2 8 0	17 8	53 0	3 1 11	1,634 16	688 0	0 6 9	
60	Total of Group IV.					{ W. 27,263 0 R. 4 23 }	4,463 0	0 2 7	2,827 0	6,400 0	2 4 8	D.	66 17	206 7	3 1 9	30,161 0	11,080 12	0 5 11
61	Grand Total					{ W. 78,307 23 R. 81 32 }	19,574 4	0 3 9	19,403 3	59,995 2	3 1 5		{ A. 2,240 37 D. 1,046 27 }	14,383 0	6 6 8	101,085 7	83,637 3	0 14 20

Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35				36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Group No. IV.	
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	1,147 0	174 0 0 3 0	79 0	213 0	2 10 13	1 0	3 0 3 0 0	1,227 0	329 0 0 3 1	...	Budhavia	...	41				
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	1,274 0	229 0 0 2 9	124 0	213 0	1 13 11	0 8	0 7 2 3 0	1,328 0	435 7 0 5 0	...	Nizom	...	42				
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	733 0	101 0 0 2 3	47 0	151 0	2 13 0	1 0	2 0 3 0 0	763 0	235 0 0 4 0	...	Kudopi	...	43				
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	1,414 0	200 0 0 2 4	78 0	186 0	2 5 11	0 9	1 0 4 7 1	1,423 0	292 0 0 4 2	...	Palsamb	...	44				
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	1,183 0	250 0 0 2 8	139 0	441 0	3 2 0	3 0	9 0 4 6 0	1,329 0	350 0 0 7 10	13 1	Khotale	...	45				
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	1,302 0	205 0 0 2 0	255 0	807 0	3 6 2	4 0	13 0 4 12 0	1,422 0	1,091 0 0 11 11	19 4	Hedul	...	46				
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	951 0	139 0 0 2 2	62 0	199 0	2 4 5	2 0	9 0 4 8 0	1,034 0	327 0 0 6 0	11 5	Chunavre	...	47				
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	827 0	125 0 0 2 7	159 0	443 0	2 13 0	4 0	13 0 4 12 0	1,000 0	606 0 0 9 3	13 4	Asgani	...	48				
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	2,429 0	364 0 0 2 0	133 0	354 0	2 9 8	4 0	15 0 3 13 0	2,599 0	753 0 0 4 8	10 9	Math Budruk	...	49				
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	1,466 0	267 0 0 2 11	133 0	365 0	2 11 11	1 0	6 0 5 0 0	1,600 0	627 0 0 3 4	13 1	Gothane	...	50				
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	1,135 0	324 0 0 2 5	221 0	592 0	2 10 10	5 0	17 0 3 6 5	2,361 0	933 0 0 6 4	14 9	Shrivade	...	51				
W. 1 0	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	1,365 0	223 0 0 2 6	197 0	363 0	1 18 0	3 0	11 0 3 10 3	2,055 0	666 0 0 5 2	12 6	Aarandi	...	52				
{ W. 1 0 R. 3 12 }	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	{ W. 1,263 0 R. 0 5 }	{ 205 0 0 2 7 0 3 3 0 }	225 0	837 0	3 9 0	3 0	7 0 2 5 4	1,491 0	4,040 0 0 11 3	19 1	Ovaliye	...	53				
{ W. 1 0 R. 3 12 }	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	{ W. 2,570 0 R. 1 0 }	{ 459 0 0 2 11 4 0 4 0 0 }	275 0	356 0	3 1 0	7 0	24 0 3 6 10	2,793 0	1,342 0 0 7 3	15 2	Poip	...	54				
{ W. 1 0 R. 3 12 }	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	{ W. 1,814 0 R. 1 0 }	{ 236 0 0 2 6 4 0 4 0 0 }	141 0	392 0	2 9 10	3 0	12 0 4 0 0	1,959 0	671 0 0 5 6	13 0	Hivale	...	55				
{ W. 1 0 R. 3 12 }	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	{ W. 1,717 0 R. 1 0 }	{ 266 0 0 2 7 4 0 4 0 0 }	143 0	313 0	2 2 3	2 0	9 0 4 8 0	1,983 0	615 0 0 5 3	13 0	Shrayan	...	56				
{ W. 1 0 R. 3 12 }	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	{ W. 796 0 R. 0 2 }	{ 110 0 0 2 6 0 2 2 0 0 }	103 0	192 0	1 14 1	2 0	9 0 4 8 0	839 0	317 2 0 6 1	14 4	Bale Budruk	...	57				
{ W. 1 0 R. 3 12 }	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	{ W. 1,133 0 R. 1 0 }	{ 139 0 0 2 7 2 0 2 0 0 }	154 0	364 0	2 13 10	5 0	17 0 3 6 5	1,373 0	536 0 0 7 4	15 3	Rahativde	...	58				
{ W. 1 0 R. 3 12 }	5 10 D. 5 10	5 10	{ W. 1,425 0 R. 0 10 }	{ 229 0 0 2 6 1 0 2 3 0 }	163 0	505 0	3 2 0	17 0	71 0 4 2 10	1,684 16	607 0 0 7 11	17 3	Kirlos	...	59				
...	...	...	{ W. 27,263 0 R. 6 23 }	{ 4,469 0 0 2 7 15 7 2 6 0 }	3,827 0	7,223 0	2 12 3	D. 66 17	360 7 3 14 0	30,161 0	12,561 14 0 3 3	13 3	Total of Group IV.	...	1			
...	...	...	{ W. 78,307 28 R. 81 32 }	{ 13,674 4 0 2 0 318 7 3 13 4 }	10,408 3	74,396 2	3 13 9	{ A. 2,240 37 D. 1,040 27 }	{ 17,205 0 7 11 6 7,119 7 6 13 10 }	101,065 7	1,12,193 4 1 1 11	20 9	Grand Total	...	5			

NOTE—W.=Wakas.
R.=Rabl.
A=Agri bagayat.
D=Doagri bagayat.

G. S. HARDY,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnagiri.

APPENDIX R.

The papers referring to the Original Settlement will be found printed in Government Selection No. CCLXXII New Series.

G. S. HARDY,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Ratnágiri.

No. 1771 OF 1913.

From

A. R. BONUS, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Collector of Ratnágiri.

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,
Poona.

Camp Devrukh, $\frac{10th}{11th}$ April 1913.

Sir,

In returning herewith the papers of the Málwan Táluka Revision Settlement proposals forwarded by you unofficially, I regret that I must dissent from the observation made by Mr. Hardy. It is true that the subject was mentioned between us, and that *primá facie* it appeared to me that his proposals might well be acceptable. But at that time I had not even seen the papers, and now that I have been through them I have come to a very different conclusion.

2. The táluka does not provide enough food-grains for its own maintenance (paragraphs 35, 36), but imports over 7 lákhs worth of rice in a year, to say nothing of other grains; so that the local farmer has to face the competition of cheap imported food-grains (paragraph 46). It is true that an increasing population means an increasing demand for food; but apart from the probability of this demand being provided for by imports in any event, it does not appear that the local man could profit by it, for both plough cattle and land are lacking. There has only been (paragraph 42) a slight increase of plough-cattle during the settlement-period now expiring; and though (appendix B) in 1910-11 there was still a small area of unoccupied land available for cultivation, the fact that in the course of ten years the increase of land under paddy was only 655 acres while that under coarse grains actually diminished does not suggest that the cultivation of cereals in the Málwan Táluka is an attractive or profitable pursuit, despite the rise of prices during those ten years to which allusion is made in paragraph 46.

3. As regards other agricultural products—pulse, hemp, and cocoanuts—I also fail to find any cause for congratulation. The area under *math* and *kulthi* was certainly higher in 1910-11 than in 1901-02, but only by 830 acres (about $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles), while it was lower than in the period 1902-06. And here again the grower has to contend with the importer (paragraph 64). The big export of hemp (paragraph 60) may be locally grown—the report assumes as much—but seeing that the area under “Fibres other than cotton” (appendix B) was in 1910-11 only 268 acres, to which it had steadily dwindled from 570 acres seven years before, I doubt the correctness of the assumption. I do not find that the report alludes to hemp as being grown anywhere except on *rábi* land, and the area of that land in the táluka is but 78 acres (paragraph 77). As to the cocoanuts, it is to be noted that the area under “fruit trees” shows hardly any increase over the figure for 1904-05; and moreover I regard the report as unduly optimistic in respect of the future of the local coconut trade. I had occasion to look into this very matter some months ago; and knowing that “Malabar copra” commanded a high price in London, I expected to find a considerable trade in that commodity from Bombay. Much to my surprise the figures I obtained showed the trade to be insignificant—almost negligible. I doubt, therefore, whether the Málwan cocoanuts do find their way to Europe; and even if they do, what is to happen when the Panama Canal, soon to be opened, provides a short cut from the islands of the Pacific to England and Germany? Even now Manila copra competes in London with the Malabar article; and a second canal across Central America is already advertised.

4. For these reasons, I am unable to accept the estimate of Málvan's prosperity set forth in paragraph 59 of the report. Málvan may have held its own, but it cannot have profited by its neighbours' disasters.

5. The Assistant Settlement Officer has to my thinking been led astray by his contemplation of the ratios of rents to assessments. The law of this Presidency is that in revising assessments, regard shall be had to the value of land, and in the case of land used for the purposes of agriculture, to the profits of agriculture (Land Revenue Code, section 107). In this district the two sign-posts thus indicated point in opposite directions. We have an over-populated district, a very great part of which contains only the poorest of soil; a cultivating class who must cultivate or emigrate, in order to live; and a general and extraordinary craving to hold a bit of land. Even men who have made money in South Africa will come back here and invest in land at a price which gives them a worse return than Government paper. We get, accordingly, even *warkas* land changing hands at Rs. 100 per acre; rents forced up by competition and monopoly to an altogether artificial level; and sub-division of land carried surely to its furthest limit. Take appendix K of the present report. (The holdings which do not consist of or include *warkas* land average in area a shade over 1 acre each—and are held on one year leases at that. Their rents work out at over 22½ rupees per acre; their assessments at a trifle under 4½. One can see the "value of land" from the point of view of the holder from Government; the "profits of agriculture" for the cultivator are much less apparent. With what crop can a man hope to make a profit on a one acre holding for which he pays Rs. 22-8 a year?)

6. (The whole system of land tenures in this Presidency appears to me to demand revision and amendment. In every district matters must be tending towards the point already reached in Ratnágiri, where every rise in the value of land profits the landlord and nobody else. The tenant-class strangle each other in competition for a commodity of which there is not enough to go round; and Government cannot raise assessments because the "profits of agriculture" are invisible.] There is I think a remedy for this state of things, but this is not the place to discuss it.)

7. In conclusion then, I have the honour of intimating that in my opinion no case is made out for the raising of existing rates in the revision settlement of the Málvan Táluka. But I see no objection to the change of grouping proposed for a few villages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. R. BONUS,

Collector.

REF. No. $\frac{71}{S. S.}$ OF 1913.

From

F. G. PRATT, Esq., I. C. S.,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
Poona;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division,

Poona, 29th May 1913.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith Mr. Hardy's proposals for the first revision settlement of the Málvan táluka and a covering letter (No. 1771, dated 11th April 1913) from the Collector, Mr. Bonus.

2. Mr. Hardy, after a full account of the táluka and a review of its revenue history and of the movements of prices during the currency of the now expiring settlement, sets forth in paragraphs 59—62 his general appreciation of the position and arrives at the conclusion that "the táluka as a whole is well able to bear an increase in its assessment."

3. On the other hand the Collector holds that "no case is made out for the raising of existing rates in the revision settlement."

4. In view of this irreconcilable difference of opinion it becomes necessary to scrutinize very closely the reasons for and against the proposed increase.

5. The Collector's objections and criticisms are partly special (paragraphs 2 and 3 of his letter) and partly general (paragraphs 5 and 6). The special objections are that the increase in plough cattle and the increase in paddy cultivation have been small, from which it is inferred that in spite of the admitted rise in prices the cultivation of cereals is unprofitable. To this it may fairly be replied that where occupation and cultivation have reached the physical limit of expansion such increases can hardly be looked for.

Any one who has seen, as I have in this táluka, rice crops raised off a plateau of sheet rock covered with a thin layer of soil carried up in head loads will understand that rapid expansion of paddy cultivation is hardly to be looked for and will also be inclined to doubt whether the cultivation of paddy on average soils is so unprofitable as is suggested.

Again, the Collector finds no cause for congratulation in the other agricultural products—pulse, hemp and cocoanuts.

But Mr. Hardy has shown (paragraph 46) that the price of the principal pulse *kulthi* has nearly doubled during the settlement period. Hemp is such a very minor product that it is hardly worth discussing, but with cocoanuts the case is different.

Cocoanuts and coconut-produce, to the value of nearly Rs. 92,000, are annually exported from the táluka and Mr. Hardy has shown (paragraphs 47 and 80) that there has been a considerable rise in prices (nearly 50 per cent. since 1903) which there is good reason to believe is a permanent rise. He has also shown (paragraph 52) that this rise in prices is reflected in a considerable rise in rents, which in such a case may fairly be accepted as being an index of a permanent increase in the profits of agriculture.

Under the circumstances, the question whether the Málvan products do or do not find their way to the European market does not appear to me to be of much importance or relevance.

6. Turning now to the Collector's general objections, contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of his letter, I cannot accept what appears to be his interpretation of the term "*profits of agriculture*," as used in Land Revenue Code Section 107. The natural meaning of the words used in that section seems to

me to be the *profits of agriculture to the revenue-paying holder from Government*, not, as the Collector seems to think, the profits of agriculture to the *rent-paying tenant*. And if my view is correct, it disposes of the greater part of the Collector's argument.)

(If it is a fact that the rent payer is crushed by extortionate and oppressive rents; reduction of the Government assessment will not bring him any relief.) But I do not know what basis there is for the suggestion that the tenants as a class are crushed by extortionate rents. [The rents as stated by Mr. Hardy appear to be based on a half share and in special cases a third share of the gross produce. *Prima facie* these seem to be normal rents.] The Collector also speaks of investments in land at a price which gives a worse return than Government paper. Here again I do not know what foundation there is for this statement and I am sure that it will not bear investigation. It must not be too hastily assumed that land-lords are ruining themselves by buying land at fancy prices and that tenants are cultivating at a loss, merely because the general level of rents and land values is found to be unusually high. Economic conditions almost identical with these are found in parts of the coast talukas of Kánara, the reports on which will probably come under consideration simulta-

* *Vide* paragraphs 67—85 of Mr. Maxwell's report on the Kumta taluka and paragraph 56 of Mr. Maxwell's report on the Honavar taluka.

neously with this report. Mr. Maxwell has carefully enquired* into these very questions of the profits of the cultivating tenant and of the land-lord's rents considered as a return on the capital invested in the land. The information and statistics which he has collected and analysed prove, I think, conclusively that the tenants are not oppressed by rack rents and that the land-lords are getting a reasonable and adequate return on their investments. And it does not seem to me that there need be any sacrifice of revenue out of consideration either for the land-lords or for their tenants.

7. My conclusion is therefore that the Collector's objections cannot be sustained and that Mr. Hardy has made out a good case for an increase of assessment, of which the amount and the distribution may now be discussed.

8. I agree at once that there should be no increase on the dry crop or *warkas* lands which, it will be noted, make up roughly 78 per cent. of the whole area and in the exemption from increase the trifling area of rabi lands may be included.

9. Some criticism seems necessary here of a theory which appears to have influenced Mr. Hardy to a considerable extent in the proposals which he has made. The theory as stated in paragraph 66 is that "on a fair basis of assessment the ratio (of rent to assessment) should be *higher* on the more valuable lands". I will not spend time in exposing the false assumptions underlying this theory. It may suffice if I point out that by this theory the incidence of the assessment, as gauged by the test of rents, ought to be relatively *light* on the best lands and groups and relatively *heavy* on the worst lands and groups. In my opinion there could be no greater mistake. I will have to come back to this point later on when discussing the proposals on garden rates. Meantime I would call attention to the remarks which I made in paragraphs 6—8 of my recent review of the settlement report of the Parasgád Taluka of Belgaum. The broad general principles there stated were approved and accepted by Government and need not be re-stated. I would only remark that if it is wrong to say that the pitch of the assessment should *decrease* as the rent becomes less, it is still more wrong to say, as Mr. Hardy does, that the pitch of the assessment should *increase* as the rent becomes less.

For the rice lands generally in all the groups Mr. Hardy proposes (paragraph 69) an all round increase of 25 per cent. or 4 annas in each rupee of assessment.

In examining this proposal it must be seen first what is the incidence of the existing assessments in the various groups and secondly what increase in prices has there been during the settlement period. The incidence of the rice assessments on the rents in the four groups is respectively 15.1, 19.9, 25.3, and 24.7 (*vide* supplementary appendix K). The pressure is lighter in the first

two groups and in none of them can it be considered heavy. The rates of the original settlement were described by Government as "exceedingly moderate" and by the Commissioner, S. D., of that time, as "if anything, too reasonable". Prices afford an equally clear justification of a general enhancement. When the Vengurla taluka was resettled on the basis of a report submitted in 1903, it was held that "the rise in the level of prices is not so marked as to be a safe basis for a material enhancement", and no change was made in the rice assessments. Since then there has been, as Mr. Hardy has shown, a rise in prices which may fairly be taken into consideration.

Appendix N shows that paddy prices per rupee have been as follows :—

			Sers ch.
(1) Decade ending 1893-1894 ...	...	...	19 8
(2) Do. 1903-1904 ...	...	...	18 3
(3) Period ending 1911 ...	...	...	15 6

There has been a rise of nearly 24 per cent. since 1893-1894. I therefore accept Mr. Hardy's proposal for a 25 per cent. increase in the first two groups, but in the last two groups I think the ratio of increase should be smaller, *viz.*, 18½ per cent. or 3 annas in the rupee. The maximum rates will then stand as follows :—

Group	Old rate.	Rs. a.	+	Rs. a. p.
1	...	7 0	25 per cent.	8 12 0
" 2	...	6 8	25 "	8 2 0
" 3	...	5 8	18½ "	6 8 6
" 4	...	4 8	18½ "	5 5 6

10. I come now to the proposals for *agri-bágáyat* and *dongri-bágáyat* assessments. The *agri-bágáyat* lands are devoted almost exclusively to the cocoanut plantations and these lands, owing to the great increase in prices, rents and profits, are well able to bear a substantial increase. At present, as Mr. Hardy has shown, all such lands in groups 1 and 2 are uniformly rated at Rs. 15 and lands in group 3 are rated at Rs. 12. Mr. Hardy proposes (paragraphs 78 and 79) to depart from the grouping and rating of the original settlement by putting differential rates on the lands in groups 1 and 2.

This proposal does not commend itself to me. It will be seen from paragraph 79 that the proposal is made because the rental ratios in group 1 and group 2 do not fall into line with Mr. Hardy's theory of what rental ratios ought to be, which I have discussed in paragraph 8 above. It is here argued that as the average assessments in group 2 are higher than in group 1, the group 2 lands are evidently superior. The deduction is then made "consequently the ratio of rent to assessment should be higher". In other words it is suggested that the incidence of the assessment on these *superior* lands in group 2 *ought to be* lower than the incidence of the assessment on the *inferior* lands in group 1. I regard this as a serious mistake. The incidence of the assessment in the two groups is now pretty much the same, *viz.*, 17.2 in group 1 and 18.2 in group 2 (*vide* supplementary appendix K) and this is to my mind pretty good evidence that Mr. Gibson was quite right in fixing one uniform maximum rate in groups 1 and 2.

These two groups have been uniformly rated for 30 years and no sound reasons have been shown for disturbing the arrangement. Reference to the map will show that all the villages in these two groups, where *agri-bágáyat* counts for anything at all, are villages on the sea or with easy access to the sea down the rivers and creeks. The only exceptions are Káise and Dhámápur which probably for this very reason were deliberately rated by Mr. Gibson at the lower rate of Rs. 12 applied to the similarly situated villages of the 3rd group.

11. Therefore I recommend that an increase of 25 per cent. should be made on the *agri-bágáyat* rates of groups 1 and 2 and a smaller increase of 18½ per cent. (3 annas in the rupee) in the existing assessments of the less favourably situated villages, *viz.*, Káise and Dhámápur, and the villages of the 3rd group.

12. The *dongri-bágáyat* rates present rather a difficult problem because of the careless mistakes made in so many villages at the last settlement.

Mr. Hardy's proposals may be summarised as follows :—

Group	I	...	...	Málvan. 25 per cent. increase.
"	II	...	...	No change except such as will result from the correction of the mistakes made at the last settlement.
"	III	...	...	} Increase of 25 per cent.
"	IV	...	...

Mr. Hardy has, I think, shown good reasons for a special increase on the *dongri-bágáyat* lands of Málvan (paragraph 89). They are very lightly assessed and as they are largely devoted to cocoanuts their profits must be great. But in view of the greater expense of cultivation in *dongri-bágáyat* lands I would limit the increase to 18½ per cent., *i. e.*, 3 annas in the rupee in Málvan. As regards group II, I support Mr. Hardy's proposals. As regards groups III and IV, Mr. Hardy writes that the lands are not a source of large profit to the occupant, they do not grow coconut palms to any great extent and the prices of their other products have not increased (paragraphs 86 and 87). I would therefore leave the *dongri-bágáyat* assessments in groups III and IV unchanged.

13. I accept the changes of grouping proposed by Mr. Hardy in paragraphs 72 to 75.

14. Mr. Hardy has submitted a clear and interesting report, but its value would have been greater if he had arranged his statistics in the manner prescribed by Government Resolution No. 9623 of 22nd October 1910 and submitted village lists of rents instead of group totals. I have had to attach to his report a supplementary Appendix K to show the percentage incidence of the assessments. And some attempt should have been made to extract from the Record of Rights statistics of the total number of cultivating and non-cultivating occupants and the areas held by them. Statistics of this kind in this *táluka* would have been especially interesting and could have been used as a check on the census figures supplied in Appendix D. Mr. Hardy's classification of the figures in his Appendix D cannot be accepted as accurate. There is no authority in the census returns for the classification of the agricultural population into "rent payers" and "rent receivers". This classification is misleading and leaves out of account the large number of occupants who cultivate their own holdings. I attach a new Appendix D which gives, for what they are worth, the figures as actually classified in the census returns.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. PRATT,

Settlement Commissioner and

Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX D.

*Details of population according to occupations as per Imperial Census of 1911,
Táinika Máivan.*

Agricultural population, 76,176.				Non-agricultural population, 35,081.		
Deriving income from rent of agricultural land.	Ordinary cultivators.	From servants and field labourers.	Total.	Fishermen.	Others.	Total.
1,044	69,141	5,991	76,176	6,593	28,488	35,081
·94	62·15	5·39	68·47	5·93	25·6	31·53

F. PRATT,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX K.

Statement of annual leases—Taluka Málvan.

Group.	Warkas.					Agri-bagayat.					Dongri-bagayat.					Kharif.					Mixed-Kharif and Warkas.				
	Area.	Assess-ment.	Rent.	Per-centage incidence of assess-ment on rent.	No. of cases.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Rent.	Per-centage incidence of assess-ment on rent.	No. of cases.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Rent.	Per-centage incidence of assess-ment on rent.	No. of cases.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Rent.	Per-centage incidence of assess-ment on rent.	No. of cases.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Per-centage incidence of assess-ment on rent.	No. of cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
I	A. g. 208 19	Rs. a. 20 0	Rs. a. 108 12	19.5	31	A. g. 58 23	Rs. a. 259 8	Rs. a. 1,505 0	17.2	36	A. g. 18 26	Rs. a. 114 0	Rs. a. 727 0	15.6	20	A. g. 44 31	Rs. a. 185 5	Rs. a. 1,219 0	15.7	44	A. g. ...	Rs. a. ...	Rs. a. ...	...	...
II	208 30	23 6	188 11	16.6	43	23 20	217 5	1,188 4	18.2	37	14 34	99 8	591 6	25.5	10	168 29	876 14	4,392 1	19.9	104	60 29	68 0	248 2	23.4	15
III	308 28	26 5	75 1	24.9	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 8	512 12	2,023 0	28.3	138	778 9	751 0	2,793 0	26.08	79
IV	68 27	9 12	35 6	22.2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 38	60 6	242 6	24.7	31	684 32	323 9	1,187 4	27.7	62
Total	780 24	78 7	356 8	21.9	126	92 3	476 13	2,693 4	17.6	79	31 20	218 8	1,118 6	19.05	20	393 26	1,935 5	7,565 7	20.7	407	1,533 80	1,146 2	4,226 7	27.1	164
Total for all classes of land																					2,831 23	3,550 8	16,260 0	21.2	780

F. PRATT,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

No. 2068 OF 1913.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Belgaum, 28th June 1913.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner agrees entirely with the Settlement Commissioner both in his remarks on the views expressed by the Collector and in his comments on Mr. Hardy's careful and interesting report.

* 3. He recommends that Mr. Hardy's proposals be accepted subject to the modifications suggested by Mr. Pratt.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Ratnágiri.

Revision settlement of the Málvan táluka.

No. 10532.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1913.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2068, dated 28th June 1913—Submitting,

Letter from Mr. G. S. Hardy, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnágiri, No. 2-A., dated 3rd February 1913, with accompaniments.
 Letter from the Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 1771, dated 10th April 1913.
 Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 71-s.s., dated 29th May 1913, with accompaniments.

with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Málvan táluka of the Ratnágiri district.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2631, dated 13th August 1913—Forwarding

Letter from the Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 3223, dated 27th June 1913, to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 71-s.s., dated 30th June 1913, to the Collector of Ratnágiri.

Memorandum from the Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 3747, dated 19th July 1913, to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Letter from the Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 3850, dated 28th June 1913, to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 71-s.s., dated 5th July 1913, to the Collector of Ratnágiri.

Memorandum from the Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 3746, dated 18th July 1913, to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 71-s.s., dated 1st August 1913, to the Commissioner, S. D.

with his remarks, together with the correspondence* specified in the margin, petitions of objections received from certain villagers in the Málvan táluka in respect of the proposed grouping and rates for that táluka, together with an English *précis* of the petitions.

RESOLUTION.—Government agree with the Settlement Officer, the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, S. D., that on the general review there should be an enhancement of assessments in the Málvan táluka. The grouping and rates proposed by the Settlement Officer, with the modifications recommended by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, S. D., are accordingly sanctioned, subject to the further modification that as the *ágrí-bágáyat* in the villages of Dhámápur and Kálse cannot be situated elsewhere than on the Kárlí Creek, which is navigable as far as Kálse, these two villages should not be excluded from the *ágrí-bágáyat* rate applicable to other villages in their group.

2. The appended statement† shows the rates as sanctioned. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1913-1914, levied in and from the revenue year 1914-1915 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

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

4. Mr. Hardy should be commended for his report.

C. W. A. TURNER,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
 The Collector of Ratnágiri (with the petitions of objections),
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records (also by Government memorandum No. 10428, dated 18th November 1913),
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
 G. S. Hardy, Esq., I. C. S.,
 The Government of India (by letter).

* Not printed.

† Printed on page 46.

*Statement referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 10532,
dated 20th November 1913.*

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rates.					
		Dry crop.		Rice.	Garden.		
		Varkas.	Rabi.		Agri-bāgāyat.	Dongri-bāgāyat.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	...	1	1 0 0	...	8 12 0	18 12 0	11 14 0
II	...	18	1 0 0	3 0 0	8 2 0	18 12 0	10 0 0
III	...	21	1 0 0	3 0 0	6 8 6	14 4 0	5 8 0
IV	...	19	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 5 6	.....	4 8 0

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Ratnágiri.

Revision settlement of the Málvan táluks.

No. 85.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1914.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 71-s.s., dated 3rd December 1913:—

"I have the honour to invite a reference to Government Resolution No. 10532 of 20th November 1913, passing orders on the revision settlement proposals of the Málvan táluks of the Ratnágiri district, and to solicit the orders of Government on the point noted below.

"2. The marginally noted four villages were formerly in group III with a maximum dongri-bágáyat garden rate of Rs. 5-8-0.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budhavl. 2. Nirom. 3. Kudopi. 4. Palsamb. 	<p>Mr Hardy in paragraphs 72 and 73 of his report proposed to place them in group IV and raise their dongri-bágáyat rate from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 5-10-0 along with the other villages of group IV which were formerly rated at Rs. 4-8-0.</p>
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Mr. Pratt, while submitting these proposals, remarked: 'I would therefore leave the dongri-bágáyat assessments in groups III and IV unchanged.' In passing orders on these proposals Government in paragraph 1 of their Resolution approved of the grouping and rates proposed by the Settlement Officer, with the modifications recommended by the Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records, and the Commissioner, S. D. As the orders stand, the rate for the four villages in question would be Rs. 5-8-0, but in the statement attached to the Government Resolution a uniform rate of Rs. 4-8-0 for dongri-bágáyat is shown against all the nineteen villages of the now fourth group. I would therefore request orders whether the four villages mentioned above should be rated at Rs. 5-8-0 as proposed by Mr. Pratt, or at Rs. 4-8-0 as shown in the statement accompanying the Resolution. The matter is of trivial importance, affecting only an area less than 2½ acres with an assessment of Rs. 7-7-0. I would therefore propose to leave the rate now existing and recommended by Mr. Pratt, viz., Rs. 5-8-0."

RESOLUTION.—The dongri-bágáyat rate of the four villages in question should be fixed at Rs. 5-8-0, as recommended by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.
The Collector of Ratnágiri.
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.
The Director of Agriculture.
The Accountant General.
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals as sanctioned by

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group	By Original Settlement.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Group I.																	
	Máivan ...	W 1	7 0	{ A. 15 D. 10	W. 3,391	532 0	0 2 8	{ 898 P. 40	2,716 0	3 2 3	{ A. 1,008 0 D. 146 0	6,060 0	5 11 1	{ 5,508 0 10,509 0	1 14 6		
Group II.																	
2	Kandalgaon ...	II W 1	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 10	2,935	511 0	0 2 9	592	1,513 0	2 2 11	{ A. 19 0 D. 78 0	178 0	9 4 2	{ 3,022 0 2,785 0	0 13 4		
3	Hadi ...	II W 1	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 9	576	197 0	0 4 6	519	1,297 0	2 8 0	{ A. 144 0 D. 2 0	1,313 0	6 8 8	{ 1,341 0 2,714 0	3 0 6		
4	Bowadi ...	II W 1	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 10	451	108 0	0 3 9	{ 78 P. 9	147 0	2 0 8	{ A. 64 0 D. 15 0	479 0	6 8 9	{ 623 0 779 0	1 4 4		
5	Achare (including Gandwadi).	II W 1	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 10	1,794	370 0	0 3 3	{ 727 P. 79	1,940 0	2 10 8	{ A. 143 0 D. 23 0	1,137 0	3 0 1	{ 2,850 0 3,082 0	1 4 0		
6	Tondauli ...	II W 1	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 10	31	4 0	0 2 1	{ 87 P. 206	200 0	2 15 9	{ A. 137 0 D. 1 0	327 0	6 0 7	{ 444 0 1,091 0	2 7 4		
7	Walgañi ...	II W 1	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 10	940	181 0	0 2 9	{ 309 P. 8	1,809 0	4 5 4	{ A. 55 0 D. 43 0	245 0	4 7 7	{ 1,549 0 2,030 0	1 8 3		
8	Masare ...	II W 1	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 5-8	3,652	629 0	0 2 7	1,906	6,708 0	3 8 4	{ A. 109 0 D. 79 0	983 0	9 0 2	{ 5,945 0 9,706 0	1 7 0		
9	Devil ...	II W 1	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 5-8	1,326	162 0	0 2 2	{ 525 P. 42	1,226 0	2 5 4	{ A. 97 0 D. 97 0	350 0	5 6 0	{ 1,926 0 2,161 0	1 1 12		
10	Amberl ...	II W 1	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 5-8	2,219	280 0	0 2 9	235	1,043 0	4 8 3	{ A. 36 0 D. 44 0	397 0	11 6 5	{ 2,532 0 2,040 0	0 12 11		
11	Chindar ...	II W 1	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 5-8	2,399	703 0	0 2 4	773	2,374 0	3 0 10	{ A. 0 11 D. 28 0	3 0	10 14 7	{ 4,235 11 3,947 0	0 12 11		
12	Bhagwantgad ...	II W 1	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 5-8	26	3 0	0 1 11	0-3	0 2	1 10 3	{ A. 0 5 D. 5 35	1 0	3 0 0	{ 31 3 25 2	0 12 11		
13	Juwa Anjanscha ...	II W 1	0 8	A. 15	0-12	0 1	0 2 4	6	6 0	2 10 8	A. 7 0	67 0	2 9 2	{ 10 12 75 1	7 4 6		
14	Juwa Dhanji ...	II W 1	0 8	A. 15	-----	---	---	6	22 0	3 10 8	A. 3 0	34 0	11 5 4	{ 9 0 56 0	6 3 3		
15	Malgaon ...	II W 1	0 8	D. 5-8	1,742	273 0	0 2 7	153	423 0	2-12 5	D. 14 0	70 0	5 0 0	{ 1,908 0 770 0	0 6 6		
16	Salel ...	II W 1	0 8	D. 5-8	1,133	199 0	0 2 9	79	235 0	2 15 7	D. 5 0	24 0	4 12 10	{ 1,216 0 449 0	0 5 11		
17	Kalse ...	II { W 1 R 3	0 8	{ D. 5-8 A. 13	W. 759 R. 16	124 0 52 0	0 2 6 3 4 0	601	3,413 0	5 10 10	{ D. 45 0 A. 69 0	197 0 664 0	4 4 6 5 2 9	{ 1,521 0 4,350 0	2 18 9		
18	Dhamapur ...	II { W. 1 Part I W. 1 Part II	0 8	{ A. 15 D. 5-8	1,285	202 0	0 2 6	412	1,913 0	4 10 3	{ A. 0 0 D. 28 0	28 0	5 2 6	{ 1,744 0 2,366 0	1 6 0		
					1,741	302 0	0 2 2	300	843 0	2-13 0	D. 6 0	26 0	4 5 4	{ 2,047 0 1,171 0	0 2 2		
					3,020	504 0	---	712	2,796 0	---	{ A. 9 0 D. 44 0	55 0 222 0	---	{ 3,791 0 3,597 0	---		
19	Ambados ...	III W 1	5 8	D. 5-8	1,536	294 0	0 2 5	56	154 0	2 10 6	D. 6 0	24 0	4 0 0	{ 1,800 0 412 0	0 4 1		
20	Total of Group II.				{ W. 25,864-12 R. 16	4,576 1	0 2 10	7,333-3	24,772 2	3 6 1	{ A. 861 16 D. 631 35	6,511 0	7 6 11	{ 34,982, 76 39,017 3	1 16 0		
Group III.																	
20	Juwa Coll ...	III { W 1 R 3	5 8	A. 12	{ W. 0-16 R. 1	0 3 2 0	0 7 0 2 0 0	1	45 0	2 6 11	A. 0 7	1 0	5 11 5	{ 19 23 49 3	2 8 2		
21	Parad ...	III { W 1 R 3	5 8	{ A. 12 D. 5-8	W. 113	16 0	0 2 3	35	30 0	3 8 6	{ A. 0 4 D. 4 36	1 0 14 0	19 0 0 2 12 10	{ 203 0 331 0	1 10 1		
22	Koll ...	III W 1	5 8	{ A. 12 D. 5-8	321	46 0	0 2 4	68	166 0	2 9 8	{ A. 1 0 D. 0 16	5 0 1 0	5 0 0 2 8 0	{ 391 16 232 0	0 9 6		
23	Bandivdo Budruk ...	III W 1	5 8	{ A. 12 D. 5-8	1,137	182 0	0 2 7	463	1,325 0	2 13 9	{ A. 16 0 D. 16 0	154 0	9 10 0	{ 1,632 0 1,734 0	1 0 11		
24	Bandivdo Kharad ...	III W 1	5 8	{ A. 12 D. 5-8	102	15 0	0 1 3	3	123 0	3 9 11	{ A. 8 0 D. 1 0	33 0	6 16 0	{ 15 0 194 0	1 4 8		
25	Dangmode ...	III { W 1 R 3	5 8	{ A. 12 D. 5-8	W. 209 R. 1	33 0 4 0	0 2 6 4 0 0	48	143 0	2 15 4	{ A. 5 33 D. 9 2	50 0 0 1	8 8 3 1 4 0	{ 261 0 223 0	1 14 13		
26	Pendar ...	III { W 1 R 3	5 8	{ A. 12 D. 5-8	W. 2,438 R. 6	445 0 15 0	0 2 11 2 3 0	1,500	5,189 0	2 7 0	{ A. 30 0 D. 41 0	168 0 149 0	7 14 5 3 15 2	{ 4,034 0 5,960 0	1 7 8		
27	Varad ...	III { W 1 R 3	5 8	{ A. 12 D. 5-8	W. 1,961 R. 26	377 0 79 0	0 2 1 2 3 7	1,600	4,732 0	2 13 3	{ A. 36 0 D. 14 0	275 0 47 0	7 16 3 3 5 3	{ 3,736 0 5,660 0	1 7 11		
28	Talgaum ...	III { W 1 R 3	5 8	{ A. 12 D. 5-8	W. 1,643 R. 26	300 0 80 0	0 2 11 3 1 3	1,165	4,123 0	2 8 6	{ A. 15 0 D. 23 0	112 0 32 0	7 7 0 3 9 1	{ 2,972 0 4,70 0	1 10 3		
29	Maland ...	III { W. 1 R. 3	5 8	{ A. 12 D. 5-8	W. 1,033 R. 1	190 0 4 0	0 2 11 4 0 0	110	29 0	2 7 2	{ A. 7 0 D. 5 0	44 0 22 0	6 4 7 4 6 5	{ 1,165 0 54 0	0 7 7		

Government on Government occupied land in the Malwan Taluka of the Ratnagiri District.

By Revision Settlement.																	Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dist.	No.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
W. 1	422	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	W. 3,801 0	588 0 0 3 8	800	3,897 0	3 14 8	A. 1,008 0 D. 148 0	7,478 0	7 3 9	3,808 0	13,008 0	3 5 8	+23 31	Malwan	1			
Group II.																			
W. 1	423	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	2,328 0	511 0 0 2 9	803	3,308 0	3 3 0	A. 12 0 D. 79 0	318 0	11 8 8	2,328 0	3,308 0	3 14 8	+15 01	Kantalgam	2			
W. 2	424	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	678 0	128 0 0 4 2	516	1,219 0	3 1 11	A. 144 0 D. 2 0	1,512 0	10 8 1	1,241 0	2,597 0	3 7 10	+23 08	Hadh	3			
W. 2	425	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	W. 401 0	108 0 0 3 9	P. 73	101 0	2 7 8	A. 64 0 D. 18 0	223 0	8 3 8	223 0	217 0	2 7 7	+17 28	Bewadi	4			
W. 2	426	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	W. 1,878 0	370 0 0 3 3	P. 78	3,424 0	3 5 4	A. 141 0 D. 28 0	1,421 0	10 0 1	3,360 0	4,450 0	3 8 10	+20 87	Achare (including Gaudwadi)	5			
W. 2	427	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	W. 21 0	4 0 0 3 1	P. 208	30 0	2 11 8	A. 137 0 D. 1 0	1,084 0	7 8 9	444 0	1,348 0	3 0 7	+23 08	Tandawali	6			
W. 1	428	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	W. 942 0	128 0 0 2 9	P. 6	307 0	5 0 7	A. 55 0 D. 43 0	304 0	5 3 7	1,348 0	2,407 0	3 12 9	+19 18	Walgaon	7			
W. 1	429	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	5,553 0	529 0 0 3 7	1,908	8,389 0	4 3 8	A. 109 0 D. 79 0	1,328 0	11 4 3	3,848 0	10,332 0	3 13 3	+14 42	Masure	8			
W. 1	430	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	W. 1,225 0	168 0 0 2 2	536	1,527 0	3 14 8	A. 87 0 D. 87 0	421 0	6 4 0	2,008 0	2,601 0	3 8 4	+24 42	Derli	9			
W. 1	431	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	2,219 0	329 0 0 2 9	223	1,320 0	5 10 7	A. 36 0 D. 44 0	426 0	13 12 5	2,322 0	2,531 0	0 15 11	+22 04	Ambert	10			
W. 1	432	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	2,369 0	798 0 0 3 4	778	3,068 0	3 13 0	A. 0 21 D. 58 0	4 0	14 3 8	4,235 11	4,077 0	0 16 8	+21 80	Chindar	11			
W. 1	433	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	25 0	8 0 0 1 11	0 0	0 0	1 10 8	A. 0 5 D. 4 25	1 0	8 0 0	31 8	30 3	1 2 7	+44	Bhagwanpud	12			
W. 1	434	A. 15 12	0 12	0 1 0 3 4	3	10 0	3 8 4	A. 7 0	83 0	11 13 0	10 12	68 1	9 0 7	+23 08	Juwa Anjanach.	13			
W. 1	435	A. 15 12	---	---	0	27 0	4 8 0	A. 3 0	48 0	14 0 0	9 0	60 0	7 10 8	+23 21	Juwa Dhanji	14			
W. 1	436	D. 10 0	1,748 0	278 0 0 2 7	152	327 0	3 7 8	D. 16 0	107 0	7 10 3	1,908 0	212 0	0 7 3	+12 44	Malgaon	15			
W. 1	437	D. 10 0	1,183 0	199 0 0 2 9	79	330 0	3 2 9	D. 8 0	30 0	7 3 2	1,216 0	218 0	0 8 9	+14 08	Salel	16			
F. 1 R. 3	438	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	W. 788 0 R. 18 0	124 0 0 2 8 52 0 3 4 0	601	4,288 0	7 1 7	A. 38 0 D. 42 0	373 0 304 0	12 11 7 6 8 4	1,331 0	5,620 0	2 11 1	+20 20	Kalse	17			
W. 1 Part II	439	A. 15 12 D. 10 0	1,128 0	202 0 0 2 4	425	2,302 0	5 12 11	A. 2 0 D. 38 0	128 0 300 0	14 10 8 7 14 7	1,784 0	2,936 0	1 11 9	+20 53	Dhansapur	18			
W. 1	440	D. 10 0	1,741 0	308 0 0 2 8	390	1,964 0	4 3 8	D. 6 0	29 0	6 8 0	2,087 0	1,806 0	0 12 7	---	---	---			
W. 1	441	D. 10 0	1,834 0	234 0 0 2 3	69	231 0	3 15 9	D. 6 0	44 0	7 5 4	1,900 0	209 0	0 8 1	+23 54	Azhadon	19			
W. 1	442	W. 25,944 12 R. 18 0	4,578 0	1 0 2 10 62 0 2 4 0	P. 346	7,383 0	3 19 3	A. 1801 0 D. 531 25	2,303 0 3,321 0	9 10 2 7 3 3	34,262 20	42,148 3	1 6 0	+23 40	Total Group II.	15			
Group III.																			
W. 1 R. 3	443	A. 14 4 D. 5 8	W. 0 10 R. 1 0	0 3 0 7 8 2 0 2 0 0	28	54 0	3 0 6	A. 0 7	1 0	8 12 8	19 28	57 3	2 16 3	+16 29	Juwa Coll	20			
W. 1	444	A. 14 4 D. 5 8	212 0	18 0 0 3 8	88	26 0	4 8 0	A. 0 4 D. 4 38	1 0	10 0 0	203 0	337 0	1 14 6	+16 92	Parad	21			
W. 1	445	A. 14 4 D. 5 8	221 0	44 0 0 3 4	69	210 0	3 0 8	A. 1 0 D. 0 18	5 0	6 8 0	671 10	263 0	0 10 9	+18 38	Koh	22			
W. 1	446	A. 14 4 D. 5 8	1,128 0	123 0 0 2 7	433	1,561 0	3 5 11	A. 16 0 D. 16 0	123 0	11 5 0	1,632 0	1,900 0	1 3 8	+15 48	Bandivade Budruk.	23			
W. 1	447	A. 14 4 D. 5 8	107 0	15 0 0 2 3	26	145 0	4 4 2	A. 8 0 D. 1 0	32 0	7 12 0	130 0	225 0	1 8 8	+16 28	Bandivade Khurd.	24			
W. 1 R. 3	448	A. 14 4 D. 5 8	W. 220 0 R. 1 0	32 0 0 2 8 4 0 4 0 0	46	187 0	3 7 8	A. 5 39 D. 0 2	29 0	8 14 8	204 0	263 1	0 16 11	+16 58	Dangmode	25			
W. 1 R. 3	449	A. 14 4 D. 5 8	W. 2,485 0 R. 4 0	448 0 0 2 11 16 0 3 8 0	1,508	6,147 0	4 1 2	A. 29 0 D. 41 0	187 0	3 8 7	4,034 0	6,940 0	1 11 7	+16 58	Peddur	26			
W. 1 R. 3	450	A. 14 4 D. 5 8	W. 1,201 0 R. 25 0	377 0 0 3 7 378 0 3 2 7	1,200	6,664 0	3 8 7	A. 16 0 D. 38 0	270 0	3 0 11	3,738 0	6,420 0	1 11 13	+16 78	Vared	27			
W. 1 R. 3	451	A. 14 4 D. 5 8	W. 1,643 0 R. 25 0	300 0 0 2 11 29 0 2 1 2	1,129	4,299 0	4 2 3	A. 16 0 D. 28 0	123 0	8 12 8	3,872 0	5,453 0	1 14 3	+16 88	Talgaon	28			
W. 1 R. 3	452	A. 14 4 D. 5 8	W. 1,028 0 R. 1 0	190 0 0 2 11 4 0 4 0 0	129	343 0	3 14 3	A. 7 0 D. 5 0	22 0	7 8 10	1,168 0	214 0	0 8 8	+19 88	Malond	29			

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group III—contd.</i>																		
30	Masado ...	III	{ W 1 R 3 }	5 8	D 5 8	{ W. R. 0-0	832 119 0 0 5 1	104 4 7 1	91	233 0	2 8 8	D 13 0	55 0	4 3 8	726 9	407 0	0 8 11	
31	Adavi ...	III	{ W 1 R 3 }	5 8	D 5 8	{ W. R. 1-3	1,338 245 0 0 3 11	1 2 0 3 0 0	100	181 0	1 13 1	D 7 0	28 0	4 0 0	1,484 0	487 0	0 5 1	
32	Kumame ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	0-6	110 0	0 2 7	232	785 0	3 6 2	D 5 0	20 0	4 0 0	912 0	915 0	1 0 1	
33	Veral ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	1,015	205 0	0 8 2	167	417 0	2 7 11	D 12 0	49 0	4 0 0	1,194 0	670 0	0 9 0	
34	Vaingawade ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	1,250	202 0	0 2 7	129	888 0	2 15 11	D 3 0	14 0	4 10 8	1,399 0	602 0	0 6 11	
35	Vadacha Pat ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	1,814	279 0	0 2 5	191	480 0	2 6 8	D 23 0	101 0	4 8 8	1,523 0	940 0	0 8 10	
36	Maldi ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	132	94 0	0 3 11	27	80 0	2 3 7	D 1 0	6 0	4 0 0	161 0	92 0	0 0 12	
37	Trimbak ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	1,468	238 0	0 2 7	263	807 0	2 1 1	D 14 0	63 0	3 12 7	1,743 0	1,096 0	0 10 11	
38	Nandos ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	891	148 0	0 2 8	890	1,854 0	2 11 0	D 25 0	91 0	3 10 3	1,906 0	1,092 0	1 4 10	
39	Golwan ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	2,808	417 0	0 2 7	408	1,205 0	2 18 2	D 29 0	131 0	4 8 4	2,044 0	1,753 0	0 9 13	
40	Tiravde ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	685	136 0	0 2 0	241	670 0	2 12 8	D 23 0	96 0	3 8 10	964 0	896 0	0 14 10	
41	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	...	{ W. 20,938-16 R. 61-9	3,724 3 187 0	0 2 11 3 0 10	7,741	23,523 0	3 0 8	{ D 266 14 A 109 9	1,023 9 553 0	3 13 9 7 12 11	29,161 8	29,355 4	1 1 0
<i>Group IV.</i>																		
41	Budhavale ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	1,146	173 0	0 2 5	74	199 0	2 12 0	D 1 0	3 0	2 0 0	1,221 0	375 0	0 4 11	
42	Nitron ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	1,374	223 0	0 2 9	114	214 0	1 14 0	D 0 8	0 7	2 3 0	1,388 8	436 7	0 5 0	
43	Kudopi ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	738	101 0	0 2 2	47	181 0	2 12 7	D 1 0	3 0	3 0 0	798 0	335 0	0 4 9	
44	Palsamb ...	III	W 1	5 8	D 5 8	1,414	206 0	0 2 4	78	185 0	2 5 11	D 0 8	1 0	4 7 1	1,493 8	362 0	0 4 2	
45	Khotale ...	IV	W 1	4 8	D 4 8	1,191	201 0	0 2 8	139	853 0	2 8 8	D 2 0	7 0	3 8 0	1,332 0	561 0	0 6 9	
46	Hedul ...	IV	W 1	4 8	D 4 8	1,302	205 0	0 2 9	256	694 0	2 11 4	D 4 0	15 0	3 12 0	1,428 0	914 0	0 10 1	
47	Chunaware ...	IV	W 1	4 8	D 4 8	951	189 0	0 2 2	33	261 0	1 12 1	D 2 0	7 0	3 8 0	1,036 0	347 0	0 5 4	
48	Asangani ...	IV	W 1	4 8	D 4 8	795	124 0	0 2 6	136	310 0	2 4 9	D 4 0	14 0	2 8 0	934 0	448 0	0 7 8	
49	Matba Budruk ...	IV	W 1	4 8	D 4 8	2,429	323 0	0 2 6	136	233 0	2 1 4	D 4 0	13 0	3 0 0	2,508 0	677 0	0 4 3	
50	Gothans ...	IV	W 1	4 8	D 4 8	1,456	287 0	0 2 11	133	292 0	2 3 2	D 1 0	4 0	4 0 0	1,800 0	589 0	0 5 8	
51	Shiravade ...	IV	W 1	4 8	D 4 8	2,138	324 0	0 2 5	221	474 0	2 2 4	D 3 0	14 0	2 12 10	2,361 0	812 0	0 5 6	
52	Amarondi ...	IV	W 1	4 8	D 4 8	1,365	263 0	0 2 6	127	220 0	1 8 10	D 3 0	9 0	3 8 0	1,655 0	522 0	0 4 7	
53	Owalye ...	IV	{ W 1 R 2 }	4 8	D 4 8	{ W. R. 1,253 0-5	205 0 0 4	0 2 7 2 0 0	235	970 0	2 13 7	D 3 0	6 0	2 0 0	1,491 5	821 4	0 0 6	
54	Polp ...	IV	{ W 1 R 3 }	4 8	D 4 8	{ W. R. 2,510 1	458 0 3 0	0 2 11 3 0 0	276	685 0	2 7 10	D 7 0	29 0	3 11 5	2,793 0	1,155 0	0 6 3	
55	Hivale ...	IV	{ W 1 R 3 }	4 8	D 4 8	{ W. R. 1,814 1	236 0 3 0	0 2 8 3 0 0	141	225 0	2 1 6	D 3 0	10 0	3 5 4	1,959 0	634 0	0 4 12	
56	Shrawan ...	IV	{ W 1 R 2 }	4 8	D 4 8	{ W. R. 1,717 1	266 0 3 0	0 2 8 2 0 0	146	261 0	1 11 6	D 3 0	7 0	3 8 0	1,868 0	547 0	0 4 8	
57	Sela Budruk ...	IV	{ W 1 R 2 }	4 8	D 4 8	{ W. R. 738 0-3	118 0 0 2	0 2 6 2 8 0	102	154 0	1 8 2	D 2 0	7 0	3 8 0	830 2	377 3	0 5 3	
58	Bahativade ...	IV	{ W 1 R 3 }	4 8	D 4 8	{ W. R. 1,133 1	183 0 3 0	0 2 7 3 0 0	134	307 0	2 4 8	D 5 0	14 0	3 12 12	1,273 0	603 0	0 6 4	
59	Kitlos ...	IV	{ W 1 R 3 }	4 8	D 4 8	{ W. R. 1,455 0-16	229 0 1 0	0 2 8 3 8 0	182	405 0	2 8 0	D 17 0	53 0	3 1 11	1,634 14	638 0	0 6 2	
60	Total of Group IV.	IV	...	...	...	{ W. 27,223 R. 4-29	4,450 0 13 6	0 2 7 2 11 3	2,798	6,348 0	2 4 3	D 63 17	295 7	3 1 8	30,023 0	11,019 13	0 5 10
60	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	{ W. 77,421-28 R. 81-82	16,814 4 251 6	0 2 9 2 11 3	18,738	3,394 2	3 1 0	A 2,085 25 D 1,010 26	13,424 0 5,297 8	5 9 6 5 8 10	99,713 34	6,828 4	0 14 5

Explanation:—W.=Wahas; R.=Rahi; P.=Fulan; A.=Agri; D.=Dungt.

PPENDIX Q—continued.

By Revision Settlement																	Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	No.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
W. 1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Group III—contd.			
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	{ W. 623 0 R. 0 8 }	{ 119 0 0 1 0 4 }	{ 2 1 1 7 1 }	91	374 0	3 0 2	D. 13 0	55 0	4 8 8	726 9	449 0	0 9 11	+10 23	Masado	30		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	{ W. 1,326 0 R. 1 0 }	{ 245 0 0 2 0 0 }	{ 2 1 1 2 0 0 }	100	312 0	3 1 11	D. 7 0	28 0	4 0 0	1,434 0	467 0	0 8 7	+5 56	Adavli	31		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	878 0	110 0	0 3 7	238	922 0	3 15 7	D. 8 0	20 0	4 0 0	912 0	1,052 0	1 2 5	+14 07	Kumama	32		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	1,015 0	208 0	0 3 8	167	450 0	3 14 11	D. 12 0	48 0	4 0 0	1,104 0	743 0	0 9 11	+10 30	Voral	33		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	1,260 0	302 0	0 3 7	129	455 0	3 8 5	D. 9 0	14 0	4 10 8	1,392 0	671 0	0 7 9	+11 46	Vaingawade	34		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	1,314 0	279 0	0 3 5	191	513 0	2 18 6	D. 23 0	101 0	4 6 3	1,539 0	923 0	0 9 8	+9 38	Yadacha Pat	35		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	132 0	24 0	0 3 11	37	70 0	3 9 6	D. 2 0	8 0	4 0 0	161 0	102 0	0 10 2	+10 37	Maldi	36		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	1,488 0	238 0	0 3 7	263	952 0	3 9 2	D. 14 0	53 0	3 12 7	1,741 0	1,343 0	0 11 5	+13 21	Trimbak	37		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	591 0	148 0	0 3 8	69	2,198 0	3 3 0	D. 25 0	91 0	3 10 3	1,606 0	2,437 0	1 8 8	+19 44	Mandos	38		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	2,806 0	417 0	0 3 7	409	1,425 0	3 7 9	D. 23 0	131 0	4 8 3	2,044 0	1,978 0	0 10 4	+12 56	Golwan	39		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	695 0	130 0	0 2 8 0	241	792 0	3 4 7	D. 23 0	96 0	3 6 10	964 0	1,018 0	1 0 11	+13 43	Tiravde	40		
			{ W. 20,987 10 R. 51 0 }	{ 3,794 9 187 0 }	{ 0 3 11 3 0 10 }	7,741	27,872 0	3 7 7	{ D. 286 14 A. 169 9 }	{ 1,024 1 1,008 0 }	{ 3 13 9 9 3 8 }	29,161 8	33,819 4	1 2 7	+15 21	Total Group III.	of 31		
																Group IV.			
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	1,148 0	173 0	0 3 5	74	192 0	2 9 6	D. 1 0	3 0	3 0 0	1,221 0	378 0	0 4 10	-1 07	Budhavale	41		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	1,374 0	222 0	0 3 9	114	208 0	1 13 2	D. 0 8	0 7	2 3 0	1,388 8	430 7	0 5 0	-1 39	Nirom	42		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	739 0	101 0	0 3 2	47	128 0	3 10 11	D. 1 0	3 0	3 0 0	786 0	236 0	0 4 8	-3 13	Kudopi	43		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 5 8	1,414 0	206 0	0 3 4	78	179 0	2 4 9	D. 0 9	1 0	4 7 1	1,492 9	838 0	0 4 2	-1 23	Palsamb	44		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	1,191 0	201 0	0 3 8	139	417 0	3 0 0	D. 2 0	7 0	3 3 0	1,332 0	625 0	0 7 6	+11 41	Khotale	45		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	1,308 0	206 0	0 3 9	250	319 0	3 2 2	D. 4 0	16 0	3 12 0	1,462 0	1,039 0	0 11 4	+13 58	Hedul	46		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	981 0	189 0	0 3 2	63	177 0	2 2 1	D. 2 0	7 0	3 8 0	1,036 0	373 0	0 5 9	+7 49	Chunaware	47		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	795 0	124 0	0 3 6	133	368 0	3 11 7	D. 4 0	14 0	3 8 0	934 0	506 0	0 8 8	+12 26	Asangani	48		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	2,429 9	322 0	0 3 6	139	335 0	2 7 2	D. 4 0	12 0	3 0 0	2,669 0	737 0	0 4 8	+7 38	Matha Budrak	49		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	1,486 0	267 0	0 3 11	123	342 0	3 9 2	D. 1 0	4 0	4 0 0	1,600 0	613 0	0 6 2	+8 98	Gothane	50		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	2,135 0	324 0	0 3 5	221	500 0	3 8 7	D. 5 0	14 0	3 12 10	2,361 0	898 0	0 6 1	+10 59	Shiranvade	51		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	1,285 0	233 0	0 3 6	187	339 0	1 13 6	D. 3 0	9 0	3 0 0	2,155 0	641 0	0 5 0	+8 28	Amround	52		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 1,553 0 R. 0 8 }	{ 205 0 0 4 0 0 }	{ 0 3 7 2 0 0 }	223	794 0	3 6 1	D. 3 0	8 0	3 0 0	1,419 5	1,008 4	0 10 6	+14 07	Owalye	53		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 2,510 0 R. 1 0 }	{ 459 0 0 3 0 0 }	{ 0 3 11 2 0 0 }	273	807 0	3 14 11	D. 7 0	19 0	3 11 5	2,793 0	1,267 0	0 7 4	+10 47	Poip	54		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 1,814 0 R. 1 0 }	{ 286 0 0 3 0 0 }	{ 0 3 6 3 0 0 }	141	344 0	3 7 0	D. 3 0	10 0	3 6 4	1,969 0	613 0	0 5 3	+9 25	Hivale	55		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 1,717 0 R. 1 0 }	{ 286 0 0 3 0 0 }	{ 0 3 8 3 0 0 }	142	292 0	3 0 0	D. 2 0	7 0	3 8 0	1,666 0	588 0	0 6 1	+7 50	Shrawan	56		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 735 0 R. 0 2 }	{ 116 0 0 2 0 0 }	{ 0 3 6 2 0 0 }	102	180 0	1 13 3	D. 2 0	7 0	3 8 0	639 2	303 2	0 6 9	+9 39	Bale Budrak	57		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 1,133 0 R. 1 0 }	{ 163 0 0 2 0 0 }	{ 0 3 7 2 0 0 }	134	263 0	3 11 4	D. 5 0	14 0	2 13 10	1,378 0	563 0	0 7 1	+11 07	Bahativade	58		
W. 1	8 8 8	D. 4 8	{ W. 1,458 0 R. 0 16 }	{ 229 0 0 1 0 0 }	{ 0 3 6 2 8 0 }	162	476 0	3 15 3	D. 17 0	53 0	3 1 11	1,634 16	761 0	0 7 5	+10 61	Kirlos	59		
			{ W. 27,229 9 R. 4 33 }	{ 4,450 0 13 6 }	{ 0 3 11 2 11 3 }	2,793	7,318 0	3 9 10	D. 35 17	206 7	3 1 8	30,002 0	21,985 13	0 6 4	+8 36	Total Group IV.	of 19		
			{ W. 77,461 26 R. 21 32 }	{ 13,317 4 251 6 }	{ 0 3 8 3 1 2 }	15,738	3,007 3	3 8 11	{ A. 2,035 25 D. 1,010 26 }	{ 16,904 1 6,423 7 }	{ 8 4 10 5 5 4 }	29,713 24	106,869 4	1 1 2	18 27	GRAND TOTAL	60		

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Superintendent, L. R. and Registration, S. D.

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From

J. A. MADAN, Esq., B.A., I. C. S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Ratnágiri;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNA'GIRI.

Ratnágiri, 11th September 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the 2nd Revision Settlement of the Ratnágiri taluka of the Ratnágiri district.

2. The taluka at present consists of 152 villages, of which six are inám. Of the remaining, 37 were formerly part of the Saitavda petha, 94 formed the old Ratnágiri taluka, and 15 belonged to the Lánje petha. The villages of the Saitavda petha were first settled in the year 1867-68, those of the Ratnágiri taluka in 1869-70. The period of guarantee for both these settlements expired in 1896-97 when an inquiry for their revision was undertaken. As a result of this inquiry Government ordered the then existing rates to continue until 1914-15, when the 15 villages of the Lánje petha, originally settled in 1875 were to come under revision settlement. It will thus be seen that the rates at present in force throughout the taluka are the same as were fixed at the time of the original settlements.

3. In none of the six inám villages has the survey settlement been introduced. I have therefore to submit proposals only for the remaining 146 villages, the tenures of which are as follow :—

- 47 Government villages.
- 60 Khoti.
- 18 Khichadi.
- 6 Dharekari.
- 11 Sharakati.
- 3 Part Government, part Khoti.
- 1 Part Government, part Dharekari.

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4. All the villages which have lapsed to Government since 1896-97 were, with the exception of three, purely Dharekari. In such villages, the Khot gets no profits. Of the other three, two were Khichadi (i.e., part Khoti, part Dharekari) in which the Khot's profit was small; the third which was purely Khoti, was allowed to lapse on account of various disputes between the large number of its Khoti-sharers.

Position and Physical Features.

5. The Ratnágiri taluka is bounded on the north by the Guhágar petha of the Chiplún taluka from which it is separated by the Jaygad creek. It is bounded on the east by the Sangameshvar taluka and on the south by Rájápur. On the west is the Arabian Sea.

6. The general aspect of the taluka has been well described in the Ratnágiri Gazetteer, from which I quote the following :—

“The Ratnágiri sub-division has a sea board of about 35 miles, stretching from the bold headland of Jaygad at the mouth of the Shastri river on the north, to the fort of Purnagad at the mouth of the Muchkundi on the south. Eastwards it is flanked by portions of the Sangameshvar and Rájápur sub-divisions, which separate it from the Sabyadri range.

The tract thus enclosed is in shape an irregular triangle, with its apex at the north-western end. The country consists for the most part of a series of rocky plateaus capped with weather-stained laterite and low rugged hills intersected by steep ravines and deeply secured water-courses. The extreme breadth of the tract is from sixteen to seventeen miles. The coast line is bold and indented by numerous bays, creeks and back waters. Bold head-lands, jutting out at intervals into the sea, give protection to the local shipping and small craft during northerly winds, while the Kálbádevi bay lying on the north side of the high hill of Mirya, gives safe anchorage for craft of all size during the south-west monsoon. The cliffs throughout a great part of the coast line rise abruptly from a rocky beach. Sandy bays occur at intervals with narrow belts of drift between sea and cliff, thickly planted with cocconut, betelnut, and Undi (*Calophyllum inophyllum*). In places, as near Ratnágiri, the cliffs fall back a considerable distance from the sea, the intervening space being filled with extensive salt swamps, with here and there a few reclaimed rice fields. From the cliffs overhanging the sea to the summit of the valley of the Bav river which during several miles of its course forms the eastern boundary of the sub-division a gentle and gradual rise may be observed. The laterite plateau, of which a great part of the whole area of the tract consists, is mostly bare and uninviting. Coarse grass and stunted trees forcing themselves with difficulty through crevices, and here and there a patch of the poorer hill grains, are the only vegetation during the greater part of the year. To these may be added, during the rainy season, a profusion of ferns and lilies springing, as if by magic under the influence of the countless rills and water-courses which redeem the land from utter barrenness. Throughout the greater part of this tract the landscape is flat and unpleasing. But here and there at the edges of the larger ravines, where the rivers may be seen winding through more fertile valleys and shady village homesteads, the scenery is at once homely and picturesque."

7. The three principal rivers in the táluka are the Shástri, the Ratnágiri and the Muchkundi. All of them are tidal, the tide reaching the eastern most points in this táluka in the case of the Shástri and the Muchkundi, which form the northern and southern boundaries respectively of the táluka. In the case of the Ratnágiri river, the tide reaches only as far as Harchiri. Besides the above, the Báv river runs along part of the eastern boundary dividing Ratnágiri from Sangameshvar.

8. The soil of the táluka on the plateaus and hills consists almost entirely of laterite, which crops to the surface in boulders and flat sheets of rock. Wherever by the crumbling of the rock a sufficient depth of soil has been formed, hill grains are grown. The best soils are found in the low-lying lands at the foot of the hills, in the valleys or on the banks of rivers. The sandy strip of land along the coast is largely occupied with cocconut plantation.

9. The táluka was once well-wooded. Lieutenant Dowell (about 1830) spoke of jungles, "scarce allowing a horse to pass over the rocks." These have entirely disappeared. The plateaus are now bare of trees; so are many of the hill-sides. In the eastern and south-eastern parts of the táluka there is still a fair amount of tree-growth, but everywhere the trees are pollarded to the extreme for *ráb*. The houses of villagers are generally shaded with clumps of jack, mango and other trees, and here and there are found luxuriant groves dedicated to the village temples. Owing to the reckless hacking of trees in the past, the supply of *ráb* has, in most villages, been insufficient to satisfy the needs of the cultivators. Efforts are at present being made to teach the people how to cut the trees economically and systematically; these, if persisted in for a few years, would, it is hoped, lead to an appreciable increase in the supply of *ráb*. Nothing however can restore to the táluka anything like the tree-growth it formerly had, except systematic afforestation at considerable expense.

Climate and rainfall.

10. The climate, though moist and relaxing, is, on the whole, healthy. During the rainy season the air is close and muggy in the intervals between the

showers, and raw and chilly while rain is falling. During the hot season, the heat of the sun is tempered by cool northerly breezes. The climate is equable, the ordinary extreme limits of temperature being 65° and 95°.

11. The amount and distribution of the rainfall in the last eleven years are given in Appendix A. The average annual rainfall for that period was 88·11, the maximum fall being 100·78 in 1903, and the minimum 56·19 in 1905. The last settlement report gives an average of 105·79 for the period 1886—94 with a maximum fall of 137·60 in 1892. Comparing the two periods I find that while in the earlier period the fall was above 100 inches in five out of the nine years, it only once exceeded that figure during 1902—12; the defect was chiefly noticeable during the monsoon kharif season (5th June to 14th August), the average for the two periods being 75·65 and 63·60 respectively.

12. The Gazetteer gives the following averages for the years 1851—78 :—

1851 to 1860	...	...	...	...	100·63
1860 to 1870	...	...	...	...	101·23
1871 to 1878	...	...	...	...	102·90

It will be seen from the above figures that there has been a marked diminution in the total amount of rainfall during recent years. The rainfall of the current year has, however, been exceptionally heavy, the fall up to the end of August exceeding 107 inches. A rainfall of 80 to 85 inches is quite sufficient to meet the needs of this táluka, provided it is well distributed.

13. Five of the eleven seasons 1902—12 may be described as good, five as fair and one—the exceptional year 1905—as poor.

Cultivation and Crops.

14. There has practically been no change in the methods of cultivation during the last thirty years, and the crops grown also remain the same. The only new crop introduced during recent years is the groundnut, but the area under it is still very small, and does not exceed 100 acres.

15. Appendix B has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture, but as there are very few village officers in this táluka to send returns to his office, the information supplied by him only relates to 51 villages out of 146. These villages are all Government; the majority of them are on or near the coast, and are favourably situated both as regards soil and position. In these villages, the proportion of the cropped area to the area left fallow is 5 to 8; and of the cropped area over 84 per cent. is under rice and coarse grains. In the other and less fertile villages both these proportions increase, as will be seen from the following estimate made by the Mámlatdár of the areas under the different crops grown in all the 146 villages now under report :—

					Acres.
Cereals—Rice	...	...	...	...	17,932
Coarse grains	...	...	...	...	39,383
Pulses	...	...	...	...	1,628
Fruit trees	...	...	...	...	1,230
Condiment and spices, etc.	...	...	...	...	355
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	2,771
Fibres	...	...	...	...	250

There are no corresponding figures for comparison in the previous settlement reports but the percentage of land under rice and coarse grains to the total cropped area is now very nearly the same as in 1896-97.

16. About 3,000 acres of the total area is cropped a second time after the rains. The crops grown are roughly as follow :—

					Acres.
Rice	...	...	...	...	1,624
Pawta or varna	...	...	...	...	652
Kulith	...	...	...	...	314
Chillies	...	...	...	...	133
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	255

Rice and chillies are irrigated either from pats or wells. *Pawta* and *kulith* usually require no irrigation. In a few villages, I have come across small areas of land in which three crops are grown every year: rice, *pawta* and then an inferior kind of *nachni*. Such land requires good irrigation and plenty of manure.

17. The Settlement Officer in 1896-97 estimated the total area cropped at 75,681 acres. I think this estimate was much too high. He calculated that only one-half of the warkas land was usually fallow, but it is only in the better kinds of such land that the cultivator gets on an average one crop in two years. In other cases, after every two or three years the land has to be kept fallow for a period varying from 4 to 12 years. Major Waddington in the original settlement report states that "probably two-third of the arable land requires to be left fallow." My own impression also is that the cropped area out of *warkas* is nearer one-third than one-half, and in this I am confirmed by the Mámílatdár, who reports that the total area cropped in the 146 villages is about 63,550 acres, while about 96,054 acres are left fallow.

18. The crop invariably grown in kharif land is rice. The commonest varieties grown are "*Kudal patni*" and "*Panwel*". The former is "*halva*" or early rice, the latter, "*mahán*" or late rice. *Halva* rice is sown at the commencement of the monsoon, the seedlings are transplanted a month later and the crop should ripen about the middle or end of September. The *mahán* rice is sown at the beginning of July and ripens at the end of October. The rice crop most usually grown in this táluka is *halva*. In several places I was informed that the area under *mahán* crops had been reduced during recent years owing to the uncertainty of the later rains. A more probable cause is the growing diminution of the individual holding. Cultivators like to take advantage of the early rains to sow their crops in, but if the holding is large, a portion of it has necessarily to be left over for being sown later with *mahán* crops.

19. A rice crop is first sown over a small area previously burnt with *ráb*; after transplantation it occupies about thrice this area. In some of the villages on the coast, where *ráb* material is scarce, fish manure is used instead. Another method followed in sowing rice is that of ploughing the land several times after the commencement of the rains, then throwing broad cast over it the seed which has previously been steeped in water for several hours. No *ráb* is used in this case but a good deal of farm yard manure is necessary.

20. The usual rotation on warkas lands is *nachni*, *harik*, *wari*, sesamum and then a period of fallow. It is only in the best kinds of warkas lands that four crops can be grown in succession. Generally only three crops are grown. Except in some of the villages to the east and south-east of the táluka, fish manure is almost invariably used for *nachni*, which is the first crop grown after a period of fallow.

21. The products of the garden lands have been very well described by Mr. Hardy, the Revision Settlement Officer, Málvan. As they are the same in Ratnágiri, I quote the following from his report:—

"The chief product of the garden lands is the cocoanut. This commodity has the great advantage of being but little affected by any untimeliness in the rainfall, provided that the total fall is sufficient. The palm is transplanted from the nursery in which it is sown at periods varying from 2 to 18 months after the nut has been planted. The latter at the time of planting should be dry and only half full of milk. The young seedlings have to be watered throughout the fair weather, and a certain amount of watering is generally required for mature trees. Manuring is not much resorted to, but salt is found to be beneficial. Trees generally begin to bear after 6 years, attain maturity after about 10, and continue to bear up to an age varying from 25 to 75 years. Almost every part of the tree is capable of being put to economic use; the trunk is used for rafters, laths, firewood, etc., the leaves for roofing, for mats, baskets, brooms, fodder and manure: the stem of the leaf for fences, fishing-rods and domestic utensils: the young unformed leaves and nuts for pickles and chutney: the sap for toddy for distilling and for making vinegar and sugar: the ripe nut for eating, for milk and for cooking: the dried flesh (copra) for nut-butter and margarine:

the residue of the flesh, after expressing the oil, for cattle food and poultry cake; the shell for drinking cups, bottles, charcoal, tooth-powder and linoleum; the coir fibre from the husk for mattresses, rope, cordage, canvas, fuel, brushes, oakum, door-mats and floor-matting. The cocconut palm flourishes best on the flat agri-bagayat lands on the coast and river banks. In the dongri or hill-side gardens, jack-fruit trees, mangoes, both coarse and grafted and betelnut palms are grown in addition to the cocconut."

Water-supply.

22. Appendix J supplied by the Director of Agriculture gives information for only 55 villages. This appendix has been omitted altogether from the previous settlement reports. The following statement will show the change in the number of wells, tanks, etc., in 131 villages since 1897. The figures shown in brackets below those of 1913, are for the remaining 15 villages for which no previous figures are available for comparison:—

Description.	Figures for 131 villages. 1897.	Figures for 131 (15) villages. 1913.	Increase for 131 villages.
<i>For Irrigation.</i>			
1. Wells, budkis	1,417	1,312 (116)	—105
2. Tanks	8	8	...
<i>For drinking supply of human beings.</i>			
1. Wells, budkis, etc.	2,202	2,939 (94)	737
2. Tanks	57	93 (4)	36
<i>For Cattle, etc.</i>			
1. Wells, budkis, etc.	112	445 (10)	333
2. Tanks	113	117 (6)	4

There has been an increase under all heads except one, but even in the case of wells used for irrigation, I am inclined to think there has not been any decrease during the last twenty-five years, and that the figures given in 1897 were probably not quite accurate.

Communications.

23. There are three modes of transport in the taluka, road, creek and sea. The principal road is the Ratnágiri-Kolhápúr road running west to east. About 20 miles of this road lie in this taluka which it leaves at the village of Nanij. This road is bridged throughout. At the 9th mile from Ratnágiri, near the village of Hatkhamba, a good road branches off to Sangameshwar and Chiplun and passes through the village of Niwli. Another road branches off from Pali and goes towards Rájápúr. These three roads, as also the Ratnágiri-Mirya road, a little over 4 miles in length, are in charge of the Public Works Department and are well maintained.

24. The following is a list of the cart roads kept up by the Local Board:—

(1) Bhatye-Purnagad road. This is a fairly good road and carts can pass over it from one end to the other during the fair season.

(2) Ratnágiri-Jaygad road *via* Shirgaom. This is passable by carts only for about 8 miles from Ratnágiri to Kotawda, and again for 3 miles from Malgund to Warawde. The rest of the road is quite out of repair.

(3) Ratnágiri-Lanja road *viá* Harchiri. This is a cart road only as far as Pomendi, after which it is a bullock track. Carts can, however, go with some difficulty from Harchiri to Lanja.

(4) Ratnágiri-Mirjole road. This is a cart road only as far as the plateau above Mirjole, after which it becomes a bullock track to Ukshi on the bank of the Bav river.

Except for the Bhatye-Purnagad road there has been no improvement in road communication since 1896-97.

25. There are three principal creeks the largest being the Jaygad creek on the northern limits of the táluka. It is navigable for vessels up to 80 tons burden beyond Rai, the most north-eastern village of the táluka. The Bhatye creek is navigable for small craft of above 8 tons as far as Someshwar, a distance of about 4 miles, and one to two tons to very near Harchiri, 12 miles. The Muchkundi creek at the very south of the táluka, is navigable for boats up to 20 tons as far as Dorlen. On the Bav river small boats come as far as Ukshi from the north.

26. The creeks are gradually silting up, but in the case of the two larger ones, navigation has been affected, not in this táluka but in the two tálukas to the east, *viz.*, Sangameshwar and Rájápur. In the case of the Bhatye creek, bigger boats can now go to Harchiri only at high tide, and even then, they have to stop at a distance of a mile from the village.

27. The táluka is well supplied with ferries at all the important points on the creeks.

28. The táluka has a sea board of about 35 miles. It has four principal ports, Jaygad, Warawde, Ratnágiri and Purnagad. Besides the usual sailing vessels plying up and down the coast, the táluka is served by the steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and also of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company. The former has a daily service from October to May, touching Jaygad, Warawde and Ratnágiri. In the fair season each of the two companies also run two boats four times weekly between Bombay and Goa, touching Ratnágiri and the other southern ports in this district. The cargo boats of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company put into the ports of Jaygad and Ratnágiri twice weekly during the rainy season.

29. In spite of the sea board, the creeks and the roads, the táluka cannot be said to be well off for communications. This fact is due to the hilly nature of the country and to the consequent absence of cart tracks. In the northern half of the táluka for instance, except on the creek and along the coast, goods can be carried only as head-loads from village to village. The same fact is true of many villages in the south.

Live-stock.

30. Information for only 66 villages for the compilation of Appendix F has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture. For the rest of the táluka I have had information collected on the principal points. As the figures given in the report of 1897 refer to only 151 villages, I give the following table of comparison for these villages alone.

Description of cattle.	Figures for 1895.	Figures for 1913.	Increase.
Plough cattle	22,705	27,443	4,738
Milch cattle	13,172	15,295	2,123
Ploughs	12,328	14,577	2,249
Carts	137	343	206

Thus, there has been an appreciable increase under each head. There is nothing, however, in the early reports to show what the condition of the cattle had

been in previous years, but I heard a general complaint that for many years past the cattle had been deteriorating in this táluka. They certainly look poor, especially in the hot weather. The principal cause of this poverty is want of sufficient and nutritious fodder. No proper attention is, besides, paid to breeding. Cattle are bought either locally or from wandering herdsmen who bring them from the above-ghaut districts. The latter kind soon deteriorate on account of the change in climate and fodder. There is no shortage in the number of plough cattle, it being sufficient to meet all the cultivators' requirements.

Trade and Markets.

31. Statistics about trade were furnished me by the Customs Department. The following statement shows the value of the imports and exports from the four ports, Ratnágiri, Jaygad, Warawde and Purnagad, in the táluka. Separate figures for each of the ports are not available.

	1894-95.	1906-07.	1909-10.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports ...	18,65,417	17,94,269	19,83,492	25,05,023
Exports ...	11,08,838	4,88,258	4,33,320	4,00,797

Although the above figures show the trade passing through the four ports of this táluka, they cannot be said to represent the trade of this táluka alone as the ports of Jaygad and Purnagad also serve parts of the neighbouring tálukas of Chiplun, Sangameshwar and Rájápur.

32. The considerable decrease in exports since 1894-95 has been due to the diversion of the above-ghaut trade by the Southern Maratha Railway and its branches and is chiefly noticeable in the case of unrefined sugar and groundnut, as will be seen from the statement given below.

The chief imports in 1894-95 and 1912-13 respectively were as follows :—

Article.	1894-95.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.
Husked rice ...	6,40,285	8,04,884
Rice in the husk ...		3,35,029
Other grains ...		2,36,863
Piece-goods ...	88,770	1,21,280
Sugar ...	85,310	1,41,004
Salt ...	1,95,878	82,639
Cocoanuts ...	31,516	86,924
Kerosine Oil ...	36,307	77,129

The remarkable increase under all heads except salt is due to an increase in population and prices and to a rise in the standard of comfort. The decrease under salt is due to the fall in the price of that commodity.

The principal exports were—

Article.	1894-95.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sugar (chiefly unrefined) ...	4,60,873	37,354
Groundnut ..	3,19,100	232
Hemp ...	50,620	28,240
Myraboloms ...	45,966	75,399
Dry and salted fish ...	3,2314	15,280

In addition to the above, there is a considerable export of mango fruit, practically all of it to Bombay, during the fair season. The value of this fruit exported during 1913-14 was Rs. 1,29,542.

33. Appendix C shows the value of the goods sold at the weekly bazar held at Harchiri and Tonde. People from a long distance come to the bazar at Harchiri to buy salted fish which is brought there by the Mahomedan fishermen of Ratnágiri and surrounding villages. Very few transactions are made for cash, the fish being usually bartered for fuel or grain.

34. There is no weekly bazar at Ratnágiri but there is a daily bazar of perishable articles such as fish, vegetables, etc.; grain and other articles are procured from the many shops in the town. The total number of shops in the táluka is 447.

Industries.

35. Apart from fishing there is no industry of any importance in the táluka. There are five fish-curing yards, in which 41,217 maunds of fish worth Rs. 1,90,363 were cured in the year 1913-14.

There is no industry in the táluka in which mechanical power is used. There are 70 hand-loom, on which *saris* of a coarse kind are woven. Oil presses in which cocoanut and sesamum oil is prepared number 300 (Appendix G).

There is a school of Industry at Ratnágiri which produces a small number of skilled carpenters and cabinet makers every year. These generally find employment in Bombay.

Population.

36. The population has been steadily increasing, the census statistics being as follows :—

1881	...	...	...	...	126,227
1891	...	...	...	...	136,840
1901	...	...	...	...	147,182
1911	...	...	...	...	149,867

Thus, there has been an increase of 23,640 persons or 19 per cent. in thirty years. The density to the square mile is now 363. Eighty-seven per cent. of the population is Hindu and twelve per cent. Mussalman. Other details about the population are given in Appendices D and E, information for which was kindly furnished me by the Director of Agriculture. From these it will be seen that 68 per cent. of the population is agricultural: of these 60 per cent. have an interest in land as occupants or tenants and 8 per cent. are labourers. In the present Appendix D the number of occupants is shown as being 2.90 per cent. of the population, while in the appendix attached to the settlement report of 1897, the number is given as 26.59 per cent. This gross discrepancy can only be explained on the assumption that the "occupancy tenants" in khoti villages who form the bulk of the cultivators of this táluka, were described as occupants in 1891 and as tenants in 1911.

37. A similar differentiation in classification explains the apparent falling off in the number of people able to read and write. In this district a large number of people who call themselves literate are only able to sign their name and to read with difficulty. At the last census, only such persons as could read and write an ordinary letter clearly were classed as literate.

38. Appendix G gives the number of births and deaths during each of the last ten years. It shows that the annual excess of births over deaths was nearly 43 per cent. The táluka is on the whole healthy and there have not been any very serious epidemics during recent years. Plague sometimes appears in a few villages but its ravages are comparatively limited. In the Ratnágiri City during the 11 years 1897 to 1907 it carried away 1,198 people. It was somewhat severe only from 1902 to 1906. Since 1907 there has been no plague in the city.

39. There is usually a large temporary exodus to Bombay during the fair season. The following statement which has been compiled from information

kindly supplied to me by the two Steamship Companies shows the number of people who went to and returned from Bombay from October 1913 to May 1914 :—

Month.	From ports in the Ratnágiri taluka to Bombay.				From Bombay to the ports in the Ratnágiri taluka.			
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
1913.								
October ...	87½	1,781	5,404½	8,223	32½	2,146	3,081½	5,260
November..	80½	1,962	6,673	8,665½	46½	2,505½	4,334	6,886
December..	43	2,066½	8,805	10,903½	27½	2,599½	5,393½	8,020½
1914.								
January ...	34	2,05½	7,875½	9,768	32	2,072½	6,573	8,677½
February ...	22	1,507	5,097½	6,626½	29	2,177	5,714	7,920½
March ...	45	1,883½	5,845	7,773½	77½	4,794½	8,981	13,853
April ...	45	2,302	6,326	8,733	52	3,265½	7,674	10,991½
May ...	86½	4,082½	5,255½	9,424½	89½	4,140½	10,136	14,366
	342½	17,698	52,082	70,117½	386½	23,701	51,887½	75,975

N.B.—In these tables children paying half fare are reckoned each as one-half.

Thus in all 70,117½ passengers left Ratnágiri for Bombay and 75,975 returned from Bombay to Ratnágiri, thus giving a net immigration of 5,857½ for the year. The heavy traffic to Ratnágiri in March is due to the Shimga festival and the marriage season, and in May to the return of cultivators to their villages for agricultural operations.

40. The majority of the people going out of the district are labourers, but there is a fairly large number engaged in Government service and other professions. These, after retirement, usually come and settle in their respective villages. In 1913-14, there were 558 Civil and 143 Military pensioners resident in the taluka. The total amounts disbursed amongst them during the year were Rs. 80,270 and Rs. 9,240 respectively. Some Mahomedans from villages on the Jaygad side have also gone to South Africa as traders and return to their villages occasionally. These are as a rule much better off than their co-villagers. They generally leave their families behind, to whom they remit money from South Africa. The amount of foreign money orders paid in the Ratnágiri taluka last year was Rs. 12,693, while the amount of inland money orders distributed during the same period was Rs. 3,93,015.

Education.

41. Appendix H gives information about the schools in the taluka. As there is no Local Board or recognised primary school in any of the 15 villages of the Lanja petha, the figures given here may very well be compared with those given in the appendix to the settlement report of 1897. It will be seen that the number of schools has increased from 37 in 1894-95 to 70 in 1912-13 and the attendance from 2,410 to 3,053. There are two points of interest as regards the progress of education in this taluka. First, the number of Kunbi (Kulwadi) boys receiving instruction is extremely small. In most schools, there are none. Amongst backward classes, the Bhandaris are showing themselves very keen on getting their children educated. Secondly, it cannot be said that education has as yet led to any improvement in the methods of cultivation. I have questioned many boys studying in the upper classes of the full primary schools, and I find that the ambition of most of them is either to enter subordinate Government service or to be a teacher. There are two High Schools and two middle schools in Ratnágiri; the average daily attendance in them in 1913 was 514.

Wages.

42. There has been, of late years, an increased demand for labour in Bombay and other centres of industry. The high wages obtaining there have attracted a larger number of people from here. This fact, as also the increase in the prices of the necessaries of life, has sent up wages in this taluka. The history of wages in Ratnágiri during the last 25 years shows them remaining steady till 1899, falling in 1900 and rising steadily every year since 1908. The rate of wages for ordinary labour in Ratnágiri town was 5 annas in the nineties, 4 annas from 1900 to 1907; now it is from 7 to 8 annas. The rate of field labour during the same periods has been 3½ annas, 3 annas and 5 annas respectively. In the other villages of the taluka, the ordinary wage now is 4 annas per diem. The increase in wages has not however been attended by any increase in efficiency.

Prices.

43. Mr. Lushington, in writing the revision settlement reports of this taluka in 1897, observed: "As regards prices the only thing that can be said of them is that they have been almost stationary during the last thirty years." Things have very much altered since then. The record of prices in this taluka shows almost a continuous rise since the beginning of this century. The history of prices during the last twenty-five years is given in Appendix N. It would, however, be interesting to compare the change in prices of some of the principal commodities during each of the last five quinquennia. The following statement has therefore been prepared to show the average rates per rupee for rice in the husk and for cleaned rice during that period:—

	Average rate per rupee for			
	Rice in husk.		Cleaned rice.	
	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.
1888-1892	19	7	11	6
1893-1897	17	12	10	14
1898-1902	17	14	10	14
1903-1907	18	10	9	15
1908-1912	14	2	8	7

It will be noticed that the rise has been much higher in the case of unhusked than in the case of cleaned rice. This fact is due to the large import of cleaned rice from outside especially from Burma. The import of unhusked rice is very much smaller.

The most important crop grown in warkas land is *nachni*. The price of this commodity has gone up by over 50 per cent. since 1888. Similarly the price of the other important coarse grain *wari* has also risen by nearly 40 per cent. during the same period.

The principal product of the garden lands is the cocoanut. There has been a notable rise in the price of this commodity as well. The price, which was about Rs. 35 per thousand in the period 1888—93, had increased to Rs. 55 per thousand in 1908—12, and last year cocoanuts were sold in this taluka at the rate of Rs. 60 per thousand and some times even at a higher rate.

*Value of land.**(a) Sales.*

44. Appendices K, K¹ and K² give information about 232 sales of land. The information has been collected with the help of the Record-of-Rights in Government villages, but as the record in this taluka is often inaccurate, details about each transaction have been personally checked by questioning the parties concerned and all doubtful cases omitted. I regret no similar information was available regarding khoti villages. In such villages, the bulk of the land is held by tenants and is non-transferable. Khoti-khasgi land, which is transferable, is usually sold in conjunction with the other rights of the khot. As there are very few Government villages in groups III to V the information in Appendices K and L is mainly as regards groups I and II.

The average price realised in the case of the 232 sales was nearly 103 times the assessment. This might instructively be compared with the 99 cases of sale reported in 1897. The prices then fetched averaged only 48 times the assessment. One notable peculiarity about the sales of land in this taluka is that, high as the price of land is, it is proportionately very much higher in the case of what are considered very poor lands, as will be apparent from the sales of *warkas* lands given in Appendix K¹.

I give the following figures for the purpose of comparing the prices realised prior and subsequent to 1897 :—

Class of cases according to the number of times the assessment for which land is sold.		1897.	1914
Group I—	1 to 10 times ...	8	—
" II—	11 to 25 " ...	16	5
" III—	26 to 50 " ...	37	19
" IV—	51 to 100 " ...	22	60
" V—	101 to 250 " ...	18	86
" VI—	251 to 500 " ...	1	35
" VII—	Over 500 " ...	1	87
Total sales ...		99	242

Mortgages.

45. Figures about mortgages are given in Appendices L, L¹ and L². Most of the mortgages in this taluka are legally possessory, but are in practice ordinary simple mortgages. The mortgagor passes a deed in which the land is said to be conveyed to the mortgagee, but the mortgagor continues in possession, nominally as a tenant. The rent he pays is nothing more than the interest due on the loan taken. Such rents I have excluded from consideration in the following paragraph. The amount advanced on the mortgage of land was on an average 55.9 times the assessment.

Rents.

46. In khoti villages the usual crop-share rent is one-half in the case of rice lands, and one-third in the case of *warkas*. In Government villages, also where rents are paid as a crop share the proportion is usually the same, but in the year in which *warkas* land is manured with fish at the expense of the tenant the rent is reduced to one-fourth. Crop-share rents are not uncommon in the case of *warkas* land, but in the case of rice land the tenant has usually his rent fixed in kind or cash. I have reduced all rents in kind into cash at the uniform rate of Rs. 2 per maund. This is somewhat less than the current rate, but I find that, when option is given in the lease to the tenant to pay his rent either in kind or cash, the calculation is made at this rate.

Statistics about kharif land are given in Appendix M, and about mixed (kharif and *warkas*) in Appendix M¹. For kharif lands, the averages are 3.7, 4.2, 4.1, 4.3 and 6 times the assessment for each of the five groups respectively. For mixed parcels of kharif and *warkas* land, the figures are 3.4, 4.3, 4.2 for groups I to III and 3.9 for group V. Leases of purely *warkas* or *bāgāyat* land are not common. In 26 cases of leases of *warkas* I found 72 acres assessed at Rs. 10-8-0 were rented for Rs. 108, but some of this land was good enough for growing rice occasionally. In 12 leases of agri-*bāgāyat*, land assessed at Rs. 163-8-0 was let for Rs. 723, i. e., for 4.45 times the assessment.

I add Appendix M² to show the multiple of the assessment at which the crop-share rents originally paid by the permanent tenants in khoti villages have been commuted by the Recording Officer under the amended Khoti Act.

Revenue History.

47. The area of occupied and unoccupied land and the state of revenue collections are given in Appendix O. This appendix calls for very few comments

Large decreases in the area occupied appear in the years 1896-97 and 1897-98. These are, however, only apparent and not real, being due to the exclusion, for the first time, of the area of the inám portions of certain Sharakati villages from the area shown as occupied Government land in previous years. This was done in accordance with the fresh sanads issued to the holders of these Sharakati villages in the years 1896-98.

The balances which have been shown as outstanding in column 17 and the amounts finally remitted, shown in column 18 represent mainly the expenses of managing attached khoti villages. These columns as also the Circle books show that there has been no difficulty at all in collecting the revenue. Up to 1905-06 the number of notices issued annually was about 280. These were issued chiefly in the case of men who had temporarily gone out of the táluka for employment. Most of the notices were probably unnecessary. During the last seven years, the average number of notices issued annually has been only 8. Only six men have been fined under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code, since 1899-1900. During the same period the average number of cases in which property had to be distrained was 19, annually. Very rarely, however, had the property to be actually sold. During the fourteen years, all the defaulters except sixteen paid up their arrears before the attached property was put up to auction. I have found no case, at least since 1896, in which land had to be sold for recovering land revenue.

Present settlement.

48. As stated in paragraph 2 above, the táluka, as at present constituted, consists of three groups settled at different times. Amalgamating the villages of the three groups, I find that the following is a summary of the grouping and rates under the current settlements:—

Group I,	42 villages have a maximum rate of Rs. 9
" II,	34 " " " 8
" III,	36 " " " 7
" IV,	21 " " " 6
" V,	13 " " " 5

49. In the course of the present inquiries, the following facts came to light:—

In three villages of the second group, *viz.*, Golap, Waingani and Wada Randpar some of the lands are assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 9 instead of Rs. 8. These three villages together with 12 others, the Original Settlement Officer had proposed to place in the first group, but Government, on the recommendation of the Settlement Commissioner ordered them to be placed in group II. In the case of the three villages above mentioned these orders of Government were only partially carried out. From the old vernacular correspondence on the subject it appears that the Superintendent with the consent of the Settlement Commissioner directed that the Rs. 9 rate should be retained in the case of all lands of which the *bhag* annas were less than nine in Golap and Waingani and less than five in Wada Randpar. No authority from Government for this modification of the rates sanctioned by them in Government Resolution No. 2094 of 2nd May 1870 is traceable.

50. Another discrepancy found was in the case of the dougri bágáyat rates introduced in some of the villages of the táluka. The maximum rates sanctioned were Rs. 6 for the villages of the Saitwada petha, and the same as the maximum rice rate of the village, in the case of the other villages. In the following villages, however, the rate actually introduced is a rupee higher than the rate sanctioned:—

Thikan Jambul Ad, Mervi, Agargule, Wada Dabhil Ambere, Dorle, Pomendi Khurd, Kolambe, Dugwe, Bag Patole, Kharaote, Pomendi Budruk, Vetoshi, Jambrun.

*Proposals.**(a) General consideration.*

51. In framing proposals I have the advantage of taking as my guide the revision rates sanctioned for the Málvan táluka of this district only as late as last year, but before I proceed to state my proposals it would be pertinent to inquire how far the táluka has progressed during the currency of the present settlements, and in what respects, if any, do the conditions of this táluka differ from those of Málvan.

52. As has been stated above the current settlement in all the villages of the táluka, except fifteen, was introduced nearly forty-five years ago, and I have little doubt that during this period there has been a material advance in the general prosperity of the táluka. Major Waddington stated in 1867 that "many of the poorer cultivators were driven to eke out their subsistence for a part of the year on the roots of the wild plantain and various species of bulb which are found in the jungle." This state of things no longer exists. There is such a keen demand for labour everywhere that even the poorest cultivator is in a position to supplement his income from land by working for others and the rise in wages has benefitted him considerably. Population has increased but a proportionately larger increase is noticeable in the imports. There has been a distinct rise in the standard of comfort. This can be seen from the large increase in the import of commodities which cannot be considered as necessaries. People now spend more on clothing and lighting than they did before. One instance of the rise in the standard of comfort may be seen in the large number of tea-shops one meets with in this táluka. The number of carts has increased from 137 to 343. There has been no contraction in the area cropped, and if it has not been increasing, that is merely due to the fact that there is very little more land now available for cultivation. There is a great demand for land and the selling value is high. There has been a very general rise in the prices of all commodities, and there has been no difficulty in collecting the revenue.

53. In dealing with the question of the general prosperity of the táluka from the purely settlement point of view, one has to take certain modifying circumstances into consideration. The increase in the prosperity has been due, I think, not so much to increase in agricultural profits, as to the large amount in the shape of wages, pensions, etc., which men, serving outside, bring into the táluka. This latter cause also partially explains the high selling value of land. In considering the effect of the rise of the prices of all agricultural products, one has to take into account the fact that, although most of the cropped area is under food-stuffs, they are not sufficient to meet the local wants of the táluka, which has consequently to depend largely on imports from outside, and for these the people have to pay at a much higher rate than before owing to the rise in prices. It is quite possible, no doubt, to imagine of a rise in prices of food-stuffs benefitting the agriculturists of a food-importing country, but this will happen only when the average individual holding is big enough to enable the cultivator to have a surplus of the produce after meeting his own wants. This district is, however, notorious for the numerous sub-divisions into which land is divided, and for the very small size of its holdings. It has been possible for me to collect figures only for the 29 villages of this táluka in which the new village forms V-B, V-C have been introduced. In these 29 villages the number of occupants is 4,460 and the number of sub-divisions 21,844. The occupants are divided as follow :—

Occupants.		Number.
Paying as assessment Re. 1 or under ...	...	2,857
Paying over Re. 1 but under Rs. 2 ...	...	524
" " 2 " " 3 ...	...	258
" " 3 " " 4 ...	...	153
" " 4 " " 5 ...	...	100
" " 5 " " 15 ...	...	396
" " 15 " " 25 ...	...	91
" " 25 " " 100 ...	...	74
" " 100 " " 500 ...	...	5
Total ...		4,460

Out of the 4,460 occupants no less than 3,878 have a holding of 5 acres or less. Thus, a very large majority of the cultivators are not in a position to grow sufficient food-stuffs for themselves and their families, and are obliged to buy the surplus required in the market at the high prices now prevailing. Some of the khots who still continue to recover their rents in kind no doubt reap the full benefit of the increase in prices, but many khoti villages have now been divided and sub-divided between several sharers, and the share of each of these is often very small.

54. In two respects the condition of this táluka differs from that of Málvan. First, Málvan never served as a shipping port for over-ghát traffic. In the case of Ratnágiri, a good deal of the over-ghát traffic which formerly used to pass through the port of Jaygad has now been diverted by the Southern Marátha Railway. This diversion has affected the traders and the middlemen rather than the agriculturists.

55. A second point of difference between Ratnágiri and Málvan is the large number of khoti villages existing in the former táluka. Very few of the Málvan villages are khoti. The amendment of the Khoti Settlement Act in 1904 has now entirely altered the question of the incidence of the assessment in khoti villages. Before the amendment was passed, except in the very rare cases in which the assessment on his *kháta* was less than the rent paid by him, the tenant was in no way concerned with the amount of the assessment. In a few cases the rent was fixed by the Khoti Settlement Officer, but in most cases it was a crop share—usually one-half the total crop in rice lands, and one-third in *warkas*. In villages where this system of recovering rents still continues, any enhancement or decrease in the assessment of the village would affect the khot alone. He would have to pay a greater or less amount to Government, the tenants continuing to pay the same rent in kind as before.

56. The amendment enables the tenants to get their rents commuted into cash by applying to the Recording Officer, and the important point to notice about this is that the commuted rent is to be a *multiple of the assessment*. Thus, if the assessment on a *kháta* is Rs. 10 and the multiple fixed for the village is $2\frac{1}{2}$, the tenant has to pay to the khot Rs. 25 as rent. Now, if on account of enhancement in the general assessment of the village, the assessment on this *kháta* is raised to Rs. 12, the rent will be increased to Rs. 30. The khot still continues to be responsible to Government for the revenue of the village, but under this system every increase in the assessment is to his advantage. In the case mentioned above the increase in the rent is Rs. 5. Out of this the khot will have to pay Rs. 2 for the increase in the assessment of the *kháta*, while the balance of Rs. 3 will go to swell his own profits. As the cash commutation of this village is supposed to have been fixed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment, it follows that for every increase of Re. 1 in the assessment there would be a net increase in the khot's profits of Re. $1\frac{1}{2}$. The khot thus benefits by every increase in the assessment. This would explain the fact that I received very few applications from khots against any enhancement of the assessment of their villages at the revision settlement. It will be remembered that when the present rates were introduced there were universal complaints against them made by the khots. At present, it is only the khots of those villages in which the rents have not yet been commuted into cash, or in which there is very little land held by permanent tenants, that will be affected adversely by the enhancement of the present rates.

57. In a large number of khoti villages in this táluka the rents have been commuted (*vide* Appendix M²), and as shown above in these villages, for every increase in the assessment the rents of the tenants, who have got them commuted into cash, will be increased in proportion to the multiple fixed, *e. g.*, if the assessment on a *kháta* is increased by Re. 1, the rent will be increased by an amount varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$. The tenants in khoti villages are also comparatively poor and form a class who deserve sympathy. It has consequently been suggested in some quarters that khoti villages should be excluded altogether from any enhancement in rates which Government might propose to introduce in the other villages. It is therefore necessary to consider how far such an enhancement would be justifiable and equitable in the case of both the khots and the tenants in khoti villages.

58. The assessment of a village may be increased in two ways—

- (1) by increasing the maximum rates of the group in which the village is placed, or
- (2) by placing the village in a group higher than that in which it was placed before.

It seems to me that an enhancement would be *prima facie* justified if it is due to the first cause but not if it is due to the second cause. The commuted rent represents merely the average value of the crop-share which the tenant used to pay before. This average the Recording Officer finds out from an examination of the crop appraisal registers for a certain number of years made by the khot and of the receipts given to the tenants. The usual period selected for the purpose is the period of twelve years prior to the passing of the amendment to the Khoti Settlement Act, *i. e.*, prior to 1904. The value of the crop, and therefore of the rent in kind which is to be commuted into cash, is based upon the prices prevailing during that period. If there has been a rise in prices subsequently, the commuted rent will not represent the value of the crop-share rent which the tenant would have paid under the old system.

If therefore the tenant has to pay an increased rent in cash owing to a rise in prices, such an increase will be justified, because it will only represent the increase in the value of the crop-share rent which he used to pay before. Now, any increase in the maximum rates for a group will mainly depend on a rise in prices, and therefore an enhancement of assessment due to this cause and the consequent increase in the commuted rent should not inflict any hardship on the tenant, so long as it is not more than proportional to the rise in prices since the period on the average prices of which the commutation was based.

59. It would not, however, be equitable to the tenant to enhance the assessment, and consequently the commuted rent, by placing his village at the revision settlement in a group higher than the one it was in before. I can best explain this by means of an illustration. Suppose there has been no rise in prices and consequently no increase in maximum rates, but a village belonging to group II, in which rents have been commuted at $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment, is placed in group I at the time of the revision settlement. The result will be that the assessment of any *kháta* formerly assessed at Rs. 10 will now be, say, Rs. 11. The rent previously paid by the tenant to the khot was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times Rs. 10, *i. e.*, Rs. 25. This, as I have said above, represents the average value of the crop-share rent which he used to pay before. As we have assumed that there has been no rise in prices, the value of the crop-share rent will be the same, and there should therefore be no increase in the cash rent paid by the tenant; and yet by placing the village in a higher group the rent would actually be increased from Rs. 25 to Rs. $27\frac{1}{2}$ ($2\frac{1}{2}$ times Rs. 11). It would, therefore, not be right to place the village in the higher group. On the same grounds it can be argued that the village should not be placed in a lower group than before, as such a procedure would bring in to the khot an amount of profits less than what he is entitled to.

60. If the above reasoning is correct it will have to be taken into consideration in modifying the present grouping of khoti villages in which rents have been commuted into cash.

(b) Groups.

61. Mr. Hearn, the Settlement Commissioner in 1897, described the present grouping of this taluka as erratic and irregular. The following are the principal anomalies :—

- (1) Villages along the coast south of Phansop are placed in group II, while villages to the north of Ratnágiri and much further away from it are placed in group I.
- (2) The village of Kolambe is placed in group III, while the neighbouring villages of Phansop and Bág Agáshe are in groups I and II respectively.

- (3) All the 15 villages of the Lanje petha, though some of them are very inaccessible, are placed in group III, *i. e.*, in the same group as the easily accessible villages of Kolambe and Harchiri.

62. As regards (1), it might be noticed that Major Waddington, the Original Settlement Officer, had proposed that 15 villages on or near the coast in the south, which are now included in group II, should be placed in group I. Colonel Francis, the then Settlement Commissioner, recommended that these villages should be placed in group II, the reason given being that the Ratnágiri town ought to be taken as the central point for fixing the first group of villages. A glance at the map will, however, show that for this reason alone, if for no other, the villages to the south ought now to be placed in group I. Besides, both as regards climate and communications, the villages to the south of Ratnágiri are no worse off than those placed in group I to the north. On the contrary, as stated above in paragraph 24, the road from Bhátýe to Purnagad is in a fairly good condition, and carts can pass on it from one end to the other. In the north carts can only go from Ratnágiri to Kotawde and again from Málgund to Waravde. The rest of the road is in a very bad condition.

63. For these reasons, I propose that the following 13 villages lying on or near the coast to the south be placed in group I:—Waingani, Golap, Wáda Randpar, Pawas, Agargule, Wáda Madbangule, Wáda Gaudegule, Wáda Phadke, Thikán Soman, Wáda Mervi, Thikán Behere, Thikán Jambul Ad, and Purnagad.

Three of these villages are khoti, but as tenants' rents have not been commuted into cash in any of them the argument advanced in paragraph 59 above does not hold good in their case.

64. The above proposal is supported by the statistics about selling values, rents and mortgages that I have collected. If these thirteen villages are at present in a class lower than that they ought to be in, then the selling value and rent of land in them should be comparatively higher than in the villages placed in group I. This is actually the case. I find that in the 13 villages land assessed at Rs. 335 was let for Rs. 1,490, *i. e.*, for 4.1 times the assessment. The ratio for villages similarly situated to the north is 3.75. Again, while *kharif* land in the northern villages sold on an average at 87.6 times the assessment, similar land in the south fetched 105.5 the assessment. Much importance cannot be attached to mortgage value, but I might state that the ratio for these for the north and the south are 62.2 and 75.38 respectively.

65. Regarding Kolambe, I regret no reliable information about rents could be collected, as the relations between the landlords and tenants in the village have been very strained lately and no rent-notes were forthcoming. Kolambe is, however, a village only 4 miles from Ratnágiri and is situated on the creek. It adjoins, on the west, Phansop, a village in group I, and Golap, which I propose also to place in the same group. On the east is Bág Agashe, a village similarly situated to Kolambe but placed in group II. I do not, therefore, see why Kolambe should be in group III, and not in group II. I therefore propose—and this was also the proposal of Major Waddington—that it should be placed in group II.

66. As regards the 15 villages in the south-east formerly belonging to the Lanje Petha, I find that the reason given in the original settlement report for placing these in the 7-rupee group is that "the adjoining villages in the Ratnágiri taluka are rated at Rs. 8." This fact is, however, true only of the two villages Bhade and Lawgan Khanawli, while others, *viz.*, Kot, Chafet, Weral, actually adjoin villages of the 5-rupee group. Some of these Lanje villages, like Weral, Punas, Kurnai, are fairly well off for communications, while others like Waghrat, Jayde, Kante, Kot, are very inaccessible. Fourteen out of the fifteen villages are khoti. For reasons mentioned in paragraph 59 above, I do not propose to make any radical change in the grouping of these villages, but, while retaining 9 of the villages in the old group III, I propose to form a new group consisting of the following six villages:—Uple, Kot, Waghrat, Jawde, Kanthe and Koldhe. The soil in these is rough and the means of communication very bad.

67. Thus there will be six groups altogether as follows :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Remarks.
I	55	Consisting of old Group I plus 13 villages transferred from old Group II.
II	22	Consisting of old Group II plus Kolambe but excluding the above 13 villages.
III	29	Old Group III minus Kolambe and 6 villages from Lange Petha.
IV	6	New group.
V	21	Same as old Group IV.
VI	13	Same as old Group V.

(c) Rates.

68. Government Resolution No. 7494 of 12th October 1897, lays down that "after the initial measurement and classification are completed, the revision of the settlement will depend entirely on changes in prices including such local changes as result from improvement of communication and shifting of markets, although all indications of an increase or decrease of material wealth and general prosperity will be a guide as to the suitability of the old assessment". There has been a considerable rise in the prices of all commodities in this taluka. The price of unhusked rice has risen by nearly 40 per cent. during the last twenty-five years, and there has been even a larger rise in the price of the coarse grains. Still for reasons mentioned in paragraph 53, I think the conditions of this taluka would only justify a moderate enhancement in the assessment. Although there has been a distinct increase in the material prosperity of this taluka, the people, especially the tenants in khoti villages, are comparatively poor, and the rise in prices has not been an unmixed blessing. The rise in the standard of comfort has also sent up the cost of living. In those khoti villages in which rents have been commuted into cash, every enhancement will send up the rents payable by the tenants, and can only be based on a rise in price since 1903. Besides, when compared with the other talukas of this district, the current rates of this taluka are high. Any enhancement in these will ultimately fall to a large extent on the rent-paying tenant, as the demand for land for cultivation is very keen in this taluka.

69. Taking up the rice rates first, I find that the present maximum rates are Rs. 9, 8, 7, 6, 5 for the five groups. These are however the maximum rates only for single crop rice lands. When the land can yield a second crop, its classification value has been increased, with the result that the best lands in the taluka have been assessed at Rs. 10 and a few at even Rs. 11 per acre. I know of only one taluka on the sea coast, where the rice rate is higher than Rs. 9 and, that is Salsette, where the rate is Rs. 10. Salsette is, however, much more favourably situated than Ratnagiri as regards markets and communications.

70. I propose to raise the rice rate in Group I to Rs. 10. This would mean a rise of a little less than two annas in the rupee. Following the instructions given in Government Resolution No. 10380 of 27th October 1909, I would have recommended a rise of exactly two annas, had it not been for the fact that in the 13 villages which I propose to transfer from Group II to Group I, a rate of Rs. 10 means a rise of four annas in the rupee.

For Group II, I propose a rise of two annas in the rupee and for the remaining villages except the six from Lanja Petha, constituting the new Group IV, I propose to raise the rates by $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee. In the case of these six villages, I propose an increase of only one anna in the rupee. With a few exceptions all the villages in Groups III to VI are khoti. The above proposals will give maximum rates respectively of Rs. 10, Rs. 9, Rs. 7-10-6, Rs. 7-7-0, Rs. 6-9-0 and Rs. 5-7-6.

71. In Malvan, an increase of 4 annas in the rupee in the case of the first two groups and 3 annas in the case of the other two was sanctioned at the

revision settlement but even after this increase the highest maximum rate there is only Rs. 8-12-0. A justification for the lesser increase recommended in the case of Ratnágiri may be followed in a comparison of the rents in the two talukas. In Málvan, the ratio of rent to assessment in the case of kharif lands of Group I and II was 6.58 and 5 respectively. In Ratnágiri it is only 3.7 and 4.2.

72. I do not propose any increase in the rates now in force on *warkas* land. This land is of a very poor quality and is getting less fertile, on account of the denudation of all tree-growth thereon. The greater portion of it is held by the poorer classes, and the coarse grains grown on it form the staple food of these people. The cost of cultivating these lands too has increased in recent years owing to a rise in the price of fish manure, which is almost invariably used for growing the first crop *nachni*. The price of this manure has doubled during the last ten years. In the case of 24 villages a maximum of six annas was sanctioned at the time of the original settlement but it had soon to be reduced to 5 annas. Similarly the warkas rates in some of the villages of the Lanje and Devrukh plateaus belonging to the adjoining talukas of Rájápur and Sangameshwar were reduced as late as 1906 (Government Resolution No. 8877 of 17th September 1906). Besides, as the Revision Settlement Officer, Málvan, remarks, "any rise in the warkas rates would combine the minimum of gain to Government with the maximum of hardship to the cultivator".

73. The rabi land in this taluka only covers 16 acres. It is not of a good quality. Being situated near creeks and rivers, it is generally flooded in the monsoon, and the crops usually grown on it are the coarse grains. A part of this rabi land has been washed away or rendered useless for cultivation by the floods. I propose an increase of 2 annas in the rupee in Groups I and II and 1½ annas in the other groups.

74. The agri-bagayat lands in this taluka, which are almost exclusively under coconut trees are rated throughout at the uniform rate of Rs. 12 per acre. Mr. Hearn objected to this rate being applied to the following inland villages:—Hatis, Wada Gavde Ambere, Agarnaral, Watad, Gadnaral, Kolisre, Dhamansai and Chaphe, and he recommended that these should have a lower rate. On visiting these villages, however, I found that there was no agri-bagayat land in any of them except Hatis and Wada Gavde Ambere. In the other villages there is some land which has been classed as *Ashtagri* but which is assessed at dongri-bagayat rates. In fact the only villages outside Group I, in which there is any agri-bagayat land are Bag Agashe, Gavde Ambere, Dorlen and Hatis, and the total area in these does not exceed 8 acres. As these villages belong to Group II and are conveniently situated on the main creeks, I do not see any necessity for having for them a lower rate than the one for the villages in the first group.

75. I propose to increase the agri-bagayat rate by three annas in the rupee, thus making it Rs. 14-4-0 per acre. I base the proposed increase on the rise in the price of coconuts. The price has increased from Rs. 35 to 55 per thousand within 25 years, and there is every probability that owing to the increasing demand for coconut products for various purposes, there will be a still further rise. At one time last year coconuts were sold at Rs. 60 and over per thousand at Ratnágiri, and I found that in some of the villages in the north, cultivators were able, during the marriage season, to sell them directly to the buyers at the rate of Rs. 6 per hundred. In retail sales coconuts cannot now be had for less than an anna each.

76. I have been shewn coconut trees which bear from 150 to 200 nuts every year, while there are others which barely yield 25. Both these are exceptions. Much depends upon the soil as well as upon the care with which the trees are reared. Agri-bagayat land in this taluka is not usually leased out but I have collected details about a dozen cases in which 22 acres of land assessed at Rs. 163-8-0 were rented for Rs. 728. The ratio of rent to assessment was thus 4.45. Tenants-at-will, however, cannot be expected to take proper care of a

cocoanut plantation, and the yield is presumably greater when it is looked after by the owner himself or by a permanent tenant. The selling value, like the rent, of agri-bagayat lands is also high. In many cases I found agri-bagayat sold together with rice or warkas land, but in the 22 cases of sales of purely agri-bagayat lands, that I checked, 5 acres and 20 gunthas of land assessed at Rs. 17-7-9 was sold for Rs. 2,997, *i.e.* for 162 times the assessment.

77. Another source by which the profits derived from bagayat lands are increased is by letting out some of the cocoanut trees for the purpose of tapping toddy. The number of trees tapped in 1913-14 was 5,208. This number includes trees from dongri-bagayat lands but a very large majority of them are from agri-bagayat. Trees are let by the owner for tapping at a rate varying from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 4 per tree per year. Taking Rs. 2-8-0 as a fair average I find that the income from this source alone comes to Rs. 13,020, *i.e.* namely double the total assessment on all the agri- and dongri-bagayat lands of the taluka. The number of trees tapped does not, on a rough estimate, exceed one-twelfth of the total number of cocoanut trees in the taluka.

In Málvan an increase of 4 annas was sanctioned in the agri-bagayat rate for groups 1 and 2, and 3 annas for the other groups. I have recommended an increase of 3 annas for Ratnágiri as my experience of both these talukas leads me to believe that agri-lands in Málvan are not only superior to those of Ratnágiri, but require less labour and expense for watering, manuring, etc.

78. The dongri-bagayat lands in this taluka are to be found usually in small patches surrounding the houses of the owners. Dongri-bagayat lands. They are seldom let and when sold are generally sold with some of the other lands of the owner. Cocoanut trees are some times grown on them, but betelnut palms are much more common.

79. In the villages belonging to the old Saitavde Petha, all dongri lands have been assessed at the uniform rate of Rs. 6 per acre. In the rest of the taluka, the maximum rice rate is also the maximum rate for dongri-bagayat.

Neither from the previous reports, nor from actual visits to many dongri-bagayat lands in both these groups, have I been able to find any good cause for this differentiation. I propose to treat them all alike and would recommend that the maximum dongri-bagayat rate for each village should be the same as its maximum rice rate. This would mean the same increase as the increase in respective rice rates for all villages except the villages of the old Saitavda Petha. Out of these, in 9 villages, the dongri-bagayat rate would be increased from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10, in 7 from Rs. 6 to 9, in 8 from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-10-6, and in 5 from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-9-0.

80. The above proposals, if sanctioned, would give the following maximum rates for the different groups in the taluka :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Rabi.	Bagayat.	
					Agri.	Dongri.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ...	55	10 0 0	1 0 0	1 11 0	14 4 0	10 0 0
II ...	22	9 0 0	1 0 0	.....	14 4 0	9 0 0
III ...	29	7 10 6	1 0 0	1 10 3	.....	7 10 6
			1 8 0			
			1 4 0			
IV ...	6	7 7 0	1 4 0	1 10 3	.....	7 7 0
			1 8 0			
V ...	21	6 9 0	1 12 0	1 10 3	.....	6 9 0
			1 0 0			
V ...	13	5 7 6	1 0 0	1 10 3	.....	5 7 6

81. The effect of these proposals will be approximately as follows.—

	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kharif ...	55,883	61,831	6,443
Warkas ...	25,410	25,410	.....
Rabi ...	18	18	.....
Bagayat ...	7,152	8,438	1,286
Total ...	87,968	95,697	7,729

The increase will be 8.79 per cent. for the whole taluka. The maximum increase for any single village is 24.59 per cent. and the minimum 2.24 per cent.

82. I have been asked by you to deal in my settlement reports with the Pardi numbers of khoti villages. As I however received these orders only last week, I regret I am unable to make any proposals regarding them in this report. I hope, however, to deal with them separately later. In the meanwhile, I would request that the above proposals may be sanctioned subject to any orders that might hereafter be passed on the reserved question of assessments of lands in *gawthans*.

83. It now only remains for me to recommend that these rates should be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. A. MADAN,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnagiri.

APPENDIX A

Rainfall recorded at Raunágiri District, Raunágiri, for the years 1902-1912.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 21st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1902	0.07	...	56.61	43	38.87	37	3.01	9	98.56	89	
1903	3.13	6	65.04	56	32.61	36	...	...	100.78	98	
1904	0.17	1	0.93	...	81.69	58	18.89	17	96.27	77	
1905	0.14	...	37.88	50	16.88	23	56.19	74	
1906	0.40	1	0.09	...	66.81	50	24.40	26	92.05	78	
1907	0.02	...	1.44	4	66.87	48	12.78	26	80.63	78	
1908	0.09	...	0.05	...	63.79	59	21.10	29	85.54	90	
1909	1.17	2	78.57	59	19.56	28	99.30	89	
1910	1.12	2	56.10	52	27.51	38	86.56	95	
1911	1.05	1	51.68	49	19.78	30	73.42	82	
1912	2.15	3	75.13	57	11.30	27	92.91	90	
Average	0.06	...	0.95	1	63.60	53	21.70	29	88.11	85	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Government Villages of the Ratnagiri Taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate.

Taluka.	Years.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA.														CROPS.										
		Number and area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.								Cereals.										
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of col. 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.				Jowar.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.								
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ratnagiri.	1903-04	146	260,923	0	4,850	152	265,773	41	76,149	...	866	17,467	25,536	43,869	1,477	227	80,565	82,260	...	...	8,068	...	8,404	...	16,523
	1904-05	146	260,923	0	4,850	152	265,773	44	81,960	...	904	19,875	26,893	47,472	1,923	227	82,228	84,378	...	...	9,351	...	9,104	...	18,455
	1905-06	146	260,923	0	4,850	152	265,773	43	89,005	...	910	17,072	29,391	48,273	1,926	227	83,639	84,762	...	...	8,599	...	8,638	...	17,237
	1906-07	146	260,923	0	4,850	152	265,773	47	83,915	...	908	18,811	28,885	48,604	1,931	227	82,363	85,011	...	...	8,955	...	9,033	...	17,983
	1907-08	146	260,931	0	4,860	152	265,791	49	90,232	...	925	20,332	30,207	51,464	1,951	234	86,583	88,763	...	...	9,443	...	9,871	...	19,314
	1908-09	146	260,930	0	4,850	152	265,780	50	90,312	...	949	19,994	30,812	51,524	1,968	234	86,666	88,789	...	...	9,568	...	9,406	...	19,064
	1909-10	146	260,931	0	4,850	152	265,781	50	90,312	...	1,341	19,654	30,576	51,601	1,989	234	86,688	89,511	...	...	9,427	...	9,692	...	19,019
	1910-11	146	260,928	0	4,850	152	265,778	50	90,309	...	1,308	19,493	30,729	51,526	1,965	234	86,634	88,753	...	...	9,369	...	9,434	...	18,833
	1911-12	146	260,930	0	4,850	152	265,780	51	90,307	...	1,606	18,801	31,384	51,731	1,968	234	86,944	89,178	...	...	9,269	...	9,123	...	18,391
	1912-13	146	260,930	0	4,850	152	265,780	51	90,307	...	1,388	19,400	32,196	52,833	1,968	234	87,665	89,662	...	...	9,315	...	9,499	...	18,844
	Average of 5 years from 1908-09 to 1912-13	146	260,930	0	4,850	152	265,780	51	90,287	...	1,310	19,448	31,095	51,853	1,977	234	86,873	89,064	...	...	9,396	...	9,484	...	18,830
					Percentages of crops			from column 20	on the gross area	cropped		(column 13),	43.09	...	42.25	...	84.34

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.																												
		Pulses.						Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Oil-seeds.						Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder area cropped.			
		Tur.	Gram.	Mus and Udid.	Moth and Kutha.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fooder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Beanne.	Linseed.	Castor-oil seed.	Balfowar seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.					Cotton.	Others.	Total.
		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Ratnagiri.	1903-04	5	...	261	838	841	945	...	...	335	236	...	...	88	4	...	...	...	...	1,503	1,509	...	...	363	369	...	...	19,763	1,410	18,353
	1904-05	...	...	238	421	879	1,133	10	...	577	487	...	...	84	16	...	...	...	...	1,043	1,043	...	...	312	312	...	...	22,140	1,461	20,679
	1905-06	...	...	188	405	815	908	8	...	569	477	...	...	97	22	...	...	...	...	1,327	1,328	...	...	186	186	...	...	20,366	1,475	18,891
	1906-07	...	...	174	399	893	960	8	...	493	501	...	...	113	12	...	...	...	...	1,416	1,416	...	...	332	332	...	...	21,217	1,436	19,781
	1907-08	1	...	157	336	401	945	13	...	600	613	...	...	123	15	...	...	...	...	1,574	1,586	...	...	208	208	...	...	22,804	1,547	21,257
	1908-09	1	...	100	401	484	1,020	17	...	630	656	...	...	139	9	...	...	...	...	1,612	1,616	...	...	105	105	...	...	23,595	1,689	20,913
	1909-10	2	...	186	366	396	948	11	...	654	665	...	...	180	9	...	...	...	...	2,519	2,521	...	...	110	110	...	...	22,479	1,664	20,815
	1910-11	8	1	182	353	313	992	10	...	702	712	...	...	142	10	...	...	...	...	1,638	1,633	...	...	87	87	...	...	22,369	1,569	20,800
	1911-12	10	...	170	352	371	994	12	...	710	743	...	...	150	14	...	...	...	...	1,686	1,634	...	...	44	44	...	...	21,861	1,404	20,457
	1912-13	10	...	174	353	378	916	12	...	763	765	...	...	162	12	...	...	...	...	1,553	1,554	...	...	73	73	...	...	22,331	1,543	20,788
	Average of 5 years from 1908-09 to 1912-13	4	...	182	365	392	943	13	...	690	708	...	...	144	11	...	...	...	...	1,605	1,606	...	...	83	83	...	...	22,337	1,569	20,768
		0.01	...	0.82	1.63	1.76	4.23	0.05	...	3.12	3.17	...	...	0.85	0.05	...	...	...	...	7.10	7.10	...	...	0.38	0.38	...	...	100	...	...

APPENDIX C.

The Villages in which the principal weekly Bazars are held in the Ratnágiri Taluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Harcheri ...	Every Tuesday.	Paddy Nagli Wari Fuel Grass Fish Miscellaneous	Rs. 200 300 100 500 60 500 220 <hr/> 1,890	Salted fish, fuel and coarse grains.
2	Tonde ...	Every Sunday .	Fuel Fish	75 75 <hr/> 150	Salted fish fuel.

APPENDIX D.

Details of population according to occupation by percentages for the Ratnágiri Táluka.

Agricultural population:								Non-agricultural population.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	4,340		85,544	90,184		11,934		102,118	23,640	1,966	22,243	47,749
	Percentage. 3.90		87.23	90.18		7.06		68.14	16.71	1.91	14.84	31.86

APPENDIX E.

Details of population according to religion and education in the Ratnágiri Táluka.

Sex.	As per imperial census of 1911.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindu Castes.							Musalmans etc.		Christians.	Parsees.	Others (chiefly Jains).
			Bhandaris.	Bráhmíns.	Kunbis.	Mahárs.	Marathas.	Tells.	Others.	Sheikhs.	Others.			
Males	68,981	11.41	7,987	5,911	22,651	4,617	5,929	1,619	11,270	6,814	620	129	8	73
Females	81,836	0.59	9,649	6,118	23,061	5,440	7,060	2,015	12,727	9,303	1,280	129	8	41
Total	1,49,867	5.53	17,636	12,029	50,735	10,067	12,979	3,634	23,997	16,117	2,100	258	11	114

APPENDIX F.

Agricultural stock of 66 villages in the Ratnágiri Táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate during the year 1909-10.

No. of Villages.	Táluka.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 oxen).	For passenger.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
66	Ratnágiri	12,813	2,749	9	4	94	4	6,044	2,807	6,151	1,480	31,654	23	7	1,783	8,345	...	93	63	2.69

APPENDIX G.

Births and Deaths in the 146 Villages of the Ratnágiri Taluka of the Ratnágiri District for the years 1904 to 1913.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Population according to last Imperial Census.
1	2	3	4
1904 ...	4,280	4,036	149,867
1905 ...	3,663	3,643	
1906 ...	4,271	3,048	
1907 ...	4,266	2,914	
1908 ...	4,235	3,028	
1909 ...	4,979	2,901	
1910 ...	5,109	3,298	
1911 ..	4,728	3,093	
1912 ...	4,872	3,431	
1913 ...	4,606	1,996	
Average ...	4,498.9	3,138.8	

APPENDIX G¹.

Shops, Industries, etc., in the 146 Villages of the Ratnágiri Taluka of the Ratnágiri District.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand industries.					Mechanical power.			
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woolen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice husking machines.	Cotton presses.	
447	21	300	70	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....

APPENDIX H.

Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1913, Ratnágiri Taluka.

Number of Village.	District.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
147	Ratnágiri ...	45	1,783	...	...	5	616	1	118	19	536	

APPENDIX J.

Wells, Buds, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 55 Government Villages of the Ratnágiri Taluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDS AND THE LINES								TANKS								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
55	Ratnágiri	816	679	1,818	820	83	948	111	76	6	...	40	6	77	18	7	7	10	74	7	29	18	25	...	...

APPENDIX K.

Selling value of Karif lands in the villages of the Ratnagiri Taluka,
Ratnagiri District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Group I.</i>						
1	Jayagad ...	0 15½	2 7 0	205 0 0	84.1	
2	Nandiwde ..	0 26½	4 2 6	395 0 0	95.0	
6	Sytowde ...	0 4½	0 3 0	100 0 0	533.0	
14	Real ...	0 31	6 5 0	1,029 0 0	163.0	
15	Warawde ...	2 38	13 12 6	2,009 0 0	145.8	
18	Nevre ...	5 ¼	23 10 0	2,335 0 0	98.8	
19	Dhokamle ...	1 10	1 2 0	50 0 0	44.4	
20	Kotavde ...	7 33½	41 6 8	2,765 0 0	66.8	
22	Sadye ...	0 11	0 8 0	20 0 0	40.0	
23	Are ...	1 39	8 14 0	400 0 0	45.1	
24	Pirdawne ...	1 16	9 14 6	899 0 0	90.8	
25	Basni ...	5 12	46 4 4	1,867 0 0	40.3	
27	Kalbadevi ..	0 19½	2 2 3	199 0 0	92.9	
31	Mirya ...	0 13	1 5 0	270 0 0	205.7	
32	Shirgaon ...	2 29½	20 12 1	2,325 0 0	112.0	
40	Bhatye ...	4 19½	3 11 11	950 0 0	253.7	
41	Someshwar ...	1 24	10 7 9	1,324 0 0	126.3	
42	Phansop ...	0 8½	0 14 6	370 0 0	408.3	
	Total ..	37 30½	197 15 0	17,512 0 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	5 3 10	463 11 10	88.5	
<i>Group II.</i>						
45	Randpar ...	0 9½	0 12 0	242 0 0	322.7	
46	Pawas ...	18 16½	92 9 0	9,875 0 0	106.6	
47	Agargule ...	1 39	16 12 0	1,849 0 0	80.5	
48	Madbangule. ..	1 9½	6 6 9	745 0 0	116.0	
58	Wataad ...	0 25½	5 14 0	450 0 0	76.6	
67	Tembhaye ...	0 31	3 13 5	574 0 0	149.5	
71	Tonde ...	0 28½	3 1 6	125 0 0	40.4	
75	Gaode Ambere ...	1 27	7 11 0	900 0 0	117.1	
	Total ...	25 26½	136 15 8	14,260 0 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	5 5 5	555 13 0	104.1	
<i>Group III.</i>						
69	Kolamba ...	3 36	23 6 6	1,400 0 0	59.8	
	Average per acre ...	...	6 0 0	353 15 7	9.9	

APPENDIX KA

*Selling value of warhas lands in the villages of the Ratnágiri Taluka,
Ratnágiri District.*

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Jayagad ...	2 27½	0 6 6	150 0 0	369.2	
2	Nandiwde ...	12 35½	1 3 9	449 0 0	363.7	
6	Sytowde ...	7 30	1 5 0	785 0 0	598.1	
9	Sandkhol ...	0 32	0 1 6	45 0 0	480.0	
14	Reel ...	8 2	1 1 6	330 0 0	301.7	
15	Warawde ...	13 4	1 12 6	350 0 0	196.5	
20	Kotavde ...	3 33	0 10 0	100 0 0	160.1	
21	Jun ...	6 30	1 0 0	300 0 0	300.1	
22	Sadye ...	0 25	0 3 0	200 0 0	1066.7	
25	Baeni ...	3 32½	0 9 6	443 0 0	746.1	
31	Mirya ...	3 9	0 5 10	374 8 0	1027.2	
32	Shirgaon ...	7 6	0 15 6	420 0 0	433.5	
41	Someshwar ...	44 37½	5 11 1	1,475 0 0	259.1	
42	Phansop ...	2 13	0 5 2	545 0 0	1637.7	
	Total ...	117 37½	15 10 10	5,966 8 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	0 2 2	50 9 5	373.5	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
46	Pawas ...	14 14½	1 4 6	149 0 0	116.3	
49	Gawdegule ...	0 9	0 0 6	7 0 0	224.0	
52	Mervi ...	29 26½	3 3 8	1,220 0 0	377.8	
55	Purnagad ...	0 2½	0 0 6	65 0 0	2080.0	
58	Watad ...	31 9½	3 12 6	1,260 0 0	333.2	
67	Tembhye ...	6 18	0 11 6	507 5 0	705.8	
71	Tonde ...	6 6	0 14 2	95 0 0	107.3	
	Total Group II ...	88 6½	9 15 4	3,303 5 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	0 1 10	37 7 6	327.0	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
69	Kolambe ...	14 6	1 6 0	300 0 0	218.2	
84	Tarval ...	5 20	0 15 0	100 0 0	106.7	
104	Kot ...	39 17½	4 15 4	297 0 0	59.9	
	Total Group III ...	59 3½	7 4 4	697 0 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	0 2 0	11 12 9	94.4	

APPENDIX K¹.

Selling value of mixed (kharif and warkas) lands in the villages of the Ratnagiri Taluka, Ratnagiri District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Jayagad	1 32½	3 8 6	600 0 0	169.9	
6	Sytaode	8 27½	7 1 0	1,495 0 0	211.7	
9	Sandkhol	18 3	18 14 6	500 0 0	26.4	
14	Reel	1 20½	5 4 3	695 0 0	132.0	
18	Nevre	53 36½	22 14 1	2,700 0 0	118.0	
19	Dhokamle	271 7	112 7 0	2,000 0 0	17.8	
20	Kotavde	5 22½	10 10 6	990 0 0	92.9	
21	Jun	1 17½	7 7 6	151 0 0	33.8	
22	Sadye	5 2½	6 3 9	199 0 0	31.9	
24	Pirdaone	1 8½	0 10 0	150 0 0	240.0	
25	Basni	11 37½	34 3 9	2,949 0 0	86.1	
28	Kasarveli	12 5½	11 1 8	1,800 0 0	162.1	
32	Shirgaon	44 33½	25 7 2	3,725 0 0	146.3	
41	Someshwar	5 17½	14 5 6	1,459 0 0	101.7	
42	Phansop	16 35	14 14 4	1,361 0 0	91.4	
	Total	459 26	295 1 6	20,674 0 0	...	
	Average per acre	1 0	0 10 3	45 15 8	71.8	
<i>Group II.</i>						
43	Wasingani	23 23½	0 15 11	480 0 0	482.6	
45	Randpar	1 20½	3 0 0	1,000 0 0	333.3	
46	Pawas	160 26½	47 8 9	8,173 0 0	171.9	
47	Agargule	7 35½	6 12 6	1,500 0 0	221.2	
52	Mervi	269 ¾	44 0 1	7,649 0 0	173.8	
58	Watad	11 23½	11 1 9	1,750 0 0	157.5	
67	Tembhe	10 14½	11 10 10	1,056 0 0	90.4	
70	Bag Agashe	2 12½	13 13 0	600 0 0	43.4	
71	Toude	3 9½	2 1 0	140 0 0	67.9	
75	Gaode-Ambere	0 26	0 15 2	372 0 0	392.4	
	Total	490 34	141 15 0	22,720 0 0	...	
	Average per acre	1 0	0 4 8	46 4 7	158.7	
<i>Group III.</i>						
69	Kolambe	69 1½	25 4 10	1,835 0 0	72.5	
84	Tarwal	26 29	7 12 6	1,340 0 0	172.2	
93	Kond-Khandkar	4 13½	7 0 6	600 0 0	85.3	
	Total	100 3½	40 1 10	3,775 0 0	...	
	Average per acre	1 0	0 6 5	37 11 5	94.0	

APPENDIX L.

Mortgage value of kharif lands in the villages of the Ratnagiri Taluka of the Ratnagiri District.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Number of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Nandiwde ...	6 ½	44 13 0	3,093 0 0	79.0	
6	Sytowde ...	0 33½	2 12 0	150 0 0	54.5	
9	Sandkhol ...	0 25½	3 14 6	150 0 0	38.4	
14	Reel ...	3 14½	28 4 9	2,204 0 0	97.9	
15	Warode ...	2 31	20 3 0	1,496 0 0	74.1	
18	Nevre ...	4 31½	32 5 1	1,980 0 0	61.2	
20	Kotavde ...	6 34½	32 14 2	2,175 0 0	68.1	
21	Jun ...	8 14½	71 7 0	3,000 0 0	42.0	
22	Sadya ...	3 17½	12 2 3	1,100 0 0	49.7	
23	Are ...	0 8½	1 5 0	55 0 0	41.9	
25	Basni ...	0 37½	7 1 3	250 0 0	35.3	
27	Kalbadevi ...	0 27	2 4 0	170 0 0	75.6	
28	Kasarveli ...	4 ¾	27 8 0	1,500 0 0	54.5	
31	Mervi ...	1 9½	5 10 7	687 0 0	121.3	
32	Shirgaon ...	1 14½	6 4 0	450 0 0	72.0	
40	Bhatye ...	1 14½	37 0 6	2,657 0 0	71.8	
41	Someshwar ...	8 15½	51 8 0	3,729 0 0	72.4	
	Total ...	55 11	397 5 1	24,846 0 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	1 0	7 3 0	449 8 0	62.5	
<i>Group II.</i>						
45	Randpar ...	0 9	0 9 0	147 0 0	261.3	
46	Pawas ...	10 27½	39 8 8	5,548 0 0	140.3	
47	Agargule ...	1 36½	13 11 0	800 0 0	53.4	
48	Madhangule ...	1 12½	7 5 2	349 0 0	47.7	
49	Gaode-Gule ...	1 1½	2 11 3	270 0 0	99.9	
50	Wada Phadke ...	0 22½	5 0 0	300 0 0	60.0	
55	Purnagad ...	0 12½	1 3 0	124 0 0	104.4	
58	Watad ...	0 9	0 8 6	100 0 0	188.2	
67	Tembhaye ...	0 21½	2 10 0	229 0 0	77.2	
70	Bag Agashe ...	0 17½	2 12 0	200 0 0	72.7	
71	Tonde ...	1 3½	5 1 0	738 0 0	145.8	
	Total ...	18 13½	80 15 7	8,805 0 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	1 0	4 6 1	480 2 7	109.6	
<i>Group III.</i>						
69	Kolambe ...	1 16	9 2 0	500 0 0	54.8	
	Average per acre ...	1 0	6 8 3	357 2 3	54.8	

APPENDIX L⁽¹⁾

Mortgage value of Warkas lands in the villages of the Ratnágiri Táluka of the Ratnágiri District.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Number of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>						
6	Sytowde ...	A. g. 1 35	Rs. a. p. 0 4 10	Rs. a. p. 45 0 0	149-0	
14	Reel ...	2 13	0 3 6	50 0 0	228-6	
15	Waraode ...	18 2	1 12 0	325 0 0	185-7	
23	Are ...	0 5	0 0 4	25 0 0	1,200-0	
25	Basni ...	0 20	0 1 5	13 0 0	146-8	
32	Shirgaon ...	1 26	0 4 0	200 0 0	800-0	
41	Someshwar ...	5 19	0 14 0	500 0 0	571-4	
	Total ...	30 0	3 8 1	1,158 0 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	1 0	0 1 10	38 9 7	336-9	
<i>Group II.</i>						
45	Randpar ...	0 20	0 2 0*	13 0 0	104-0	
47	Agargule ...	6 8	0 15 0	175 0 0	186-7	
58	Wastad ...	20 37	6 1 6	920 0 0	151-0	
75	Gaode Ambere ...	0 22	0 1 0	150 0 0	2,400-0	
	Total ...	28 7	7 3 6	1,258. 0 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	0 4 1	44 10 5	175-0	
<i>Group III.</i>						
108	Kot ...	37 1½	3 4 0	75 0 0	23-1	
	Average per acre ...	1 0	0 1 5	2 0 5	22-9	

APPENDIX L⁽²⁾.

Mortgage value of mixed (Kharif and Warkas) lands in the villoges of the Ratnágiri Táluka of the Ratnágiri District.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Number of times the assessment represented by the mortgage debt.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Jaygad ...	0 30 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 0	60 0 0	137.1	
9	Nandiwde ...	9 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 12 11	1,725 0 0	116.5	
4	Waidya Lavgar ...	7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 11 9	701 0 0	104.1	
9	Sandkhol ...	8 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6 4	300 0 0	35.7	
14	Roel ...	2 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12 8	300 0 0	107.5	
15	Waraode ...	39 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 9 9	2,524 0 0	91.4	
18	Nevre ...	2 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 0 1	480 0 0	40.0	
19	Dhokamle ...	271 7	112 7 0	2,000 0 0	17.8	
21	Jun ...	71 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 14 9	985 0 0	31.2	
22	Sadye ...	10 11	5 2 10	500 0 0	96.6	
23	Are ...	24 24	1 0 0	125 0 0	125.0	
24	Pirdaone ...	45 26 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 2 6	998 0 0	27.6	
28	Kasarveli ...	5 30	7 5 3	270 0 0	36.8	
31	Shirgaon ...	6 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 8 6	900 0 0	137.9	
40	Bhatye ...	1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 1	375 0 0	171.0	
41	Someshwar ...	2 32	1 15 9	275 0 0	138.6	
42	Phansop ...	68 18 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 5 6	957 0 0	35.0	
	Total ...	579 1	302 13 8	13,425 0 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	1 0	0 8 4	23 3 0	44.6	
<i>Group II.</i>						
43	Waingani ...	24 15	20 12 3	1,490 0 0	71.8	
45	Randpar ...	0 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 1	60 0 0	157.8	
46	Pawas ...	17 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 11 9	4,299 0 0	98.3	
47	Agargule ...	27 30 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 2 7	1,000 0 0	82.2	
50	Wada Phadke ...	15 30 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 0 6	500 0 0	33.3	
52	Mervi ...	26 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 0 0	1,000 0 0	71.4	
55	Purnagad ...	15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 1 0	450 0 0	63.7	
58	Watad ...	31 27 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 13 0	402 0 0	51.5	
67	Tembhye ...	35 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 7 0	819 0 0	44.4	
71	Tonde ...	5 31	11 3 10	1,002 0 0	89.1	
75	Gacde Ambere ...	9 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 12 6	700 0 0	146.4	
	Total ...	208 36 $\frac{3}{4}$	155 6 6	11,722 0 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	1 0	0 4 11	56 1 9	75.3	
<i>Group III.</i>						
69	Kolambe ...	79 23	27 13 7	1,000 0 0	35.9	
108	Kot ...	227 17	75 13 0	3,239 0 0	42.7	
	Total ...	407 0	103 10 7	4,239 0 0	...	
	Average per acre ...	1 0	0 4 1	10 6 8	40.8	

APPENDIX M.

Leases of Khorif lands in the villages of the Ratnágiri taluka, of the Ratnágiri district.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.		Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Group I.</i>						
		A. G.				
1	Jaygad	2 14½	9 2 0	38 4 0	27.4	
2	Nandiwde	15 26½	106 11 0	380 6 0	28.0	
6	Saytowde	9 26½	87 7 2	165 0 0	24.2	
7	Waldy Lawgan	0 7½	0 8 8	5 0 0	10.6	
14	Reel	2 12	13 2 10	54 0 0	28.6	
15	Waravde	11 20½	59 14 0	251 6 0	28.8	
18	Nevre	12 34½	76 15 0	227 4 0	33.9	
19	Dhokamla	8 87½	16 11 8	77 8 0	31.6	
20	Kotawde	18 11½	98 6 7	302 9 0	30.9	
21	Jun	1 3½	4 14 0	16 0 0	30.5	
22	Sadye	0 80	5 6 0	11 0 0	48.9	
24	Pirdawne	9 37	48 12 10	146 0 0	30.0	
25	Bani	7 8½	47 10 1	152 2 0	31.3	
26	Kelye	7 8	51 13 8	181 0 0	28.6	
28	Kasarvell	6 20½	39 8 6	178 0 0	32.2	
32	Shirgaon	7 5	43 8 8	206 0 0	21.1	
33	Zudgaon	14 14	108 14 0	391 0 0	27.8	
38	Karle	7 22½	39 11 5	157 4 0	25.4	
41	Someshwar	2 24	17 6 0	66 8 0	26.1	
	Total	142 9½	816 7 6	2,991 8 0	.....
	Average per acre	.....	5 11 11	21 0 5	27.3	
<i>Group II.</i>						
43	Waingani	4 30½	31 0 6	153 8 0	20.2	
44	Golap	18 19	114 11 8	499 0 0	22.9	
46	Pawas	27 2½	97 15 1	418 4 0	23.4	
47	Agargale	0 16½	40 9 7	180 4 0	22.5	
48	Madbangale	0 22½	2 12 0	22 0 0	17.0	
49	Gaodegule	1 22	5 0 4	41 8 0	13.5	
50	Wada Phadke	1 11½	6 11 10	22 0 0	30.6	
52	Mervi	1 20½	15 0 0	55 8 0	37.0	
55	Furnagad	1 11½	3 6 0	21 8 0	15.7	
56	Gadnaral	7 20	37 8 0	142 0 0	26.4	
58	Wated	4 10½	17 4 1	46 8 0	37.1	
61	Kalmondi	2 36½	17 13 0	68 12 0	30.3	
67	Tembhe	5 15½	24 15 9	77 2 0	32.4	
70	Bag Agahl	5 13½	33 12 0	134 12 0	25.0	
71	Tonde	3 7½	10 13 0	34 8 0	31.3	
72	Mawlungo	9 16½	78 9 0	329 8 0	22.3	
75	Gaode Ambare	0 35½	0 14 0	11 10 0	7.5	
	Total	103 24	520 4 10	2,192 10 0	.....
	Average per acre	.....	5 0 4	21 3 8	21.7	

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
<i>Group III.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
89	Hatkhambe	14 39½	07 9 8	831 0 0	20.4	
93	Kond Khandkar	0 24	1 6 0	7 0 0	19.6	
99	Chafet	3 26½	14 14 6	55 6 0	26.9	
100	Weral	2 9½	11 3 6	48 0 0	23.4	
101	Punus	2 24½	7 0 0	23 12 0	23.5	
102	Kurnai	6 12½	10 8 0	38 8 0	27.8	
107	Upale	0 36½	5 0 0	21 0 0	23.8	
108	Kot	0 25½	2 0 0	6 0 0	33.8	
109	Koldhe	2 29	15 8 0	67 0 0	23.1	
110	Kante	7 38½	35 6 9	119 0 0	29.8	
112	Jaode	6 18½	33 8 0	125 0 0	26.8	
	Total	46 5	204 0 3	841 10 0	.....
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	4 6 9	18 3 11	24.2	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
121	Nivli	3 ½	17 8 0	105 12 0	16.5	
128	Nivsar	15 34	51 1 6	281 6 0	22.1	
	Total	18 34½	68 9 6	387 2 0	.....
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	3 10 2	17 14 0	20.3	
<i>Group V.</i>						
139	Pathrat	0 35	1 9 0	6 8 0	24.0	
141	Nandivli	2 23	6 13 0	89 0 0	17.5	
143	Anjnari	4 8	11 8 6	71 8 0	16.1	
144	Math	7 17	15 12 8	97 8 0	16.2	
145	Asode	4 15½	10 10 0	62 2 0	17.1	
	Total	19 23½	46 5 2	276 10 0	.....
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	2 5 10	14 2 0	16.7	

APPENDIX M.

Leases of mixed (Kharif and Warkas) lands in the villages of the Ratnagiri taluka, of the Ratnagiri district.

Serial No. in Appendix G.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remark
	Group I.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Nandiwda	8 28½	24 12 6	46 0 0	53.9	
6	Saylawde	7 39½	15 0 6	45 8 0	38.0	
7	Waidya Lawgan	1 10½	2 8 11	10 0 0	25.6	
9	Sand Khol	81 32½	16 12 11	45 8 0	36.9	
14	Reel	1 10	5 2 6	14 0 0	33.8	
15	Warawda	2 6	4 11 0	10 0 0	46.9	
18	Nevre	8 11½	7 10 3	41 0 0	18.6	
21	Jun	0 13	1 5 6	5 0 0	26.9	
22	Sadye	2 26½	1 11 0	8 0 0	56.2	
25	Basni	2 23½	12 0 0	74 0 0	16.2	
26	Kelye	0 31	3 0 6	13 0 0	23.8	
28	Kasarveli	3 6½	8 1 6	47 0 0	17.2	
	Total	70 37½	102 13 1	354 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	1 7 2	4 15 10	29.9	
	Group II.					
43	Waingani	16 38½	20 10 0	140 0 0	14.7	
44	Golap	12 29½	14 6 6	64 8 0	22.3	
46	Pawas	34 18½	61 10 7	226 0 0	27.3	
48	Madhangule	1 10½	8 5 0	14 6 0	58.3	
55	Purnagad	0 12½	0 9 6	2 10 0	32.6	
56	Gadnaral	6 0	8 2 0	25 8 0	31.9	
67	Tembhe	8 8	11 4 0	24 0 0	46.9	
71	Tonde	20 19	16 10 6	90 0 0	18.5	
72	Mawlange	4 19	8 12 0	33 0 0	26.5	
76	Gaode Ambere	23 17½	6 13 6	62 8 0	10.9	
	Total	128 7½	157 4 7	682 8 0	.....
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	1 3 8	5 5 2	28.0	
	Group III.					
89	Hatkhambe	3 7	9 14 0	43 0 0	23.0	
101	Punas	0 35½	1 1 6	3 0 0	36.5	
	Total	4 2½	10 15 6	46 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	2 11 2	11 5 2	23.8	
	Group V.					
143	Anjari	0 29½	1 3 6	6 0 0	20.3	
144	Math	0 26½	1 10 1	5 0 0	32.6	
	Total	1 16½	2 13 7	11 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	2 0 5	7 13 2	25.9	

APPENDIX M.

Crop share and cash commutation rents of the Khoti villages in the Ratnagiri Taluka.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Crop share rent fixed by the Khoti Settlement Officer.			Crop share rent commuted into cash as a multiple of the assessment.		
		Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.
<i>Group I.</i>							
8	Sonde Lawgan ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...
8	Panhali ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
11	Chapheri ...	Summer crops. } $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Group II.</i>							
56	Gadnaral ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...
57	Kamle Lawgan ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	2
60	Agarnaral ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
63	Bhawe Adom ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3
74	Shiwar Ambere ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
<i>Group III.</i>							
79	Rai ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4
80	Chawye ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	3	2	...
86	Kharavte ...	Summer crops. } $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3
87	Dande Adom ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
88	Phansavle ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3
89	Hatkhambe ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3
91	Pomendi Budruk ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
92	Tike ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3
93	Kond Khandkar ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3
96	Dugwe ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3-2$	$3-2$	$3-2$
98	Nakbre ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3
99	Chafet ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
101	Punag ...	Summer crop. } $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	3
102	Kurnai ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	3	3	3
103	Gavane ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	3	2	3
104	Wadi Nimbuchi ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
105	Lawgan Khanoli ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	3
<i>Group IV.</i>							
107	Uple ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
111	Waghrat ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
112	Jawde ...	Summer crop. } $\frac{1}{2}$		...	3	2	...

APPENDIX M₂—concluded.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Crop share rent fixed by the Khoti Settlement Officer.			Crop share rent commuted into cash as a multiple of the assessment.		
		Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.
<i>Group V.</i>							
114	Narsinge	½	½	½	3	3	3
115	Wilye	½	½	...	3	3	3
116	Ukshi	½	½	...	3	3	3
119	Wetoshi	½	½	½	3½	3½	3½
120	Bhoke	½	½	...	3	3 Tenants 59	3
121	Niwli	½	½	...	3½	3½ Tenants 17	3½
123	Panwal	½	½	...	3	3	3
124	Pali	½	½	...	2	2	2
125	Khanu	½	½	...	3	3	3
127	Umre	½	½	...	1½	1½ 1 tenant.	1½
128	Niwsar	½	½	...	2	2	3
129	Niwsar	½	½	...	3	3	3
130	Kurtade	½	½	...	2½	2½	2½
132	Chandor	½	½	...	3	2	3
133	Jhapde	Summer crop.		...	3	3	3
<i>Group VI.</i>							
134	Welwand	½	½	...	3	3	3
136	Walke	½	½	...	3	2	3
137	Satere	Summer crop.		...	2½	2½	2½
138	Kasheli	½	½	...	3	2½	3
139	Pathrat	½	½	...	3½	3½	3½
140	Nanij	½	½	...	3	2	...
143	Aujnari	½	½	...	3	3	3
144	Math	½	½	...	3½	3½	3½
145	Asode	½	½	...	3½	2½	...
146	Agwe	½	½	...	2	2	2
		½	½	...	3	2½	2½
		½	½	...	3½	3	3½

N.B.—Villages against which more than one crop share rent has been shown have different rates for different classes of people, e. g., for the Kulwadis, the Marathas, the Brahmins, etc.

APPENDIX N.

Prices prevalent in the Ratnagiri taluka from 1888-89 to 1912.

Years.	Per Rupee Seer=80 tolas : Chbatak=5 tolas.				Per hundred.	Per maund of 3,200 tolas.		9
	Paddy.	Rice (cleaned).	Nagli.	Vari.	Coconut.	Dry grass.	Rice straw.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1888-89	...	11 12	16 13	18 3	3 6 11	0 6 8	0 4 9	
1889-90	20 11	12 9	19 6	18 12	3 2 8	0 2 4	0 3 2	
1890-91	19 8	11 8	18 16	19 14	3 12 6	0 7 8	0 3 8	
1891-92	19 8	10 14	18 11	19 15	3 9 5	0 4 8	0 6 0	
1892-93	18 0	10 9	16 0	17 12	3 10 4	0 5 8	0 5 8	
1893-94	17 4	10 6	14 0	16 1	4 4 8	0 4 6	0 4 9	
1894-95	18 9	11 10	14 12	14 1	3 10 10	0 4 8	0 4 6	
1895	19 13	11 14	18 11	16 7	3 12 10	0 3 10	0 3 11	
1896	18 15	11 10	16 9	16 15	4 2 6	0 5 4	0 5 4	
1897	14 4	8 14	10 8	9 13	4 4 10	0 5 9	0 6 5	
1898	17 13	10 14	13 5	13 2	4 2 0	0 5 4	0 5 0	
1899	17 12	10 14	13 9	13 1	3 9 6	0 4 9	0 4 10	
1900	16 8	9 15	10 9	10 11	3 5 6	0 6 10	0 9 4	
1901	18 7	11 1	11 14	12 4	4 0 0	0 6 8	0 6 9	
1902	19 5	11 8	...	14 0	4 8 6	0 7 9	0 7 7	
1903	17 7	10 6	14 8	14 8	3 14 4	0 10 3	0 10 9	
1904	17 13	10 15	15 7	14 8	4 2 6	0 11 0	0 11 6	
1905	17 12	10 11	14 6	14 2	4 8 0	0 6 6	0 6 7	
1906	15 8	8 15	11 8	10 13	5 4 0	0 6 6	0 6 7	
1907	14 10	8 11	11 6	10 12	6 3 2	0 6 5	0 6 7	
1908	12 11	8 0	11 9	10 5	5 9 10	0 9 2	0 9 10	
1909	15 9	9 8	12 9	11 15	5 4 2	0 9 6	0 9 3	
1910	16 5	8 10	13 5	11 14	5 11 7	0 7 10	0 9 5	
1911	13 16	8 1	13 8	11 11	5 14 0	0 10 4	1 0 1	
1912	12 1	7 14	10 13	9 8	5 13 5	0 8 1	0 9 0	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 145 villages situated in the Ratsajiri Taluka.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale or grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 15.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
884-85	156,206	84,762	470	23	523	84,199	135	139	39	1,943	8,471	2,48	158,24	93,372	83,486	1,068	603	
885-86	155,105	84,024	470	...	470	83,554	250	168	41	1,746	8,379	2,191	157,101	92,571	85,776	1,316	1,752	
886-87	154,003	83,168	466	...	466	82,732	168	163	41	1,737	8,407	2,190	156,496	91,797	84,953	1,256	700	
887-88	160,727	83,210	469	...	469	82,741	103	162	39	1,739	8,398	2,110	159,059	91,730	84,889	918	575	
888-89	155,506	83,028	468	25	493	82,570	197	179	31	1,808	8,354	2,069	158,606	91,596	81,060	798	1,075	
889-90	155,198	82,956	479	...	479	82,383	198	194	39	1,802	8,373	2,327	158,193	91,443	81,732	1,304	119	
890-91	155,798	83,026	478	...	478	82,443	181	185	39	1,810	8,174	2,396	157,739	91,895	84,713	1,819	640	
891-92	155,643	83,046	422	...	528	82,518	219	249	33	1,827	8,154	2,290	157,839	91,410	84,823	2,140	669	
892-93	155,848	83,071	539	...	539	82,533	222	268	23	1,925	8,147	2,291	157,895	91,476	84,942	2,064	693	
893-94	155,887	83,094	502	...	309	82,091	336	330	29	1,833	7,993	2,216	158,003	91,717	85,385	2,069	701	
894-95	156,957	83,578	...	...	...	83,578	293	292	30	1,820	7,990	2,262	158,040	91,860	85,870	2,218	5,459	
895-96	156,026	83,709	61	...	61	83,048	243	286	30	1,918	7,905	2,369	158,102	91,960	85,937	5,629	1,740	
896-97	151,664	83,741	3	...	3	83,738	355	384	30	6,073	7,963	2,220	158,112	92,028	85,968	6,038	1,730	
897-98	150,045	83,756	9	...	9	83,747	361	329	30	7,890	7,944	2,223	158,11	92,059	86,000	11,399	3	
898-99	150,091	83,600	33	...	33	83,773	369	232	30	7,689	7,954	2,223	158,139	92,062	86,026	11,455	1,690	
899-1900	150,086	83,802	17	...	17	83,785	319	323	...	7,689	7,954	2,223	158,134	92,078	86,008	11,843	2,699	
900-01	150,117	83,835	26	...	26	83,800	346	370	16	7,689	7,963	2,223	158,152	92,118	86,039	13,073	296	
901-02	150,116	83,863	30	...	30	83,833	347	313	26	7,689	7,963	2,224	158,12	92,128	86,062	13,023	663	
902-03	150,210	83,961	36	2	38	83,938	363	399	23	7,659	7,963	2,224	158,162	92,162	86,179	12,916	276	
903-04	150,214	83,947	52	...	52	83,965	259	268	20	7,668	7,952	2,225	158,261	92,162	86,140	2,764	4,440	
904-05	150,223	83,934	5	13	18	83,968	350	275	15	7,691	7,962	2,225	158,164	92,161	86,140	3,220	3,423	
905-06	150,231	83,930	8	13	16	83,914	245	273	16	7,695	7,963	2,225	158,169	92,166	86,156	3,424	1,450	
906-07	150,223	83,909	41	...	41	83,866	245	391	13	7,692	7,962	2,225	158,171	92,162	86,166	3,587	1,194	
907-08	150,279	83,964	35	...	25	83,939	209	337	14	7,692	7,962	2,226	158,179	92,173	86,169	6,342	3,978	
908-09	150,288	83,977	51	...	51	83,130	179	235	14	7,723	7,963	2,226	158,190	92,195	86,166	5,620	1,599	
909-10	140,276	83,054	22	...	23	83,031	192	246	...	7,729	7,993	2,226	158,191	92,195	86,187	4,761	741	
910-11	150,173	83,925	244	...	244	83,631	227	300	...	7,729	7,994	2,226	158,223	92,209	85,907	4,581	369	
911-12	140,307	83,968	272	...	272	83,697	223	280	...	7,731	7,994	2,226	158,251	92,243	85,923	3,977	5,559	
912-13	150,324	84,039	16	...	16	84,023	217	247	...	7,723	7,994	2,226	158,164	92,280	86,349	2,449	1,403	

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied la

Sl. No.	Name of village.	Number of group.	By former Survey.																			
			Maximum rates.					Bleo.			Babi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.		
			Rice.	P. M.	Wacias.	Bagayat.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
						Agri.	Dongri.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Group I.</i>																						
1	Peth Jaygad ...	I	9	...	1	...	6	41	142	3 7 5	...	...	...	150	34	0 3 8	D 1	D8	8 0 0	192	170	0 14 1
2	Nandiwde ...	I	9	...	1	12	...	218	1,177	5 6 5	...	...	...	877	185	0 3 0	A 71	A384	4 11 3	1,168	1,078	1 7 7
3	Sonde Lavgad.	I	9	...	1	...	6	24	97	4 0 8	...	...	...	443	89	0 3 2	D 3	D18	8 0 0	475	203	0 8 1
4	Satkondi ...	I	9	...	1	12	6	39	147	3 12 4	...	...	...	410	72	0 2 10	D 3	D6	2 0 0	452	226	0 8 1
5	Jambhari ...	I	9	...	1	...	6	23	80	3 7 8	...	...	...	180	33	0 2 11	D 1	D2	2 0 0	234	116	0 9 9
6	Sytowde ...	I	9	...	1	...	6	79	283	3 9 4	...	...	...	617	114	0 3 0	D 4	D17	4 4 0	690	414	0 9 9
7	Waidya Lawgan.	I	9	...	1	12	6	18	69	3 15 4	...	...	...	30	5	0 2 8	D 2	D10	5 0 0	50	84	1 10 8
8	Panballi ...	I	9	...	1	...	6	33	107	4 6 4	...	...	...	334	58	0 2 7	D 3	D7	2 5 4	435	232	0 9 9
9	Sandkhol ...	I	9	...	1	12	...	12	67	5 9 4	...	...	...	107	21	0 3 2	A 15	A69	4 9 7	134	157	1 2 8
10	Kachre ...	I	9	...	1	12	...	8	28	3 10 0	...	...	...	58	11	0 3 2	A 3	A17	5 10 8	67	57	0 18 8
11	Chapneri ...	I	9	...	1	12	6	61	262	4 4 9	...	...	...	1,134	204	0 2 11	D 7	D23	3 4 7	1,702	489	0 6 6
12	Barjakhhol ...	I	9	...	1	...	...	7	44	0 4 7	...	...	...	20	6	0 3 4	...	...	...	86	50	1 6 6
13	Undi ...	I	9	...	1	12	...	22	129	5 12 10	...	...	...	316	58	0 2 8	A 2	A9	4 8 0	340	191	0 9 9
14	Reel ...	I	9	...	1	12	...	73	476	0 8 4	...	...	...	554	95	0 2 9	A 35	A122	9 7 9	662	693	1 0 9
15	Warsode ...	I	9	...	1	12	...	235	1,183	4 15 2	...	...	...	1,601	268	0 2 10	A 37	A279	7 8 8	1,779	1,710	0 15 8
16	Maigund ...	I	9	14	1	12	...	440	2,383	5 4 11	1	1	0 0	1,078	357	0 2 11	A 185	A807	4 12 9	2,611	2,608	1 6 1
17	Niwandi ...	I	9	...	1	...	6	293	1,539	5 1 10	...	...	...	3,033	558	0 2 11	D 14	D40	3 8 0	3,346	2,130	0 10 9
18	Novre ...	I	9	14	1	12	9	491	2,393	4 14 0	3	4	1 5 4	2,174	391	0 2 10	{ A 55 D 25	{ A260 D111	{ 4 8 2	2,748	2,149	1 2 9
19	Wada Lhokante.	I	9	...	1	12	9	31	134	4 5 2	...	...	...	103	17	0 2 8	{ A 2 D 0	{ 18 2	{ 10 8 0	186	171	1 4 2
20	Kotawde ...	I	9	...	1	12	9	365	1,813	4 15 6	...	...	...	1,806	290	0 2 11	{ A 1 D 16	{ 7 81	{ 5 2 10	1,968	2,107	1 1 8
21	Wada Jun ...	I	9	...	1	12	...	20	116	5 12 0	...	...	...	100	18	0 2 11	A 1	8	8 0 0	121	141	1 2 8
22	Wada Sade ...	I	9	...	1	12	9	31	349	4 4 11	...	...	...	161	28	0 2 9	{ A 3 D 0	{ 6 2	{ 10 8	345	335	1 9 3
23	Wada Ate ...	I	9	...	1	12	...	19	72	4 0 11	...	...	...	46	9	0 3 2	A 11	57	5 2 11	76	139	1 13 8
24	Wada Pirdawn.	I	9	...	1	...	9	51	229	4 7 10	...	...	...	317	54	0 2 9	D 3	37	7 6 5	373	330	0 18 9
25	Wada Baant ...	I	9	...	1	12	9	342	1,390	5 11 3	...	...	...	569	86	0 2 10	{ A 2 D 5	{ 18 28	{ 6 4 7	618	1,490	2 6 7
26	Kolye ...	I	9	...	1	...	9	112	755	5 5 1	...	...	...	610	132	0 2 7	D 7	35	5 0 0	668	922	0 15 5
27	Wada Kalba-devi.	I	9	...	1	12	...	97	338	3 7 9	...	...	...	57	10	0 2 10	A 67	337	3 7 7	351	635	2 1 8
28	Kasarvelli ...	I	9	...	1	12	9	77	400	5 5 0	...	...	...	352	50	0 2 3	D 2	10	5 0 0	431	469	1 1 5
29	Mhamurwadi.	I	9	...	1	...	...	10	40	3 14 5	...	...	...	31	6	0 2 10	...	...	...	44	55	1 4 0
30	Majgaon ...	I	9	...	1	...	9	71	303	4 4 3	...	...	...	63	16	0 3 1	D 2	D9	4 0 0	156	327	2 1 6
31	Wada Mirya ...	I	9	...	1	12	9	181	650	3 8 2	...	...	...	550	108	0 2 11	{ A 58 D 0	{ 324 2	{ 5 13 2	630	1,090	1 5 0
32	Shirgaon ...	I	9	...	1	12	9	280	1,355	4 13 5	...	...	...	1,192	268	0 2 10	{ A 17 D 14	{ 33 60	{ 3 2 7	1,503	1,631	1 1 6
33	Jhadgaon ...	I	9	...	1	12	9	257	1,205	5 0 7	...	...	...	52	103	0 8 0	{ A 104 D 20	{ 615 72	{ 5 18 10	909	2,124	2 5 8
34	Rahatagar ...	I	9	...	1	12	9	145	547	3 13 8	...	...	...	9	4	0 7 1	{ A 33 D 19	{ 221 96	{ 6 1 3	206	1,183	0 10 8
35	R. tnagiri Fort.	I	9	...	1	12	9	2	6	3 0 0	...	...	...	3	9	0 4 10	D 1	D1	1 0 0	33	18	0 7 8
36	Pesh Shivapur.	I	9	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	0 5 4	D 2	7	3 8 0	8	9	1 2 0
37	Nachne ...	I	9	...	1	...	20	710	3 7 7	...	...	...	...	674	128	0 3 3	D 17	20	1 11 4	808	878	0 15 7

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of group.	By former Survey.																			
			Maximum Rates.					Rice.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.		
			Rice.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
						Agri.	Dongri.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
											Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.			
<i>Group I—continued.</i>																						
38	Karle	I	9	...	1	12	9	116	268	2 5 0	...	...	...	28	4	0 2 8	{ A 53 D ...	172	3 4 8	197	445	2 4 2
39	Wada Juve	I	9	...	1	12	...	56	114	2 0 7	...	...	...	92	17	0 2 11	{ A 14 D ...	90	6 6 10	163	321	1 5 10
40	Bhatye	I	9	...	1	12	9	60	238	3 7 6	...	...	...	76	12	0 2 6	{ A 99 D ...	282	2 13 9	243	331	2 3 0
41	Someshwar	I	9	...	1	...	9	356	1,635	4 5 2	...	...	...	888	157	0 2 10	D 12	58	4 13 4	1,253	1,750	1 6 4
42	Phansop	I	9	...	1	12	9	247	1,064	4 4 3	...	...	...	1,154	218	0 2 11	{ A 2 D 10	7	3 5 4	1,413	1,307	0 14 19
43	Waingani	II	8	...	1	12	8	82	258	4 2 7	...	...	...	260	46	0 2 10	{ A 8 D 8	12	4 2 8	338	329	1 0 1
44	Golap Part I	II	8	...	1	...	8	90	577	6 6 7	...	...	...	2,787	498	0 2 10	D 20	137	6 13 7	3,157	1,747	0 8 10
	Do. Part II	...	9	...	...	...	...	269	635	2 0 11	...	...	...						
45	Wada Bandpar.	II	8	...	1	12	...	21	84	3 8 5	...	...	...	28	8	0 2 4	{ A 12 D ...	60	4 2 5	58	184	1 12 0
	Do. Part II	...	9	...	...	...	...	17	32	...	...	...	...					
46	Pawas	II	8	...	1	12	8	221	1,261	3 14 10	...	...	...	1,422	251	0 2 10	D 15	58	3 13 10	1,758	1,579	0 14 3
47	Agargule	II	8	...	1	12	9	49	190	3 16 0	...	...	...	283	44	0 2 8	{ A 2 D 2	8	2 12 10	317	248	0 12 6
48	Wada Madban- gule.	II	8	...	1	12	...	27	131	4 13 8	...	...	...	5	9	0 6 8	{ A 37 D ...	275	7 6 11	69	408	5 14 7
49	Wada Gaode- gule.	II	8	...	1	...	8	102	459	4 8 0	...	...	...	491	82	0 2 8	D 3	9	3 0 0	508	350	0 14 2
50	Wada Phedke...	II	8	...	1	...	8	20	109	5 7 2	...	...	...	29	5	0 2 9	D 2	8	4 0 0	51	122	2 6 3
51	Thikan Soman.	II	8	...	1	...	...	3	10	3 5 4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	2 8 0
52	Wada Mervi	II	8	...	1	...	9	220	555	2 7 4	...	...	...	1,558	273	0 2 10	D 10	44	4 6 5	1,794	372	0 7 9
53	Thikan Bohers.	II	8	...	1	...	8	12	61	5 1 9	...	...	...	10	1	0 1 7	D 1	4	4 0 0	23	86	2 13 10
54	Thikan Jambul Ad.	II	8	...	1	...	9	5	23	4 9 7	...	...	...	23	4	0 2 9	D 2	10	5 0 0	30	37	1 8 9
55	Pelh Furnagad.	II	8	...	1	12	8	18	43	3 6 2	...	...	...	57	15	0 4 3	{ A 2 D 1	31	11 0 0	78	91	1 2 2
55	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,493	28,977	4 7 6	4	5	1 4 0	30,192	5,428	0 2 11	1,200	5,061	4 10 11	87,898	40,071	1 0 11
<i>Group II.</i>																						
56	Gaduaral	II	8	...	1	12	6	56	197	3 8 3	...	...	...	908	165	0 2 12	D 2	6	3 0 0	966	388	0 6 1
57	Kamble Law- gan.	II	8	...	1	...	6	19	80	4 3 4	...	...	...	168	30	0 2 10	D 1	4	4 0 0	188	114	0 9 3
58	Wasad	II	8	...	1	12	6	222	903	4 0 9	...	...	...	2,620	489	0 3 0	D 10	40	4 0 0	2,858	1,423	0 8 0
59	Wala Kollara...	II	8	...	1	12	6	74	237	3 11 11	...	...	...	1,197	211	0 2 10	D 7	24	3 6 10	1,278	522	0 6 6
60	Agarnaral	II	8	...	1	12	6	58	233	4 0 3	...	...	...	903	199	0 2 10	D 2	12	4 0 0	964	404	0 6 3
61	Kaljhondi	II	8	...	1	...	6	56	333	4 7 3	...	...	...	1,986	325	0 2 8	D 10	31	3 1 7	2,091	747	0 5 9
62	Dhamanso	II	8	...	1	12	6	174	742	4 6 1	...	...	...	1,788	325	0 3 1	D 6	25	4 2 8	1,968	1,112	0 9 1
63	Adom Btaws	II	8	...	1	...	8	37	129	3 7 2	...	...	...	394	100	0 2 8	D 4	18	4 8 0	635	247	0 6 3
64	Shil	II	8	...	1	...	8	72	371	5 2 5	...	...	...	391	63	0 2 7	D 3	14	4 10 8	408	448	0 15 8
65	Mirjole	II	8	...	1	...	8	175	731	4 2 10	...	...	...	1,147	194	0 2 8	D 17	93	3 7 6	1,330	1,018	0 12 2
66	Pomandi Khurd	II	8	...	1	...	9	73	411	5 4 4	...	...	...	663	120	0 2 11	D 4	29	7 4 0	745	560	0 12 9
67	Tembhe	II	8	...	1	...	8	143	692	4 13 5	...	...	...	1,213	211	0 2 7	D 5	19	3 2 7	1,461	921	0 10 1
68	Etatis	II	8	...	1	12	...	9	51	5 10 8	...	...	...	4	1	0 4 0	A 2	10	5 0 0	15	62	4 2 2
69	Kolambe	II	7	...	1	...	8	175	693	3 15 10	...	...	...	2,115	345	0 2 7	D 9	50	4 8 11	2,269	1,093	0 7 7
70	Thikan Agasha. Tonde	II	8	...	1	12	...	15	93	6 8 6	...	...	...	2	1	0 3 0	A 2	20	10 0 9	19	119	6 4 3
71	Mawlange	II	8	...	1	...	8	212	654	3 1 4	...	...	...	951	164	0 2 9	D 2	14	7 0 0	1,039	602	0 9 3
72	Thikan Nat- unda.	II	8	...	1	...	8	14	55	4 10 2	...	...	...	35	5	0 2 3	D 0	2	2 0 0	40	72	1 7 6
73	Thikan Shivar Amber.	II	8	...	1	...	9	99	199	1 15 8	...	...	...	976	189	0 2 9	D 1	6	6 0 0	1,076	371	0 5 6
74	Wada Gayde Amber.	II	8	...	1	12	8	127	352	2 13 1	...	...	...	481	79	0 2 9	{ A 2 D 9	22	7 2 1	599	516	0 13 2
75	Wada Dabhi Amber.	II	8	...	1	...	9	91	212	3 5 2	...	...	...	618	130	0 2 7	D 2	7	3 8 0	911	349	0 6 2
76	Dorip	II	8	...	1	12	9	179	590	3 2 11	...	...	...	785	142	0 2 11	{ A 1 D 3	9	8 0 0	967	740	0 13 3
77	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,201	8,501	3 13 10	...	...	...	21,092	3,060	0 2 9	118	896	5 2 2	23,412	12,757	0 8 9

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of group.	By former Survey.																				
			Maximum rate.					Rice.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.			
			Rice.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Average.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
						Agri.	Dougri.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
<i>Group III.</i>																							
78	Dead	III	7	...	1	...	6	210	757	3 9 3	...	...	...	1,928	328	0 2 9	D	4	21	3 8 0	2,744	1,108	0 8 2
79	Rai	III	7	...	1	...	6	110	391	3 7 3	...	...	...	672	136	0 3 0	D	2	4	2 0 0	756	311	0 10 5
80	Chawye	III	7	...	1	...	6	146	538	3 10 3	...	...	...	1,745	205	0 3 2	D	5	16	3 3 2	1,198	754	0 10 1
81	Khalgaon	III	7	...	1	...	6	122	530	3 6 6	...	...	...	2,179	375	0 2 9	D	8	24	3 0 0	2,309	929	0 6 9
82	Agwa Phungus.	III	7	...	1	...	6	14	59	4 3 5	...	...	...	416	72	0 2 9	...	1	1	1 0 0	420	132	0 4 11
83	Oni	III	7	...	1	...	6	103	370	3 9 6	...	...	...	2,704	488	0 2 11	D	5	21	4 3 2	2,812	679	0 5 0
84	Tarval	III	7	...	1	...	6	47	193	4 2 5	...	...	...	1,867	352	0 3 0	D	1	3	3 0 0	1,905	550	0 4 7
85	Narme	III	7	...	1	...	6	26	75	3 13 2	...	...	...	767	116	0 2 5	...	...	...	799	191	0 3 10	
86	Kharwate	III	7	...	1	...	6	52	199	3 13 3	...	...	...	760	130	0 2 11	D	2	10	5 0 0	814	343	0 6 10
87	Adom Dande	III	7	...	1	...	7	43	180	3 7 10	...	...	...	744	132	0 2 10	D	4	23	5 8 0	791	304	0 6 2
88	Phansevic	III	7	...	1	...	7	112	474	4 3 9	...	...	...	1,561	200	0 2 8	D	6	27	4 8 0	1,679	761	0 7 3
89	Hatkhambe	III	7	...	1	...	7	162	557	3 7 0	...	...	...	2,378	631	0 2 9	D	3	7	2 5 4	3,643	1,145	0 5 2
90	Khedahi	III	7	...	1	...	7	48	192	4 2 9	...	...	...	2,174	369	0 2 8	D	2	9	4 8 0	2,223	570	0 4 1
91	Pomendi bud-ruk.	III	7	...	1	...	8	99	444	4 7 9	...	...	...	766	135	0 2 6	D	5	30	6 0 0	900	599	0 10 6
92	Tike	III	7	1 1/2	1	...	7	77	280	3 10 2	1	1	1 0 0	1,082	169	0 2 6	D	6	22	3 10 8	1,166	472	0 6 6
93	Kondkhandkar.	III	7	1 1/2	1	...	7	21	78	3 11 5	...	...	...	270	48	0 3 10	...	2	2	2 0 0	291	129	0 7 0
94	Bag Fotele	III	7	...	1	...	8	10	37	3 11 2	...	...	...	50	9	0 2 11	D	1	3	3 0 0	61	49	0 12 10
95	Harohi	III	7	1 1/2	1	...	7	196	730	3 10 9	2	2	1 0 0	2,922	465	0 2 6	D	15	67	4 5 6	3,135	1,244	0 6 4
96	Dugwa	III	7	...	1	...	8	10	44	4 6 5	...	...	...	246	41	0 2 8	D	1	7	7 0 0	237	92	0 5 9
97	Nirul	III	7	...	1	...	7	133	339	2 9 0	...	...	...	1,955	37	0 2 6	D	2	16	5 5 4	1,990	661	0 5 4
98	Nakhre	III	7	...	1	...	7	177	407	2 4 9	...	...	...	2,008	502	0 2 8	D	7	31	4 6 10	3,192	940	0 4 9
99	Chafet	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	35	145	4 2 3	...	...	...	244	52	0 3 5	D	1	5	5 0 0	280	202	0 11 7
100	Veral	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	162	520	3 2 4	...	...	...	1,394	334	0 3 10	D	2	14	7 0 0	1,548	888	0 9 0
101	Punas	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	142	438	3 11 4	...	...	...	1,908	415	0 3 2	...	2	2	2 0 0	1,950	855	0 7 0
102	Kurnad	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	166	284	2 10 10	...	...	...	1,781	416	0 3 9	D	1	4	4 0 0	1,888	704	0 8 6
103	Gavano	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	196	2-9	3 2 0	...	...	...	2,596	974	0 5 2	D	14	26	1 12 9	3,145	1,289	0 2 7
104	Wadi Limbu	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	50	118	2 5 1	...	...	...	680	98	0 2 8	D	1	6	9 0 0	711	222	0 5 0
105	Lawgun Khamoli.	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	31	103	3 5 3	...	...	...	440	77	0 2 10	D	1	3	3 0 0	472	183	0 4 1
106	Bhade	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	106	321	3 0 6	...	...	...	1,302	186	0 2 2	D	6	34	5 10 8	1,414	541	0 6 1
29	Total of Group III.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,623	9,086	3 5 11	3	3	1 0 0	41,029	7,751	0 3 0	108	439	4 1 0	43,823	17,229	0 6 3	
<i>Group IV.</i>																							
107	Upale	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	46	173	3 13 11	...	...	...	1,251	273	0 3 7	D	1	4	4 0 0	1,293	460	0 5 2
108	Kot	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	96	261	2 11 6	...	...	...	1,820	301	0 2 8	D	6	32	5 5 4	1,922	694	0 4 11
109	Koldhe	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	68	268	3 14 7	...	...	...	834	127	0 2 5	D	5	24	4 13 10	907	417	0 7 4
110	Kante	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	44	174	2 15 3	...	...	...	612	158	0 4 1	D	5	21	4 3 2	661	358	0 6 7
111	Vaghrat	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	56	158	2 13 2	...	...	...	1,002	153	0 2 5	D	1	7	7 0 0	1,059	318	0 4 10
112	Jaoda	III	7	...	1 1/2	...	7	106	364	3 5 5	...	...	...	1,099	230	0 3 6	D	4	25	5 4 0	1,309	618	0 3
6	Total of Group IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	1,361	3 5 6	...	...	...	6,618	1,256	0 3 0	22	113	5 2 2	7,068	2,700	5 6 2	
<i>Group V.</i>																							
113	Chafa	IV	6	...	1	...	6	123	383	3 0 1	...	...	...	1,796	250	2 0 7	D	6	29	3 10 8	1,930	697	0 5 9
114	Narahinge	IV	6	...	1	...	6	16	87	2 5 0	...	...	...	420	82	0 5 1	D	1	3	3 0 0	437	123	0 4 8
115	Yilje	IV	6	...	1	...	6	27	90	3 5 4	...	...	...	756	141	0 3 0	D	1	6	6 0 0	784	337	0 4 10
116	Uchhi	IV	6	1	1	...	6	141	500	3 9 9	1	2	3 0 0	1,309	210	0 2 7	D	2	8	4 0 0	1,443	720	0 6 6
117	Lajol	IV	6	...	1	...	6	92	334	3 10 1	...	...	...	1,336	236	0 2 10	D	7	29	4 2 3	1,435	609	0 6 3
118	Jambun	IV	6	...	1	...	7	70	180	2 2 2	...	...	...	1,072	196	0 2 11	D	6	37	4 10 0	1,150	413	0 5 9

BY FORMER SURVEY.

Number.	Name of village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.					Rice.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.			
			Rice.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Ragayat.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
						Agri.	Dongri.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
<i>Group V—continued.</i>																							
119	Vetoshi	IV	6	14	1	...	7	100	309	3 1 1	1	1	2 0 0	2,114	378	0 2 10	D.	4	20	5 0 0	2,219	702	0 5 1
120	Bhoko	IV	6	...	1	...	6	52	132	2 8 7	...	...	...	1,769	301	0 2 9	D.	2	6	3 0 0	1,810	459	0 3 10
121	Navli	IV	6	...	1	...	6	123	416	3 4 13	...	...	...	2,386	420	0 2 10	D.	10	38	3 12 10	2,624	874	0 5 0
122	Charvel	IV	6	...	1	...	6	48	133	0 2 9	...	...	...	1,029	159	0 2 6	D.	...	1	1 0 0	1,077	293	0 4 2
123	Panval	IV	6	...	1	...	6	65	237	3 1 4	...	...	...	1,266	205	0 2 7	D.	7	34	4 15 6	1,368	582	0 6 8
124	Pali	IV	6	...	1	...	6	83	252	2 11 4	...	...	...	1,009	213	0 3 1	D.	1	2	2 0 0	1,193	467	0 0 6
125	Khanu	IV	6	...	1	...	6	124	354	2 12 8	...	...	...	1,658	319	0 3 1	D.	1	2	2 0 0	1,737	675	0 6 1
126	Kolwan	IV	6	...	1	...	...	6	24	4 0 0	...	...	...	152	25	0 2 6	...	...	...	158	40	0 4 1	
127	Umro	IV	6	...	1	...	6	91	319	2 15 3	...	...	...	836	133	0 2 7	D.	3	13	4 5 4	920	385	0 6 5
128	Nisrar	IV	6	14	1	...	6	92	271	2 15 3	1	...	...	1,146	180	0 2 0	D.	5	21	4 3 2	1,241	472	0 6 1
129	Wadi Kondvi	IV	6	...	1	...	6	34	121	3 13 4	...	...	...	219	87	3 2 8	D.	2	8	4 0 0	255	170	0 11 1
130	Kurtade	IV	6	14	1	...	6	140	223	2 4 8	1	1	1 0 0	1,309	227	0 2 9	D.	3	9	3 0 0	1,453	558	0 6 13
131	Wesurle	IV	6	...	1	...	...	6	37	3 12 0	...	...	...	124	23	0 2 11	...	...	...	134	53	0 6 1	
132	Chandor	IV	6	...	1	...	6	111	296	2 10 6	...	...	...	1,685	308	0 2 7	D.	1	6	6 0 0	1,937	610	0 4 12
133	Jhapde	IV	6	...	12	...	6	51	167	2 1 5	...	...	...	1,032	343	0 5 4	D.	7	11	1 9 2	1,090	460	0 6 9
134	Total of Group V.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,739	4,824	2 15 1	4	5	1 4 0	24,694	4,419	0 2 10	71	276	3 14 2	26,498	9,521	0 6 9	
<i>Group VI.</i>																							
135	Karnabude	V	5	14	1	...	5	189	529	2 12 17	2	2	1 0 0	8,279	561	0 2 0	D.	3	7	2 5 4	8,472	1,028	0 5 1
136	Welwand	V	5	...	1	...	5	75	202	2 12 4	...	...	...	1,935	340	0 2 10	D.	4	13	3 4 0	2,014	591	0 4 9
137	Walke	V	5	...	1	...	5	67	146	2 8 7	...	...	...	1,358	242	0 2 10	D.	1	2	2 0 0	1,426	303	0 4 3
138	Satere	V	5	...	1	...	5	104	107	2 15 5	...	...	...	1,483	272	0 2 11	D.	2	8	4 0 0	1,599	565	0 5 12
139	Kasholi	V	6	...	1	...	5	59	141	2 0 7	...	...	...	1,042	178	0 2 9	D.	...	1	1 0 0	1,104	320	0 4 9
140	Pathrat	V	5	...	1	...	5	19	34	1 14 4	...	...	...	377	69	0 2 11	D.	...	1	1 0 0	360	105	0 4 3
141	Nanij	V	5	...	2	...	5	85	231	2 11 6	...	...	...	2,011	361	0 2 10	D.	...	1	1 0 0	2,096	593	0 4 6
142	Nandiwli	V	5	14	1	...	5	44	137	3 1 10	1	1	1 0 0	306	57	0 2 6	D.	2	6	2 8 0	413	200	0 7 4
143	Shirbawli	V	5	14	1	...	...	48	121	2 0 4	1	1	1 0 0	471	62	0 2 9	...	...	...	623	207	0 6 4	
144	Anjnari	V	5	14	1	...	5	87	158	1 14 7	1	1	1 0 0	688	133	0 3 1	D.	1	1	1 0 0	757	263	0 5 7
145	Math	V	5	...	1	...	5	133	203	2 2 5	...	...	...	1,167	198	0 2 9	D.	3	13	4 5 4	1,309	516	0 6 3
146	Asode	V	5	1	1	...	5	80	211	2 12 2	...	...	...	777	131	0 2 8	D.	3	9	2 10 3	860	330	0 6 9
147	Agwe	V	5	1	1	...	5	63	156	2 7 4	...	...	...	1,039	279	0 2 8	D.	2	7	3 8 0	1,703	435	0 4 1
148	Total of Group VI.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,927	2,992	2 0 1	5	5	1 0 0	16,503	2,396	0 2 10	21	67	3 3 1	17,665	5,630	0 5 1	
149	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,470	56,385	3 13 3	16	18	1 2 0	130,220	25,410	0 2 10	1,547	7,152	4 10 0	156,242	37,968	0 9 0	

N. B.—The following table gives the classification of the villages:—

Number.	Class of Village.	Serial number of the village according to statement Q.
I	Government	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 14 to 21, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40 to 43, 46 to 52, 55, 58, 62, 64, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 84, 103.
II	Khoti	3, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 53, 54, 57, 59, 60, 63, 68, 74, 79, 81, 83, 56, 87, 90, 91, 92, 94, 96, 97, 101 to 105, 107, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 117 to 120, 130 to 134, 136, 137, 139, 141, 142, 143, 145, 146
III	Khichadi	5, 60, 73, 78, 80, 83, 86, 89, 98, 99, 100, 104, 112, 116, 127, 132, 135, 139.
IV	Dharekari	4, 34, 37, 39, 75, 95.
V	Sharakati	25, 29, 44, 45, 66, 70, 72, 77, 85, 140, 144.
VI	Part Government, Khoti.	61, 93, 123.
VII	Part Government, Dharekari.	50.

APPENDIX Q¹.

Statement showing the population and area and assessment of Government unoccupied land.

Name of village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.	
		Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.
1 Jaygad	2,303	2 8	0 6 6
2 Nandiwde	1,260	30 14	7 8 0
3 Sonde Lawgan	345	.....	.....
4 Satkondi	357	.....	.....
5 Jambhari	1,390	.....	.....
6 Sytowde	2,532	.....	.....
7 Waidya Lawgan	119	.....	.....
8 Panheli	216	.....	.....
9 Sandkhol	112	.....	.....
10 Kachre	80	.....	.....
11 Chapheri	574	.....	.....
12 Barjekhol	.....	.....	.....
13 Undi	122	.....	.....
14 Reel	649	9 22½	10 8 0
15 Waravde	2,365	12 8½	23 11 4
16 Malgund	3,005	7 28	14 10 0
17 Nivendi	1,914	.....	.....
18 Nevre	3,805	10 13½	14 9 6
19 Wada Dhokamle	215	0 14½	2 7 0
20 Kotavde	2,426	20 22½	7 4 0
21 Wada Jun	82	.....	.....
22 Wada Sade	245	.....	.....
23 Wada Are	352	4 14½	6 8 0
24 Wada Pirdawne	281	.....	.....
25 Wada Basni	942	.....	.....
26 Kelye	1,075	.....	.....
27 Wada Kalbadevi	1,239	4 7	1 5 0
28 Kasarveli	1,964	0 6	0 0 6
29 Mhamurwadi	290	.....	.....
30 Majgaon	842	0 5½	0 10 0
31 Wada Mirya	2,351	5 15½	6 6 0
32 Shirgaon	2,507	.....	.....
33 Zadgaon	1,245	30 1½	10 4 9
34 Rahatagar	.....	.....	.....
35 Kille Ratnágiri	15,858	4 18½	0 11 6
36 Peth Shiwapur	.....	.....	.....
37 Nachne	1,369	.....	.....
38 Karle	1,774	5 34½	10 0 6
39 Wada Juve	546	.....	.....
40 Bhatye	1,079	.....	.....
41 Someshwar	2,559	0 12½	0 6 0
42 Phansop	2,365	.....	.....
43 Waingani	396	.....	.....
44 Golap	2,956	16 28½	10 5 6
45 Wada Randpar	474	.....	.....
46 Pawas	3,359	2 34½	10 12 0
47 Agargule	106	.....	.....
48 Madbangule	506	3 8½	37 8 0
49 Wada Gaodegule	290	4 10½	17 0 0
50 Wada Phadke	202	.....	.....
51 Thikan Soman	11	.....	.....
52 Wada Mervi	2,315	.....	.....
53 Thikan Behere	115	.....	.....
54 Jambul Ad	88	.....	.....
55 Peth Purnagad	658	.....	.....

APPENDIX Q¹.—continued.

Name of village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.	
		Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4
II.			
56 Gadnaral	508	.....	.....
57 Kamble Lawgan	233	.....	.....
58 Watad	1,707	4 33½	14 9 0
59 Kolisre	567	.....	.....
60 Agarnaral	549	.....	.....
61 Kaljhondi	1,014	.....	.....
62 Dhamanase	1,272	.....	.....
63 Adomb Bhawye	410	.....	.....
64 Shil	370	0 2½	0 4 0
65 Mirjole	1,104	.....	.....
66 Pomendi-Khurd	731	.....	.....
67 Tembhe	1,027	.....	.....
68 Hatis	226	.....	.....
69 Kolambe	1,304	.....	.....
70 Thikan Bag Agashe ... ..	.....	.....	.....
71 Tonde	829	.....	.....
72 Mawlange	984	11 31½	15 11 9
73 Thikan Natunde	158	.....	.....
74 Shivar Ambere	913	.....	.....
75 Wada Gaode Ambers	1,405	23 32½	19 14 0
76 Wada Dabhil Ambere	505	.....	.....
77 Dorle	780	0 25½	0 10 0
III.			
78 Dend	1,554	.....	.....
79 Rai	652	.....	.....
80 Chawye	708	.....	.....
81 Khalgaon	1,008	.....	.....
82 Agwe	245	.....	.....
83 Ori	1,330	.....	.....
84 Tarval	1,140	0 18	3 4 0
85 Narme	204	.....	.....
86 Kharvate	425	.....	.....
87 Adom Dande	489	.....	.....
88 Phansavle	997	.....	.....
89 Hatkhambe	2,235	.....	.....
90 Khedshi	1,070	.....	.....
91 Pomendi Budruk	941	.....	.....
92 Tike	808	.....	.....
93 Kond Khandkar	293	.....	.....
94 Bag Patole	139	.....	.....
95 Harchiri	2,558	.....	.....
96 Dugwe	137	.....	.....
97 Nirul	1,325	.....	.....
98 Nakhre	1,702	.....	.....
99 Chafet	201	.....	.....
100 Veral	959	.....	.....
101 Punas	999	.....	.....
102 Kurnai	888	.....	.....
103 Gavane	1,840	.....	.....
104 Wadi Nimbu	851	.....	.....
105 Lawgan Khanoli	436	.....	.....
106 Bhade	976	.....	.....
IV.			
107 Upale	743	.....	.....
108 Kot	1,418	.....	.....

APPENDIX Q¹—concluded.

Name of village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.	
		Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4
IV—continued.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.
109 Koldhe	614	.....	.....
110 Kante	339	.....	.....
111 Vaghrat	774	.....	.....
112 Jacde	855	.....	.....
V.			
113 Chafe	851	.....	.....
114 Narshinge	197	.....	.....
115 Vilge	372	.....	.....
116 Ukshi	999	.....	.....
117 Lajol	1,036	.....	.....
118 Jamrun	618	.....	.....
119 Vetoshi	1,044	.....	.....
120 Bhoke	1,047	.....	.....
121 Niwli	1,162	.....	.....
122 Charweli	496	.....	.....
123 Panwal	1,023	.....	.....
124 Pali	901	.....	.....
125 Khanu	872	.....	.....
126 Kolwan	2	.....	.....
127 Umre	508	.....	.....
128 Niwsar	900	.....	.....
129 Kondvi	202	.....	.....
130 Kurtade	812	.....	.....
131 Wesurle	76	.....	.....
132 Chandor	940	.....	.....
133 Jhapde	515	.....	.....
VI.			
134 Karambude	1,985	.....	.....
135 Welwand	1,108	.....	.....
136 Walke	684	.....	.....
137 Satere	829	.....	.....
138 Kasheli	595	.....	.....
139 Patbrat	192	.....	.....
140 Nanij	1,035	.....	.....
141 Nandiwli	264	.....	.....
142 Shirbawli	254	.....	.....
143 Anjnari	571	.....	.....
144 Math	882	.....	.....
145 Asode	508	.....	.....
146 Agwe	928	.....	.....
Total	1,46,096	216 33½	247 2 10

APPENDIX B.

The papers relating to the Original and Revision Settlements of the 131 villages formerly belonging to the Saitavda Petha and the old Ratnágiri Táluka will be found in Government Selection No. CCCL—XXVII, New series. Papers regarding the current settlement of the remaining* villages, which were settled along with the villages of the old Lanja Petha (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 308 of 19th January 1875), are printed below.

No. 45 of 1873.

FROM

J. GIBSON, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey ;

TO

J. ELPHINSTON, Esq.,
Collector of Ratnágiri.

Sátára, 10th February 1873.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the rates of assessment I propose to introduce in the Lanje Petta of the Ratnágiri Zilla.

2. The Lanje Petta is the northern division of the Rájápur Táluka, and is bounded on the north by the Kajli River, which separates it from the Sangameswar Táluka, on the east by the Ghauts, on the south by the Múchkúndi River, and on the west by the Ratnágiri Táluka.

3. The district contains 80 villages, of which 9 are Khálsa, 63 Khoti, 5 Dharakurree, and 3 Inám. The Inámdárs of the latter class of villages have not agreed to have the survey and assessment introduced in their villages ; consequently this report only refers to the 77 villages which have been surveyed.

4. The western portion of the district under report is very rough and hilly and in general appearance much resembles the country in the adjoining táluka of Ratnágiri. The hills are extremely steep, and large boulders of laterite rock are scattered over their surface in every direction. The slopes of some of the hills are tolerably well covered with brushwood, and here and there, where water is plentiful a few cocoonut trees and betel-nut plantations may be seen, but as a rule this part of the táluka has a bare and rugged appearance. A few miles inland the aspect of the country changes entirely. The hills are smaller and less steep, and in the central portion of the district there is a considerable extent of open undulating plain. Towards the Ghauts the country again becomes hilly, but as most of the hills are well covered with jungle, it has not the barren appearance of the western portion of the Petta.

5. There are two roads in the district which are passable for carts in the fair season. One of them is the main road from Vengurla to Ratnágiri. It enters the district at the village of Waked, passes through the town of Lanje, and crosses the northern boundary of the district, near the village of Werul. The other is from Lanje towards Hurchuri. It passes through 8 villages in the north-western portion of the Petta. These roads can only be used by carts during the dry weather, as none of the nullahs and rivers are bridged. In addition to these, there is a road from Lanje to the Khundi Ghaut, but this is only passable for horses or laden bullocks.

6. The interior of the country is intersected in every direction by small streams, most of which have water in them all the year round. The Múchkúndi, which forms the southern boundary of Lanje, is the largest river in the district, and is navigable by small boats as far as the village of Satauli. The water of this river is a good deal used for irrigating hot weather rice and náglee crop. It is raised to the level of the field by Persian wheels, and in places where the banks are high, three and even four wheels are used to raise the water from one reservoir to another.

7. The climate of the district is good and the rainfall plentiful, the average for the last 7 years being 125.63 cents.

8. This district is more thickly wooded than the adjoining táluka of Ratnágiri. The western portion is rather bare, but nearly all the villages in the central part have clumps of well-grown mango, jack, and nandrook trees round the village sites. In the eastern villages the hills are covered with thick jungle containing good firewood and a small quantity of teak, ain, kinjul, &c. I regret, however, to say that wood is now being cut down in considerable

* 1. Chaphet, 2. Purna, 3. Uple, 4. Kot, 5. Waghrat, 6. Wadi Nimbuchi, 7. Lawgan Khanawii, 8. Bhalie, 9. Jawda, 10. Kante, 11. Koldbe, 12. Jhapde, 13. Gawans, 14. Kurnei, 15. Weral.

quantities and sent to Bombay, and, unless some means are devised for checking the exportation, the want of firewood and "rab"—for burning on the rice field—will be felt severely in a few years.

9. The principal products of the district are rice, hurreek, nagli, and wurree. Til, hemp, and sugarcane are also grown, but only in small quantities. The following statement shows the proportions of the various crops grown:—

Crops.		Percentage.
Rice	...	37.5
Naglee	...	21.5
Hurreek	...	25.5
Wurres	...	12.5
Til	...	1.5
Kooleet	...	1.0
Ooreed	...	0.5
		100

Toor, hemp, and sugarcane have not been shown, as the quantity grown of each is very small.

10. The only regular market in the district is held once a week at Satauli. This is a village in the Múchkúndi creek, containing about 179 houses and 1,664 inhabitants. The creek is navigable up to this point, and on market days a considerable trade is carried on; in salt-fish, salt, tobacco, wood, and a small quantity of grain. The two latter articles are brought in from the surrounding villages, within a radius of 10 or 15 miles, and exchanged for the other commodities. The fish and salt come mostly from Goa, and whatever is not disposed of to the villagers is bought up by traders and conveyed on bullocks to the country above the Ghauts. A small fair is held at the town of Lanje during the latter half of March and the beginning of April; the fair is a religious one, and is in honour of a Mahomedan saint whose tomb is near Lanje, but it is attended by a good many traders from villages above the Ghauts, who bring copper pots and cloth for sale.

11. The area of the district, exclusive of the 3 Inám villages, is 150,587 acres, or 235½ square miles. Of this, 48,117 acres have been deducted on account of rivers, nullahs, and unculturable land, leaving an area of 102,470 acres of arable land. This has been classified by the survey as follows:—

B ce.	Rubbee.	Bagayet.	Wurkus.
A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
6,051 0	29 0	112 0	96,278 0

12. The number of inhabitants in Lanje, according to the Census taken in February 1872, is 45,847. This gives about 195 persons to every square mile of the total area, and 286 to the square mile of the culturable area. These numbers are larger than those of any of the inland tálukas yet settled. In Chiplún there are only 188 inhabitants per square mile of the total area, and 265 per square mile of the culturable area. About 22 per cent. of the whole population are purely agricultural, 8 per cent. partly agricultural, and 75 per cent. non-agricultural. Out of the whole population only 883 persons, or less than 1 per cent., are said to be able to read and write! There are 6 schools in the district which are supported by Government.

13. The number of live stock of all kinds is 26,907, or about 115 animals to the square mile. Considering the large extent of grazing ground in the district, this is not a very large number; but still it exceeds that of most of the other tálukas. For instance, in the Chiplún Táluka there are only 96 animals per square mile.

14. The water-supply of the district is good; although there are only 209 wells, yet there are streams in every direction, most of which have water in them all the year round.

15. The greater portion of the rice land in the Lanje Petta is very inferior. The soil, as a rule, is wanting in depth, and consequently any failure in the rainfall affects the crops very quickly. There is, however, some tolerably good land in the villages bordering on the Ratnágiri Táluka, and these I have consequently placed in the 1st class. The rate I propose for villages in this class is Rs. 7 per acre. Some of the adjoining villages in the Ratnágiri Táluka are rated at Rs. 8, but as the Lanje villages are not quite so well situated, as regards means of communication with the coast, I consider that a decrease in the rate is necessary.

16. In the 2nd class, rate Rs. 6, I have included 28 villages in the central portion of the district. The rice land in most of these villages is very poor, but as they are all within easy reach of the made road which passes through the district, I think the rate will be found suitable.

17. The 3rd class (rate Rs. 5) includes 10 villages to the east of those in class 2nd. The soil in these is somewhat inferior to that of the villages in class 2nd, and their means of communication with markets, &c., is more limited.

18. 11 villages bordering on the Ghauts have been placed in the 4th class, rate Rs. 4. This may seem a high rate for these villages, but as their position at the foot of a high range of hills give them the advantage of a large and regular supply of water during the monsoon, and as they are better off for "Rab"—for manure—than any other villages in the district, I consider that the rate I propose is not excessive.

19. The area of garden land in the district is only 112 acres. I propose to settle each garden separately, as was done in the Chiplún and Gohágarh Tálukas, taking the maximum rate on the rice land of the village as the maximum for the garden land.

20. The area of the wurkus land is 144,395 acres. Of this, 48,117 acres have been deducted as unculturable, leaving an area of 96,278 acres as arable land. The wurkus land in a few of the villages is much superior to any hitherto met with in the districts recently settled, and I therefore propose to adopt a higher scale of rates than usual, viz., annas 8, 7, 6, and 5 per acre, the rate for each village to be determined by the average classification of the soil.

21. The area of the rabi land is only 29 acres; sugarcane is grown in it occasionally—about once in 5 years; but the usual crops are toor and hemp. I propose to fix the maximum rate for this land at Rs. 2 per acre.

22. The accompanying map shows the grouping of the villages and the distribution of the proposed rates. The effect of the new rates, as compared with former payments in each of the classes, will be seen from the following statement:—

Class.	Maxi- mum Rate.	No. of Villa- ges.	10 years' average.	20 years' average.	Pay- ments, 1871-72.	Survey settle- ment.	10 years' average.		20 years' average.		Payments 1871-72.	
							In- crease.	Decrease.	In- crease.	Decrease.	In- crease.	Decrease.
I	Rs. 7	28	19,340	17,344	17,546	13,726	...	5,614	...	3,618	...	4,120
II	6	28	21,929	19,107	19,654	17,249	...	3,730	...	1,858	...	2,405
III	5	10	6,534	5,756	6,950	4,182	...	2,352	...	1,574	...	1,868
IV	4	11	5,608	4,966	4,266	2,498	...	3,016	...	2,472	...	1,778
Total	...	77	52,412	47,172	47,816	37,650	...	14,762	...	9,522	...	10,166

23. The effect of the new rates is to cause a considerable decrease in the total assessment of the district. The reduction in the payments for last year is Rs. 10,156, or 21.25 per cent.—in the average payments for 20 years Rs. 9,522, or 20.18 per cent.,—and in the average for 10 years Rs. 14,762, or 23.16 per cent. The reduction is principally in the assessment of the wurkus or hill lands, which, notwithstanding the high rates I have proposed, is Rs. 8,912 less than the collections for last year.

24. The effect of the rates in the rice land is as follows:—

(a)—There is a reduction of Rs. 1,169 in the payments of last year.

(b)—A reduction of Rs. 1,883 in the average for 10 years.

(c)—An increase of Rs. 62 in the average for 20 years. In the Statement (A) appended to this report, I have shown, as usual, the supposed area of the land under rice cultivation at the time of the former survey, and it will be seen the new survey shows an increase of 1,309 acres. It may be thought from this, that there ought to be a corresponding increase in the assessment, but it must be remembered that the records of the old survey were very imperfect, and cannot now be relied on as a standard of comparison, and the apparent increase ought not, therefore, to be taken into consideration in judging the fitness of the present rates.

25. From the result of the rates, which are quite as high as those adopted in the inland tálukas in the northern portion of the collectorate, there can be no doubt that the Lanje Potta, like the neighbouring táluka of Katnágiri, was much too heavily assessed by the former survey, and I consider that the reduction is not more than is required.

26. In conclusion, I would request sanction to include the following very small villages in the adjoining ones, by which arrangement a saving in trouble of preparing the village papers will be effected. The three Wádees of Bunder Satauli, 30 acres; Mahomed Satauli, 245 acres; and Langan Satauli 268, should be included in Moujé Satauli, making one village of 1,100 acres. Wádee Tipanni, 86 acres, and Wádee Rajan, 4 acres (both of which are uninhabited), should be included in the village of Bhandi and Kirbet. The two latter villages and wádees are Khálsa. The Wádees of Satauli are Khoti, but the Khoti of Satauli is also Khoti of the three wádees, and the arrangement will not affect his interests in any way.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. GIBSON,

Deputy Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT

Statement contrasting the Survey Settlement with past payments for

No.	Name of Village.	Last Payments.							Class.
		20 Years' Average.	10 Years' Average.	For the year 1871-72.					
				Rica.	Rubbee.	Bagayet.	Wurkus.	Tota..	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
1	Hurehi	1,584 0	1,712 0	860 0	43 0	200 0	507 0	1,610 0	Class I.
2	Bhodé	998 0	1,095 0	391 0	...	34 0	578 0	1,008 0	
3	Wádee Langan Khunoll	251 0	275 0	112 0	...	1 0	189 0	252 0	
4	Wádee Nimbuchi	264 8	279 0	96 0	...	8 0	766 0	255 0	
5	Wágrat	490 0	543 0	129 0	...	2 0	390 0	521 0	
6	Koth	1,663 0	2,084 0	538 0	...	15 0	1,299 0	1,852 0	
7	Uplé	480 0	515 0	195 0	...	...	386 0	491 0
8	Pánas	751 0	825 0	191 0	1 0	...	584 0	776 0	
9	Cháfet	185 0	202 0	88 0	...	18 0	115 0	211 0	
10	Kúrné	784 0	861 0	258 0	...	0 8	557 0	815 8	
11	Gáwána	1,421 0	1,557 0	438 0	...	...	986 0	1,484 0
12	Koldoh	484 0	539 0	189 0	...	4 0	342 0	485 0	
13	Kánté	406 0	435 0	143 0	...	3 0	250 0	396 0	
14	Javdeh	882 0	975 0	302 0	...	31 0	550 0	883 0	
15	Ráwári	162 0	178 0	92 0	...	1 8	72 0	165 8	
16	Isauli	479 0	530 0	115 0	...	2 0	363 0	478 0	
17	Panári	268 0	298 0	75 0	...	...	188 0	263 0
18	Satauli	495 0	540 0	350 0	33 0	2 0	122 0	507 0	
19	Wádee Langan Satauli	215 0	236 0	103 0	...	3 0	112 0	218 0	
20	Wádee Bunder Satauli	50 0	54 0	27 0	...	0 8	23 0	50 8	
21	Wádee Mahomed Satauli	249 0	272 0	113 0	25 0	...	113 0	251 0	
22	Méni Budrak	839 0	912 0	491 0	27 0	9 0	313 0	840 0	
23	Golowshi	789 8	909 8	245 0	...	0 8	555 0	800 8	
24	Rán	851 0	939 0	214 0	0 8	29 0	604 0	847 8	
25	Jaús	477 0	527 0	375 0	33 0	...	88 0	496 0	
26	Pápre	574 0	642 0	167 0	...	...	413 0	580 0
27	Khanauli	419 0	456 0	80 0	...	10 0	329 0	419 0	
28	Veral	854 0	945 0	429 0	3 0	8 0	456 0	896 0	
	Total Villages 28 ...	17,844 0	19,340 0	6,719 0	165 8	372 0	10,590 0	17,846 8	...
1	Májal	600 0	588 0	173 0	2 0	...	513 0	687 0	Class II.
2	Jápade	518 0	562 0	155 0	...	...	363 0	518 0
3	Lánje	1,769 0	1,922 0	799 0	...	...	988 0	787 0
4	Dhúndaré	265 0	284 0	76 0	...	...	189 0	265 0
5	Kondye	804 0	896 0	221 0	...	...	582 0	803 0
6	Khandi	969 0	1,080 0	270 0	...	...	697 0	967 0
7	Niwoshi	317 0	355 0	72 0	...	...	243 0	315 0
8	Indauti	514 0	568 0	194 0	...	1 0	320 0	515 0	
9	Wangulé	1,250 0	1,317 0	369 0	...	19 0	828 0	1,216 0	
10	Kuwé	1,224 0	1,353 0	500 0	...	3 0	727 0	1,230 0	
11	Borthade	441 0	509 0	150 0	...	3 0	255 0	408 0	
12	Panéle	850 0	968 0	267 0	...	...	558 0	825 0
13	Wiwali	413 0	453 0	127 0	...	0 2	287 0	414 2	
14	Kelambe	221 0	242 0	51 0	...	...	160 0	211 0
15	Méni Khurd	520 0	559 0	182 0	...	...	353 0	538 0
16	Asga	622 0	677 0	266 0	...	...	388 0	654 0
17	Dáwudé	741 0	776 0	314 0	...	...	450 0	764 0
18	Yerasudé	221 0	242 0	101 0	...	...	132 0	233 0
19	Kangauli	575 0	628 0	215 0	2 0	...	376 0	593 0	
20	Talaure	848 0	925 0	488 0	...	...	394 0	882 0
21	Kharause	414 0	447 0	89 0	...	...	327 0	416 0
22	Khurchumba	453 0	495 0	127 0	...	...	343 0	470 0
23	Adauli	605 0	734 0	358 0	...	...	342 0	700 0
24	Hasol	346 0	392 0	162 0	...	...	197 0	359 0
25	Wadgám	485 0	543 0	194 0	...	...	297 0	481 0
26	Wurauli Budrak	2,068 8	2,373 8	1,022 0	...	0 8	1,322 0	2,344 8	
27	Padwan	323 0	358 0	102 0	...	...	224 0	326 0
28	Werauli Khurd	716 0	788 0	497 0	...	...	286 0	733 0
	Total, Villages 28 ...	19,107 8	21,029 8	7,530 0	4 0	26 10	12,094 0	19,654 10	...
1	Borewle	228 0	238 0	91 0	139 0	230 0	Class III.
2	Tiwre	511 0	595 0	161 0	...	...	388 0	509 0
3	Sálpé	961 0	1,070 0	360 0	...	...	700 0	1,060 0
4	Kochri	955 0	1,134 0	72 0	...	1 0	971 0	1,044 0	
5	Kolewádi	327 2	378 8	92 0	...	0 8	265 0	357 8	
6	Pálu	948 0	1,099 0	152 0	...	2 0	853 0	1,007 0	
7	Gowil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Korié	654 0	723 0	297 0	...	...	359 0	656 0
9	Bhadkumbé	899 0	933 0	313 0	...	...	472 0	755 0
10	Bhowdó	475 0	476 0	128 0	...	...	234 0	362 0
	Total Villages 10 ...	5,756 2	6,534 8	1,666 0	...	3 8	4,381 0	6,050 8	...

A.

the 77 Villages of the Lanje Petta, Taluka Rájapur, Ratnágiri Collectorate.

Assessment according to proposed Rates.							Acres cultivated of Rice at the time of		Average Rate per Acre for Rice under		Average Classification of		Remarks.
Maximum Rate.	Bice.	Rubbee.	Bagayet.	Warkua.		Total.	Old Survey.	Present Survey.	Old System.	New System.	Bice.	Warkua.	
				Warkua.	Bagayet.								
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.								
7 0 0	756 0	...	58 0	197 0	...	986 0	273 0	214 0	3 2	3 8	8 1	2 1	
7 0 0	822 0	...	24 0	185 0	...	531 0	70 0	105 0	5 9	3 1	7 0	1 10	
7 0 0	105 0	...	4 0	78 0	...	187 0	18 0	31 0	7 0	3 6	6 0	2 3	
7 0 0	119 0	...	5 0	102 0	...	226 0	35 0	50 0	2 12	2 6	5 5	2 0	
7 0 0	161 0	...	5 0	155 0	...	321 0	35 0	55 0	3 11	2 15	6 7	2 0	
7 0 0	252 0	...	28 0	325 0	...	606 0	99 0	82 0	5 7	3 1	7 0	1 11	
7 0 0	189 0	...	...	290 0	...	479 0	30 0	46 0	3 6	4 2	9 5	2 6	
7 0 0	448 0	...	2 0	413 0	...	869 0	50 0	142 0	3 13	3 2	7 2	2 6	
7 0 0	147 0	...	4 0	56 0	...	207 0	35 0	36 0	3 6	4 1	9 4	2 5	
7 0 0	278 0	...	4 0	444 0	...	721 0	75 0	99 0	3 7	2 12	6 4	2 3	
7 0 0	290 0	...	56 0	996 0	...	1,382 0	180 0	182 0	2 12	2 2	4 10	3 1	
7 0 0	240 0	...	20 0	128 0	...	428 0	60 0	71 0	3 5	3 15	9 0	2 0	
7 0 0	176 0	...	20 0	98 0	...	288 0	25 0	44 0	5 11	4 0	9 1	2 1	
7 0 0	357 0	...	18 0	253 0	...	628 0	145 0	106 0	2 1	3 6	7 9	2 5	
7 0 0	105 0	...	4 0	20 0	...	129 0	21 0	27 0	4 6	3 14	8 11	2 2	
7 0 0	231 0	...	6 0	268 0	...	505 0	30 0	68 0	1 7	2 10	3 0	2 6	
7 0 0	98 0	...	4 0	90 0	...	192 0	20 0	41 0	3 12	2 6	5 6	3 0	
7 0 0	371 0	...	...	66 0	...	437 0	111 0	115 0	3 2	3 4	7 5	2 6	
7 0 0	324 0	...	8 0	70 0	...	302 0	54 0	61 0	1 14	4 6	10 0	3 0	
7 0 0	42 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	58 0	12 0	16 0	3 4	2 10	6 0	2 6	
7 0 0	105 0	...	...	50 0	...	155 0	29 0	34 0	3 14	3 1	7 1	2 0	
7 0 0	483 0	...	4 0	172 0	...	659 0	65 0	127 0	7 3	3 13	8 8	2 6	
7 0 0	126 0	...	...	276 0	...	402 0	32 0	58 0	3 15	2 3	5 0	2 6	
7 0 0	348 0	...	21 0	332 0	...	696 0	65 0	131 0	3 5	2 10	6 0	2 9	
7 0 0	231 0	...	1 0	...	...	232 0	60 0	63 0	6 4	3 11	3 5	...	
7 0 0	168 0	...	1 0	294 0	...	463 0	50 0	53 0	3 5	3 3	7 3	2 6	
7 0 0	378 0	...	32 0	390 0	...	800 0	55 0	167 0	1 7	2 4	5 2	2 4	
7 0 0	532 0	...	12 0	350 0	...	894 0	55 0	164 0	4 8	3 4	7 6	2 8	
...	7,301 0	...	324 0	8,101 0	...	13,726 0	1,907 0	2,348 0	...	...	...	...
8 0 0	162 0	...	...	355 0	...	517 0	82 0	72 0	2 12	2 4	6 0	2 6	
8 0 0	102 0	...	13 0	338 0	...	453 0	50 0	49 0	3 2	2 1	5 7	3 1	
8 0 0	576 0	...	4 0	1,008 0	...	1,588 0	140 0	310 0	5 11	1 14	4 11	3 1	
8 0 0	36 0	...	...	394 0	...	430 0	30 0	14 0	2 8	2 9	6 10	3 7	
8 0 0	240 0	...	1 0	389 0	...	630 0	50 0	82 0	4 7	2 15	7 10	2 10	
8 0 0	288 0	...	2 0	366 0	...	656 0	90 0	116 0	3 0	2 8	6 7	2 6	
8 0 0	78 0	...	4 0	72 0	...	148 0	35 0	22 0	2 14	3 4	8 9	2 5	
8 0 0	282 0	...	5 0	141 0	...	428 0	75 0	96 0	2 9	2 15	7 10	2 4	
8 0 0	222 0	...	20 0	361 0	...	603 0	66 0	79 0	5 9	2 13	5 6	2 5	
8 0 0	584 0	...	12 0	667 0	...	1,218 0	116 0	182 0	4 6	2 15	7 10	3 0	
8 0 0	66 0	...	1 0	90 0	...	157 0	31 0	26 0	4 13	2 9	6 9	2 3	
8 0 0	268 0	...	2 0	470 0	...	730 0	90 0	117 0	2 16	2 3	5 10	2 11	
8 0 0	102 0	...	1 0	278 0	...	381 0	35 0	40 0	6 1	2 9	6 10	2 2	
8 0 0	78 0	...	...	353 0	...	431 0	55 0	33 0	0 16	2 6	6 4	3 6	
8 0 0	84 0	...	...	549 0	...	633 0	90 0	36 0	2 0	2 5	6 3	3 8	
8 0 0	228 0	...	4 0	612 0	...	844 0	99 0	98 0	2 11	2 6	6 4	3 4	
8 0 0	264 0	...	7 0	479 0	...	750 0	100 0	96 0	3 2	2 13	7 4	3 8	
8 0 0	90 0	...	...	166 0	...	256 0	12 0	37 0	8 7	2 7	6 7	2 11	
8 0 0	222 0	28 0	4 0	132 0	...	388 0	45 0	93 0	4 12	2 6	6 4	1 10	
8 0 0	468 0	...	...	423 0	...	891 0	112 0	157 0	4 6	3 0	7 10	2 11	
8 0 0	78 0	...	1 0	647 0	...	726 0	66 0	39 0	7 10	2 0	5 4	3 4	
8 0 0	138 0	2 0	...	266 0	...	406 0	32 0	56 0	3 5	3 7	6 7	2 9	
8 0 0	324 0	...	1 0	455 0	...	780 0	100 0	114 0	3 9	2 13	7 6	3 1	
8 0 0	198 0	...	4 0	193 0	...	395 0	60 0	70 0	2 11	2 13	7 7	2 6	
8 0 0	132 0	...	...	321 0	...	453 0	75 0	78 0	2 7	2 6	6 3	2 11	
8 0 0	798 0	...	4 0	449 0	...	1,351 0	260 0	293 0	3 15	2 8	6 10	2 7	
8 0 0	78 0	...	4 0	380 0	...	362 0	45 0	31 0	2 4	2 8	6 9	3 3	
8 0 0	384 0	1 0	8 0	408 0	...	801 0	110 0	150 0	4 8	2 9	6 10	3 1	
...	6,504 0	31 0	103 0	10,612 0	...	17,349 0	2,099 0	2,562 0	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	90 0	6 0	...	159 0	...	255 0	33 0	35 0	2 6	2 9	6 3	2 7	
5 0 0	100 0	...	...	225 0	...	325 0	32 0	42 0	5 0	2 6	7 7	2 6	
5 0 0	176 0	...	...	345 0	...	521 0	75 0	89 0	4 13	1 15	6 4	2 3	
5 0 0	125 0	...	...	374 0	...	499 0	30 0	66 0	2 6	1 14	6 1	2 1	
5 0 0	70 0	...	...	170 0	...	240 0	20 0	33 0	4 10	2 2	6 9	2 6	
5 0 0	115 0	...	...	355 0	...	470 0	31 0	71 0	1 11	1 10	5 2	2 3	
5 0 0	140 0	...	...	368 0	...	498 0	...	85 0	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	196 0	...	...	435 0	...	630 0	35 0	107 0	3 3	1 13	5 9	2 9	
5 0 0	240 0	...	...	301 0	...	441 0	30 0	132 0	5 3	1 13	5 10	2 3	
5 0 0	70 0	...	...	194 0	...	264 0	46 0	33 0	2 12	2 3	7 0	2 0	
...	1,330 0	6 0	...	2,656 0	...	4,182 0	477 0	692 0	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

No.	Name of Village.	Last payments.							Class.
		20 Years' Average.	10 Year' Average.	For the year 1871-72.					
				Rice.	Rubbee.	Bagayet.	Wurkus.	Total.	
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1	Kerkinko Prabhun Wulli ...	1,448 0	1,646 0	146 0	876 0	1,021 0	Class IV.
2	Prabhan Walli ...	1,040 0	1,165 0	278 0	...	...	777 0	1,057 0
3	Wadee Umrauné ...	149 0	169 0	6 0	...	...	108 0	114 0
4	Wadee Chinchurti ...	92 0	104 0	5 0	...	...	48 0	58 0
5	Wadee Máchál ...	171 0	248 0	.....	...	...	281 0	281 0
6	Wadee Wad ...	89 0	40 0	2 0	...	...	48 0	46 0
7	Wadee Adishti ...	198 0	289 0	51 0	...	...	94 0	145 0
8	Dewade ...	909 0	1,112 0	251 0	...	...	808 0	1,057 0
9	Wadee Raujan ...	1 0	1 0	.. ..	...	...	.....	.....
10	Wadee Tipanna ...	81 0	80 0	.....	...	...	21 0	24 0
11	Kirbet ...	788 0	855 0	216 0	...	...	255 0	471 0
	Total Villages 11 ..	4,965 0	5,509 0	955 0	3,311 0	4,266 0	...
77	Grand Total ..	47,178 10	62,418 8	16,870 0	169 8	402 2	30,376 0	47,817 10	...

L.—concluded.

Assessment according to proposed Rates.							Acres cultivated of Rice at the time of		Average Rate per Acre for Rice under		Average Classification of		Remarks.
Maximum Rate.	Rice.	Rubber.	Bagayat.	Wurkus.		Total.	Old Survey.	Present Survey.	Old System.	New System.	Rice.	Wurkus.	
				Wurkna.	Bagayat.									Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4 0 0	86 0	...	...	847 0	...	883 0	29 0	30 0	5 0	1 3	4 10	1 11	
4 0 0	276 0	...	...	638 0	...	914 0	110 0	238 0	2 8	1 3	4 9	2 3	
4 0 0	2 0	...	...	78 0	...	78 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	0 11	3 0	2 0	
4 0 0	1 0	...	...	37 0	...	38 0	3 0	1 0	1 11	1 0	4 0	1 9	
4 0 0	...	...	4 0	96 0	...	99 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	1 11	
4 0 0	1 0	...	...	80 0	...	31 0	.....	1 0	...	1 0	6 0	1 11	
4 0 0	12 0	...	...	75 0	...	87 0	10 0	8 0	5 2	1 8	6 0	1 10	
4 0 0	184 0	...	4 0	557 0	...	525 0	60 0	105 0	4 3	1 9	8 8	1 8	
4 0 0	2 0	...	...	.....	...	2 0	.....	4 0	...	0 8	2 6	...	
4 0 0	.....	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	.....	.....	...	...	...	1 6	
4 0 0	96 0	...	...	230 0	...	323 0	45 0	64 0	4 13	1 3	6 0	2 2	
...	590 0	...	8 0	1,895 0	...	2,493 0	259 0	449 0	...	...	...	...
...	15,701 0	87 0	434 0	31,484 0	...	37,636 0	4,742 0	6,051 0	...	...	...	...

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

(TO BE MADE OUT BEFORE SETTLEMENT.)

Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1871-72.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inam Lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Petta Lanje, Taluka Rajapur...	Khalsat 77	Rice	37.5	37.5	
		Nagli	21.5	21.5	
		Warri	12.5	12.5	
		Hariok	25.5	25.5	
		Till	1.5	1.5	
		Kulid	1.0	1.0	
		Urid	0.5	0.5	
			100	100	

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

(TO BE MADE OUT BEFORE SETTLEMENT.)

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	Males.		Total Males.	Females.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V and VIII.	Can Read.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Taluka Rajapur, Petta Lanje.	Christians ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingayats	182	291	473	198	297	495	968	2	...	...	...
	Mussalmans	353	470	823	307	461	768	1,591	7	1	...	...
	Hindus { Brahmins	486	737	1,223	488	893	1,349	2,572	275	22½	...	...
	{ Low Castes... ..	8,593	11,072	19,665	8,227	12,824	21,051	40,716	99	1	...	...
	Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9,614	12,570	22,184	9,318	14,445	23,663	45,817	383	...	...	...

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

(TO BE MADE OUT BEFORE SETTLEMENT.)

Occupations of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Táluka Rájápur, Petta Lanje.	KhalSAT 77	Agricultural ...	10,369
		Partly Agricultural ...	744
		Non-Agricultural ...	31,734
			45,847

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

(TO BE MADE OUT BEFORE SETTLEMENT.)

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

District.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chowries.	Tiled.	Flat roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, Old and Young.	Goats, Old and Young.	Deer, Old and Young.	Mules.	Camels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Táluka Rájápur, Petta Lanje.	Government 77.	2	243	...	6,459	8,720	...	208	1	209	...	3,955	10	8	13	1,395	1,482	2,827	5,065	6,884	12,639	8,184	...	3,080	...	...	...

Extract paragraphs 2 to 5, 24 and 39 to 41 from letter No. 784 of 12th March 1873 from Mr. J. Elphinstone, Collector of Ratnagiri.

* * * * *

"2. The first Assistant Collector considers that the rates are moderate and as compared with those introduced into other talukas of this zilla and with the former payments in the same peta, they appear to be so; by a clerical error apparently, the average of 20 years' assessment is not given in the 1st column of statement A, submitted by the Deputy Superintendent of the Revenue Survey.

3. An examination of statement B, which gives the commutation rates of past years, proves that the price of grain has a tendency to fall, and that it is now in 1872-73, much lower than it has been during the past ten years.

4. I notice that in Mauze Satawli the assessment by the proposed rates is higher than last year's assessment, though last year the commutation rate for rice was Rs. 27 a candy, against Rs. 25 a candy the commutation rate of this year. Caution should be exercised lest, in exceeding the assessment of the past 10 years, we may be unduly increasing taxation. I notice the increased cultivation of rice now in this village, is only 4 acres since the last survey by Purabram Punt Puranjpay in 1788-89 A. D. I fixed the commutation price for each kind of grain forming an item of the grain rental, payable to Government this year at the different "Phuds" in the Lanze Peta on the 7th Instant so I write with the subject fresh in my recollection. A "Phud" is the depôt to which the payments of the Land Revenue in kind were always brought in the time of the Peshwa and to which the khots and dharekari cultivators still have the option of bringing their payment in kind, if they do not agree to pay in cash at the rate annually fixed in commutation by the Collector.

5. The "Phuds" of the Lanze Peta, are five in number, viz, at Satawli, Prubhanwalli, Bhadkumbay, Hurcheri and Pawas; and the commutation rates for the payment of the grain rental of rice fixed for this year are Rs. 75 per candy for the Satawli, Rs. 24 per candy for the Pawas and Rs. 23 per candy for the Prubhanwalli, Bhadkumbay and Hurcheri phuds; each "Phud" includes (besides the village where the depôt is,) a number of other villages, the people of which are bound by custom to pay their grain rental at the same depôt. It is always necessary to fix a price lower than the actual bazar price of grain at the village where the depôt or (phud) is, as otherwise the Revenue Officers would be under the necessity of receiving the grain at the depôt from whatever villagers preferred to pay in kind and they would then have to dispose of it afterwards realise the cash Jamabandi. As an instance of this I mention that the market price now of rice at Satawli is Rs. 28 and I have fixed the commutation rate at Rs. 25. Pawas and Satawli are within communication with Bombay and the grain markets of Gorgegaon and elsewhere by sea, so the price fixed is higher than at Prubhanwalli and Bhudkumbay, villages under the ghats, to which there is no made road. I have gone to this length, to explain one phenomenon of the Ratnagiri district generally, viz. that the rice and other grains are not sufficient for the consumption of the population, but grain has to be imported, and where this can be done cheaply and easily by water the people are more comfortably off generally, than in the villages where the grain required to support life, has to be brought a long distance, by difficult tracts on pack bullocks."

* * * * *

"24. I fully concur with what Mr. Nairne has said in his fourth paragraph and I regret very much to see that notwithstanding the inconvenience which has been found to exist in the inaccurate system of measurement adopted in the Dápoli Taluka and in the Khed Peta of Chiplun Taluka where, owing to the non-measurement and to the want of any demarcation between each man's separate field, of warkas land, it has been found necessary for the last five years to keep Survey Karkúne at the Mámátdár's and Mahalkari's offices, on purposes to point out, to the ryots, whereabouts in the village their warkas lands are, and what are the limits of them, because the area of them and assessment entered in the Survey Records have not agreed with the actual facts at least as regards the area enjoyed by the cultivator. I agree with the First Assistant Collector in hoping "that Government will not sanction the settlement of any villages in which the measurement of warkas lands have been made on a system already proved to be faulty in other talukas merely to save the expense of a fresh settlement."

* * * * *

"39. In the 7th and 10th paragraphs of his letter, the Deputy Superintendent of the Survey, notices two things, which are likely to effect the future prosperity of the country. In paragraph 7, he points out how the district is gradually becoming denuded of trees and principally for the Bombay firewood market. In the absence of any other means of conservation (which appears impossible) I would recommend to Government that a heavy protective duty be put on firewood in order to discourage its exportation. This would prevent the further destruction of firewood and timber trees, by poor and ignorant villagers without any foresight or care for the future, because it would prevent its being worth the while of wood dealers to purchase firewood for exportation to Bombay.

40. The fact that, salt and salted fish is brought for sale and barter in large quantities to the local markets from Goa is a fresh proof that our duty on salt is too high salt could

just as easily be manufactured on this coast as at Goa and I attribute this taking of salted fish from Goa to our markets, to the excessively high duty on salt, which renders it unprofitable to manufacture salt or salted fish for sale in this Zilla. Another evil result from the same, I became aware of lately, viz. that fish is often now salted by sea water only, which is insufficient to preserve fish throughly, the result is, that poor people are often half poisoned by eating fish in a semi-putrid condition.

41. In his letter No. 20 dated 1st instant, the First Assistant Collector has noticed two or three apparent inaccuracies in the letter of the Deputy Superintendent of the survey. I agree with the First Assistant Collector that there appears to be some mistake in representing only 22 per cent. of the population of the peta as agricultural and only 1 per cent. as able to read and write. Further inquiry shall be made on this point to test the correctness of last year's census returns on these points."

Extract paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 from a letter No. 18 of 27th February 1873 from Mr. Nairne, Assistant Collector, Ratnágiri.

"1. I have the honour to return the report of the Deputy Superintendent of survey on the rates proposed for the Lanzê Peta, received with your letter No. 498 of the 15th instant.

2. The rates proposed appear to me to be very moderate. This is shown not only by the greatly decreased demand of Government, but also as regards rice land by the figures in column 20 of statement A. It is undoubtedly true as Mr. Gibson says that, the rice land in the Peta is generally poor, and equally so that the warkas land is very much better than in almost any other part of the Collectorate, while at the same time there is very little of the poorest soil of hilly land. I should myself have thought that the warkas land of the villages entered in class II (coloured yellow in the map) would have borne a higher rate than that proposed, but I find that the Native Officials, whose opinion I most trust, do not agree with me—so I certainly would not press this. On the other hand, the Mahalkari of Lanzê would like to see several villages, entered in the second class, moved up to the first on account of the goodness of their rice lands. I do not think however that this alteration need be made. I notice with particular satisfaction, the great reduction in assessment effected in the villages of class IV—the poorest in the Peta."

* * * * *

"4. My next objection is a more serious one, and is on a point not mentioned in Mr. Gibson's report at all. It is well known that in the recently settled talukas, the warkas land has been measured and allotted more accurately than was done in the talukas first settled. The alteration was, I believe, made at the suggestion of Shambhu Pursad, who found out in the Khed Peta, how great a cause of dispute and uncertainty the old inaccurate measurements of the warkas were. In my report No. 299 of October 28, on the state of the Khed Peta, I admitted that the new system of measurement would perhaps greatly reduce, though probably not altogether prevent, the disputes about warkas in the lately surveyed talukas. But when I said this I never for a moment supposed that, in talukas to be subsequently surveyed, the old inaccurate measurement was still to be retained in some villages. Yet this is the case in the Lanzê Peta for which rates are now proposed. I am informed, and I have been careful to get the best possible information on this point, that in more than half the villages of the Peta, the warkas has been measured only in the old rough way, and in less than half in the improved way. I sincerely hope that Government will not sanction the settlement of any villages, not measured in the new plan. The fact that the majority of the villages were measured some years ago, before the defects of the old plan were proved, cannot be held as sufficient excuse for debarring those villages from the benefits of the improved mode, nor can it be proper to introduce into a district now to be settled, a system already proved to be wrong, merely to save the expense of a fresh measurement. I am urgent on this point because I have heard so constantly both from Khots, ryots and Government officials in the Northern districts complaints of the great difficulties caused to all parties by the "ghalmel" consequent on the inaccurate measurement of the warkas."

* * * * *

No. 20 of 1873.

To

COLLECTOR,

Sir,

In my letter No. 18 of February 27th, I omitted to mention two points in Mr. Gibson's report on the Lanzê petta, which though in no way affecting his proposals should yet be corrected as they would give a wrong idea of the district to anyone who does not know it. He stated that 75 per cent. of the population was non-agricultural and that only 383 individuals in

the peta could read and write. Now it would certainly be difficult to find a more purely agricultural district than Lauje and I can only account for the above figures by supposing that only heads of houses have been put down as living by agriculture and that the women and children have been put down as occupied with house work, play and so on. This being a common method among natives of describing their employments. But as to the numbers of educated people I cannot account for it at all. No one, who knows the Collectorate, can believe that in any peta there could be anything like so few educated men as this and the natives to whom I have mentioned it agree with me in thinking the number quite ridiculous. It would be proved so by a reference to the total number of Bráhmíns in the peta for I think you will agree with me that it is very unusual to meet a male adult Bráhmín in this Collectorate who cannot read and write. Mr. Gibson appears to have got his figures from the census papers of last year; if so the error will be a rather serious matter.

Vengurla, March 1st, 1873.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) A. K. NAIRNE,
1st Assistant Collector.

No. 1721 of 1874.

To

W. H. HAVELOCK, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Poona, 29th October 1874.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward correspondence as per margin on the subject of the rates proposed for the villages forming the Lauje Peta of the Rájápur táluca.

Report by Deputy Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey, No. 45, dated 10th February 1873 and statements.

Extract paragraphs 2 to 5 24 and 39 to 41 from Ratnágiri Collector, transmitting letter No. 784, dated 12th March 1873.

Extract paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 from letter from Mr. Nairne, First Assistant Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 18, dated 27th February 1873.

Letter from Mr. Nairne, First Assistant Collector, Ratnágiri, No. 20, dated the 1st March 1873.

2. The Deputy Superintendent's report (dated 10th February 1873) upon the rate for this district reached me in March 1873 but it was not sent on then, as Government had at that time determined to suspend settlement work in the Ratnágiri Collectorate with

the view of enquiring into the general question of the plan of operations adopted for khoti villages. Orders having now however been issued to resume operations under the direction, at first of a Committee appointed to test the practical working of a different system, I beg therefore to solicit the sanction of Government to the proposed rates with the view to having the experimental system, to be carried out by the Committee, tried in some of the villages of this district.

3. The proposals were reported on at the time both by the Collector and his first Assistant (Mr. Nairne) but as their letters contain a lengthened discussion upon the manner of fixing and levying Khoti Phaida, and upon other questions also, affecting the plan of settlement for khoti villages then in force—all of which have been disposed of by recent orders. I have thought it better not to encumber the case with the correspondence, on these particular subjects, and have accordingly submitted only extracts of the parts of these Officers' letters bearing upon the proposed rates, and upon other general subjects discussed in the Deputy Superintendent's report.

4. It will be observed that both of the above officers advocate a remeasurement of the warkas lands of the district upon the approved system which has been generally adopted in the Department since the defects of the former plan followed in the Khed and Dábuli Districts, and which was carried out in part of this District also, have been brought to notice. I referred this question to the Deputy Superintendent for his opinion and it will be seen from his remarks (paragraphs 8 of letter No. 614, dated 25th August 1874—Appendix A) that part only of this District (the work of the season of 1869-70) was done upon the comparatively rough system in force in the Department at the time alluded to, but as it was carried out in that case under Mr. Hexton's careful supervision, I think it is probable that the work will be found to need only the partial revision involved in correcting holdings according to existing occupation for the mistakes in Khed and Dábuli, to which Mr. Nairne alludes were the result more of want of careful supervision than of defects in the plan of survey. As however it is very necessary that we should be well assured of the correctness of this part of the survey work, I have therefore directed Mr. Gibson to have it carefully examined, reporting the result, and I shall take care that the settlement is not introduced until I have fully satisfied myself that the warkas measurements have been properly done.

5. Mr. Nairne alludes (letter No. 20, dated 1st March 1874) to the correctness of the Census Returns in showing 75 per cent. of the population to be non-agricultural, and I think there can be no question. Some mistake has been made in preparing them, probably in the

manner* indicated by him, for as Lanje is almost entirely an agricultural District, I should expect to see fully 75 per cent. of the population shown as dependent on agriculture for their support. The returns used by the Deputy Superintendent were taken from the general census of the District made by the Collector's Department in 1872.

6. The Collector, it will be observed, as intimated his intention of enquiring into the matters noticed by Mr. Nairne. It is highly desirable that the doubt raised by that officer should be cleared up and the returns of this District corrected as also those of others that may have been prepared in the same way. Mr. Nairne also calls attention to an apparent mistake in the return affecting the number of persons recorded as able to read and write which is absurdly small for such a District and seems to point to some mistake under this head also.

7. The Deputy Superintendent has given (paragraphs 4 to 10) a full and correct account of this features of the country and resources of the District. Its rice cultivation is generally poor but there are a few villages mostly on the western boundary where a second crop of rice is grown in the hot season by means of irrigation from pats and wells. The warkas lands on the other hand, which are the great source of the people's support, are unusually good, especially round about the chief town of Lanje, where there is an extensive plain of comparatively level land well suited for the production of Nachani and Nagli, which are the staple products of the dry-crop cultivation of the Ratnágiri District.

Mr. Nairne it will be seen, seemed at first to be of opinion that the Deputy Superintendent had somewhat under estimated the capabilities of the warkas lands of the District, but I am glad to find that on enquiry he admits the proposed rates to be sufficiently high.

8. The hill slopes on the eastern side of the District towards the Ghauts are represented to be covered with a fair growth of common jungle trees and underwood. But Mr. Gibson seems to apprehend that the hills will soon be almost denuded of wood under the system of cutting for the Bombay market which has been going on of late years. The Collector, who takes the greatest interest in forest matters, regrets this state of things expressing at the same time, his inability under the existing state of the forest law to interfere with the clearance of the jungle which belongs to the holders of the land.

9. I am aware that this subject of the diminution of the ordinary fuel supply in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, has attracted the attention of the Forest Department, but it seems to be advisable to bring forward the state of the case in this district which is in no way better than in other parts of the Collectorate.

10. It will be seen from the paragraphs 16 to 19 that Mr. Gibson proposes to have four classes of rates for rice-lands. The highest maximum of Rs. 7 (for single crop rice land) he intends to apply to the part of the District bordering on the settled part of the Mámlatdár's Division of the Ratnágiri Táluka. This is undoubtedly the best part of the district, being near to the navigable creeks and to the markets on the coast. The rate as mentioned by Mr. Gibson, is a rupee less than was imposed in the part of Ratnágiri alluded to above, where Rs. 8 was the maximum.

11. The maximum for the other three groups* is reduced by a rupee a class—the lowest rate of Rs. 4 being for the more distant villages towards the ghauts*—Our experience has proved the correctness of this plan of grouping, which has been carried out generally in all the settled districts of the Ratnágiri Collectorate. We have however departed occasionally from this Rule by raising a village of known fertility a class higher than its general position would indicate to be proper for it, when the lower class of rate would effect a considerable reduction on past average payments; and in the same way the rate has been reduced a class in favour of poor villages when much increased by the proper maximum

pertaining to them. And, I think, it will be advisable to make a few exceptions of this kind in Mr. Gibson's grouping so as to avoid any considerable increase or decrease on past payments.

12. I append a memorandum containing a list of the villages for which I recommend an increase or reduction of rates. In some cases the increase or decrease should be in the warkas and in others in the Rice.—The particular way in which it should be effected being a matter which I beg may be left to me to be settled with the Deputy Superintendent. The differences which it will be seen are large amounting to above 100 per cent. in one case show the expediency of making some adjustment of the new to the old rates for such cases. And this moreover is in accordance with the policy which Government wish to have adopted at future settlements. Their orders, it is true, refer to increases only, but I think it is but fair to make the same principle applicable to decreases when unusually large as in the cases given by me.

13. Since the Deputy Superintendent's Report was prepared Government have called for more detailed information than was formerly supplied in Settlement Reports as to the

* In putting down the wives and families of cultivators as employed on house work instead of entering them under the occupation followed by the head of the house.

manner in which the classification of each District has been effected and in regard also to the average and minimum rates resulting from it. I accordingly called for information on these heads which has been supplied by Mr. Gibson in letter No. 614, dated 25th August 1874 (attached as Appendix A).

14. On referring to this it will be seen that Rs. 9-3-0 is the highest rate imposed for a combined monsoon and hot weather rice-crop in first class villages but this may be considered to be exceptional as there are but few cases in which the combined rate will come up to this sum. Other details respecting the classification are given in the letter alluded to which I think will be found to contain all the requisite information on this head.

15. For the warkas lands which, as before mentioned, are generally of superior quality, the Deputy Superintendent proposes (paragraph 21) to have rates of annas 8, annas 7, annas 6, annas 5 per acre. These rates are not apportioned off into groups in the manner adopted for rice-lands, but are to be applied to the several villages according to the character of their warkas lands. The higher classes of course where the lands are good and the lower where they are poor.

16. The garden lands which comprise an extent of only 112 acres, the Deputy Superintendent proposes to assess at the maximum rice-land rate of the village, explaining that he intends to fix the rate for each individual garden from a personal examination of the classification returns. There are so many varying circumstances affecting the rates of garden-lands, that we have found it better to deal with each case separately, as is to be done in this instance, rather than to bring the whole under a general rule as with the rates for other lands.

17. Paragraph 22. There are 29 acres of rabbee-land for which a maximum of 2 rupees per acre is proposed.

18. The result of the Deputy Superintendent's proposals which is shown in detail of classes in paragraph 23 is to fix a total assessment of Rs. 37,650 for the whole District which is 14,762 or 28 per cent. less than the 10 years average, 9,523 or 20 per cent. less than the 20 years average, 10,166 or 21½ per cent. less than the revenue of 1871-72. There can be no doubt I think of this reduction being sufficiently liberal. It amounts, as shown in the foregoing statement, to 20 per cent. on the average of the past 20 years payments, which, as they have been fixed annually upon a grain commutation rate, represent the fluctuations in the price of grain during that period.

19. In the adjoining villages of the Mámlatdár's Division of Ratnágiri which were settled in 1868-69; the percentage reduction effected by the survey rates was 20 per cent. upon the average payments of the 20 years preceding the settlement, and experience has shown the rates in that case to be moderate. And I am glad to be able to quote the opinions of both the Collector and Mr. Nairne in favour of the rates proposed for this District.

20. As intimated in the early part of this report, I propose to settle some of the villages of this District experimentally by the Committee appointed for the general settlement of the Khoti case. It may not be practicable to introduce the rates throughout the whole Division this year, but if sanction be given for the whole, the Committee can select as many as they may require for a test of the new system and the settlement of the remainder can be done afterwards.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) J. FRANCIS, COLONEL,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division.

List of villages for which reduction and increase of proposed rates is recommended.

	No. in Statement.	Village.	Present payments.	Proposed payments.	Percentage.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
I	27	Khanauli	419	800	91	...
II	4	Dhundare	265	430	62	...
II	14	Keambe	211	431	104	...
II	7	Niwoshi	315	148	...	53
II	11	Borthade	408	157	...	62
III	4	Kochri	1044	499	...	52
	6	Palu	1007	470	...	53
IV	1	Korkinko Prabhan Walli	1021	383	...	62
	5	Wadi Machal	251	99	...	65

APPENDIX A.

No. 614 of 1874.

To

Sátára, 25th August 1874.

THE ACTING SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 827 of the 28th May, I have the honour to submit the following report on the classification of the Lanje Peta.

2. The scale used for the classification of soils in Lanje is the same as that adopted in the Districts of the Ratnágiri Zillah, which have already been settled.

The soils have been divided into two orders, first and second, and each order has been further subdivided into four classes according to the depth of the soil.

Soil of a yellowish, red or brown colour the particles of which are consistent on being dug up is considered to belong to the first order and its valuation according to depth is as follows:—

		Ans.	p.
1	Cubit deep	8	0
$\frac{3}{4}$	" "	7	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	" "	5	6
$\frac{1}{4}$	" "	4	0

The second order consists of reddish soil which has little consistency on being dug up or black soil with large fissures in it, the clods of which are hard and tough.

Its valuation is as follows:—

		Ans.	p.
1	Cubit deep	6	0
$\frac{3}{4}$	" "	5	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	" "	2	6
$\frac{1}{4}$	" "	2	0

3. In addition to the classification of the soil the water-supply has been classed as follows:—

In fields which are well embanked and the drainage good and where the crops are not liable to injury from a cessation of rain for a period of 15 days or where garwa (best kind of rice) crops are always grown, the water is considered to be 1st class and is valued at 8 annas.

In fields which though well embanked will not always grow a crop of garwa rice but will always grow a full crop of the inferior kinds, the water is considered 2nd class and valued at 6 annas. In high lying fields which produce the inferior kinds of rice but where the supply of water is not sufficient to ensure a full crop regularly, the water is classed at 4 annas (3rd class).

In high lying fields which have no drainage from the higher lands and are entirely dependent on the rain water which actually falls on the surface, the water is classed at 2 annas (4th class).

4. Faults in the soil such as the admixture of limestone, gravel or salt, are allowed for by reducing the classification one or two classes, in proportion to the extent of fault.

In the same way reduction is made in the classification of the water on account of an excessive supply of moisture either from the drainage from the hills or the overflowing on the streams.

5. The foregoing description of the classification applies only to the soils which produce one crop in the year. There is a considerable extent of rice-land in the Lanje Peta which produces two crops in the year, and in this kind of land a slight increase has been made in the classification values.

6. There are two kinds of double crop lands. In one the natural moisture is sufficient to produce a second crop consisting of Powta, Koollet, Oorad, (Tag) hemp, &c.

In the other a crop of rice, Nachni or Nagli, is raised in the hot weather by means of irrigation.

In land of the former description 2 annas have been added to the ordinary valuation on account of the second crop, thus a field of the first order having soil one cubit in depth and a first class water-supply is valued thus:—

		Ans.	p.
Soil	...	8	0
Water	...	8	0
2nd Crop	...	$\frac{2}{16}$	0

7. The classification of the latter kind of land depends on the means of irrigation.

Where a hot weather crop of rice, nachai or nagli, can be grown by irrigation from a first class water course (that is one in which the water flows naturally up to the end of the season) six annas is added to the ordinary valuation of the field according to the scale laid down for a single crop field. Thus the valuation of a field of the first order of soil with a first class water-supply for the rain crop is 22 annas.

In cases where large nalas cross the course of the water course or where at the end of the season the water has to be raised by hand to the level of the head of the water course, the extra valuation of water is 4 annas only.

When a hot weather crop is grown by irrigation from a well or "cokti" (that is a bucket with a weighted lever used for raising water from a river or nallah) the extra valuation on account of water is 2 annas.

8. With reference to Mr. Nairne's remarks on the inaccuracy of the warkas measurements in some of the villages in Lanje, I would observe that although the work may not be quite as accurate as that in the remaining villages of the district, it is much superior to that in the Khed Petta which Mr. Nairne refers to in his letter. A considerable time has however elapsed since the survey was made and many changes in occupancy must have taken place. I therefore think that it would be advisable to examine and correct where necessary the boundaries of individual holdings in the warkas land of the villages surveyed in the season of 1669-70 (those referred to by Mr. Nairne). The inspection of the boundaries would not occupy any great length of time and might be undertaken at the commencement of the working season.

9. This work need not however delay the sanctioning of the proposed rates as the areas of the survey numbers and the classification values on which the proposed rates have been calculated, will remain the same. The boundaries of the holdings within the limits of the survey numbers only will be altered.

10. A statement shewing the maximum and the minimum rate of each group of villages is herewith forwarded for insertion in the figured statement which accompanied my former report on the rates.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) J. GIBSON,
Deputy Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey.

Statement shewing the maximum and minimum rates of each group of villages in the Lanje Petta.

Class.	Maximum rice rate.		Minimum rice rate.	
		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
I	Single crop land	... 7 0	Single crop land	... 0 14
	Double crop land	... 9 8	Double crop land	... 1 12
II	Single crop land	... 5 4	Single crop land	... 0 12
	Double crop land	... 6 6	Double crop land	... 1 8
III	Single crop land	... 4 6	Single crop land	... 0 10
	Double crop land	... None.	Double crop land	... None.
IV	Single crop land	... 2 14	Single crop land	... 0 8
	Double crop land	... None.	Double crop land	... None.

(Signed) J. GIBSON,
Deputy Superintendent, Ratnágiri Survey.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1875.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 4300, dated 24th November 1874—Submitting, with his remarks, correspondence regarding the introduction of survey rates proposed for the villages forming the Lanje Petta of the Ratnagiri Collectorate.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 4391, dated 30th November 1874—Submitting a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. (No. 1748 of 1874), forwarding one from the Deputy Superintendent, Ratnagiri Survey, explaining why no mamul assessment has been shewn for the village of Gowil, alluded to in the papers submitted to Government with the Revenue Commissioner's No. 4300, dated 24th idem.

RESOLUTION—The proposed rates are unquestionably very moderate and may be sanctioned.

2. For rice-lands the maximum rates for four classes into which the tract of country is proposed to be grouped are respectively Rs. 7, 6, 5 and 4. These, as well as the maximum rate quoted by Colonel Francis for two crop lands in paragraph 14 of his letter, are, however, purely nominal, as the highest average rate in any one village is only Rs. 4-6-0, equivalent to a grain rent of a little over 3 maunds an acre according to the average commutation rates for the last ten years, the combined classification for soil and water in this instance only amounting to as much as ten out of sixteen annas. The rates for warkas are annas 8, 7, 6 and 5 according to the average classification value of the soils of the several villages.

3. For garden lands the maximum rice rate in each village is proposed for adoption, and a maximum of Rs. 2 an acre for land producing rabbee or spring crops.

4. The result of the proposed settlement will be a reduction of Rs. 10,161 or 21.29 per cent. on the payment of the preceding year, a reduction of Rs. 9,516 or 20.17 per cent. on the average payments for twenty years and a reduction of Rs. 14,757 or 28.15 per cent. on the average payments for ten years.

5. Government consider that the warkas lands in villages which were not in the first instance measured off into individual holdings but were dealt with *en bloc* should be remeasured.

6. The manner in which it is proposed to alter the rates of the villages entered in the memorandum attached to the Survey Commissioner's letter should be reported to Government for sanction. At present it does not appear in which of them an increase and in which a reduction is intended. No adjustment of rates, such as will interfere with the proper relative values of soils, can be permitted.

7. The Collector's explanation should be called for as to the obvious errors in the census details. It is not understood how the Survey Officers could have adopted such results. The Collector is to report whether there is reason to apprehend the census returns referring to other parts of the District are equally faulty.

8. The remarks regarding the denudation of trees will be communicated to the Committee of Enquiry. It will be well if they can come to an understanding with the Khotes to check this very serious evil.

9. Mr. Elphinston's observations regarding the insufficient manner in which fish are cured owing to the alleged difficulty in procuring salt will be communicated to the Collector of Salt Revenue.

10. With regard to the details of the system of classification reported by the Deputy Superintendent, it is presumed the Survey Commissioner has satisfied himself that the small number of classes provided for the sub-division of the two orders is sufficient to provide for the expression of the relative values of the different fields in place of the larger number considered necessary by the framers of the Joint Report. Colonel Francis should be requested to report specially on this point.

11. In future reports the recent instructions of Government with regard to notice being taken of proposed rates causing any striking change in the assessment of a village in the way either of increase or decrease, and its cause being explained, should invariably be acted up to.

(Signed) E. JAMES,

for Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

The Collector of Ratnagiri.

The Collector of Salt Revenue (with a copy of Mr. Elphinston's observations referred to).

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

The President, Khote Commission (with a copy of the remarks referred to in paragraph 8 of the Resolution).

The Conservator of Forests, N. D.

(Below letter No. 855, dated 11th September 1914, from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnágiri, to the Collector of Ratnágiri.)

No. 5642 of 1914.

Ratnágiri, 6th November 1914.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and the Director of Land Records, Poona.

2. *Paragraph 15.*—The percentage of land under rice and coarse grains to the total cropped area was in 1896-97 as under:—

Rice	...	...	...	...	17·0
Coarse grains	...	...	...	...	73·0
Pulses	...	...	...	...	1·0
Fruit trees	...	...	...	...	1·0
Condiments and spices, etc.	...	...	...	...	0·5
Oil seeds	...	...	...	...	7·0
Fibers (Tág)	...	...	...	...	0·5
				Total	100·0

The present percentages are said to be very nearly the same.

3. *Communications.*—Under this head no notable change has occurred since the submission of the report in 1897. Only the Bhatya-Purnágad road has been improved; but as against this it may be noted that creeks have gradually silted up making traffic impracticable except at high tides.

4. *Paragraph 30.*—Cattle, ploughs and carts have appreciably increased. The Collector (Mr. Drew) remarked in 1897 that the increase under this head was due more to the earnings of members of the landholders' families by other occupations than to the profits of agriculture, and the same is probably true even now. This increase should not, therefore, be taken into consideration in revising assessments.

5. Paragraphs 32, 36 and 53 show that imports have remarkably increased under all heads and that exports have decreased. The decrease under the latter head is due to diversion of trade by the opening of the S. M. Railway above the gháts. The increase in imports is ascribed to increase in population, which during the last 30 years has risen by 19 per cent. The density of population per square mile is now 363 as against 354 and 242 in years 1897 and 1866, respectively. The District is not self-supporting, but depends upon wages earned elsewhere and pensions to quite a remarkable extent.

6. *Paragraphs 55, 56 and 57.*—In these paras., the Assistant Settlement Officer points out that in khoti villages in which grain rents have been commuted into cash, an increase of assessment will only benefit the khots and will press hard on the tenants paying commuted rents. The commutation rates being fixed in multiples of assessment, the Assistant Settlement Officer points out that if the assessment on a kháta is increased by Re. 1, the rent will be increased by an amount varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3½ and that as the tenants in khoti villages are comparatively poor, their case deserves sympathetic consideration in a revision of Settlement.

7. On these considerations, the Assistant Settlement Officer concludes that it is not possible to increase the assessment except on the ground of increase in prices. For the best rice land, the highest old rate is Rs. 9; the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes an increase of this by Rupee one, i. e., a rate of Rs. 10. Nowhere in the District is the rice rate so high; even the highest rate recently sanctioned for Málvan is Rs. 8-12-0 only. But it may be noted that the rice lands in this Táluka are somewhat superior to those in

Málvan and that the present rates in Ratnagiri have been in vogue since the time of the original settlements (*viz.*, 1867-68, 1869-70 and 1875).

8. Appendix N shows that there has been a considerable rise in prices, but this has been accompanied by a rise in the wages of field labour, without any increase in its efficiency. Consequently the rise in prices has not entirely benefited the occupants.

9. *Paragraph 77.*—The increase in the rate (3 annas) proposed for Agri Bágáyat lands appears to be reasonable and may be sanctioned. The Málvan Agri Bágáyat lands are, as observed by the Assistant Settlement Officer, superior to those in Ratnágiri.

10. *Paragraph 79.*—The Dongri Bágáyat rates proposed for groups, lower than groups Nos. 1 and 2 in Ratnágiri, are higher than those recently sanctioned in Málvan.

11. The Assistant Settlement Officer has, it seems rightly, proposed no change in the rate of assessment for Warkas lands.

12. *Paragraphs 61 to 67.*—The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposed revision of the groups explains itself and the Collector has nothing to add to his remarks.

13. The proposals made are estimated to give a moderate increase of Rs. 7,729 for the táluka. The Assistant Settlement Officer has carefully considered the matter from all points of view and given full reasons for his conclusions in which the Collector generally concurs.

(Signed) A. W. G. CHUCKERBUTTY,
Collector.

No. 50 OF 1915.

From

J. A. MADAN, Esq., I. C. S.,
 Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnágiri and
 Sangmeshwar Tálukas ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNA'GIRI.

Ratnágiri, 13th January 1915.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 82 of this office No. 855 of 1914 (Revision Settlement Report of the Ratnágiri Táluka), I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Pardi lands in the Ratnágiri Táluka.

The Pardi lands in this district were not measured at the time of the Original Settlement. In 1896, Government ordered that the question of assessing Pardi lands should be reserved in sanctioning revised rates, that in the meantime all Pardis which were in area larger than five gunthas should be measured, and that when this had been done orders should be passed regarding their assessment (*vide* Government Resolution No. 983, Revenue Department, of 1st February 1896). Such lands were found to exist only in 10 villages in the Ratnágiri Táluka. The total area was 27 acres, 33 gunthas, the assessment on which at the current maximum rates came to Rs. 33-5-6. This was levied for the first time in 1911-12. The question of these lands had, however, not been reserved at the Revision Settlement of 1897, and so in Government Resolution No. 4869, Revenue Department, of 26th May 1914, Government ordered that the levy of the assessment on these holdings in Khoti villages should be foregone until the next Revision Settlement.

Pardi lands are assessed at the same maximum rates as similar kinds of non-pardi lands in the village. I, therefore, propose that the assessment on the Pardi lands, should be increased in the same proportion as the assessment on non-pardi lands, proposals for which have been submitted for sanction in my Revision Settlement Report. As over 19 acres out of the Pardi lands is Warkas, for which no increase has been recommended, the effect of the revised settlement of Pardi lands would be to increase the assessment by only Rs. 5-12-3.

A statement showing the assessment on Pardi lands under the current and the revised settlements accompanies.

No. 720.

Camp Kharepatan, 15th February 1915.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona, in continuation of this office No. 5642 dated 6th November last.

2. The Collector has no remarks to make on these proposals.

A. W. G. CHUCKERBUTTY,
 Collector of Ratnágiri.

Statement showing the assessment on Gaolhan lands in the villages of the Rátnágiri Táluka.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Group No.	By former survey.						By Revision Survey.						Remarks.
			Warkas.		Bagayat.		Total.		Warkas.		Bagayat.		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
95	Harehori	III	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
			...	.....	0 6½	0 2 6	0 6½	0 2 6	...	...	0 6½	0 2 9	0 6½	0 2 9	
26	Kelyen	I	0 36	0 8 0	.....	.....	0 36	0 8 0	0 36	0 8 0	.....	.....	0 36	0 8 0	
63	Bhave Adum	II	5 8	1 1 0	.....	.....	5 8	1 1 0	5 8	1 1 0	.....	.....	5 8	1 1 0	
66	Pomendi Kd.	II	0 10	0 1 0	.....	.....	0 10	0 1 0	0 10	0 1 0	.....	.....	0 10	0 1 0	
75	Gaode Amboren	II	2 15	0 7 6	D. 0 2½	0 5 6	2 17½	0 13 0	2 15	0 7 6	D. 2½	0 6 2	2 17½	0 13 8	
23	Kasarweli	I	1 12	0 4 0	D. 0 ½	0 0 6	1 12½	0 4 6	1 12	0 4 0	D. ½	0 0 7	1 12½	0 4 7	
80	Majgunm	I	1 37	0 7 0	.....	.....	1 37	0 7 0	1 37	0 7 0	.....	.....	1 37	0 7 0	
62	Mervi	I	1 14	0 8 6	D. 5 7½	14 8 6	6 21½	14 13 0	1 14	0 8 6	D. 5 7½	18 2 7	6 21½	18 6 1	
28	Zadgunm	I	0 5	0 0 6	{ A. 29½ D. 2 12½	{ 6 11 0 6 10 6	{ 3 7 3 7	{ 13 6 0 13 6 0	0 5	0 0 6	{ A. 29½ D. 2 12½	{ 7 15 1 7 6 4	{ 3 7 3 7	{ 15 5 11 15 5 11	
123	Panval	V	{ Warkas. 5 23 Kharif. 0 15	{ 1 6 6 0 13 0	5 38	2 3 6	{ 5 23 0 15	{ 1 6 6 0 14 3	5 38	2 4 9	
	Total	19 15	4 15 0	8 18	28 6 6	27 33	33 5 6	19 15	5 0 3	8 18	34 1 6	27 33	39 1 0	

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Rátnágiri, January 1915.

J. A. MADAN,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Rátnágiri.

No. 877-S. S. of 1914.

From

C. N. SEDDON, Esq., I. C. S.,
Settlement Commissioner and Director,
Land Records, Poona;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

Poona, 26th March 1915.

Subject :—Revision Settlement Reports of Ratnágiri
and Sangameshwar Tálukas.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Madan's Revision Settlement Reports for the Tálukas of Ratnágiri and Sangameshwar with the Collector's remarks. The proposals are simple and seem to me to be judicious and correct. The amalgamations referred to in paragraph 4 of the report may be approved.

2. There are minor alterations in the grouping. Paragraph 67 of the Ratnágiri Report shows very clearly what they are for Ratnágiri and paragraphs 58 and 59 of the Sangameshwar Report explain the small changes suggested for Sangameshwar. I think these proposals may be accepted. The changes are :—

- (1) the raising of thirteen coast villages south of Ratnágiri to Group I in which the other coast villages have always been;
- (2) a reduction from Group III to a new Group IV of 6 villages of the old Lánja Petha;
- (3) the reduction from Parchuri (Sangameshwar) from Group I to Group II: the putting of Kalambushi (Sangameshwar) now outside the regular groups into Group II: the amalgamation of Wádi Tipaune with Bhowade (Sangameshwar): the raising of Kelambe (Ratnágiri) from Group III to Group II.

In other words, the present grouping is in the main left alone; and for the alterations suggested Mr. Madan has given, I think, conclusive reasons.

3. If one looks at the map I have prepared, one will notice certain Sangameshwar villages rated at Rs. 7-14-0 on one side of the Bav River while on the other side there are Ratnágiri villages rated at Rs. 6-9-0 and Rs. 5-7-6. I have referred this point back to Mr. Madan and have received the following explanation from him :—

"It does, no doubt, look anomalous to have villages rated at Rs. 7-14-0 lying side by side with others rated at Rs. 6-9-0 and Rs. 5-7-6, but I think this apparent anomaly can be justified on more than one ground. The Sangameshwar villages are distinctly superior to those of Ratnágiri, both as regards soil and communications. The rich rice land on the banks of the Bav River lies almost exclusively in the Sangameshwar Táluka. The Ratnágiri villages, though they appear on the map to be on the river, are situated on a much higher plateau and this plateau consists, *e. g.*, at Karambuden, Bhooken, Lajole, of huge sheets of rock, barren and treeless. Nor is water-supply plentiful. Men and women have often to carry water from a long distance when they go to cut grass in their *warkas* lands in November and December.

"As regards communications, the Sangameshwar villages have, not only the Bav River which is navigable as far as Wándri, but also a good Public Works Department road from Kante to Sangameshwar. There is no road in Ratnágiri north of the Ratnágiri-Halkhamba-Niwli road

(except the one on the coast) and consequently there are no carts in any of the villages adjoining Sangameshwar Táluka.

"The present grouping has been found to be suitable, and, in my humble opinion, should not be altered. Besides, the only way in which the apparent anomaly could be removed would be by raising the rates of the villages in the Ratnágiri Táluka. (There would be no justification for lowering the rate of the Sangameshwar villages.) Such increase in the rates of the Ratnágiri villages will be an increase due, not to increase of prices, but to variation in grouping, and as several of these villages are *khoti*, in which the rents have been commuted into cash, such increase will, as I have tried to show in paragraph 59 of my report, hit the tenants unnecessarily hard, and will not be justifiable."

This reasoning appears to me sound, and I think it disposes of the apparent inconsistency of treatment.

4. Mr. Madan proposes a general rise in the rates as shown in the Appendix I attach to this letter. The rise is 4 annas in the rupee in respect of the coast villages raised to Group I of Ratnágiri. And in the other groups of both Tálukas it varies from 1 anna to 2 annas. This is for rice lands. *Warkas* rates are to be left as they are throughout. *Agri bágáyat* is to be raised by 3 annas. For the small area of *rabi* lands increases of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 annas are suggested; and for *dongri bágáyat* the rice rates of their groups are recommended.

5. That these increases are moderate cannot be denied. The 4-anna increase in the case of 13 villages is due to the fact that those villages have hitherto been grouped incorrectly and have consequently escaped the assessments to which they are fairly liable. A mere inspection of the map makes this quite clear. For the rest I see that there are applications against any increase; but it is impossible to get over the rise in prices. Petitioners who admit a 25 per cent. rise in prices endeavour to show that owing to the minute sub-division of land in the District people cannot afford to give Government a small share of the increased value of the land's profits. Even Mr. Madan seems to feel that there is something in this plea (*vide* paragraphs 53 and 54 of his Ratnágiri Report). I see no reason why anything of the sort should be admitted. Government must surely be the only landlord in the world who would be asked to listen to such an argument. It will not stand a moment's examination.

6. For the increases suggested by the Settlement Officer the general rise in prices is the justification. No other reason is required, and so it is irrelevant to urge that no increase was suggested in 1898, that communications have not improved, and that agricultural skill is not apparently greater than it was three or four decades ago. In some of the Belgaum Reports Mr. Cowan pointed out that the effect of a rise in prices and wages and in the standard of living has been to raise the rent of good lands and throw inferior lands out of cultivation. Mr. Madan's suggestion that *warkas* assessments should not be raised is in accordance with these conclusions.

7. The matter referred to in paragraphs 55—60 of the Ratnágiri Report is of some importance. In my opinion Mr. Madan states the position correctly. I am given to understand that the cash commutation of rents in *khoti* villages is always based upon the average prices for 12 years prior to 1904. If that be so, there need be no fear that the raising of assessments in consequence of the rise of prices will be unfair to the tenants. The particular point should be borne in mind by any officer making this cash commutation—he must in Tálukas nearing revision settlement time take prices not appreciably in excess of those ruling when the current settlements were fixed. If he takes much higher prices Government may find it impossible at revision settlement to raise assessments without seriously damaging the tenants. Possibly this warning is not needed.

8. Proposals for *pardi* lands have been included in the Sangameshwar Report and separately sent in for Ratnágiri. They may be accepted. The revenue expected is small—Rs. 39 and Rs. 5. The lands were measured under the arrangements sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 983, dated 1st February 1896. Most of the work was done between 1909 and 1912 (see Government Resolution No. 6636, dated 18th July 1912). Other recent orders

to which reference may be invited are contained in Government Resolution No. 7968, dated 17th August 1913, and Government Resolution No. 4,869, dated 26th May 1914.

9. Revision Settlements have now-a-days become purely matter of grouping and alteration of rates, and I almost feel inclined to apologize for the insertion of a paragraph referring to matters connected with the survey records. In 1867 Major Waddington sent up the original report for the Saitavala Petha which formed the northern part of the present Ratnágiri Táluka. He referred in paragraph 11 to the survey work done some 12 years earlier and said:—"The boundary marks erected . . . are in excellent order, and every plot of ground and *bánd* can be identified with the greatest facility from the plans prepared at that time." I have been sorry to notice that this can no longer be said even of *khálsa* villages where boundary mark and crop inspection is supposed to have been regularly done, much less of *khóti* villages where there is no such inspection. There seems to have been no field work subsequent to the original survey, and a very unfortunate system, so far as I can judge, was adopted for the demarcation of rice fields. These fields are of irregular shape with many corners and bends. Three stones have been put at each of the four corners which the measurer chose to consider the main corners, and the rest of the field has no boundary mark at all. Circle Inspectors and others have looked at these twelve stones and taken no interest in the actual boundary which has often become seriously different from what it used to be and quite unlike what is shown in the *sud* sketches and other survey records. I regard this growing divergence as a serious matter. It has arisen from encroachments, or more commonly from the excavation of neighbouring *warkas* so as to form additional rice land which has been added to that previously existing.

10. Two points arise for consideration—how to prevent any further divergence, and what to do where the divergence is already too marked to ignore. I am consulting the local authorities and the Superintendent, Land Records, as to the second question. But whatever we can do to restore I think there is no doubt we should try to save the position where it is still possible. My predecessor wanted the Collector to prescribe as a boundary mark under section 124, Bombay Land Revenue Code, an unploughed ridge all round rice survey numbers. The cultivators object with some reason that they must be shown exactly where the ridge should be. I am suggesting to the Collector that this may be arranged for in a few villages every year where boundary mark repair is to be done. I am also asking him to use the twelve stones which every rice number has to better advantage by removing two from each place where there are three and putting them at other corners and salient bends. It is necessary to mark all corners and salient bends or the boundary will be lost again. Such corners and bends have always been marked in Kolába, and they ought to be marked in Ratnágiri too.

11. I have remarked that boundaries are still more unsatisfactory in *khóti* villages. I do not know why khots should not keep up their field boundaries. And I do not know why the Record of rights is less necessary in *khóti* than in *Sarkári* villages. The record is being introduced in the Kolába *khóti* villages, and even if the Ratnágiri khots have a superior status I doubt if this means that the record is not wanted. For the present we have plenty to do in improving that Register in *Sarkári* villages, but when this has been done I should very much like to introduce it in *khóti* villages too.

12. I attach a map which shows the two Tálukas together and have only to add that Mr. Madan has written two sensible and carefully considered Reports which are in my opinion deserving of commendation.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 C. N. SEDDON,
 Settlement Commissioner and
 Director of Land Records.

Appendix referred to in paragraph 4 of the Settlement Commissioner's remarks on Ratnágiri and Sangameshwar Settlement Reports.

Proposed group and number of villages.	Present groups from which the villages are taken and their number.	Present maximum rate.	Proposed maximum rate.	Increase in annas and pies per rupee.
	<i>Ratnágiri.</i>			
		Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
I (55) ...	I 42 ...	9	} 10 0 0	} 0 1 9
	II 13 ...	8		} 0 4 0
II (22) ...	II 21 ...	8	} 9 0 0	} 0 2 0
	III 1 ...	7		} 0 4 6
III (29) ...	III 29 ...	7	7 10 6	0 1 6
IV (6) ...	III 6 ...	7	7 7 0	0 1 0
V (21) ...	IV 21 ...	6	6 9 0	0 1 6
VI (13) ...	V 13 ...	5	5 7 6	0 1 6
	<i>Sangameshwar.</i>			
I (3) ...	... 3 ...	8	9 0 0	0 2 0
II (53) ...	... 1 ...	8	} 7 14 0	} -0 0 3
	I 51 ...	7		} 0 2 0
	... 1 ...	6-8		} 0 3 6
III (59) ...	II 59 ...	6	6 9 0	0 1 6
IV (25) ...	III 25 ...	5-8	6 0 3	0 1 6
V (10) ...	IV 10 ...	5	5 7 6	0 1 6
VI (31) ...	V 34* ...	4	4 4 0	0 1 0

* Three of these villages amalgamated with other villages.

Note.—Averages worked out to the nearest 3 pies.

C. N. SEDDON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

No. 2148 of 1915.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. S. LAWRENCE, I. C. S.,
Acting Commissioner, Southern Division ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Belgaum, 13th May 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Revision Settlement proposals of the talukas of Ratnagiri and Sangameshwar.

2. In regard to the Ratnagiri taluka, it appears from Appendix Q that the Settlement Officer leaves unchanged the assessment on 140,000 acres of varkas, and that he raises the assessment on 14,469 acres of rice from an average of Rs. 3-13-3 to an average of Rs. 4-4-4, and the assessment on 1,547 acres of bagayat from an average of Rs. 4-10-0 to an average of Rs. 5-7-3. The increases on rice and bagayat represent respectively 11·6 and 17·9 per cent.

3. These increases are based on the increase of prices which is nowhere clearly stated. The figures in paragraph 43, however, show that between 1888 and 1908 the price of rice in husk had gone up by 37 per cent.; the price of cocoanuts, the principal produce of garden land, by 57 per cent.; and the produce of varkas land from 40 to 50 per cent.

4. A concrete illustration may be useful. An acre of rice assessed at Rs. 4-8-0 in group I is raised to Rs. 5. The produce which formerly fetched Rs. 30 now fetches Rs. 41. The cultivator, who formerly had a surplus of Rs. 25-8-0, now has a surplus of Rs. 36. The enhanced assessment levies only 8 annas out of his increased profit of Rs. 11.

So also with the cocoanut gardens. If we take the cases mentioned in paragraph 76, an acre assessed at Rs. 7-8-0 will now be raised to Rs. 8-14-0. If we take the produce at Rs. 60 per acre, it is increased in value to Rs. 94, and out of this surplus of Rs. 34, the cultivator is asked to pay Rs. 1-6-0 only.

5. The statistics of rental confirm this view of moderation of the proposals. In rice lands the percentage of the assessment to the rent varies by groups from 16 to 27. Even in the first group where a 25 per cent. increase of the rice rate is proposed on certain villages the resulting percentage of the assessment to the rent will not exceed 33.

6. The grounds for making so modest an enhancement, put forward by the Settlement Officer, are :

Firstly, the precedent of rates sanctioned last year in the taluka of Malvan ;
and

Secondly, the fear that the commuted rents in Khoti villages may prove too heavy for the tenants.

It is a most unfortunate result of the Khoti Settlement Act if Government are to forego revenue justly due to the State, because that Act would make the burden of the tenants of a Khot intolerable.

7. However, Mr. Seddon has come to the conclusion that if the commutation is based on prices previous to 1904, " there need be no fear that the raising of assessments in consequence of the rise of prices will be unfair to the tenants." Where commutation has not yet taken place, the tenant would, in future assessments of the commuted values, undoubtedly be in a strong position. But Appendix M-2 shows that the multiples of assessment have in many cases

already been fixed at from 3 to 4, and apparently under section 33, clause (5), rule (3), the Khot will be entitled to 3 or 4 times the revised assessment. If then the commuted value payable to the Khot is not to exceed the ordinary rental of free leases, it follows that the assessment should be restricted to from 25 to 33 per cent. of lease value.

8. The present percentages of assessment to rental, as above stated, vary from 16 to 27, and the small enhancements proposed by the Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner will keep the revised assessments within the limits thus circumscribed by the Khoti system. It is worth while perhaps to place on record that it is the existence of the Khoti tenure and the privileges accorded thereto by the Khoti Settlement Act which prevent Government from securing the full addition of revenue which is justified by the general agricultural conditions of the tract and the increase of prices.

9. I entirely concur in the proposal to levy no enhancement on the varkas land. If the special character of such inferior hill lands had been recognised and a separate designation employed in the mal lands above the gháts in Belgaum, it is probable that there would have been no enhancement of the assessment of those inferior soils, proposals for which I have recently submitted to Government with some hesitation.

10. I concur also in the proposed alterations of grouping, and in Mr. Seddon's remarks generally, subject to one point of dissent. In paragraph 6, Mr. Seddon appears to suggest that an increase of agricultural skill is a possible ground for enhancement. This view, I think, should not be supported.

11. In regard to the Sangameshwar taluka the considerations under review are very similar. The situation is dominated by the Khoti Settlement Act, for there are 104 Khoti villages to only 23 Government villages, and some fifty-four of mingled character. It is proposed to leave 218,000 acres of varkas unaltered (rabi and bagayat lands are negligible), and to increase the assessment on 15,595 acres of rice by 11 per cent., from Rs. 45,800 to Rs. 50,800.

12. The fertility of some of this rice land is extraordinary. In paragraph 63 of Mr. Madan's report, some land is reported to produce in one year a crop of rice worth Rs. 80 per acre, and also a crop of pulse worth Rs. 40. The assessment on such a field would be Rs. 6. However, in this taluka also the commutation values are represented by multiples of 3 to 4 times the assessment and there seems to be no alternative but to regulate the Government demand by the capacity of the Khoti tenant.

13. For these reasons I am constrained to support the proposals put forward by Mr. Madan and accepted by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner.

14. As pointed out by Mr. Seddon, Mr. Madan has prepared two concise, accurate and business-like reports.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Ratnágiri.

Revision settlements of the Ratnágiri and Sangameshwar talukas.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 4934.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1916.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2148 dated 13th May 1915—Submitting, with his

remarks, the papers
 Letter from Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnágiri, No. 855 dated 11th September 1914.
 Memorandum from the Collector of Ratnágiri, No. 5642 dated 6th November 1914.
 Letter from Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnágiri, No. 50 dated 13th January 1915.
 Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 877-S.S., dated 26th March 1915.
 Letter from Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ratnágiri, No. 55 dated 17th January 1915.
 Memorandum from the Collector of Ratnágiri No. 1115 dated 6th March 1915.
 Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 877-S.S. dated 26th March 1915.

specified in the margin
 containing proposals for the
 revision settlements of the
 Ratnágiri and Sangameshwar
 talukas of the Ratnágiri
 district.

Letter* from the Collector of Ratnágiri No. 2197 dated 27th April 1915.

Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 877-S.S. dated 24th May 1915.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2432 dated 27th May 1915.

Letter* from the Collector of Ratnágiri No. 3807 dated 14th July 1915.

Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 877-S.S. dated 8th October 1915.

Memorandum* from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 4792 dated 2nd November 1915.

Letter † from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 877-S.S. dated 8th November 1915.

Memorandum † from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 5041 dated 19th November 1915.

Government memorandum † No. 62 dated 4th January 1916.

Letter* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. E.Bg.—31 dated 8th March 1916.

Letter † from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S.R.—728 dated 1st April 1916.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain the revision settlement reports of the Ratnágiri and Sangameshwar talukas of the Ratnágiri district. These talukas have made a certain advance in material prosperity during the current settlement period, but the total increases proposed for them are only 8·79 and 5·60 per cent. respectively.

2. In his letter No. 877-S.S. dated 8th November 1915, the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records differs from the interpretation placed by the Assistant Settlement Officer and the other officers upon the rules under section 33 of the Khoti Settlement Act, and suggests that the rates proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer may be revised in the light of the remarks made by him. Government concurs in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner, S. D., in his letter No. S.R.—728 dated 1st April 1916 that the foundation of the settlement proposals is not erroneous. They do not however endorse the arguments advanced by the Assistant Settlement Officer in paragraph 59 of his report on the revision settlement of the Ratnágiri taluka,

* Not printed.

† Printed as accompaniments to this Resolution (not printed in the Selection).

because the grouping of villages is merely one part of the method of adjusting the assessment and, with it, the khot's demand in relation to the value of the produce of the land.

3. The proposals made by the Assistant Settlement Officer regarding grouping and rates, which are supported by all the reporting officers, are sanctioned. Under these orders there will be no enhancement of assessment on varkas land in either táluka, but the assessment on Pardi lands will be increased in the same proportion as the assessment on non-Pardi lands.

4. The increases now sanctioned, which are shown in the appended statement,* are considerably less than the great fertility of some of the rice lands would at first sight appear to warrant; but Government concur with the Commissioner that the whole situation is dominated by the Khoti Settlement Act, the provisions of which prevent enhancements of the assessment to the full extent that the agricultural conditions and rise in prices might otherwise demand.

5. The proposals made in paragraph 4 of the Sangameshwar report for the inclusion of the villages of Wádi Ránjan and Wádi Tipawne into Kirbet and Bhowade, respectively, and for the amalgamation of the villages of Wádi Chinchurti and Wádi Umravne into one village, to be named Chinchurti, are sanctioned.

6. The revised rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

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

8. The commendations of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Madan for his carefully prepared reports.

G. A. THOMAS,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 4934, R. D., dated 11th May 1916.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Ratnágiri (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.
J. A. Madan, Esq., I.C.S.,
The Government of India (by letter).

With the intimation that the settlement reports are being printed in the form of selections from the records of Government and, that when they are ready copies of them will be supplied to the officers concerned.

* Printed on page 77.

No. of 1916.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Statement referred to in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 4934,
dated 11th May 1916.

Taluka.	Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rates.				
			Rice.	Rabi.	Varaka.	Agri- bāgāyat.	Dongri- bāgāyat.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Ratnāgiri ...	I	55	10 0 0	1 11 0	1 0	14 4	10 0 0
	II	22	9 0 0	...	1 0	14 4	9 0 0
	III	29	7 10 6	1 10 3	1 0	...	7 10 6
					1 4		
					1 8		
	IV	6	7 7 0	1 10 3	1 4	...	7 7 0
1 8							
V	21	6 9 0	1 10 3	1 0	...	6 9 0	
VI	13	5 7 6	1 10 3	1 0	...	5 7 6	
				1 12			
Total ...		146					
Sangameshwar ...	I	3	9 0 0	...	1 0	...	*9 0 0
	II	53	7 14 0	1 2 0	1 0	...	*9 0 0
				2 4 0	1 8		
	III	59	6 9 0	1 10 3	1 0	...	6 9 0
					2 3 0	1 4	
					1 8		
IV	25	6 0 3	1 10 3	1 4	...	6 9 0	
				1 8			
V	10	5 7 6	2 3 0	1 4	...	5 7 6	
VI	31	4 4 0	...	1 0	...	4 6 0	
				1 4			
Total ...		181					

* Ra. 6-12-0 in respect of one village.

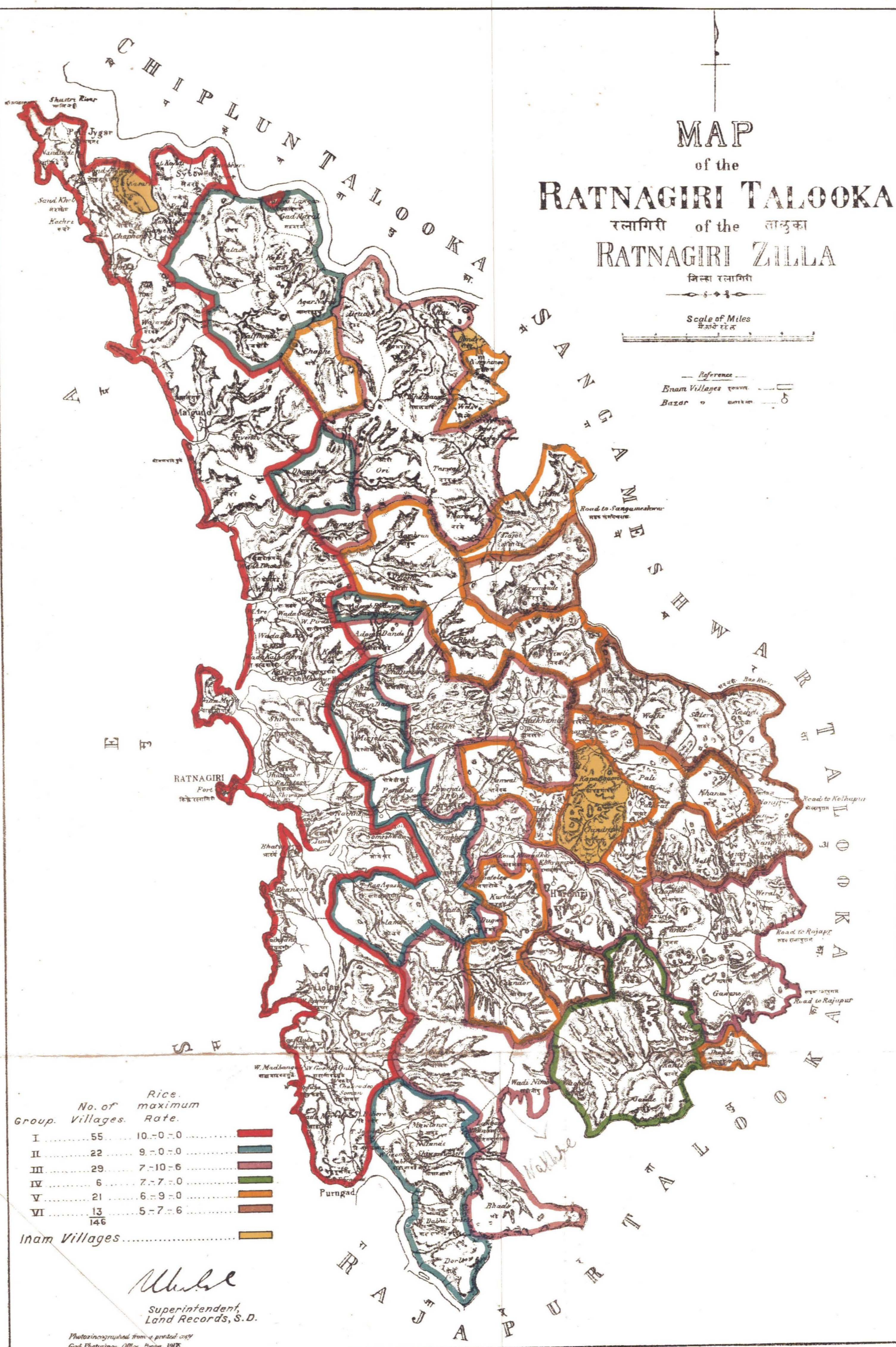
MAP of the RATNAGIRI TALOOKA

रत्नागिरी of the तालुका RATNAGIRI ZILLA

जिल्हा रत्नागिरी

Scale of Miles

Reference
 Enam Villages
 Bazar



Group	No. of Villages	Rice. maximum Rate.
I	55	10-0-0
II	22	9-0-0
III	29	7-10-6
IV	6	7-7-0
V	21	6-9-0
VI	13	5-7-6
146		
Inam Villages		

W. S. S.
 Superintendent,
 Land Records, S.D.

**SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
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No. DCXIX—New Series

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

MANDANGAD PETHA

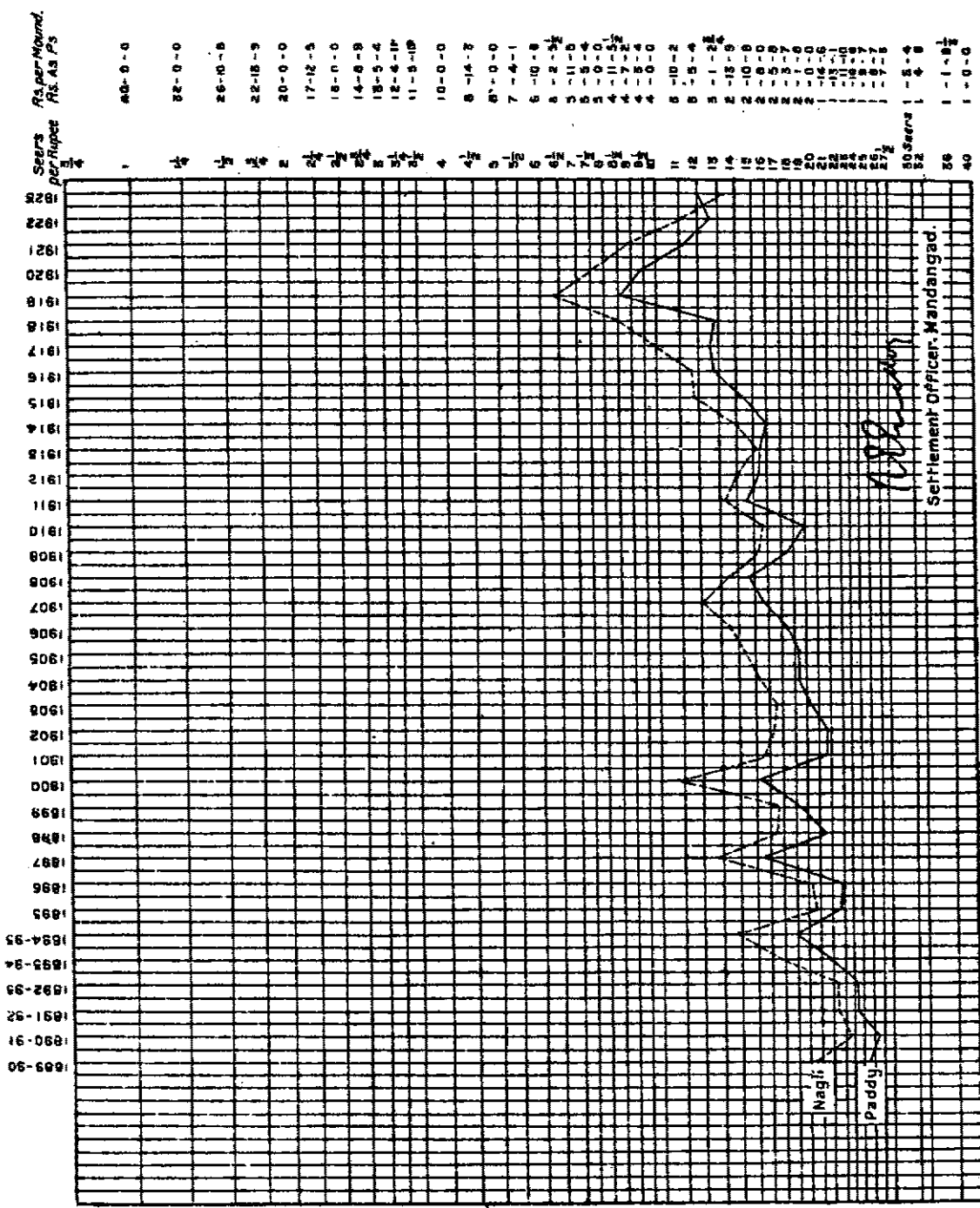
OF THE

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

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N.B. :- Prices are shown for one Settlement period only because the figures given in the First Revision Report for the previous Settlement are found to be unreliable.

A. B. S. S.
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

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Petha of the Dapoli Taluka of Ratnagiri District*

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No. S. T. S. R. 62.

From

R. G. GORDON, Esq., I.C.S.,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI.

Bijapur, 4th July 1924.

Sir

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Mandangad Petha of the Dapoli Taluka of your District.

As I write this report in conjunction with that of the Khed Taluka I shall merely make a reference here to that report to save unnecessary repetition where it has already dealt with matters of common interest.

2. *Number of villages.*—The Petha consists of 97 villages of which 15½ are Government, one (Latvan) Inam and the remainder Khoti. Half the village of Kolmandle belongs to the Janjira State. The Government villages are distinguished in Appendix L by the letter "G" and have increased in number by 7 since the last Settlement, the cause being the failure of the Khots to pass Kabulayats for 12 years. It is interesting to note that the villages of Velas, Veshvi, Shipole, Panderi and Peve constitute the oldest British possessions on the western coast of India after Bombay itself, having been acquired in 1756 from the Marathas in exchange for the fort of Vijaydurg after the British had captured it from the Angrias through the agency of Lord Clive and Admiral Watson. The fort of Bankot is included in the village of Veshvi.

3. *Previous Settlement.*—The First Revision Settlement took place in 1896, orders on the Revision being passed by Government Resolution No. 3619 dated 4th May 1896.

The word "Selection" when used in this report signifies Selection No. CCCLX containing the first Revision report of the Petha. I may remark that the map attached to that report is not properly placed with reference to the cardinal points, as the Petha is shown as lying north-west and south-east whereas it really lies west to east as the map attached to this report proves. The grouping remaining unchanged, only one copy of the latter is attached.

PART I.

General Economic Features.

4. *Boundaries and Area.*—The Petha constitutes a rough triangle with one apex at Bankot on the open sea, another at Mahapral half way down the Savitri creek, and the third at Latwan due south of Mahapral. Its boundaries are, on the north the Savitri with the exception of the villages of Bagmandle and Kolmandle which are situated on the north side of that creek, on the east the Mahad Taluka of the Kolaba and on the long side running from east to west the Dapoli taluka. For part of this side the Kelshi creek runs up, forming the boundary for some eight miles till it dwindles away to a mountain streamlet. The Petha as a whole is very rugged and hilly, but several divisions may yet be made. There is first the line of villages along the Savitri from Bankot to Mahapral, which might roughly be described by saying that as the Konkan is to the Ghats so is this line of villages to the hills at their back. The hills are in fact exceedingly steep and in the case of the villages shown in blue in the Settlement map run down sheer to the water's edge; in the case of the rest shown in red, however, a space is left between the edge of the creek and the foot of the hills so that land is left for cultivation and it is here that there are the best Rice lands in the Petha, some of which grow double crops. In the

other villages on the creek, however, rice cultivation is only possible in flat places among the hills and their chief cultivation is that of warkas crops. From Mahapral the hills run back as can be seen in the map and there is a Local Board road which leads to the upper levels by a winding Ghat four miles long, very steep in places. This "above-Ghat" country, if the phrase may be used, may be divided roughly into three areas, which may best be viewed from the Fort on the hill top of Mandangad from which the whole country side is visible. From there it will be seen that the country west of a line running almost due north to south through the Mandangad hill is of a very rough and rugged description, the eye passing from valley to valley over intervening hills till it comes on the western boundary to the Kelshi creek down which the hills slope to the water's edge in much the same way as on the Savitri. On the other side of the Kelshi they rise up again in the same way to their heights in the villages of Tondli, Unhere, Dahimbe and Veral. South of the hill in the villages of Mahu and Nargoli the country is even more broken with deeper valleys still. On the east of Mandangad however the prospect presents a different appearance. The sharp hills and valleys disappear leaving a series of rolling slopes consisting of fairly flat Varhas lands which on the south east run down to the third division of the uplands in the shape of the eastern plain. This forms quite a distinct area which may be likened to a saucer with surrounding hills at the edges sloping gently down to a central plain where are situated some of the best rice lands in the Mahal.

(2) The area of the Petha is 107,932 acres or about 169 square miles. The cultivable area is 80,128 or 75 per cent. the balance of 25 per cent. or 27,804 acres being uncultivable.

5. *Climate and Rainfall.*—The climate of Mandangad is better than that of Khed on account of greater proximity to the sea and the higher level of the Petha.

(2) The following table gives the average rainfall for three periods of 10 and one of 8½ years, as for Khed.

Period.			Rainfall.
1886-93	...	...	164.98
1894-1903	...	...	160.86
1904-1913	...	...	136.50
1914-1923	...	...	148.20

(ii) These figures show that the Petha has an average advantage of from 16 to 18 inches per annum over Khed which is considerable and highly useful in years of short rainfall. It is true that Mandangad where the rain gauge is placed is situated at the foot of a steep hill which might perhaps tend to catch the rain and so raise the figures for the whole Petha, but the Petha as a whole is higher than Khed and this fact is enough to account for the difference.

6. *Communications.*—Communications are by water and road. By water, firstly, by the Savitri creek which even at Mahapral, 24 miles from the mouth is half a mile wide, and has direct steamer communication with Bombay by the launches of the two steamship companies which serve this coast. The steamers themselves call at Hareshwar which is opposite Bankot in Janjira territory. As, however, there are no exports from Mandangad Petha except mangoes from a few villages at the mouth and some silk cotton the existence of this creek is not so advantageous as might be supposed. The second creek is the Kelshi, which forms the boundary of the petha for some 8 miles on the north-west. It is navigable for small boats only for about 4 to 5 miles and is not of much assistance to the neighbouring villages.

(2) With respect to road communication, however, the Petha has distinctly improved since the last settlement, for, whereas then there was not a single made road, the road from Khed which formerly stopped at the village of Dahagaon has since then been continued to Mandangad and from thence to Mahapral. I have driven a car both ways along this road from end to end. Its best part is from Mandangad to Mahapral owing to the laterite surface, but from thence to the borders of Khed it varies from good to bad, though I am afraid that it will get continually worse under the management of the Local

Board to which it has lately been handed over, having formerly been provincial. By means of this road combined with the road constructed by the Local Board from Dapoli to Palgad the southern part of the Petha has been put in proper communication with Dapoli where a considerable amount of rice is exported yearly by the group of villages to which I have made previous reference as situated in the eastern plain.

(ii) There is little trade between Khed and Mandangad, Dapoli being the main market. For the rest, things are in the same condition as at the last settlement except that there are now two more launches plying on the Savitri creek, which are, however, of no importance from the point of view of trade, and that the track from Mandangad to Dapoli has grown steadily worse.

[7. *Crops and Cultivation.*—The Mahal produces the usual crops of Rice with second crops in the case of some villages, and Varkas crops of Nachni, Vari, Harik and Til.] In addition to these however I shall have to call attention to the exceedingly valuable crops of mangoes which are grown in certain villages and also a valuable, though uncultivated, produce of other Varkas lands in the shape of Myrabolams.

8. *Rice.*—The first point to which I would draw attention is the undoubtedly greater produce per acre of rice in Mandangad than in Khed. I have taken extracts from the abhavis of 20 Khoti villages from Mandangad with a total area of 229 acres and find that the average produce per acre is 17 maunds as against 12½ maunds in Khed. Of course I do not claim the highest accuracy for these abhavis, but when it is found that they agree invariably in giving a higher outturn all round then a general conclusion can legitimately be drawn, especially when it is backed up by the facts in the case of Varkas lands also.

I am myself inclined to put this fact down to larger rainfall, the influence of which must be obvious especially in years of short rain.

(c) Suppose, however, the average is taken at 15 maunds to be on the safe side, then adopting the same methods of procedure as in Khed, the amount of one-sixth of the crop will be 2½ maunds, the value of which at Rs. 3 per maund will be Rs. 7-8-0. But the average assessment per acre of Riceland in Mandangad is Rs. 3-8-0; therefore it is less than half of what it might be were we to adopt the people's standard of one-sixth of the crop.

Apart from some villages "below Ghats" close to the creek my experience is that considerably the best tract for rice is the area to the east to which I have referred above. It is nicely sloped so that the rain does not run off, has a good catchment area and is flat so that the rain soaks in properly and good large fields can be made. In appearance it is the best area I saw either in Khed or Mandangad, while it has further advantage of being the most easily accessible tract to the market of Dapoli. I mention this tract particularly because my predecessor does not refer to it at all in his report which can only be considered a strange omission.

9. *Second crop areas.*—As in Khed these are practically confined to fields situated between the foot of the hills and the bank of the Savitri creek with a few scattered fields elsewhere. The total area in Government villages on the creek is 180 acres and probably in the whole Petha about 300-400 acres. It may be noted that in Mandangad an increased classification has not been imposed on lands growing a second crop.

10. *Varkas.*—The warkas lands play just the same part in the agricultural economy of the Petha in general as in Khed and grow the same general crops. I will only therefore refer to any special features which call for attention, particularly those of the mangoes and myrobalan crops.

11. *Varkas crops.*—The main ordinary crops are Nachni, Vari and Harik with a little Til. Here again, I believe that the produce is greater than in Khed. The abhavis of 27 Khoti villages in an area of 187½ acres give an average outturn of 8½ maunds per acre for Nachni against 5 in 25 villages of Khed. In the original Settlement Report reference is made to the specially good Varkas areas near Mandangad. These are concentrated in the villages to the east of

Mandangad round about Pat, Dhutroli, Shirgaon and Bhingloli and consist of the rolling plains of laterite to which I have referred in paragraph 4.

11. (i) I find the same difficulty as in Khed about the question of the rotation of the Varkas crops and the same phenomena of the large disproportion of Nachni to the other crops of Vari and Harik, nor can I get any satisfactory explanation out of the cultivators. More local experience than I could claim would be necessary to solve the problem.

(ii) I must add that according to the Mahalkari there are considerable areas of Varkas which are left permanently waste on account of lack of population. There is probably some thing in this contention but the point must be difficult to prove even in the case of Government villages because the statistics do not distinguish between lands which is permanently waste and true fallows, even though they are supposed to do so; though the task would be very difficult even with the best of establishment.

12. *Mango Plantations.*—I am unable to understand how the previous Settlement Officer failed to bring to notice the existence of this important source of agricultural revenue as it is of much importance in the villages of the Savitri creek where it flourishes. The villages in question are those of Bagmandle, Velas, Veshwi, Shipole, Gudeghar, Kuduk Budruk and Pewe and the income from mangoes therein far exceeds that of any other source. From statistics furnished by the Customs Department at Bankot I find that mangoes to the value of Rs. 18,000 were exported to Bombay by country craft last year. But this is only the minor section of the export, the major part going by steamer. I have applied to the two Companies which do this business. I have received no reply from one, but the other reports on the exports of 3,450 baskets in 1922, the value of which would be roughly Rs. 34,500. Doubling this and adding Rs. 18,000 as above the total value comes to about Rs. 87,000. If some allowance is made for a small share from the Janjira State and for bad seasons the average value exported from the Petha can well be put down at Rs. 75,000.

12. (i) The trees are grown on Varkas lands assessed at 3-4 annas per acre and the cost of cultivation is small. Cuttings from a wild mango are grafted on to a cultivated tree and when they shoot are planted in mounds of raised earth. For three years they are watered once a day at a cost of two annas per tree per month, one man taking charge of about fifty trees. From five years old they commence to bear a few fruits and in ten years are in full bearing. After that no watering or care is required save that of watching. The profits are very large. Thus I know two cases in which the fruit of some 3-4 acres was auctioned last year for over Rs. 3,000 and the Khot of the villages of Gundghar, the total assessment including rice land of which is Rs. 147 has an annual income from mangoes alone of some Rs. 3,000.

(ii) Special enquiries which I had made give the following result in the cases of 5 Government villages.

Village.	Area occupied with Mangoes.		Trees.
		Acres.	
Veshvi	166	2,951
Bagmandle	68	1,125
Velas	97	1,646
Shipole	52	902
Kuduk Budruk	18	300
Pewe	38	2,400

The average comes to 21 trees per acre. Good trees, I find, fetch up to Rs. 200 each in full bearing.

(iii) In this connection I would point out the somewhat curious fact that the soil in only the villages noted above seems to be suitable, efforts made in other villages having proved abortive. It can hardly be that it is only in villages close to the sea that they can be grown as the village of Pewe where they are excellent is 20 miles from the coast. I suggest that the Agricultural Department might perhaps be asked to make enquiries for, whatever the advantage to Government, it is desirable that every effort should be made to render the

varkas lands in the other neighbouring villages suitable for this valuable class of cultivation.

13. *Myrobalan and Silk Cotton*.—The first, which are of course used for dyeing purposes are the produce of the Hirda and the silk cotton comes from the Sewa trees which grow uncultivated in the jungles. The value of myrobalams exported last year from the petha was Rs. 12,000 and of silk cotton nearly Rs. 4,500. The myrobalams come mainly from some 13 villages of the groups III and IV.

14. *Conversion into rice land*.—I regret that I have been unable to get any satisfactory figures about the amount of conversion of varkas into rice land. The information derived from a comparison of those of the area of rice as shown in the Survey papers with the actual rice cultivation and those derived from a special enquiry made in one village in each Saja do not tally, and so one can only go upon guess work as in Khed. I think, however, that from my experience there is considerably less conversion going on in Mandangad than in Khed as the varkas lands seem to be flatter and on a higher level and therefore not so suited to conversion, but I should need more local experience before I could say definitely.

(i) In connection with the varkas lands of the villages at the mouth of the Savitri I should call attention to the baleful spread of the Lantana which has ruined many acres of these lands. It is spreading over the whole country side and forms thick jungle through which it is impossible to force a path and also gives protection to wild pigs which do much damage. It has got such a hold that it seems impossible to take any action now; at the same time the villagers seem to be taking no precautions to see that it does not spread further.

15. *Rabi lands*.—There are only 35 acres of so-called rabi land in the petha.

16. *Garden lands*.—Beyond a few scattered acres of poor land the Garden area is concentrated in the villages of Velas, Veshvi, Bagmandlen and Shipole at the mouth of the Savitri. The crops grown are the usual garden crops of coconuts and supari. The coconuts are consumed locally, but there is considerable export of suparis to the value of Rs. 11,500 last year.

17. *Agricultural Stock*.—The following table compares the figures of the previous and present Settlement under the main heads:—

Item.	Previous Settlement.	Present Settlement.	Increase or decrease.
Plough Cattle	10,641	8,954	- 12 per cent.
Milch Cattle	8,003	7,193	- 10 do.
Young Stock	7,994	7,300	- 8 do.
Carts	6	76	12½ times.

(i) Though it would perhaps be as well not to rely too much on the absolute accuracy of these figures, yet the reduction in numbers of cattle is so regular under the different heads that it is difficult to believe that they are not substantially correct. The only explanation which I have been given locally is that the decrease is due to poor feeding with consequent deaths from starvation and cattle disease. But these are not new phenomena in Ratnagiri and hardly account for the facts. I am inclined to think that the real reason is the decrease of population which may not be due entirely to epidemics and there may have been a real permanent decrease due to emigration. As I have noted elsewhere I have received complaints in some villages that lands are left waste in Mandangad from want of population and the number of cattle would in that case naturally decrease also.

(ii) The number of carts has gone up very greatly, but of the 76 carts 50 come from the Eastern group of villages to which I have made previous references and belong mostly to prosperous Mahomedans for the export of Rice to Dapoli.

18. *Water Supply*.—There are the same difficulties about water supply in the hot weather as in Khed with variations between villages as in that taluka. In the large and prosperous village of Mahapral where there are numbers of rich Mahomedans a piped supply has been laid on from a tank in the hills, but the rest of the Mahal depends on wells.

19. *Labour*.—Labour is almost entirely agricultural and the wages are much the same as in Khed, about 6 annas a day for men.

20. *Education*.—There are 13 vernacular schools with an attendance of 479 boys and 42 girls. I would make the same comments as I have made in my report on Khed. In the petha also there are villages where the people pay for their own master and I have received the same requests to have schools provided. I was told that the people feel their lack of education in their Bombay life and, so far as I could see with my limited experience, there seemed to be real keenness about Education in certain villages.

21. *Trade and Industry*.—I am afraid that the statements of my predecessor as given in paragraph 11 of his report and in Appendix C give a very wrong idea of the actual state of things, in implying that the figures represent the trade of Mandangad Petha. In point of fact they cover the trade carried on in country craft on the Savitri creek as a whole, but the greater part is connected with the important town of Mahad situated in the Kolaba District at the head of the creek and has no connection with the Mandangad Petha.

(i) I have had the figures for the Petha taken out separately and they are as follows:—

	Rs.
Mangoes	18,092
Suparis	11,524
Myrabolams	11,936
Charcoal	1,760
Silk Cotton	4,352

(ii) The figures for Mangoes are of course subject to the remarks made previously as to the exports in steamers. It is not possible to obtain any figures of imports as they are mixed up with those to Mahad.

(iii) The Mahalkari estimates the imports of Rice to amount about to Rs. 50,000 per annum at present, the Petha like the rest of the district being unable to feed itself. At the same time there is a good deal of export of Rice from the group of villages situated in the South-Eastern corner of the petha (Dabhat, Valote and others) where there are Mahomedans and Brahmins with considerable areas of lands leased out to tenants. This Rice goes to Dapoli where there is much demand, and higher prices can be obtained.

22. *Markets*.—There is no market for grain within the petha itself. As stated above there is export of Rice to Dapoli which is 22 miles from the South-Eastern end of the Petha. A weekly fish market is held at Mahapral, and there is a small Bazar at Bagmandle. Rice is imported from Mahad and Rangoon rice from Bombay.

23. *Population*.—I give below the figures for the last four censuses:—

Year.	Population.
1891	46,789
1901	44,985
1911	45,420
1921	41,759

The figures show the same features as those for Khed, *viz.*, a fall between 1891 and 1901, a recovery though smaller than in Khed, between 1901 and 1911 and a further fall between 1911 and 1921. The main causes of the falls seem to be the same in both cases, plague in the first 10 years and influenza in the last ten. At the same time it is possible that there may be a really permanent decrease due to emigration and it is to this that I am inclined to attribute the reduction in the number of cattle.

(i) In view of the apparent density of the population it may perhaps seem strange that there should be complaints of under population, yet I have received such in more than one village. The fact is that 21 per cent. of the whole population are concentrated in the three villages of Bagmandle, Velas and Veshwi at the mouth of the Savitri creek which contains large numbers of

Koli fishermen and Pānderpeshas, who are non-agricultural. Hence the pressure on the remaining villages is not so great as might appear, amounting to about 227 to the square mile. I have been shown areas of varkas which the Khots say are lying permanently waste because of the lack of cultivators and this may be so; but the desertion of the varkas land is not unnatural when the expense of cultivation is compared with the poor results and it is no wonder if men prefer to go to Bombay for labour from the central villages of Mandangad where the amount of Rice land is small.

(ii) I give below the division of population by occupation according to the last census:—

Agricultural population.			Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	
Tenants and Sub-aharera.	Other land-holders.		
80,091	1,082	1,187	9,399

It is difficult to say how far these figures are correct nor can much stress be laid upon them.

(iii) The main divisions of the population, as in Khed, are into Marathas, Kunbis and Mahomedan, and I should say there was also a considerable Brahmin population as they are in the majority among the Khots. It is not possible to give any adequate opinion of the condition of the people after a hasty visit of a few days, but so far as I could see the Brahmin and Mahomedan Khots seemed in quite fairly good circumstances and it is upon them that the increases in assessment fall and not on the Kunbi cultivators.

(iv) From the point of view of health the remarks made in the Khed report would apply in the case of Mandangad.

24. *Emigration.*—The chief features under this head are much the same as for Khed. The two streams of emigration are that of the Marathas, Kunbis and Mahars to Bombay and the Mahomedans to South Africa and other foreign parts. The latter undoubtedly make large sums abroad which they bring home to spend on purchases of land and house building. Thus the present Police Patil of Mahapral is a Mahomedan with a Colonial accent who was for many years in Sydney as a merchant in precious stones, having started in life as a stoker on a British Vessel from which he gravitated to a sweet shop in Sydney and thence to his latest occupation, and this whole village is full of Mahomedans from South Africa. The South-East of the Mahal also contains many such and they have made large purchases of land there.

(v) The amount of money orders paid at the Mandangad Sub-office during the year 1923 was Rs. 1,26,267 of which Rs. 75,037 were inland and Rs. 51,230 were foreign. The large proportion of foreign money orders as compared with Khed is an index of the extent of Mahomedan emigration in the Petha, though there also much money is sent by methods other than the post office for the same reasons.

25. *Landlord and Tenant.*—The relation between landlord and tenant present the same features as in Khed. In the Government villages the landlords are largely Mahomedans, especially in the south-eastern group of village where they have acquired considerable areas from the former Khots who are mainly thrifless Marathas. The figures for agriculturists and non-agriculturists in Government villages give only 170 acres as held by the latter class out of 13,500 acres and they seem open to the same criticism as was made on the Khed statistics.

(i) In the Khoti villages unlike Khed, the majority of the Khots are Brahmins, the Marathas being few. One Khoti village, Veral, is peculiar in that the Khots are Kunbis, the only case I have come across.

(ii) So far as I could see the relations between Khots and tenants seem reasonably satisfactory; on the surface at any rate, I received no complaints.

In any case the condition of things is very different to what they were at the time of the Original Settlement, when the people were "in a state of bondage which has long ground them down and helped along with the effects of a few bad seasons to bring them to that state of destitution which has even attracted the attention of the Home Government" (*vide* paragraph 5 of the letter quoted on page 37 of the selection), and when it could be remarked that "No one who has travelled through the Ratnagiri District can fail to have been struck with the wretched condition of the people" (*vide* paragraph 9 of letter on page 56). Even at the time of the Revision Settlement, it was stated that the condition of things had not much improved and that "large numbers of these tenants are now in arrears with their rents" (*vide* paragraph 6 of letter on page 78 of the Selection). As regards this last question, figures I have obtained show that the villages in which there are nowadays any considerable amount of rent suits, that is to say above 20 per annum, amount to some 8 only, of which three belong to one Khot, and in these cases I am informed that the suits are due rather to absenteeism and the independence of tenants than the pressure of the rent.

26. *Revenue History.*—As in Khed, permission has been obtained from the Settlement Commissioner to omit Appendix K, there being never any arrears or necessity for remissions or suspensions.

PART II.

SETTLEMENT STATISTICS.

27. *Prices.*—The statement made out below on the same lines as for Khed gives the course of prices during the currency of the existing settlement:—

Period.	Paddy.		Nagli.	
	Price.	Increase.	Price.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
1892-95	1 14 9	.....	2 3 9	.....
1896-1900	2 3 1	14.09	2 10 2	17.94
1901-1905	2 0 11	7.05	2 9 5	15.85
1906-1910	2 5 8	22.41	2 13 11	28.43
1911-1915	2 10 2	37.13	2 14 11	31.23
1916-1920	3 9 2	85.90	4 9 2	104.66
1921-1923	3 5 7	74.25	3 9 6	60.84

(i) The course of prices shows exactly the same features as those seen in the case of Khed and any special comment is unnecessary. As regards the history of prices during the period previous to the first Revision it was the general opinion of the officers through whose hands the papers passed that it could not be considered that there had been an increase during the currency of the Original Settlement (*vide* paragraph 10 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter on page 79 of the Selection) while the rates were actually reduced at Revision. It therefore seems unnecessary to discuss this question with reference to the previous Revision period.

(ii) As regards the subject of commuted rents, I give below figures on the same lines as those for Khed:—

Period.	Paddy.		Nagli.	
	Price.	Increase.	Price.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
1892-03	2 0 8	.....	2 7 2	.....
1911-15	2 10 2	29.08	2 14 11	19.78
1923	3 5 4	63.26	3 1 0	25.10

(iii) For Garden lands I give the prices of coconuts and *suparis* arranged on the same system :—

Period.	Coconuts.		Suparis.	
	Prices.	Difference.	Prices.	Difference.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1892-95	4 15 9	...	16 0 0	...
1896-00	5 5 5	+7.10	17 12 5	+11.7
1901-05	5 5 7	+7.10	13 14 7	-13.5
1906-10	6 2 7	+23.61	14 14 2	-6.97
1911-15	5 13 10	+17.66	13 1 0	-18.36
1916-20	7 14 8	+58.83	14 8 9	-9.08
1921-23	8 12 8	+76.38	20 10 3	+29

(iv) It will be seen that while the prices of coconut have risen fairly steadily during the currency of the Settlement those of *suparis* which form the main export have fluctuated considerably and have been lower than the price which obtained at the time of the Revision Settlement except during the last three years.

28. *Sales*.—Appendix G gives figures for 10 Government villages for Rice, Varkas, Mixed Rice and Varkas and Bagayat. In all cases are prices over 100 times the assessment.

The causes of high prices are the same as those given in the Khed report. But as I have remarked under the head of "Rents" these villages are hardly representative of the taluka though there is no reason to believe that in the circumstances prices would be on a lower scale in the rest of the taluka.

29. *Leases*.—Appendix H is divided into two parts for Government and Khoti villages as in Khed.

(i) *Government villages*.—Statistics are given for 10 out of 16 Government villages for Rice, Mixed Rice and Varkas and also for four villages for Bagayat land. I do not give figures for Varkas alone for the same reasons as in Khed. There is no need to comment on the figures for Rice and Varkas as they explain themselves. As regards those of Bagayat, the figures are low for Bagmandle because the fields in question have deteriorated and are leased at a low rent for improvement.

(ii) *Khoti villages*.—The figures of Commuted rents are arranged on the same system as in Khed report. The area covered, including both Rice, Varkas and Garden is land with an assessment of Rs. 6,804.

(iii) In determining the rate of increase to be allowed for since the date of commutation I have taken 40 per cent. in the case of Rice land and 20 per cent. in that of Varkas which seems reasonable considering the figures given in paragraph 27 of this report. For Bagayat I have made no increase, for while the price of coconuts has steadily increased that of *suparis* has been on the downward grade during the whole period of settlement except in the last few years and it would be hardly fair to take this spasmodic increase into account. I therefore have set off the increase in coconuts against the fluctuating figures for *suparis* and allowed for no increase in prices.

(iv) The figures may be summarised as follows:—

			<i>Paddy</i> .	
Group.			Present Rate.	Indices.
			Rs.	Rs.
I	...	...	8	16.80 to 25.20
II	...	...	7	14.70 to 22.05
III	...	...	6	12.60 to 16.80
IV	...	...	5	10.50 to 15.75
V	...	...	4	5.60 to 12.60

Varkas.

There is only one rate of one rupee as in Khed ; the indices are as follows :—

Index.	Villages.
1·20	18
1·35	1
1·50	2
1·65	6
1·80	21
1·87	3
1·95	2
2·10	5
2·17	1
2·40	4
2·55	2
2·70	2

Bagayat.

Group.	Villages.	Present Rate.	Indices.
I	1	Rs. 15	Rs. 30
II	5	6	9 to 13·50
III	2	6	9 to
IV	2	6	3·75 to 12
V	1	6	12

In the one bad case in Group IV with an index of only Rs. 3·75 the garden was in bad condition when the commutation was made.

PART III.

PROPOSALS FOR RE-SETTLEMENT.

Original Settlement.

30. *Rice land.*—Mandangad was the first part of the Ratnagiri district to be taken in hand by the Survey Department, it then being called the "Bankot taluka". The rates proposed which ranged from Rs. 10 downwards gave rise to considerable dissatisfaction and the Settlement Commissioner Colonel Francis himself proposed reductions on account of "The fact that the villages not having a market in the district was not sufficiently considered". Nothing, however, was done until the Revision Settlement, the central feature of which is that in the case of all the villages in the Petha except 18 the Rice rates were reduced according to the scale summarised on the statement of the Commissioner in paragraph 4 of his letter on page 85 of the Selection. The reasons are summarised in paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter on page 79 of the Selection.

They were—

(a) That from the existing assessments compared with the rest of the district it might be thought that the Petha was the richest and most accessible part of the district whereas it was the poorest and most out-of-the-way :

(b) That the assessments had from the outset caused great discontent and protests from all sides, both on the part of the cultivators and the Revenue Officers :

(c) That reductions had been proposed by the Settlement Commissioner but that these had never been carried out :

(d) That there had been no rise in prices since the Original Settlement.

(i) He considered however that no reductions were necessary in four villages (Unhere, Tondli, Dahimba and Palvani) rated at rupees 5 which had been transferred from the Dapoli Taluka, or of 8 other villages also transferred from Dapoli rated at Rs. 4.

(ii) The total reductions may be summarised as follows :—

Old group.	Villages.	Maximum rate.	New group.	Villages.	Maximum rate.
		Rs.			Rs.
I	22	10	I	22	8
II	12	8	II	12	7
III	20	7	III	20	6
IV	13	6	IV	17	5
V	3	5	V	25	4
VI	26	4			

The reduction on the Taluka as a whole was from Rs. 43,934 to Rs. 39,872 or 9.2 per cent.

31. *Grouping.*—The existing grouping in Mandangad is arranged according to proximity to the creek, the first group consisting of those villages on the creek with an area of cultivable land lying between the foot of the hills and the creek able to grow double crops, the second group of those on the creek but with hills running sheer down to the water without double crop lands and the remaining groups consisting of the other villages at an increasing distance therefrom. This arrangement can hardly be called satisfactory in any case, as the only market of the Petha to which there is any export is Dapoli to which rice is sent from the eastern group of villages to which I have made previous reference. They are, however, in the last group; in fact, it is clear from reading the First Revision Report that my predecessor quite failed to grasp the importance of these villages, for if he had done so the opportunity could have been taken, especially when reductions were being made, to re-group these villages and put them in their proper place, which should have been at least in group III. Their position has been further benefited by the construction of the road which passes through the centre of this tract.

31. (i) I propose to allow for the position of these villages at the time of rating, but otherwise I do not intend any change in the grouping. It would no doubt be possible to make suggestions for alteration here and there on the ground of proximity to the new road, etc., but this could not be done without making inordinate increases in the rates of individual villages so I propose to leave the grouping as it stands.

32. *Present and Proposed Assessments.*—The question of the proper standard of assessment for Mandangad is by no means an easy one. Prices have increased by 50 per cent. or adopting the figure for commutation rents taken in para. 29 (iii), 40 per cent. The rents are high when reduced to cash and the value of land is also high in the few villages for which details are available and the commutation settlement has much benefited the tenants. On the other hand the Petha is pronounced, by those who possess a local knowledge of the whole district which I cannot claim, to be the poorest and most isolated of all the sub-divisions and there seems to be a decrease in population accompanied by that of the agricultural stock. But further at the last revision it was generally agreed that during the course of the Original Settlement the Petha had been overassessed, and it was found necessary to make reductions which, it was admitted, should have been given long before. In these circumstances,

it would seem that Government owe a certain debt to the petha and that moderation must be observed in settling the new rates.

32. (i) I do not, in fact, see how it is possible to go beyond the standard of Khed Taluka which is being settled at the same time without comparatively overassessing Mandangad. There is no doubt that Khed and its surrounding villages with their road system are considerably better off than Mandangad which has no roads at all in the central track. I propose therefore to adopt the maximum rate of Rs. 9/8 as the highest for the Petha which means an increase of three annas in the rupee or 18.75 per cent. over the per cent. highest rate of Rs. 8 and in all the other groups except group V to make a similar increase throughout. The last group, however, I propose to increase by 33 per cent. which is the maximum permitted. Properly speaking, this group should be divided into two, the first consisting of 14 villages south of the line bounded by and including those of Gharadi, Dhudere, Palgad, Taked, Tide and Kadvan, which have the advantage of road and also of favourable agricultural conditions to which I have referred under the head of "Crops and Cultivation" and the second sub-group consisting of the remaining villages which are more hilly and without those conditions. But as there is no reason why these last villages should not also take the 33 per cent. increase, they being at least as well off as those in group IV, I could not make the division without going beyond the limit allowed. At the next revision the question of re-grouping may be able to be re-considered.

32. (ii) The result of these proposals are shown below:—

Group.	Villages.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Present assessment.	Revised assessment.	Increase.
I	22	Rs. 8	Rs. 9/8	Rs. 11,591	Rs. 13,763	Rs. 2,172
II	12	7	6/5	1,014	1,204	190
III	20	6	7/2	1,827	2,163	341
IV	17	5	5/15	3,247	3,853	606
V	24	4	5/5	9,090	12,092	3,002
"	(inam) 1	4	5/5	1,165	1,549	384
Total	96			27,934	34,629	6,695

32. (iii) I may point out that even so the standard for Mandangad will in actual fact be higher than that of Khed as the following comparison will show:—

Group.	Khed.	Mandangad.
	Rs.	Rs.
I	9/5	9/8
II	8	8/5
III	6/11	7/2
IV	5/5	5/15
V	4	5/5

but it is not possible to make adjustments except by giving practically no increase to Mandangad. I may also refer in this connection to the remarks of Colonel Godfrey in paragraph 11 of his letter on page 80 of the Mandangad Selection and may note that the proposed maximum rate for the highest group will be 5 annas above that recently sanctioned for the Panwel Taluka of Kolaba District, which is out of comparison superior to Mandangad.

33. *Varkas Lands—Original Settlement.*—The history of the Settlement of Varkas lands in Mandangad is somewhat peculiar. At the original settlement in 1866 Colonel Francis proposed to adopt three "rates of 6 annas, 5 and 4 annas per acre which would not be fixed by a regular system of grouping the villages, but distributed with reference to capabilities". He added that

"if fertility of soil were to be the sole ruling guide the highest rate would be imposed upon the villages around Mandangad, but in consequence of their isolated position their rate has been brought down to 5. The highest rate of 6 in fact has been imposed only on the best Varkas villages on the coast, or bordering on the Mahad river; the 5 and 4 maximum being applied generally in the district." (*Vide* paragraph 15 of his letter printed on page 34 of the selection). He had previously remarked with reference to the Varkas lands near Mandangad "Nowhere in the Konkan have I seen such fine Varkas crops; great care and labour are doubtless bestowed on the cultivation of the land". The Collector is forwarding the report remarked that the Varkas rates would have been too high but for the fact that the Settlement Commissioner had "reserved for himself a wide margin" and he (the Collector) would have "preferred that the rates should have been left to range between 2 annas and 6 annas, thus allowing the Survey Commissioner a still wider latitude" on which Government commented that "the rates for Varkas lands would, as supposed by the Collector be too high, were they not maximum rates. These rates when applied to the results of the classification will give a much lower rate and in many cases lower than the Collector himself suggests."

33. (i) Now as Colonel Godfrey explains in paragraph 18 of his letter reviewing the Revision Report on page 81 of the selection, a maximum rate of 6 annas for Varkas really means a rate of Rs. 1/8 on dry crop land classed at 16 annas, the maximum classification of Varkas land being 4 annas; and similarly, a maximum rate of 5 annas on Varkas meant one of Rs. 1/4 annas on the 16 annas scale. Hence the real meaning of Colonel Francis was to impose rates of Rs. 1/8, 1/4 and Re. 1 on the three classes of villages designated by him. But as Colonel Godfrey points out in paragraph 17 of the letter quoted above, these rates were never actually applied, and all the villages were assessed at one and the same maximum rate, *viz.*, one rupee per acre. Colonel Godfrey therefore proposed at Revision "to adopt the rates proposed, but not applied by Colonel Francis and to apply these rates to the villages grouped according to their advantages of position, making the first of the five groups proposed in paragraph 15 take the Rs. 1/8 maximum, for the dry crop lands of the 22 villages included therein, the maximum of Rs. 1/4 applicable to the next two groups 2 and 3 and the rupee one rate, as it is now applied to the last two groups of the most inaccessible and poorest villages". He also points that Colonel Francis had remarked that had he been doing the Settlement of Varkas land again he would not have imposed such a low rate as he did. Though no definite reference was made by Government in their orders sanctioning the Revision Settlement to the case of Varkas lands, it is to be presumed that the intention was to approve the proposals of Colonel Godfrey. But on making enquiries in the Survey office I find that these orders also were never carried out; and that for some reason undiscoverable the maximum rate for all the villages still remains one rupee. It seems to follow therefore that for 30 years the Varkas lands in the best villages have escaped the rates which have been authorisedly imposed upon them.

34. *Present and Proposed Assessments.*—The present maximum rate is one rupee throughout the Petha. As regards the new rates, the dominating factor as in Khed must be the increase in prices since the time of commutation and as, in the case of the representative Varkas crop, Nagli, the increase can hardly be put fairly at more than 20 per cent., I propose to raise the Varkas assessments to this extent all round. I do not propose any differentiation between the groups as I did in Khed because the better class of Varkas lands to which special reference is made in the Original Report lie mostly in the lower groups and though the distinction ought to be made in the classification, there is little doubt that the small range of the classification scale for Varkas lands does not allow sufficiently for the difference which can therefore be evened up in the rates. These proposals will of course produce rates considerably less than those proposed by Colonel Godfrey and presumably sanctioned by Government 30 years ago, but in the circumstance there seems no other course possible.

34. (i) If my proposals are approved the result will be as follow:—

Group.	Villages.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.
		Rs.	Rs.
I ...	22	2,519	3,025
II ...	12	1,289	1,546
III ...	20	2,178	2,615
IV ...	17	3,108	3,722
V ...	25	2,958	3,550
	1 (inam).	204	245

35. *Rabi lands.*—There are only a few scattered acres of so called "Rabi". Column 19 of Appendix Q to the Revision Report purports to show various "rates" applied to the rabi in different villages, but in point of fact there is only one actual rate, that of one rupee; in other words, just as in the case of Varkas the soil classification is the assessment. In paragraph 18 of his letter quoted on page 81 of the Selection Colonel Godfrey proposed that Rabi and Varkas should be classed together as "Dry Crop" and the same rates applied as had been done in Panvel, but in spite of the fact that his proposals were apparently meant to be sanctioned nothing was done as in the case of Varkas. I propose to follow this course now. Rabi lands will therefore have an increase of 20 per cent. all round:—

Group.		Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.
		Rs.	Rs.
I	...	8	10
II	..	6	9
III	...	1	1
IV	...	1	1
V	...	6	7
" (inam)	...	5	6

36. *Garden lands.—Original Settlement.*—The system adopted for the classification of garden lands in Mandangad was a somewhat peculiar one. The factors taken into consideration were soil, water and the number of trees, a method which, as Colonel Godfrey pointed out at the time of the Revision Settlement so far as the last factor was concerned based the assessment upon the temporary condition of the individual garden at the time and in fact given an advantage to those which were in a bad state at the Original Settlement. In the case of the gardens in the Kolaba District this system had been changed at the time of the Revision Settlement and the factor of position, which included drainage, etc., substituted, thus basing the assesment upon permanent elements in fertility. Colonel Godfrey proposed that this new system should be introduced in the case of Mandangad also, but this suggestion was negatived by Government on the ground that that the classification of the Ratnagiri District had been declared final and that therefore it would be illegal to reclass. The classification therefore has remained unchanged.

37. *Present and Proposed Assessments.*—There are at present three rates applied, one of Rs. 15 applied in all the villages of the first group except Shipole which has a rate of Rs. 12, and the third of Rs. 6 applied in the rest of the Taluka. As regards proposals for revised assessments, the Government orders regarding commutation seem to stand in the way and as I have been unable to find any increase of prices on the average I am presumably debarred from proposing any increase in the rates. In this connection I would point out that in the first group in which the large proportion of the best garden land is situated there are only two or three acres for which a commutation has been made in one village. Had it not been for these orders I should have proposed an increase of 20 per cent. in the first group and 10 per cent. in the remainder which seems reasonable looking to the fact that on the one hand prices have

not on the average increased and that the indices would allow such an increase on the other. There is, it is true one village, Shenale, in which the rate of commutation and therefore the index is very low (Rs. 3.20), but this is due to deterioration of the garden so far as I can find.

37 (i) There will therefore be no increase in the rates for garden lands unless Government are pleased to vary their orders.

38. *Summary of Proposals.*—My proposals may now be summed up as follows:—

Group.	Village.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase amount.	Per cent.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ...	22	16,061	18,740	2,679	16.67
II ...	12	2,368	2,816	448	18.92
III ...	20	4,153	4,981	778	18.73
IV ...	17	6,466	7,691	1,225	18.95
V ...	24	12,069	15,664	3,595	29.79
	1 (inam).	1,874	1,800	426	31.01
Total ...	96	42,491	51,642	9,151	23.89

39. *Period of Guarantee.*—It is presumed that the ordinary guarantee of 30 years will be applied to the Settlement.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 R. G. GORDON,
 Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Mandangad Petha.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Antemonsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon kabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1886	...	...	9.82	14	140.67	69	82.04	48	2.62	9	185.15	140
1887	...	...	0.70	4	101.01	70	85.70	41	2.78	5	140.22	120
1888	1.64	4	0.20	1	112.62	70	31.84	32	5.28	6	141.08	113
1889	...	...	0.20	1	120.97	69	29.62	48	...	...	150.79	118
1890	...	...	2.24	3	157.26	71	22.48	37	0.92	3	182.95	114
1891	...	...	...	...	102.14	52	46.91	48	1.06	2	150.11	102
1892	...	...	5.03	3	138.76	64	63.70	46	3.61	4	211.30	117
1893	...	...	10.73	5	109.18	62	37.55	37	0.92	2	158.38	106
1894	...	...	...	...	145.24	70	37.36	45	3.26	6	185.86	121
1895	0.07	...	...	...	124.89	66	25.51	35	5.03	6	155.60	106
1896	0.11	...	2.52	4	167.21	63	17.66	22	1.90	1	189.80	90
1897	...	...	...	...	136.38	63	38.99	42	...	...	175.37	105
1898	0.20	1	0.84	3	140.10	63	59.72	42	1.63	3	182.34	112
1899	...	...	16.09	7	60.31	60	12.35	21	0.50	1	89.25	89
1900	...	...	...	...	159.62	59	44.32	40	...	...	203.94	99
1901	...	...	2.05	3	119.22	68	20.86	26	2.32	3	144.45	100
1902	...	...	...	...	71.76	46	46.88	38	2.75	4	121.39	83
1903	...	...	8.85	6	112.36	61	39.02	39	0.43	2	160.71	103
1904	...	...	...	...	110.90	66	18.89	36	...	...	129.79	102
1905	...	...	...	...	83.35	55	29.52	30	0.53	1	113.40	86
1906	...	...	...	...	94.53	62	35.60	29	0.76	1	130.89	92
1907	...	...	2.95	1	111.69	54	27.95	29	...	...	142.59	84
1908	...	...	...	...	126.52	61	26.20	32	...	...	152.72	93
1909	...	...	0.37	2	123.56	66	23.88	33	...	...	152.81	101
1910	...	...	...	...	88.35	51	36.50	37	0.07	...	124.92	88
1911	...	...	0.20	1	82.64	63	23.78	37	0.38	1	112.10	102
1912	...	...	0.50	1	130.55	60	21.76	30	6.21	2	159.01	93
1913	...	...	0.65	3	123.74	67	16.44	24	...	...	146.83	94
1914	...	...	...	...	147.22	67	50.07	36	...	...	197.29	103
1915	0.49	1	0.42	1	99.82	47	26.53	32	1.36	3	123.22	84
1916	...	...	2.12	4	112.53	58	46.40	35	5.47	3	166.52	105
1917	0.31	1	0.34	2	100.43	70	76.05	54	4.60	3	181.73	135
1918	...	...	15.57	15	51.03	43	25.77	21	2.00	2	94.37	81
1919	...	...	1.34	3	109.84	70	48.73	40	3.94	4	163.86	117
1920	0.45	1	0.20	1	82.26	65	19.11	37	0.15	1	102.17	105
1921	...	...	1.03	2	99.96	65	37.08	47	0.10	1	136.22	116
1922	...	...	1.48	2	126.66	66	24.79	39	2.64	5	155.57	113
1923	0.24	1	...	...	127.36	69	25.52	29	...	...	153.12	89

Ratnagiri,

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX B:

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Mandangad Petha.

1	Cultivated and Uncultivated Area.										Crops (Details of Col. 2).										
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	I. Cereals and II. Pulses.										
								10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
10	3,948	218	...	3,725	5,004	9,729	598	...	5,382	15,709	1,488	...	...	...	...	902	...	...	1,290	3,610	Group I.
									Percentage.		37.74					22.88			30.94	91.55	Group II.
1	156	1	...	155	484	639	...	...	334	978	66	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	37	150	Group III.
									Percentage.		42.81					30.13			23.73	95.15	Group IV.
1	118	...	...	118	449	568	...	...	202	770	21	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	48	106	Group V.
									Percentage.		17.80					33.06			40.68	91.53	Group VI.
4	1,859	17	...	1,835	1,399	3,233	...	293	638	3,714	739	...	...	...	...	943	...	...	314	1,295	Group VII.
									Percentage.		54.68					17.40			23.22	95.73	Group VIII.
Total for the Petha	5,569	236	...	5,333	6,333	11,666	598	293	6,006	21,166	2,314	...	...	...	...	1,290	...	...	1,619	5,163	Group IX.
									Percentage.		41.55					22.9			29.07	92.71	Group X.

1	Crops (Details of Col. 3).																	Remarks.
	Oil Seeds.							27	Sugars.		Fibres.			Drugs and Narcotics.			28	
	22	23	24	25	26	Total.	28		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			37
10	...	26	...	...	45	143	93	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	93
		2.49			1.14	3.63	2.33				0.13						3.35	
1	...	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2.55				2.55	1.25										...	
1	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6.78				6.78	...										...
4	...	51	...	...	...	51	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
		3.77				3.77	0.23				0.15						0.30	
Total for the Petha	...	161	...	...	45	306	97	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	94
		2.89			0.51	2.70	1.74				0.13						1.67	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 97 Government including Khoti and Inam villages in the Mandangad Petha during the year 1920.

Number of villages.	Cattle.							
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.	
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	2,137	248	...	...	3	...	1,690	689
12	581	27	...	...	...	...	985	61
20	1,094	101	...	...	2	2	699	194
17	1,686	120	...	...	6	1	1,092	208
26	2,640	380	...	...	8	...	1,741	514
Total ... 97	6,078	876	...	...	19	3	5,607	1,586

Number of villages.	Young stock.*		Total.	Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
	Calves.	Buffaloe calves.					Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	1,676	411	Group I. 6,834	6	3	216	1,200	...	...	...	...
12	410	48	Group II. 1,507	...	...	114	251	...	...	...	...
20	704	111	Group III. 2,787	...	...	289	615	...	1	6	...
17	1,804	149	Group IV. 4,563	1	...	494	899	...	8	7	...
26	2,080	412	Group V. 7,775	...	70	476	1,461	...	2	57	...
Total ... 97	6,174	1,126	28,469	7	79	1,589	4,426	...	6	70	...

* NOTE.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Mandangad Petha.

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.							Mechanical Power.				
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.			Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engine Pumps.
9	25	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX F.

[FORM V. F. 16.]

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water Supply in the sixteen Government villages of the Mandangad Petha for the year 1922.

Group.	Number of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	10	180	15	88	23	20	4	24	10	...	1	1	...
II	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
IV	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	4	...	...	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total	16	180	15	104	43	20	4	24	10	...	2	1	3

Group.	Tanks.				Other Sources.								Remarks.
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
I	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	3	...	...
II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	2	2	...	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	...

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mandangad Petha, District Ratnagiri.	For irrigation	180	15	...	2	...	3
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	104	43	1	3	...	6
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	20	4	1	2	...	2
	In disuse	28	6	2	...	...	...
	Total	282	68	4	7	...	11
Totals recorded at the previous settlements		*436		*12		...	...

* These seem to include figures for Khoti villages which are not available for this settlement.

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX G-1.

Selling value of Kharif lands in the villages of the Mandangad Petha.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
4	Bagmandle ...	4 8	17 12 0	3,200 0 0	180-28	
14	Panderi ...	2 36	9 5 0	2,330 0 0	255-57	
16	Pave ...	4 10	16 0 0	2,500 0 0	156-26	
21	Velas ...	8 23	46 5 0	11,159 0 0	240-95	
	Total ...	19 37	89 6 0	19,239 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ...	...	4 7 9	965 9 2	215-26	
	<i>Group V.</i>					
80	Kadvan ...	0 31	2 1 0	600 0 0	387-88	
	Total ...	...	2 10 7	1,032 4 1	.....
	Average per acre ...	...	2 10 7	1,032 4 1	387-88	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX G-2.

Selling value of Bagayat lands in the villages of the Mandangad Petha.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
21.	Velas ...	3 15	44 9 0	6,920 0 0	155-29	
	Average per acre ...	...	19 3 3	2,050 5 11	155-29	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX G-3.

Selling value of Varkas lands in the villages of the Mandangad Petha.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
4	Bagmandle ...	2 4	0 6 0	70 0 0	168-66	
14	Panderi ...	24 1	2 12 0	638 0 0	280-18	
16	Peve ...	9 28	1 4 0	379 0 0	808-2	
18	Shipole ...	0 32	0 2 0	60 0 0	384	
21	Velas ...	52 19	5 4 0	757 12 0	144-38	
22	Veshvi ...	9 33	2 4 0	840 0 0	151-11	
	Total ...	78 37	12 0 0	2,239 12 0	.....
	Average per acre ...	...	0 2 5	28 6 1	166-65	
<i>Group V.</i>						
76	Dahagaon ...	0 37	0 2 ½	121 0 0	774-4	
80	Kadvan ..	2 4	0 5 ½	155 0 0	413-38	
	Total ...	8 1	0 8 2	276 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ...	...	0 2 8	91 8 0	540-79	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX G-4.

Selling value of Mixed (kharif and varkas) lands to the villages of the Mandangad Petha.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
4	Bagmandle ...	8 11	25 0 0	8,200 0 0	328	
8	Koimandle ...	5 9	10 8 0	1,500 0 0	142-8	
14	Panderi ...	42 9	59 12 0	15,300 0 0	756-7	
16	Peve ...	27 14	28 7 0	9,535 0 0	124-31	
22	Veshvi ...	7 20	18 7 11	3,580 0 0	193-51	
	Total ...	90 16	149 2 11	32,115 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ...	...	1 9 2	355 4 1	225-86	
<i>Group V.</i>						
76	Dahagaon ...	24 4	24 12 2	3,380 0 0	186-57	
80	Kadvan ...	4 20	6 8 9	2,937 0 0	453-92	
	Total ...	28 24	30 15 11	6,217 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ...	...	1 1 4	217 6 0	200-57	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX H-1.

Leases of Kharif lands in the villages of the Mandangad Petha.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times rent represented by the assessment.	Indices.	Remarks.	
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
4	Bagmandle ...	18 27	122 4 0	1,037 10 0	8.49	33-96	(including straw at 20 bundles per maund of rent.)	
9	Kolmandle ...	4 1	19 0 0	211 14 0	11.15	44-60		
14	Panderi ...	74 7	478 14 0	2,294 18 0	4.73	19-16		Do.
16	Peve ...	21 29	185 7 0	767 10 0	5.66	22-84		(including straw at 15 bundles per maund of rent.)
18	Shipole ...	25 37	144 5 0	1,085 0 0	7.52	30-08		(including straw at 20 bundles per maund of rent.)
21	Velas ...	8 29	55 1 0	509 15 0	9.26	37-04		(including straw at 25 bundles per maund of rent.)
22	Vashvi ...	8 30	40 9 0	367 14 0	9.07	36-28		(including straw at 20 bundles per maund of rent.)
	Total ...	162 0	995 8 0	6,265 12 0	...			
	Average per acre ...	...	6 2 4	38 10 10	6.29		
<i>Group II.</i>								
Nil								
<i>Group III.</i>								
Nil								
<i>Group IV.</i>								
Nil								
<i>Group V.</i>								
76	Dahagson ...	7 2	21 8 0	186 0 0	8.65	17-20		
80	Kadwan ...	13 36	47 0 0	477 0 0	10.15	20-30		
94	Vinnhe ...	5 19	17 12 0	159 0 0	8.96	17-92		
	Total ...	25 17	86 4 0	822 0 0	...			
	Average per acre ...	...	3 4 3	31 1 9	9.53		

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX H-2.

Leases of Bagayat lands in the villages of the Mandangad Petha.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times rent represented by the assessment.	Indices.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
4	Bagmandie ...	4 11	52 8 0	142 8 0	2.65	21.37	
18	Shipole ...	1 29	18 8 0	225 0 0	12.16	72.96	
21	Velas ...	4 34	72 1 0	313 0 0	4.34	32.55	
22	Veshvi ...	1 10	7 0 0	49 8 0	7	52.50	
	Total	12 4	150 1	786 11 0	...		
	Average per acre ...	...	12 4	60 2 2	4.91		

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX H-3.

Leases of Mixed (kharif and varkas) lands in the villages of the Mandangad Petha.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of Land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
4	Bagmandie ...	2 19	12 2 0	141 9 0	11.68	No indices are entered as two classes of land are included.
9	Kolamandle ...	61 0	70 10 0	539 14 0	7.64	
14	Panderi ...	5 13	18 14 0	125 14 0	6.67	
16	Peve ...	44 23	97 15 0	519 5 0	9.39	
18	Shipole ...	24 24	106 13 0	320 11 0	7.68	
21	Velas ...	1 12	6 8 0	61 0 0	9.33	
22	Veshvi ...	24 24	65 10 0	561 7 0	8.35	
	Total ...	163 35	378 6 0	3,169 12 0	...	
	Average per acre	2 4 11	19 5 6	8.37	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX H (PART II).

MANDANGAD PETHA.

Rates of commutation for Khoti Villages.

Serial No.	Villages.	Commu- cated assessment.	Rice.	Rates of com- mutation (times assessment.)			Raised.			Indices.		
				Varkas.	Baga- yat.		Rice (40 %)	Varkas (20 %)	Bagayat (no chan- ge.)	Rice.	Varkas.	Baga- yat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Group I.</i>												
2	Ambaone, Bud- ruk.	69	3-25	3-25	...	4-55	3-90	...	18-20	1-95	...	
6	Jaolis	1	4-50	4-50	...	6-30	5-40	...	25-20	2-70	...	
7	Kante	42	3	2	...	4-20	2-40	...	16-80	1-20	...	
8	Kinjalgbar	28	3-50	3-50	...	4-90	4-20	...	19-60	2-10	...	
11	Mahapral	937	3-25	2	...	4-55	2-40	...	18-20	1-20	...	
12	Nigdi	99	3-50	3-50	...	4-90	4-20	...	19-60	2-10	...	
13	Padve	31	3	2	...	4-20	2-40	...	16-80	1-20	...	
15	Panhali Khurd	257	3-25	2	...	4-55	2-40	...	18-20	1-20	...	
19	Umbarshet	202	3	3	...	4-20	3-60	...	16-80	1-80	...	
20	Umroli	15	4	4	4	5-60	4-80	4	22-40	2-40	30	
	Total	1,081										
<i>Group II.</i>												
23	Asale	46	3-25	3-25	...	4-55	3-90	...	16-92	1-95	...	
24	Bhamghar	49	3	2	3	4-20	2-40	3	14-70	1-20	9	
25	Borkhat	61	3	2	...	4-20	2-40	...	14-70	1-20	...	
26	Chinchghar	83	3	3	3	4-20	3-60	3	14-70	1-80	9	
27	Dhamni	21	3	3	...	4-20	3-60	...	14-70	1-80	...	
28	Gote	47	3	2-75	3	4-20	3-30	3-00	14-70	1-65	9	
29	Gudagbar	72	4-50	3	4-50	6-30	3-60	4-50	22-05	1-80	13	
30	Panbi Budruk.	71	3	3	...	4-20	3-60	...	14-70	1-80	...	
31	Ranaoli	19	3-62	3-62	3-62	5-06	4-34	3-62	17-71	2-17	10	
32	Shevre	41	4-50	4	...	6-30	4-80	22-05	2-10	...	...
34	Veraltarf Natu	45	3-75	2-75	...	5-25	3-30	18-37	1-65	...	...
	Total	504										
<i>Group III.</i>												
35	Adkhal	44	3	2	...	4-20	2-40	...	12-60	1-20	...	
36	Ambadve	79	3	2-50	3	4-20	3-00	3-00	12-60	1-50	9	
37	Ambaone Khurd	142	3	2	...	4-20	2-40	...	12-60	1-20	...	
39	Atale	136	4	3	4	5-60	3-60	4	16-80	1-80	12	
40	Buri	35	3-50	3-50	...	4-90	4-20	...	14-70	2-10	...	
41	Chinchali	70	3	3	...	4-20	3-60	...	12-60	1-80	...	
43	Durgwadi	22	3	3	...	4-20	3-60	...	12-60	1-80	...	
44	Ghosale	34	3-5	3	...	4-90	3-60	...	14-70	1-80	...	
46	Kalkavne	69	3	3	...	4-20	3-60	...	12-60	1-80	...	
47	Keril	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX H—contd.

Serial No.	Village.	Commuted assessment.	Rice.	Rates of commutation (times assessment.)		Raised.			Indices.		
				Varkas.	Bagayat.	Rice (40 %)	Varkas (20 %)	Bagayat (no change.)	Rice.	Varkas.	Bagayat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
50	Savri ...	302	3	2.75	2.75	4.20	3.30	2.75	12.60	1.65	3.25
51	Soweli ...	183	3	2	...	4.20	2.40	...	12.60	1.20	...
52	Takaoli ...	89	3.12	3.12	...	4.36	3.74	13.08	13.08	1.87	...
53	Tamhane ...	88	4	4	...	5.60	4.80	...	16.80	2.40	...
54	Wadaoli ...	62	3	3	...	4.20	3.60	...	12.60	1.80	...
	Total ...	1,804									
	<i>Group IV.</i>										
55	Bhingloli ...	14	3	3	...	4.20	2.40	...	10.5	1.20	...
57	Devare ...	138	3	3	...	4.20	3.60	...	10.5	1.80	...
58	Dhutroli ...	184	3	3	...	4.20	2.40	...	10.5	1.20	...
59	Konhaoli ...	164	4.5	4.5	...	6.30	5.40	...	15.75	2.70	...
60	Kuduk Khurd ...	248	3.5	3.5	...	4.90	4.20	...	12.25	2.10	...
61	Paohral ...	105	3	2.75	...	4.20	3.30	...	10.50	1.65	...
62	Palen ...	118	3.5	3.5	...	4.90	4.20	...	12.25	2.10	...
63	Palvani ...	99	3.5	3	...	4.90	3.60	...	12.25	1.80	...
64	Pat ...	95	3	2	...	4.20	2.40	...	10.50	1.20	...
65	Shenale ...	72	3.12	3.12	1.25	4.36	3.74	1.25	10.90	1.87	3.75
66	Surle ...	4	3	3	...	4.20	3.60	...	10.50	1.80	...
67	Tardi ...	15	3	2	...	4.20	2.40	...	10.50	1.20	...
68	Tondli ...	138	4.25	4.25	4.25	5.95	5.10	4.25	14.87	2.55	12.75
69	Tulshi ...	289	4	3	...	5.60	3.60	...	14.00	1.80	...
70	Unhaore ...	6	3	3	...	4.20	3.60	...	10.50	1.80	...
71	Wakaoli ...	184	3.5	3	...	4.90	3.60	...	12.25	1.80	...
	Total ...	1,823									
	<i>Group V.</i>										
72	Bamanghar ...	112	4.5	4.25	...	6.30	5.10	...	12.60	2.55	...
74	Borghar ...	158	4	3	...	5.60	3.60	...	11.20	1.80	...
77	Dudhere ...	2	3	2	...	4.20	2.40	...	8.40	1.20	...
78	Gharadi ...	99	2	2.60	...	4.20	3.00	...	8.40	1.50	...
81	Kelvat ...	41	3	3	...	4.20	3.60	...	8.40	1.80	...
82	Kumle ...	9	2	...	...	2.80	...	...	5.60	...	...
84	Mahu ...	126	3.50	3	...	4.90	3.60	...	9.80	1.80	...
85	Nargoli ...	33	3	2	...	4.30	2.40	...	8.40	1.20	...
86	Palghar ...	110	4	4	4	5.60	4.80	4	11.20	2.40	12.0
87	Pimpoli ...	192	3.60	2	...	4.90	3.40	...	9.80	1.20	...

APPENDIX H—concl'd.

Serial No.	Village.	Commuted assessment.	Rice.	Rates of commutation (times assessment.)		Raised.			Indices.		
				Varkas.	Bagayat.	Rice (40 %)	Varkas (20 %)	Bagayat (no change.)	Rice.	Varkas.	Bagayat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
88	Sade	184	3	3	...	4-20	3-60	...	8-40	1-80	...
89	Bhedvai	78	3	3-75	...	4-20	3-80	...	8-40	1-65	3-25
90	Sbirgaon	190	3	2	...	4-20	2-40	...	8-40	1-20	...
91	Takede	150	3-12	2	...	4-26	2-40	...	8-72	1-20	...
92	Talghar	108	4	2-75	...	5-60	3-30	...	11-20	1-65	...
93	Tide	314	3-50	3-12	...	4-90	3-74	...	9-80	1-87	...
96	Valote	186	3-50	2-25	...	4-90	2-70	...	9-80	1-35	...
		2,092									
		6,804									

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Mandangad Petha from 1889-90 to 1923.

(as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).

Years.	Seers of 80 Tola per Rupee.					
	Rice in husk.	Cleaned Rice.	Nagli.	Vari.	Cocoanuts per 100 each.	Betal- nuts.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. Obs.	S. Obs.	S. Obs.	S. Obs.	Rs. a. p.	S. Obs.
1889	24 10	11 11	19 4	24 9	8 15 11	8 1
1890	25 2	13 8	22 8	27 8	4 9 1	8 0
1891	26 8	12 15	21 2	26 14	4 1 5	2 10
1892	29 8	11 11	21 2	26 14	4 5 11	2 10
1893	20 8	9 2	16 12	19 11	6 2 7	2 9
1894	18 0	8 14	13 12	16 15	4 12 8	2 8
1895	24 9	10 2	19 15	22 2	4 9 9	2 7
1896	21 11	10 6	19 8	20 14	5 1 1	2 11
1897	15 9	7 10	12 14	15 13	5 5 11	2 10
1898	20 5	10 0	16 7	19 7	5 4 4	2 8
1899	18 10	9 7	16 13	19 14	4 11 9	2 8
1900	15 1	8 9	10 11	13 6	6 4 0	1 4
1901	20 8	9 11	15 11	18 5	6 4 0	2 15
1902	20 9	10 2	16 2	19 10	6 10 0	2 15
1903	19 8	10 14	16 4	18 15	4 10 8	8 4
1904	18 9	9 11	15 1	16 7	4 9 8	2 12
1905	18 6	9 15	14 3	14 13	4 15 6	2 10
1906	17 10	9 6	13 7	14 4	5 12 4	2 4
1907	15 10	8 8	12 0	14 7	7 4 0	2 5
1908	14 9	7 6	13 4	15 2	5 14 4	2 15
1909	18 1	8 1	15 6	16 14	5 7 0	3 1
1910	19 0	8 12	15 10	17 11	6 7 4	2 14
1911	14 11	7 2	13 2	14 4	6 8 0	3 1
1912	15 6	7 0	13 15	16 12	6 0 0	3 6
1913	15 7	8 4	15 6	17 14	7 0 0	3 6
1914	15 15	7 8	13 12	16 10	4 0 2	2 13
1915	14 7	7 5	11 14	14 5	5 13 0	2 12
1916	12 11	6 5	11 11	14 5	7 12 0	2 13
1917	12 9	6 8	9 13	11 1	6 12 4	3 5
1918	12 12	5 9	8 7	10 13	5 11 2	2 11
1919	8 8	4 7	6 6	7 14	8 4 8	2 7
1920	9 6	4 11	7 8	9 8	11 0 0	2 8
1921	11 2	5 13	8 15	10 3	10 8 8	2 7
1922	12 12	5 11	11 6	13 1	6 5 0	1 14
1923	12 0	5 9	13 1	15 4	7 8 0	1 9

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Adhi (G)	I	1 0	8	...	324	44	...	53	230	...	...	...	...	849	974	...
2	Ambaone Budruk	I	1 0	8	...	646	103	...	45	258	...	0 16	1	...	661	832	...
3	Amboli	I	1 0	8	...	500	77	...	44	191	...	1	4	...	545	972	...
4	Bagmandla (G)	I	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	8	...	914	160	...	200	1,015	...	51	463	...	1,174	1,618	...
5	Dighi	I	V. 1 0	8	...	804	124	...	22	77	...	...	...	...	683	901	...
6	Jale	I	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	8	...	469	80	...	26	270	...	0 9	1	...	575	659	...
7	Kante	I	V. 1 0	8	...	229	54	...	11	51	...	1	5	...	311	110	...
8	Kinjalgbar	I	V. 1 0	8	...	303	54	...	63	187	...	...	...	...	366	241	...
9	Kolmandla (G)	I	V. 1 0	8	...	549	100	...	25	178	...	...	...	...	584	976	...
10	Kuduk Budruk (G)	I	V. 1 0	8	...	785	145	...	91	349	...	2	9	...	879	508	...
11	Mahapral	I	V. 1 0	8	...	1,436	266	...	494	2,159	...	0 8	0 2	...	1,920	2,425	...
12	Nigdi	I	V. 1 0	8	...	770	132	...	61	185	...	1	5	...	832	803	...
13	Padwe	I	V. 1 0	8	...	553	98	...	173	511	...	...	...	...	731	604	...
14	Panderi (G)	I	1 0	8	...	1,755	261	...	512	2,186	...	0 8	0 5	...	2,207	2,447	...
15	Panhal Khurd	I	1 0	8	...	440	70	...	104	508	...	...	...	...	544	578	...
16	Pawe (G)	I	1 0	8	...	889	157	...	202	854	...	4 0	13 0	...	1,095	1,024	...
17	Sakhri (G)	I	1 0	8	...	443	53	...	45	194	...	...	...	...	479	257	...
18	Shipole (G)	I	1 0	8	...	322	59	...	37	450	...	12	104	...	421	623	...
19	Umbarshot	I	1 0	8	...	294	45	...	30	315	...	...	...	...	374	360	...
20	Umbroll	I	1 0	8	...	243	38	...	26	119	...	...	...	...	259	197	...
21	Velas (G)	I	1 0	8	...	889	174	...	125	537	...	23	1,139	...	1,117	1,899	...
22	Veshvi (G)	I	1 0	8	...	1,255	220	...	115	443	...	26	220	...	1,397	838	...
Total for Group I			...	...	...	V. 14,848 R. 10	2,519 8	0 9 8 0 12 10	2,714	11,591	4 4 4	191	1,948	10 2 9	17,763	16,061	0 14
<i>Group II.</i>																	
23	Asale	II	1 0	7	6	327	57	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	397	77	...
24	Bhamghar	II	1 0	7	6	694	154	...	35	95	...	0 15	2	...	929	251	...
25	Borkhat	II	1 0	7	6	465	82	...	29	80	...	...	...	...	494	162	...
26	Chinebghar	II	R. 1 0 V. 1 0	7	6	572	131	...	43	242	...	...	...	...	723	330	...
27	Dhamni	II	1 0 R. 1 0	7	6	613	93	...	15	47	...	2	13	...	584	153	...
28	Gote	II	1 0 R. 1 0	7	6	598	115	...	28	80	...	2	7	...	624	302	...
29	Gudoghar	II	1 0 R. 1 0	7	6	642	125	...	6	21	...	0 13	1	...	643	147	...
30	Panhal Budruk	II	1 0 R. 1 0	7	6	590	107	...	20	64	...	2	10	...	612	181	...
31	Ransoli	II	1 0 R. 1 0	7	6	514	93	...	12	25	...	4	19	...	530	137	...
32	Shevre	II	R. 1 0	7	6	V. 734 R. 2	127	...	20	59	...	0 17	2	...	756	199	...
33	Shigvan (G)	II	R. 1 0	7	6	591	101	...	47	153	...	1	2	...	639	256	...
34	Veral Tarf Nahu	II	R. 1 0	7	6	603	94	...	45	129	...	...	...	...	655	233	...
Total for Group II			...	...	...	V. 7,909 R. 10	1,229 8	0 9 10 0 12 9	316	1,014	3 3 4	12	67	4 12 0	7,547	2,368	0 5

R. = Rabi.
V. = Varkas.

L.

Proposals on Government Occupied land.

By Division Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
	1 8	0 8	...	294	58	...	35	273	...	...	...	...	340	326	...	18-28	Adhi (G)	1
	1 8	0 8	...	646	124	...	45	271	...	0 16	1	...	691	596	...	19-22	Ambaone Budrukhh...	2
	1 8	0 8	16	500	98	...	44	227	...	1	4	...	545	323	...	18-75	Ambioli	3
	1 8	0 8	15	914	193	...	209	1,203	...	51	443	...	1,174	1,540	...	13-72	Badmandle (G)	4
	1 8	0 8	...	804	140	...	30	31	...	...	...	...	833	340	...	19-40	Dighi	5
R. 1 8	0 8	16	V. R.	469	98	...	26	277	...	0 9	1	...	575	734	...	18-27	Jaole	6
	1 8	0 8	15	999	26	...	11	31	...	1	3	...	811	131	...	19-09	Kante	7
V. 1 8	0 8	...	...	303	65	...	22	222	...	...	...	...	365	257	...	19-06	Kinjalgbar	8
V. 1 8	0 8	...	...	549	120	...	35	209	...	...	...	...	584	393	...	19-20	Kolmandle (G)	9
V. 1 8	0 8	15	...	736	174	...	31	414	...	2	9	...	579	527	...	18-69	Kuduk Budrukhh (G)	10
V. 1 8	0 8	16	...	1,436	319	...	494	2,584	...	0 8	0 2	...	1,390	2,323	...	18-23	Mahapral	11
V. 1 8	0 8	15	...	770	153	...	31	197	...	1	5	...	633	360	...	18-31	Nigdi	12
V. 1 8	0 8	16	...	558	112	...	173	607	...	...	...	...	731	719	...	19-04	Padwe	13
V. 1 8	0 8	15	...	1,755	313	...	512	2,596	...	0 8	0 3	...	2,267	2,909	...	18-63	Panderi (G)	14
V. 1 8	0 8	...	...	440	84	...	104	303	...	...	...	...	544	637	...	18-37	Panhali Khurd	15
V. 1 8	0 8	16	...	889	188	...	203	1,026	...	4	12	...	1,066	1,227	...	18-66	Pewe (G)	16
V. 1 8	0 8	...	...	432	75	...	45	230	...	...	...	...	479	306	...	19-07	Sakhri (G)	17
V. 1 8	0 8	15	...	322	71	...	37	245	...	12	104	...	421	731	...	16-73	Shipole (G)	18
V. 1 8	0 8	...	...	304	54	...	30	374	...	...	...	...	374	423	...	18-53	Umbarshet	19
V. 1 8	0 8	...	...	243	46	...	26	141	...	...	...	...	259	187	...	19-11	Umbroli	20
V. 1 8	0 8	15	...	838	200	...	136	697	...	33	1,133	...	1,117	2,044	...	7-64	Velas (G)	21
V. 1 8	0 8	15	...	1,255	234	...	115	532	...	26	220	...	1,297	1,016	...	14-41	Veshvi (G)	22
...	...	...	V. 14 846 R. 10	3,092	6 3 3 1 0 0	...	3,714	13,763	5 1 2	191	1,943	10 2 9	17,763	13,740	1 0 11	16-63		
Group II.																		
V. 1 8	8 5	...	...	357	63	...	10	24	...	...	...	...	397	92	...	19-43	Aaole	23
V. 1 8	8 5	6	...	394	155	...	25	113	...	0 15	2 0	...	929	300	...	19-52	Bhanghar	24
V. 1 8	8 5	...	...	455	98	...	29	25	...	...	...	...	494	123	...	19-11	Borkhat	25
V. 1 8	8 5	...	R.	673	127	...	43	227	...	...	...	...	723	452	...	18-94	Chinchghar	26
V. 1 8	8 5	6	...	516	112	...	15	56	...	3	13	...	534	181	...	18-30	Dhamni	27
V. 1 8	8 5	6	...	326	122	...	26	26	...	3	7	...	624	240	...	18-31	Gote	28
V. 1 8	8 5	6	...	642	150	...	6	25	...	0 13	1	...	643	176	...	14-73	Gudeghar	29
V. 1 8	8 5	6	...	530	123	...	20	75	...	2	10	...	612	214	...	18-23	Panhali Budrukhh	30
V. 1 2	8 5	6	...	514	112	...	12	30	...	4	19	...	530	151	...	17-52	Banaoli	31
R. 1 8	8 5	6	V. R.	734	164	...	30	70	...	0 17	2	...	755	237	...	19-09	Shevre	32
V. 1 8	8 5	6	...	521	121	...	47	130	...	1	3	...	639	304	...	18-75	Shigvan (G)	33
V. 1 8	8 5	6	...	603	113	...	42	152	...	...	...	...	656	266	...	19-26	Varal Tarf Natu	34
...	...	...	V. 7,209 R. 10	1,545	0 3 5 0 14 5	...	216	1,204	3 12 21	12	27	4 12 0	7,547	2,616	0 5 11	18-22		

R. = Rabi.
V. = Varkas.

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By Former Settlement															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.	
<i>Group III.</i>			Rs.	a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
35	Adkhal	III	1	0	5	...	874	148	...	71	245	...	3	16	...	948	404	...
36	Ambadva	III	1	0	6	...	601	110	...	17	82	...	0 10	1	...	618	148	...
37	Ambaone Khurd	III	1	0	6	...	944	168	...	87	66	...	1	2	...	989	235	...
38	Ambagan	III	1	0	6	...	47	8	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	49	14	...
39	Atle	III	1	0	6	...	924	168	...	16	95	...	0 10	1	...	940	194	...
40	Buri	III	1	0	6	...	475	80	...	28	91	...	0 8	1	...	604	172	...
41	Chinchali	III	1	0	6	...	842	52	...	29	118	...	...	...	...	821	170	...
42	Dhangar	III	R. 1	0	6	...	R. 243	48	...	35	125	...	0 16	1	...	878	164	...
43	Durgwadi	III	R. 1	0	6	...	R. 537	107	...	31	98	...	1	2	...	620	203	...
44	Ghosale	III	R. 1	0	6	...	R. 1,524	245	...	70	175	...	5	18	...	1,459	429	...
45	Gowal	III	1	0	6	...	118	13	...	10	21	...	2	8	...	128	47	...
46	Kalkavne	III	1	0	6	...	494	83	...	15	27	...	5	27	...	514	157	...
47	Kerli	III	1	0	6	...	364	69	...	1	9	...	2	12	...	387	84	...
48	Konnar	III	1	0	6	...	602	98	...	25	78	...	3	15	...	631	194	...
49	Nalme	III	1	0	6	...	719	126	...	12	26	...	1	6	...	729	163	...
50	Savri	III	1	0	6	...	1,655	225	...	62	200	...	2	16	...	1,727	510	...
51	Sowell	III	1	0	6	...	865	160	...	73	217	...	...	...	...	944	477	...
52	Takoli	III	1	0	6	...	553	90	...	21	57	...	...	...	...	574	147	...
53	Tambane	III	1	0	6	...	262	43	...	18	22	...	...	...	...	282	65	...
54	Wadavi	III	R. 1	0	6	...	R. 420	70	...	25	80	...	3	16	...	448	156	...
Total for Group III...			...	...	...	...	13,578	2,178	0 2 9	618	1,827	2 15 4	29	147	5 1 1	13,226	4,153	0 5
<i>Group IV.</i>																		
55	Bhingsoli	IV	1	0	5	...	557	116	...	52	122	...	...	...	...	715	229	...
56	Dahimbe (G)	IV	1	0	5	...	551	90	...	17	24	...	...	...	...	568	124	...
57	Devare	IV	1	0	5	...	1,226	202	...	60	121	...	0 4	0 5	...	1,226	263	...
58	Dhutoli	IV	1	0	5	...	229	150	...	75	215	...	...	...	...	205	265	...
59	Konhaoli	IV	1	0	5	...	1,012	174	...	33	78	...	3	27	...	1,053	269	...
60	Kuduk Khurd	IV	1	0	5	...	1,225	222	...	140	225	...	...	...	...	1,474	527	...
61	Pachrai	IV	1	0	5	...	1,028	195	...	36	21	...	1	5	...	1,123	221	...
62	Pale	IV	1	0	5	...	853	122	...	64	172	...	...	...	...	922	205	...
63	Palvani	IV	1	0	5	...	2,252	422	...	125	422	...	6	20	...	2,029	1,001	...
64	Pat	IV	1	0	5	...	1,622	212	...	33	207	...	...	...	...	1,707	220	...
65	Shanale	IV	1	0	5	...	725	114	...	21	123	...	5	23	...	842	216	...
66	Surle	IV	1	0	5	...	1,010	177	...	22	225	...	...	...	...	1,028	442	...
67	Tardi	IV	1	0	5	...	412	77	...	45	110	...	...	...	...	464	127	...
68	Tondli	IV	R. 1	0	5	...	V. 1,027	164	...	21	122	...	4	16	...	1,024	270	...
69	Tulshi	IV	R. 1	0	5	...	R. 1,625	227	...	142	422	...	0 12	1	...	1,807	717	...
70	Unhars	IV	1	0	5	...	422	77	...	14	20	...	1	2	...	502	120	...
71	Wakoli	IV	1	0	5	...	702	124	...	41	112	...	...	...	...	750	222	...
Total for Group IV...			...	...	...	...	V. 12,227	2,122	0 2 9	1,122	2,247	2 12 10	22	115	4 2 2	12,422	5,422	0 5
<i>Group V.</i>																		
72	Bamanghar	V	1	0	4	...	620	107	...	42	142	...	...	...	...	702	222	...
73	Bholavi	V	1	0	4	...	202	127	...	122	271	...	0 12	2	...	1,122	241	...
74	Borghar	V	1	0	4	...	221	122	...	24	22	...	0 14	1	...	222	222	...

R.=Babi.
V.=Varkas.

—contd.

By Revision Settlement.

Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
<i>Group III.</i>																	
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	874	173	...	71	291	...	3	18	...	948	179	...	18-56	Adkal	35
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	601	122	...	17	88	...	0 10	1	...	618	171	...	19-58	Ambadve	36
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	944	190	...	37	78	...	1	3	...	982	220	...	19-15	Ambaone Khurd	37
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	47	7	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	49	16	...	14-29	Ambagan	38
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	984	202	...	18	90	...	0 10	1	...	940	223	...	20-10	Atle	39
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	475	98	...	29	108	...	0 6	1	...	604	206	...	19-19	Buri	40
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	...	842	62	...	39	140	...	...	...	...	361	202	...	18-22	Chinchali	41
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	R. 848 R. 0 8	53 0 4	...	35	160	...	0 16	1	...	378	219	...	19-08	Dhangar	42
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	...	R. 687 R. 1	123 1 0	...	21	110	...	1	2	...	620	241	...	18-72	Durgwadi	43
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	1,824	295	...	70	208	...	5	18	...	1,459	321	...	18-68	Ghosale	44
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	116	22	...	10	25	...	2	8	...	128	56	...	17-02	Gowal	45
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	494	100	...	15	32	...	4	27	...	514	169	...	16-06	Kalkayne	46
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	384	82	...	1	2	...	2	13	...	367	98	...	16-67	Kerli	47
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	601	118	...	26	22	...	3	18	...	621	229	...	18-04	Konzar	48
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	719	162	...	12	31	...	1	6	...	729	200	...	19-05	Naine	49
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	1,656	342	...	69	248	...	3	18	...	1,727	306	...	18-22	Savri	50
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	666	122	...	79	276	...	...	...	...	244	268	...	19-08	Soweli	51
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	558	108	...	21	62	...	...	...	...	574	175	...	19-72	Taksoli	52
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	269	52	...	18	26	...	...	...	...	222	78	...	20	Tambane	53
V. 1 8	V. 2 8	6	R. 420 R. 0 11	84 0 2	...	25	96	...	2	16	...	442	196	...	17-47	Wadevli	54
...	...	...	V. 12,578 R. 1	2,515 1 0	0 2 4 1 0 0	612	2,169	3 6 1	29	147	5 1 1	12,226	4,021	0 5 11	18-72		
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
V. 1 8	5 15	...	657	132	...	68	217	...	...	...	...	715	226	...	19-06	Bhingoli	55
V. 1 8	5 15	...	651	108	...	17	40	...	...	...	...	568	148	...	19-35	Dahimbe (G)	56
V. 1 8	5 15	6	1,235	242	...	60	191	...	0 4	0 5	...	1,226	423	...	19-22	Devare	57
V. 1 8	5 15	6	829	180	...	76	265	...	...	...	...	805	425	...	19-18	Dhutoli	58
V. 1 8	5 15	6	1,012	209	...	23	98	...	6	27	...	1,053	239	...	17-30	Konhaoli	59
V. 1 8	5 15	6	1,225	278	...	149	350	...	...	...	...	1,474	622	...	19-17	Kuduk Khurd	60
V. 1 8	5 15	6	1,026	224	...	26	96	...	1	6	...	1,123	265	...	19-22	Pachral	61
V. 1 8	5 15	6	628	152	...	64	206	...	...	...	...	222	223	...	19-02	Pale	62
V. 1 8	5 15	6	2,952	527	...	125	364	...	6	20	...	3,029	1,121	...	18-26	Palvani	63
V. 1 8	5 15	6	1,539	275	...	29	242	...	...	...	...	1,707	622	...	19-22	Pet	64
V. 1 8	5 15	6	725	127	...	51	194	...	6	22	...	842	224	...	17-42	Shensale	65
V. 1 8	5 15	6	1,010	212	...	22	215	...	...	...	...	1,022	227	...	19-22	Surla	66
V. 1 8	5 15	6	418	92	...	46	121	...	...	...	...	464	222	...	19-25	Terdi	67
V. 1 8	5 15	6	R. 1,027 R. 2	125 1	...	21	222	...	4	16	...	1,024	427	...	18-11	Tondli	68
V. 1 8	5 15	6	1,655	244	...	149	309	...	0 12	1	...	1,802	254	...	19-11	Tulsht	69
V. 1 8	5 15	6	422	92	...	14	52	...	1	2	...	522	154	...	18-46	Unbere	70
V. 1 8	5 15	6	702	122	...	41	122	...	...	...	...	750	222	...	19-42	Wakoli	71
...	...	...	V. 12,227 R. 2	2,722 1	0 2 2 0 2 2	1,122	2,222	2 6 2	22	112	4 2 2	12,222	7,221	0 6 4	18-26		
<i>Group V.</i>																	
V. 1 8	5 5	6	620	122	...	46	122	...	...	...	...	702	221	...	27-22	Bamanghar	72
V. 1 8	5 5	6	222	200	...	122	222	...	0 12	2	...	1,122	222	...	22-22	Bholavli	73
V. 1 8	5 5	6	221	124	...	64	122	...	0 14	1	...	222	227	...	22-22	Borghar	74

R.=Rabi, V.=Varsh.

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
	<i>Group V—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
75	Dabhat ...	V	1 0	4	...	277	48	...	87	208	...	...	...	...	924	818	...
76	Dahgaon (G) ...	V	1 0	4	...	899	150	...	286	860	...	...	...	...	1,175	1,040	...
77	Dudhere ...	V	1 0	4	...	581	94	...	187	481	...	...	...	...	718	676	...
78	Gharadi ...	V	1 0	4	...	1,519	263	...	146	489	...	...	...	...	1,665	702	...
79	Gowal ...	V	1 0	4	...	406	89	...	59	187	...	...	...	...	465	288	...
80	Kadvan (G) ...	V	1 0	4	...	537	95	...	136	442	...	...	...	...	678	537	...
81	Kelvat ...	V	1 0	4	...	581	97	...	87	142	...	...	...	...	638	289	...
82	Kumle ...	V	1 0	4	...	473	87	...	164	529	...	...	...	...	637	616	...
83	Mahu ...	V	1 0	4	...	908	165	...	68	97	...	...	...	...	971	262	...
84	Nargoli ...	V	R. 1 0 1	4	...	V. R. 678 0 8	108 0 2	...	72	109	...	1	4	...	751	811	...
85	Paighar ...	V	1 0	4	...	V. R. 458 2	77 3	...	79	253	...	...	...	...	559	351	...
86	Pimpoli ...	V	1 0	4	...	890	69	...	171	491	...	...	...	...	581	560	...
87	Sade ...	V	1 0	4	...	701	111	...	107	207	...	...	...	...	808	408	...
88	Shedvai ...	V	1 0	4	...	1,012	164	...	67	191	...	2	3	...	1,082	858	...
89	Shirgaon ...	V	1 0	4	...	1,341	241	...	161	426	...	2	3	...	1,504	670	...
90	Taked ...	V	1 0	4	...	589	108	...	159	432	...	...	...	...	748	530	...
91	Taleghar ...	V	1 0	4	...	612	111	...	75	216	...	...	...	...	687	327	...
92	Tide ...	V	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	4	...	1,097	198	...	267	847	...	...	...	...	1,354	1,045	...
93	Vinhe (G) ...	V	R. 1 0 1	4	...	V. R. 686 1	102 1	...	218	651	...	...	...	...	685	761	...
94	Verai Tarf Veshvi ...	V	...	4	...	487	86	...	17	57	...	0 9	1	...	504	143	...
95	Walote ...	V	R. 1 0 8	4	...	V. R. 502 8	107 2	...	300	972	...	...	...	...	806	1,081	...
96	Mandangad ...	...	...	...	...	...	No assessed land.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Group V ...	...	...	...	...	V. 17,178 R. 6	2,958 8	0 2 9 1 0 0	3,059	9,000	2 15 7	6	15	2 8 0	20,247	12,069	0 9 6
	Total for Groups I to V ...	...	...	...	...	V. 70,078 R. 99	12,047 24	0 2 9 0 13 3	7,940	26,769	3 6 8	264	2,277	8 10 0	78,209	41,117	0 8 8
	<i>Inam village.</i>																
	GROUP V.																
97	Lalvan ...	V	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	...	...	V. 1,188 R. 8	204 5	0 2 9 0 12 4	224	1,155	3 2 6	...	...	...	1,516	1,347	0 14 6

R.=Rabi V.=Varkas.

L—concl'd.

By Revision Settlement.

Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group V—contd.	
V. 1 3	5 5	6	277	59	...	87	356	...	...	...	...	364	414	...	31-01	Dabhat	75
V. 1 3	5 5	6	339	180	...	286	1,184	...	...	...	...	1,175	1,364	...	31-15	Dahagaon G	76
V. 1 3	5 5	6	561	113	...	137	640	...	...	...	...	718	753	...	30-06	Dudhere	77
V. 1 3	5 5	6	1,512	316	...	146	534	...	...	...	...	1,565	900	...	32-21	Gharadi	78
V. 1 3	5 5	...	406	89	...	59	222	...	...	...	...	455	306	...	29-24	Gowai	79
V. 1 3	5 5	...	537	114	...	136	538	...	...	...	...	673	703	...	30-72	Kadvan G	80
V. 1 3	5 5	...	561	116	...	57	163	...	...	...	...	638	306	...	27-62	Keivat	81
V. 1 3	5 5	...	473	104	...	154	704	...	...	...	...	637	808	...	31-17	Kumle	82
V. 1 3	5 5	...	903	186	...	63	129	...	...	...	...	971	327	...	34-31	Mahu	83
R. 1 3	5 5	6	678	130	...	72	265	...	1	4	...	751	399	...	28-30	Nargoli	84
V. 1 3	5 5	...	R. 455	92	...	79	331	...	...	...	...	532	430	...	29-21	Palghar	85
V. 1 3	5 5	...	R. 2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. 1 3	5 5	...	V. 390	83	...	171	663	...	...	...	...	551	736	...	31-43	Pimpoli	86
V. 1 3	5 5	...	701	132	...	107	395	...	...	...	...	808	528	...	22-41	Sade	87
V. 1 3	5 5	...	1,013	197	...	67	254	...	3	3	...	1,082	454	...	26-33	Shedvai	88
V. 1 3	5 5	6	1,341	269	...	181	567	...	2	3	...	1,504	859	...	28-21	Shirgaon	89
V. 1 3	5 5	...	599	130	...	159	561	...	...	...	...	748	601	...	30-33	Taked	90
V. 1 3	5 5	...	612	123	...	75	297	...	...	...	...	637	430	...	28-44	Taleghar	91
V. 1 3	5 5	...	1,027	233	...	257	1,127	...	...	...	...	1,354	1,365	...	30-62	Tide	92
V. 1 3	5 5	...	R. 652	131	...	213	366	...	...	...	...	385	298	...	31-14	Vinha G	93
R. 1 3	5 5	...	R. 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5 5	6	457	102	...	17	75	...	0-9	1	...	504	179	...	25-17	Veral Tarf Yeshvi	94
V. 1 3	5 5	...	R. 502	123	...	300	1,293	...	...	...	...	305	1,423	...	31-64	Walote	95
R. 1 3	5 5	...	R. 3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	No	assessed land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandangad	96
...	...	...	R. 17,176	3,520	0 3 4	3,089	12,003	3 15 3	6	15	3 3 0	20,347	15,664	0 12 5	22-79		
V. 1 3	5 5	...	V. 70,078	14,457	0 3 4	7,840	33,050	4 3 5	964	3,277	6 10 0	78,211	42,843	0 10 2	31-23		
R. 1 3	5 5	...	R. 23	23	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. 1 3	5 5	...	V. 1,196	445	0 3 4	334	1,540	4 12 6	...	...	...	1,516	1,300	1 3 0	31-00	Latvan	97
R. 1 3	5 5	...	R. 6	6	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

R = Babi V = Varhas

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

APPENDIX M.

Showing village, population and Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government Land in Mandangad Petha.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Remarks.
		Year 1901.	Year 1911.	Year 1921.	
1	2	3	4	5	7
GROUP I.					
1	Adhi	.....	.....	.....
2	Ambaone Budruk	427	345	301	
3	Ambivli	228	118	223	
4	Bagmandle	2,607	2,576	2,599	
5	Dighi	32	48	18	
6	Jaole	386	417	341	
7	Kante	61	112	99	
8	Kinjalghar	27	81	15	
9	Koimandle	125	122	112	
10	Kuduk Budruk	781	780	678	
11	Mahapral	1,929	2,299	2,133	
12	Nigdi	732	713	726	
13	Padwe	344	321	304	
14	Panderi	2,116	2,047	1,771	
15	Panhali Khurd	336	329	275	
16	Pewe	798	873	734	
17	Sakhri	108	271	85	
18	Shipole	686	744	676	
19	Umbarshet	219	272	254	
20	Umbroli	202	231	215	
21	Velas	2,334	2,295	2,425	
22	Veshvi	2,153	1,893	1,615	
	Total	17,226	16,837	15,799	
GROUP II.					
23	Asaole	125	192	119	
24	Bhamghar	268	233	227	
25	Borkhat	179	207	237	
26	Chinchghar	312	304	300	
27	Dhamni	217	181	162	
28	Gote	222	275	274	
29	Gudheghar	180	204	203	
30	Panhali Budruk	230	254	225	
31	Ranaoli	67	77	42	
32	Shovre	329	335	322	
33	Shigvan	291	266	308	
34	Veral tarf Natu	251	291	244	
	Total	2,666	2,757	2,656	
GROUP III.					
35	Adkhal	371	390	399	
36	Ambadve	169	176	153	
37	Ambavne Khurd	320	339	343	
38	Ambegan	.....	.....	.....
39	Atle	354	333	253	
40	Buri	172	148	118	
41	Chinchali	168	155	107	
42	Dhangar	165	161	164	
43	Durgvadi	650	654	632	
44	Ghosale	484	494	403	
45	Goval	25	13	12	
46	Kalkavne	174	186	182	
47	Keril	119	127	112	
48	Konsar	167	172	111	
49	Naine	220	235	210	
50	Savri	730	730	671	
51	Soveli	420	426	420	
52	Taksoli	240	231	243	
53	Tamhane	134	117	93	
54	Vadavli	162	219	213	
	Total	5,274	5,353	4,806	

APPENDIX M—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix M.	Village.	Population.			Remarks.
		Year 1901.	Year 1911.	Year 1921.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
GROUP IV.					
55	Bhingloli	148	158	185	
56	Dahimbe	193	106	98	
57	Devare	417	519	476	
58	Dhutroli	255	809	345	
59	Konhaoli	863	341	819	
60	Kuduk Khurd	564	625	620	
61	Pachral	387	415	389	
62	Pale	348	445	442	
63	Palvani	1,351	1,397	1,256	
64	Pat	417	342	304	
65	Shenale	351	315	293	
66	Surle	311	345	230	
67	Terdi	195	229	237	
68	Tondli	417	341	334	
69	Tulshi	899	742	695	
70	Unhere	242	218	144	
71	Vakioli	287	277	227	
	Total	6,885	7,100	6,544	
GROUP V.					
72	Bamanghar	287	296	263	
73	Bholaoli	782	757	638	
74	Borghar	367	369	308	
75	Dabhat	385	445	414	
76	Dahagson	602	793	799	
77	Dudhere	360	364	287	
78	Gharadi	615	590	515	
79	Goval (tarf Vinhere)	49	54	43	
80	Kadvan	483	483	402	
81	Kalvat	232	245	230	
82	Kumle	619	619	506	
83	Mahu	387	403	321	
84	Nargoli	338	356	355	
85	Palghar	432	410	345	
86	Pimploli	566	591	627	
87	Sade	505	443	432	
88	Shedvai	571	531	474	
89	Shirgaon	487	528	465	
90	Taked	417	441	427	
91	Taleghar	329	383	355	
92	Tide	388	927	306	
93	Vinnbe	450	563	432	
94	Veral tarf Veshvi	296	260	235	
95	Valote	640	727	647	
96	Mandangad	.....	.....	.....
	Total	11,227	11,567	10,321	
INAM.					
97	Latvan	1,506	1,641	1,526	
	Floating—population	201	162	107	
	GRAND TOTAL	44,985	45,420	41,759	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer,
Mandangad.

APPENDIX N.

The papers relating to the Original and Revision Settlements of the Mandangad Petha will be found in Government Selection No. CCCLXX—New Series.

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Mandangad.

No. S. R. V.-9.

From

H. L. FOX, Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector of Ratnagiri ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR OF
LAND RECORDS, POONA.

Ratnagiri, 2nd May 1925.

Subject.—Second Revision Settlement Report, Mandangad Petha.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the proposals of Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., for the second Revision Settlement of Mandangad Petha.

2. In forwarding the Khed proposals I have made various general remarks which apply pretty closely to Mandangad and which need not be repeated.

3. Mr. Gordon's proposals (18·75 per cent. increase for all rice lands except those of Group V—for which he proposes 33 per cent. and 20 per cent. increase for all warkas lands) are quite moderate and may be accepted. I agree with his reasons and statement of the case.

4. The existing grouping is clumsy and unnatural but as Mr. Gordon explains it is not feasible now to make any alterations.

5. I attach a statement of objections to the proposals received from land holders, with Mr. Gordon's comments, in which I concur. None of the objections call for any other special remark.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. L. FOX,
Collector of Ratnagiri.

Below Ratnagiri Collector's No. S. R. V.—9, dated 2nd May 1925.

No. S. T.—474.

Poona, 24th December 1925.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

2. The report is on the lines of that for Khed, and has been compiled with Mr. Gordon's usual ability.

3. I have found the facts he adduces regarding the relative fertility of this petha and Khed Taluka of much use in discussing the proposed new rates.

The figures he gives in paragraph 12 regarding the production of mangoes are very striking. The total assessment on the occupied warkas land in the Taluka is only Rs. 12,047, whereas the exports by steamer of mangoes alone are of the annual value of Rs. 75,000.

The money-value of the exported produce of the land—mangoes, suparis, myrabolans, silk cotton, and some rice would buy up the annual half a lakh of rupees worth of imported rice—twice over. This fact modifies one's idea of the extent to which the petha is an importing area.

Rice Land.

4. Though the increase in the prices and the sale and lease statistics overwhelmingly justify the permissible increase of 33 per cent., Mr. Gordon, for reasons with which I do not agree, proposes much lower increases. His reasons are stated in paragraph 32 of the report.

5. In criticism of them I may say that, since this is an area which cannot produce enough to support its population throughout the year, it would not be surprising if a proportion of its people have found that with the development of industry in Bombay and of overseas communications, they can do better for themselves elsewhere. But in fact it seems more likely that the decline in population is due to the influenza epidemic. In this connection I should have liked to see figures of occupied and cropped areas for the time of first revision settlement and now; but they are not given in the report. On referring to the First Revision Report, however, I find that the occupied area was then 77,447 acres and is now 78,209, there being an increase under all three heads, rice, warkas and garden, so that there is no indication of land going out of occupation—not even warkas land—but the contrary. As for agricultural stock, the figures—especially the old ones—are known to be unreliable; and it is in no way established, or even suggested, that the amount of agricultural stock is inadequate. A fall in agricultural stock, owing to the weeding out of useless animals, is now not an uncommon phenomenon.

6. Mr. Gordon next states that "at the last revision it was generally agreed that during the course of the Original Settlement the petha had been overassessed, and it was found necessary to make reductions.....In these circumstances it would seem that Government owe a certain debt to the petha." I cannot agree, however, that an adequate assessment ought not to be imposed now because the petha was over-assessed during a settlement which expired more than 30 years ago, which over-assessment was also remedied thirty years ago. Whether the petha was in fact over-assessed or not during the Original Settlement is a matter I have not gone into.

7. Mr. Gordon next states that he does not see how it is possible to go beyond the standard of Khed Taluka without comparatively over-assessing Mandangad. He also states that the maximum rate he proposes for Mandangad will be 5 annas above that recently sanctioned for Panvel Taluka, "which is out of comparison superior to Mandangad." I am decidedly of opinion that the question whether Mandangad will be "over-assessed" relatively to other talukas does not enter into the matter at all. That a full and fair assessment could not be imposed elsewhere owing to the artificial restrictions placed on

increase of assessment is no reason at all why revenue should be sacrificed by not imposing proper assessments here. Anomalies may result, but the real anomaly will be that other places are under-assessed, not that Mandangad is over-assessed. Moreover, such anomalies are inevitable under the 33 per cent. rule unless revenue is sacrificed in a preposterous fashion, and they have resulted in a hundred places already.

Further, I do not see how it can be contended that Mandangad is worse off than Khed. Admittedly Mandangad has a decidedly better climate for the production of crops. In paragraph 8 Mr. Gordon refers to "the undoubtedly greater produce per acre of rice in Mandangad than in Khed," the average being no less than 17 maunds as against 12½ maunds in Khed. Even in respect of warkas land Mr. Gordon finds that the produce is greater than in Khed. "The *abhavnis* of 27 khoti villages in an area of 187½ acres give an average of 8½ maunds per acre for nachni against 5 in 25 villages of Khed. In the Original Settlement Report reference is made to the specially good warkas areas near Mandangad." In fact these areas are there described as the best in the district.

Such facts do anything but indicate that the rates ought to be lower in Mandangad than in Khed. But my main point is that this matter of relative pitch of assessment is irrelevant. The maximum permissible increase has been proposed for Khed, and if it will be relatively under-assessed compared with Mandangad that cannot be helped. What has now to be done is to fix the proper rates for Mandangad.

The only point in Mr. Gordon's argument that I have not referred to is his view that "Khed and its surrounding villages, with their road system, are considerably better off than Mandangad which has no roads at all in the central tract." I doubt this, for this petha, being on the sea coast and served by two creeks is well situated both for export and import. It is for this reason, I surmise, that the price of rice runs lower in Mandangad than in Khed. Also, supposing Mandangad is more remote than Khed, it has to be remembered that in tracts into which food-grains must be imported, the more remote the area is, the higher will prices rule owing to cost of transport, and therefore the higher ought to be the assessments on crop-producing lands.

8. I shall now examine the price and sale and lease statistics with a view to determining proper rates for this petha.

The prices for paddy and cleaned rice since 1920, are as follows :—

	Sera and Chataks per rupee.							
	Paddy.		Cleaned Rice.					
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
1920	9	6	4	11
1921	11	2	5	13
1922	12	12	5	11
1923	12	0	5	9
1924	11	6	5	9
1925	11	14	5	12

(10 months)

These figures do not indicate a movement towards a fall in price since 1921. Taking the average for the period 1921—1925, I find percentage increases as compared with the period 1892 to 1895, as follows :—

Paddy.	Clean Rice.
88·8	75·4

These figures, considered in conjunction with the fact that even the period 1911 to 1915 (since when there has undoubtedly been a great fall in the purchasing power of money) shows increases of 37·13 and 34·3 per cent. as compared with 1892 to 1895 put it beyond doubt that, so far as prices are concerned, the maximum permissible increase of 33·3 per cent. is indicated.

As for the sale and lease statistics the figures are amazing. The highest sale multiple is 388 times the assessment, the lowest 156 times, the average 218 times; but the statistics are meagre. For leases the statistics are more plentiful, though like those for sales, they are confined to groups I and V. The highest multiple is 11.15, the lowest 4.79, and the average 6.6. The average for group I is 6.29 and for group V 9.53.

I submit that an increase of 33.3 per cent. all round is quite clearly justified, and I recommend that it be imposed, no change being made in the existing grouping. Even the commutation rates, I should add, given in appendix H (Part II), which postulate an increase of 40 per cent. only in the price of paddy, amply support this proposal.

9. The limitation introduced by the commutation rates does not prevent this increase being imposed. As may be seen from paragraph 27 (ii) of the report, the increase in price of paddy even for the period 1911 to 1915 as compared with the period 1892 to 1903 is 29.08 per cent.

Warkas land.

10. Mr. Gordon proposes an all-round increase of 20 per cent. The prices of ragi (nagli) and vari since 1918 are as follows:—

	Sers and Chataks per Rupee.							
	Ragi.		Vari.					
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
1918	8	7	10	13
1919	6	6	7	14
1920	7	8	9	3
1921	8	15	10	3
1922	11	6	13	1
1923	13	1	15	4
1924	12	15	15	11
1925	13	1	14	6

(10 months)

During the last 3 or 4 years these prices appear to have reached *equilibrium* after the disturbing effects of the fluctuations of the rupee in the earlier years, and they do not exhibit any movement towards a fall now.

As compared with the period 1892 to 1895, the prices of 1910 to 1914 exhibit the following percentage increases:—

Nagli.	Vari.
24.7	28.3

As compared with the same early period, the prices of the years 1922 to 1925 exhibit the following percentage increases.

Nagli.	Vari.
42.2	46.5

I suggest that, considering the undoubted rise in prices (or fall in purchasing power of the rupee) since 1914, these figures support an increase of 33 per cent. in the rates. This view is strengthened by the fact that since 1910 to 1914 there has been an increase, for the period 1922 to 1925, of only 14.0 and 14.2 per cent. respectively in the price of nagli and vari. This is much less than the all-round rise in prices since 1914, and it is to be expected that there will be a gradual increase in prices of nagli and vari. The prices of locally consumed products only follow gradually a general increase in prices, and level up only in the long run.

11. As regards sales, the lowest multiple is 144, the highest 774; and the average 201. There are no figures for leases, except those in appendix H (Part II) drawn from the commutation rates of Khoti villages. There the lowest index is R. 1.20; and it occurs in all the groups. But it follows

mechanically from taking one-third of the crop as equivalent to twice the assessment, combined with Mr. Gordon's estimate of an increase of 20 per cent. in price. Moreover, this appendix cannot be accepted as showing the full rental value of the land.

12. In these circumstances I am of opinion that ordinarily an increase of 33 per cent. is justified. But now comes in the limitation introduced by the commutation rates.

As compared with the period 1892 to 1903, the percentage increases for 1910 to 1914 are

Nagli.	Vari.
13.5	15.4

and for the period 1922 to 1925 are

Nagli.	Vari.
29.4	31.8

So the question for decision is what percentage increase in rates between 14 and 30 per cent should be taken. I propose that the increase be 25 per cent. This means that in my opinion the prices of nagli and vari will during the next 30 years in all probability run not less than $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above those for 1910 to 1914. This appears to be a modest assumption.

And should the worst come to the worst, that is to say, should the price actually recede below this standard for a period, it is always possible to apply a prompt remedy, for the prices are quite definitely known from month to month.

Rabi.

13. It follows from my proposal for warkas that the rabi assessments would also be increased by 25 per cent.

Warkas and Rabi Rates.

14. So far, in order to facilitate discussion, I have acquiesced in Mr. Gordon's view that the increase in assessment must be limited by the increase in price of produce since the period 1892 to 1903. But, for the reasons given in my review of the Khed report, I am of opinion that the assessments ought to be increased throughout by 33.3 per cent., a remission reducing the increase to 25 per cent., being allowed, for so long as may be necessary, only on the land for which, under the Khoti Act, as amended in 1904, rent was fixed in the form of an immutable multiple of the assessment.

Bagayat.

15. Mr. Gordon finds that there has been no increase in price of garden produce, and hence presumes that he is debarred by the Government Orders regarding commutation from proposing any increase in the rates.

More especially as there is a world demand for cocoanuts and supari, it is *prima facie* incredible that there has been no increase in price concomitant with the great fall in the purchasing power of the rupee and of currencies generally since the war. I shall accordingly have to investigate this point further, especially as price figures for 2 more years are available since the report was written.

The sale and lease statistics in appendices G-2 and H-2 are meagre, but so far as they go they justify the permissible increase of 33 per cent. in assessment, and afford no indication to the contrary. The low multiple for leases for Bagmandle, *viz.*, 2.85 is explained by the deterioration of the garden. No doubt the commutation multiples shown in Part II of appendix H. are lower, but it follows mechanically, from Mr. Gordon's conclusion that there has been no increase in prices, that the multiples fixed at the time of commutation remain unchanged. Moreover, the rents shown in this appendix cannot be accepted as a measure of the full rental value of the land.

16. As regards prices, those for the pre-war period 1910 to 1914 compare as follows with those for the period 1892 to 1895.

Cocoanuts.	Supari.
20·3 per cent. increase.	19·4 per cent. decrease.

It might therefore be said—on the assumption that the areas under the two crops are equal—that there has on the whole been no increase.

But I see no reason at all why in the year 1925 or 1926 we should base the discussion of revision of assessment on the prices of a period now 12 to 16 years in the past, and that too a period since which there has been an altogether exceptional fall, due to altogether exceptional causes, in the purchasing power of the rupee, as well as in that of most, if not all, other currencies. The cost-of-living index figure for the working classes in Bombay City is 57 per cent. higher than in 1914. There is no reason for thinking that the effect of the manipulation of the English and Indian currencies forced on Government by the conditions created by the war, will pass away quickly. On the contrary the process is likely to be a slow one, assuming that it takes place at all, now that all the countries concerned have adapted themselves to increased prices. It is, therefore, necessary in my opinion to consider the prices from, say, 1920 onwards. They are :—

				Cocoanuts	Supari (in sers and
				(per hundred).	chataks per rupee).
				Rs. a. p.	S. Ch.
1920	...	...	...	11 0 0	2 8
1921	...	...	...	10 8 8	2 7
1922	...	...	...	8 5 0	1 14
1923	...	...	...	7 8 0	1 9
1924	...	...	...	9 11 0	1 7
1925	...	...	...	10 0 0	1 3

(10 months)

These prices are obviously not falling, but rising. Taking the period 1922 to 1925, I find the following *increases* as compared with the pre-war period 1910 to 1914.

Cocoanuts.	Supari.
48·0 per cent.	104·6 per cent.

Big increases are certainly to be expected; and here we have them. I do not think these increases in prices since pre-war days can reasonably be ignored.

17. For the purpose of the present settlement the prices for the period 1922 to 1925 have to be compared with those for the period 1892 to 1895, and the following percentage increases reveal themselves.

Cocoanuts.	Supari.
78·0	64·8

I think that these figures amply confirm the reasonableness of an increase of 33 per cent. in the rates.

18. But now the limitation introduced by the commutation rates comes into play.

As compared with the period 1892 to 1903, the prices for 1910 to 1914 show the following percentage changes :—

Cocoanuts.	Supari.
10·1	18·0
Increase	Decrease

Here there appears no ground for an increase in rates.

But compared with the period 1892 to 1903 the prices for the period 1922 to 1925 give the following percentage results :—

Cocoanuts.	Supari.
65·9	67·7
Increase	Increase

In this connection prices, and prices alone, are to be considered, and in my opinion these figures show that even under the limitation introduced by the commutation rates, the increase of 33·3 per cent., is a safe one.

19. Moreover, suppose that at any future time prices should fall heavily, so that these increases were reduced to less than 33 per cent., the event creates no difficulty, nor even uncertainty. For the prices are definitely known, and if ever the increase sinks for, say, a three year period below 33 per cent. it is perfectly simple for Government to lower the rates on the land concerned, without delay. Meanwhile, as the rates will presumably be guaranteed against enhancement for 30 years, I do not think there is any adequate reason why Government should sacrifice revenue for all that period simply on the off-chance of the increase in prices as compared with the period 1892 to 1903 falling below 33 per cent. In fact I think that shorter periods of settlement with smaller maximum permissible increases would be better than the present practice. In the present case, for instance, the position would then be reviewed as a matter of course after, say, 10 years.

20. For these reasons I recommend that the bagayat rates be increased throughout by 33·3 per cent.

21. As between Mr. Gordon's proposals for warkas, rabi and bagayat, and mine, the amount of revenue at stake is small. Nevertheless, I do not think that any revenue should be sacrificed needlessly. Moreover, it will probably be found advisable to adopt a uniform practice for all the talukas in this district for which orders regarding second revision settlement have yet to issue.

A. W. W. MACKIE,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

(Below Settlement Commissioner's No. S.T.—474 dated 24th December 1925 and accompaniments.)

No. S. R. V.—37.

Office of the Commissioner, S. D.:

Belgaum, 29th March 1926.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The current (1st revision) settlement of the Petha expired in 1924-25. In that settlement the groups were reduced from 6 to 5 and Government holding that the rates levied during the original settlement were unduly high and more than the circumstances justified, reduced them as under :—

Original groups.	Rates sanctioned in original settlement (1866).	Revised groups.	Rates sanctioned in 1st revision (1894-95).
	Rs.		Rs.
I	10	I	8
II	8	II	7
III	7	III	6
IV	6	IV	5
V	5	V	4
VI	4		

(Vide paragraphs 4 and 10 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3619 dated 4th May 1896.)

3. In Government Resolution No. 8906 dated 30th October 1923 Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., was appointed Settlement Officer for a period of 5 months to submit proposals for the revision settlement of this Petha and for Khed taluka.

4. There are 97 villages in the Petha of which one is inam (surveyed and settled). Mr. Gordon has submitted proposals for all the 97 villages (the same as those referred to in the first revision settlement report) the tenures of which are as under :—

Government villages	...	...	...	16
Inam	...	...	...	1
Khoti	...	...	...	80
Total				97

Note.—Half of the village Konmandle belongs to Janjira State and the other half to Government.

His proposals are on the lines of those for Khed taluka.

Agricultural condition.

5. The agricultural condition of the Petha is satisfactory. Appendix M shows that there is no unoccupied assessed cultivable area. There is a keen demand for land.

Appendix B (Details of cultivation of crops) contains information for only the 16 Government villages. It shows that the net cropped area is 5,333 acres and fallow 8,336 acres, the proportion being 39 per cent. and 61 per cent. respectively. The unoccupied waste is only 598 acres as against 856 at the time of first revision. This unoccupied waste is unsuitable for cultivation. A large proportion of fallow is due to the warkas area permanently kept waste

This gives an increase on the price of rice of 65 per cent. and of nagli of 50 per cent. Omitting the abnormally high prices of 1918—20, the average quantity of rice and nagli sold per rupee during the first 3 years of the Settlement and the last 3 years ending 1923 work out as follows:—

	First 3 years of Settlement.	Last 3 years of Settlement.
	S. ch.	S. ch.
Rice	9 13	5 11
Nagli	17 10	11 2

The price of coconuts in 1890 was Rs. 3-15-11 per hundred, in 1900 it rose to Rs. 6-4-0, in 1910 to Rs. 6-7-4 and in 1920 to Rs. 11—a very considerable rise. The price of betelnut, however, has fluctuated considerably and has been lower than the price obtained at the time of the revision settlement. It is not grown to any large extent.

Wages.

8. Labour is entirely agricultural and the minimum wages are about 6 annas a day.

Rainfall.

9. The average rainfall divided into three periods of 10 and one of 8 years is as below:—

1886-93	...	...	...	164.98 inches.
1894-03	...	...	...	160.86 "
1904-13	...	...	...	136.50 "
1914-23	...	...	...	148.20 "

The fall was much below the average in 1918 (94.37 inches) and in 1920 (102.17). It is always sufficient for the crops.

Population.

10. The subjoined table gives the figures for the last 4 censuses:—

1891	...	...	...	...	46,789
1901	...	...	...	...	44,985
1911	...	...	...	...	45,420
1921	...	...	...	...	41,759

The decrease in the census of 1901 is due to plague and that in the census of 1921 is due to deaths from influenza in 1918 when it was estimated over the Presidency that 10 to 12 per cent. of the population perished. The present day figures would probably show a recovery. The Settlement Officer remarks:—

“At the same time it is possible that there may be really permanent decrease due to emigration and it is to this that I am inclined to attribute the reduction in the number of cattle. I have been shown areas of warkas which the Khots say are lying permanently waste because of the lack of cultivators and this may be so; but the desertion of the warkas is not unnatural when the expense of cultivation is compared with the poor results and it is no wonder if men prefer to go to Bombay for labour from the central villages of Mandangad where the amount of rice land is small.”

Value of land.

11. Appendices G-1 to G-3 contain statistics of sales in 10 out of 16 Government villages. It is not clear from the Settlement Officer's report to what years these statistics relate and considering the importance of these figures this omission should not have occurred. They are useless therefore for comparison.

Rents.

12. The Settlement Officer has collected statistics for only 10 out of 16 Government villages in respect of Kharif and mixed (Kharif and warkas) lands and for 4 villages in respect of bagayat lands (*vide* appendices H-1 and H-2). He has not collected figures for warkas only on the ground that such lands are seldom permanently rented, that after a crop or two they are kept fallow and that the rents thereon during their periodical cultivation depend upon the

rainfall of the particular year. For khoti villages he has given figures of commuted assessment in respect of rice, warkas and garden lands (*vide* Appendix H-Part II). (The average rents per acre in multiples of assessment in Government villages and the average commuted rents in multiples of assessment in khoti villages are given below:—

Groups.	Government Villages.			Khoti Villages.		
	Kharif.	Garden.	Mixed.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Garden.
I	6.29	4.91	8.37	3.42	2.97	4.00
II ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3.42	2.94	3.42
III ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3.22	2.85	3.25
IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	3.37	2.98	2.75
V	9.53	.....	.....	3.33	2.73	4.00

The commuted rents in respect of khoti villages are based upon the prices current during the years 1892-1903. As they give exceptionally low figures the Settlement Officer, with a view to present the rents proportionately to the subsequent increase in prices, has considered it necessary to raise them 40 per cent. in the case of rice and 20 per cent. in the case of warkas. These increased rates work out as under:—

Groups.	Rice.	Warkas (Nagli).
I	4.79	3.56
II	4.79	3.53
III	4.51	3.42
IV	4.72	3.57
V	4.66	3.27

I have discussed this question in the Khed report. For bagayat the Settlement Officer has made no increase and says:—

“While the price of cocoanut has steadily increased that of supari has been on the downward grade during the whole period of settlement except in the last few years and it would be hardly fair to take this spasmodic increase into account. I therefore have set off the increase in cocoanuts against the fluctuating figures for suparis and allowed for no increase in prices.”

Grouping and rates.

13. No change is proposed in the existing 5 groups and the Collector and Settlement Commissioner agree.

☐ The general considerations on the basis of which Mr. Gordon has formulated his proposals are explained in paragraph 32 of his report. He remarks:—

“The question of the proper standard of assessment for Mandangad is by no means an easy one. Prices have increased by 50 per cent. or adopting the figure for commutation rents taken in paragraph 29 (iii) 40 per cent. ☐ The rents are high when reduced to cash and the value of land is also high in the few villages for which details are available and the commutation settlement has much benefited the tenants. On the other hand the Petha is pronounced, by those who possess a local knowledge of the whole district which I cannot claim, to be the poorest and most isolated of all the sub-divisions and there seems to be a decrease in population accompanied by that of the agricultural stock. ☐ But further at the last revision it was generally agreed that during the course of the original settlement the Petha had been overassessed, and was found necessary to make reductions, which it was admitted, should have been long before. In these circumstances it would seem that Government owe a certain debt to the Petha and that moderation must be observed in settling the new rates.”

The Settlement Commissioner, on the other hand, disagrees with Mr. Gordon's reasoning and holds that the increase in prices and the sale and

lease statistics overwhelmingly justify the permissible increase of 33 per cent. He proposes an all round increase of 33·3 per cent. for rice, 25 per cent. for warkas and rabi, and 33·3 per cent. for bagayat as against the increase of

18·75 per cent. for rice groups I to IV.

33 per cent. for rice group V.

20 per cent. for warkas and rabi in all groups.

no increase for garden lands proposed by Mr. Gordon.

The areas of several classes of lands subjected to these proposals are as under :—

					Acres.
Rice	...	...	...	...	7,840
Warkas	...	...	...	...	70,078
Rabi	...	...	...	...	29
Garden	...	...	...	...	264

It is to be noted that the area under rabi and bagayat is small.

In passing orders on the 1st revision settlement, Government observed that the only favourable feature at the time was the high price of land which was attributed to the intense love of the people for the land and to their practice of investing their earnings in its purchase, rather than to the profitable character of the cultivation, and even reduced the rates fixed in the original settlement on the ground that they were held by all the officers to be unduly high. I do not think that circumstances have changed during the current settlement to any appreciable extent and I doubt whether a maximum increase of 33·3 per cent. is advisable. Good land is practically unsaleable. Mr. Gordon's proposals are summarised in the following paragraph which are accepted by the Collector (late Mr. Fox). I consider these are moderate and recommend them for acceptance.

The existing rates and the rates proposed by Mr. Gordon and accepted by the Collector are compared below :—

Groups.	Existing rates.				Rates proposed by Mr. Gordon.				
	Kharif.	Warkas.	Rabi.	Garden.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Rabi.	Garden.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I	8 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	15 0 0 12 0 0*	9 8 0	1 3 2	1 3 2	No change.	
II	7 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	8 5 0	1 3 2	1 3 2	do.	
III	6 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	7 2 0	1 3 2	1 3 2	do.	
IV	5 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	5 15 0	1 3 2	1 3 2	do.	
V	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	5 5 0	1 3 2	1 3 2	do.	

The effect of these proposals will be approximately as follows :—

Groups.	Villages.	Present assess- ment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	22	16,061	18,740	2,679	16·68
II	12	2,368	2,816	448	18·92
III	20	4,153	4,931	778	18·73
IV	17	6,466	7,691	1,225	18·95
V	25	12,069	15,664	3,595	29·79
	Inam 1	1,374	1,800	426	31·01
Total	97	42,491	51,642	9,151	23·89

* In only one village in group I the bagayat rate is Rs. 12.

14. The Collector has submitted a statement of objections to the proposals received from landholders, with Mr. Gordon's comments, in which he concurs. As remarked by the Collector none of the objections raise any special points calling for consideration. The Settlement Commissioner apparently agrees with the Settlement Officer and the Collector as he has made no separate comment.

[15. In January last I enquired into the conditions of the Khots and tenants of this Petha and examined the rayats of three villages. I found the condition of the Upri tenants (tenants-at-will) was very poor. In return for grazing the khot exacts labour: in Borghar village he pays for this at a rate of one meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of grain. In Gharadi, only one meal is supplied for half a day's work and when I asked the tenants why they accepted such terms and did not go to Bombay they replied they had no money nor could they take up cultivation elsewhere on better terms as there was no room for them. These Upri tenants have cultivated the lands for 50 years and are reluctant to leave their lands. The only hope for them is emigration; but emigration requires a certain amount of energy and resource in which these Kulwadis are singularly lacking. I found the conditions of permanent tenants was satisfactory.]

The rice produced in Ratnagiri is poor and very little is exported. The chief want in Ratnagiri is Government grazing grounds. All the grazing belongs to the khots who can exact high rents and labour in return for the free grant of grazing and fuel.]

I consider the revised rates constitute no burden.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revision Settlement.

Mandangad Petha, district Ratnagiri.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6219/24.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1926.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. S. R. V.-37, dated 29th March 1926—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below*, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Mandangad Petha of the Dapoli Taluka of the Ratnagiri District, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.

*Letter from Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Mandangad, No. S.T.S.R.-62, dated 4th July 1924.

Letter from the Collector of Ratnagiri No. S.R.V.-9, dated 2nd May 1925.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.-474, dated 24th December 1925.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 96 Government and khoti villages and one inam village of the Mandangad Petha of the Dapoli Taluka of the Ratnagiri District.

2. The proposals made by the settlement officer involve an increase of 21·22 per cent. in the existing rates of Government and khoti villages. The Collector and Commissioner have accepted his proposals, while the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records recommends the maximum increase of 33½ per cent. in the case of rice and bagayat lands and an increase of 25 per cent. in the case of varkas and rabi lands. Although the economic conditions generally of this petha, the rise in price and the figures of commuted rents all justify a maximum increase in the rice rate, Government approve of the smaller increase suggested by the settlement officer in view of the conditions mentioned in paragraph 32 of his report. The rates for rice, rabi, varkas and garden lands, proposed by the settlement officer, are sanctioned.

3. The grouping proposed by the settlement officer is approved.

4. His proposals for the inam village of Latvan are sanctioned.

5. The appended statement † shows the rates sanctioned by Government. The usual Bhiwandi concessions should be applied. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1925-26, levied from the revenue year 1926-27 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

6. The petitions of objections disclose no grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. S. V. ACOTT,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, Southern Division,
The Collector of Ratnagiri,
The Commissioner of Settlements,

The Accountant General,
The Finance Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

† Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Department,
No. 6219/24, dated the 5th July 1926.

Statement referred to in paragraph 5 of the Resolution

Group	Rice	Rabi	Varkas	Garden
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I	9 8	1 9	1 3	15 0
				*12 0 *For Shipole.
II	8 5	1 9	1 9	6 0
III.	7 2	1 9	1 3	6 0
IV	5 15	1 9	1 3	6 0
V	5 5	1 9	1 3	6 0

REVISED APPENDIX L

Number	Name of Village	No. of Group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	R. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a.
1	Adhi (G.)	I	1 0	8 0	...	304 0	44 0	...	35	230	...	...	...	...	349	274	...
2	Ambaone Budruk	I	1 0	8 0	D 6	646 0	108 0	...	45	228	...	D 0 16	1 0	...	691	232	...
3	Amboli	I	1 0	8 0	A 15	600 0	77 0	...	44	191	...	A 1 0	4 0	...	545	272	...
4	Bagmandle (G.)	I	1 0	8 0	A 15 D 6	919 0 P 8 0	166 0 7 0	...	209	1,015	...	A 57 0 D 1 0	436 0 4 0	...	1,174	1,617	...
5	Dighi	I	1 0	8 0	...	804 0	124 0	...	23	77	...	...	...	...	838	201	...
6	Jaote	I	V 1 0 R 1 0	8 0	A 15	489 0 R 10 0	80 0 8 0	...	96	570	...	0 9	1 0	...	675	669	...
7	Kante	I	1 0	8 0	A 15	239 0	54 0	...	11	51	...	1 0	5 0	...	811	110	...
8	Kinjalghar	I	1 0	8 0	...	308 0	54 0	...	32	197	...	...	...	...	366	241	...
9	Kolmandle (G.)	I	1 0	8 0	...	549 0	100 0	...	35	176	...	...	...	...	684	276	...
10	Kuduk Budruk (G.)	I	1 0	8 0	A 15	738 0	145 0	...	91	340	...	2 0	2 0	...	879	508	...
11	Mahapral	I	V 1 0 R 1 0	8 0	...	1,438 0 R 0 8	266 0 0 2	...	494	2,159	...	...	...	...	1,930	2,425	...
12	Nigdi	I	1 0	8 0	A 15	770 0	122 0	...	31	166	...	1 0	5 0	...	632	303	...
13	Padwe	I	1 0	8 0	...	558 0	98 0	...	178	511	...	...	...	...	731	604	...
14	Panderi (G.)	I	1 0	8 0	A 15	1,756 0	261 0	...	512	2,186	...	0 3	0 5	...	2,367	2,447	...
15	Panbali Khurd	I	1 0	8 0	...	440 0	70 0	...	104	508	...	...	...	...	544	578	...
16	Pewe (G.)	I	1 0	8 0	A 15 D 3	889 0	167 0	...	202	864	...	A 1 0 D 3 0	4 0 8 0	...	1,096	1,084	...
17	Sakhri (G.)	I	1 0	8 0	...	433 0	83 0	...	45	194	...	...	...	...	478	267	...
18	Shipole (G.)	I	1 0	8 0	A 12 D 6	323 0	59 0	...	37	460	...	A 9 0 D 3 0	86 0 18 0	...	421	623	...
19	Umbarehat	I	1 0	8 0	...	294 0	45 0	...	80	315	...	...	...	...	574	360	...
20	Umbroli	I	1 0	8 0	...	243 0	38 0	...	26	119	...	...	...	...	268	157	...
21	Velas (G.)	I	V 1 0 P 1 0	8 0	A 15 D 6	885 0 P 8 0	171 0 3 0	...	136	587	...	A 73 0 D 14 0	1,062 0 66 0	...	1,117	1,699	...
22	Veshvi (G.)	I	1 0	8 0	A 15 D 6	1,266 0	230 0	...	115	446	...	A 33 0 D 9 0	210 0 10 0	...	1,307	888	...
Total of Group I			...	...	...	14,850 0 P 11 0 R 10 8	2,618 0 10 0 8 2	0 2 8 0 14 7 0 12 10	2,714	11,591	4 4 4	A 154 12 D 94 16	1,841 5 38 0	11 15 3 4 1 4	17,763	16,060	0 14
<i>Group II</i>																	
23	Asaole	II	1 0	7 0	...	387 0	67 0	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	297	77	...
24	Bhamghar	II	1 0	7 0	D 6	694 0	124 0	...	25	66	...	0 15	2 0	...	929	261	...
25	Borkhat	II	1 0	7 0	...	465 0	82 0	...	26	80	...	...	...	...	484	162	...
26	Chinchghar	II	V 1 0 R 1 0	7 0	...	672 0 8 0	121 0 7 0	...	48	242	...	...	...	...	728	260	...
27	Dhamni	II	1 0	7 0	D 6	516 0	93 0	...	15	47	...	2 0	12 0	...	534	153	...
28	Gote	II	1 0	7 0	D 6	596 0	115 0	...	26	80	...	2 0	7 0	...	624	208	...
29	Gudghar	II	1 0	7 0	D 6	642 0	125 0	...	6	21	...	0 13	1 0	...	643	147	...

APPENDIX L

on Government Occupied Land, Mandangad Petha

By Revision Settlement																Percentage increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	R. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I	
	1 8	0 8	...	304 0	52 0	...	56	272	...	...	...	...	849	325	...	18-61	Adhi (G.) ... 1
	1 8	0 8	D 6	646 0	122 0	...	45	271	...	D 0 15	1 0	...	691	394	...	18-67	Ambaone Budrnkh ... 2	
	1 8	0 8	A 15	500 0	91 0	...	44	227	...	A 1 0	4 0	...	545	303	...	18-68	Amboli ... 3	
P	1 8	0 8	A 15	619 0	185 0	...	300	1,305	...	37 0	435 0	...	1,174	1,695	...	18-64	Bagmandle (G.) ... 4	
	1 0	...	D 6	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	1 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 8	0 8	...	604 0	147 0	...	29	81	...	...	...	...	533	239	...	18-41	Dighi ... 5
V	1 8	0 8	A 15	469 0	95 0	...	96	677	...	0 9	1 0	...	675	733	...	18-62	Jaole ... 6	
R	1 8	...	R 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 8	0 8	A 15	999 0	64 0	...	11	61	...	1 0	5 0	...	311	130	...	18-15	Kante ... 7	
	1 8	0 8	...	808 0	64 0	...	68	222	...	...	...	...	366	226	...	18-67	Kinjalghar ... 8
	1 0	0 0	...	549 0	119 0	...	35	209	...	...	...	...	684	328	...	18-64	Kolmandle (G.) ... 9
	1 8	0 8	15	766 0	172 0	...	21	414	...	2 0	9 0	...	879	595	...	18-29	Kuduk Budrnkh (G.) ... 10	
V	1 8	0 8	...	71,424 0	816 0	...	494	2,564	...	...	...	...	1,930	2,680	...	18-76	Mahapral ... 11
R	1 8	...	R 0 8	0 8	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 8	0 8	A 15	770 0	157 0	...	61	197	...	1 0	6 0	...	332	359	...	18-48	Nigdi ... 12	
	1 8	0 8	...	558 0	110 0	...	173	607	...	...	...	...	731	717	...	18-71	Padwe ... 13
	1 8	0 8	A 15	1,765 0	310 0	...	612	2,595	...	0 3	0 5	...	2,267	2,908	...	18-76	Panderi (G.) ... 14	
	1 8	0 8	...	440 0	62 0	...	104	303	...	...	...	...	544	638	...	18-69	Panbali Khurd ... 15
	1 8	0 8	A 15	890 0	185 0	...	303	1,026	...	1 0	4 0	...	1,095	1,325	...	18-47	Pawe(G.) ... 16	
	1 8	0 8	D 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 8	0 8	...	438 0	75 0	...	46	330	...	...	...	...	479	306	...	18-68	Sakhri (G.) ... 17
	1 8	0 8	A 15	322 0	70 0	...	87	546	...	0 0	56 0	...	491	720	...	18-67	Shipole (G.) ... 18	
	1 8	0 8	D 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 8	0 8	...	904 0	58 0	...	80	374	...	...	...	...	574	427	...	18-61	Umbarshet ... 19
	1 8	0 8	...	943 0	45 0	...	96	141	...	...	...	...	269	166	...	18-47	Umbroli ... 20
P	1 8	0 8	A 15	885 0	208 0	...	185	697	...	79 0	1,092 0	...	1,117	2,041	...	7-45	Velas (G.) ... 21	
	1 0	...	D 6	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	55 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 8	0 8	A 15	1,356 0	261 0	...	115	532	...	23 0	215 0	...	1,307	1,013	...	14-03	Veshvi (G.) ... 22	
	1 0	...	D 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14,860 0	2,980 0	0 3 8	2,714	15,763	6 1 2	154 12	1,841 5	11 15 3	17,763	19,702	1 0 10	16-45	Total of Group I ...
	...	...	...	P 11 0	P 10 0	0 14 7	...	...	...	D 24 16	33 0	4 1 4	...	...	...	...	Group II
	1 8	0 8	...	397 0	68 0	...	10	34	...	...	...	...	397	92	...	18-42	Asaole ... 23
	1 8	0 8	D 6	864 0	162 0	...	35	113	...	0 15	2 0	...	930	308	...	18-73	Bhanghar ... 24	
	1 8	0 8	...	405 0	97 0	...	29	95	...	...	...	...	494	192	...	18-52	Berkhat ... 25
V	1 8	0 8	...	672 0	155 0	...	48	267	...	...	...	...	728	451	...	18-68	Chinchghar ... 26
R	1 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 8	0 8	D 6	515 0	110 0	...	15	55	...	3 0	13 0	...	534	179	...	18-29	Dhamni ... 27	
	1 8	0 8	D 6	596 0	127 0	...	25	95	...	3 0	7 0	...	624	239	...	18-32	Gote ... 28	
	1 8	0 8	D 6	642 0	148 0	...	8	25	...	0 12	1 0	...	648	174	...	18-37	Gudghar ... 29	

1 Number	Name of Village	2 No. of Group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average
<i>Group II—contd.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a.
30	Panhal Budruk	II	1 0 7 0	7 0	D 6	590	107	...	90	64	...	2 0	10 0	...	612	181	...
31	Ransoli	II	1 0 7 0	7 0	D 6	514	93	...	12	25	...	4 0	19 0	...	530	137	...
32	Shovre	II	V R 1 0 1 0	7 0	D 6	734 8	137 1	...	90	59	...	0 17	2 0	...	756	199	...
33	Shigvan (G.)	II	1 0 7 0	7 0	D 6	521	101	...	47	158	...	1 0	8 0	...	539	256	...
34	Veral Traf Veshvi	II	1 0 7 0	7 0	D 6	437	85	...	17	57	...	0 9	1 0	...	504	148	...
Total of Group II		...	...	...	...	7,036 R 10	1,390 8	0 2 11 0 12 10	935	942	3 4 11	13 14	68 0	4 7 5	7,395	2,236	0 4
<i>Group III</i>																	
35	Adkhal	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	574	143	...	71	245	...	3 0	16 0	...	948	404	...
36	Ambadve	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	601	110	...	17	33	...	0 10	1 0	...	618	143	...
37	Ambaone Khurd	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	944	166	...	37	66	...	1 0	3 0	...	982	236	...
38	Ambagan	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	...	47	6	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	49	14	...
39	Atle	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	294	168	...	16	25	...	0 10	1 0	...	340	194	...
40	Bari	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	475	80	...	39	31	...	0 6	1 0	...	504	172	...
41	Chinchali	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	...	342	62	...	39	115	...	...	...	...	381	170	...
42	Dhangar	III	V R 1 0 1 0	6 0	6	343 0-3	48 0-4	...	35	135	...	0 15	1 0	...	378	134	...
43	Durgwadi	III	V R 1 0 1 0	6 0	6	537 1	107 1	...	31	93	...	1 0	2 0	...	630	203	...
44	Ghosale	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	1,334	246	...	70	175	...	5 0	18 0	...	1,459	439	...
45	Gowal	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	116	13	...	10	21	...	3 0	8 0	...	138	47	...
46	Kalkavne	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	494	83	...	15	27	...	5 0	27 0	...	514	137	...
47	Keril	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	354	63	...	1	2	...	2 0	13 0	...	367	84	...
48	Konsar	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	302	98	...	25	72	...	3 0	18 0	...	331	134	...
49	Naine	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	719	136	...	12	25	...	1 0	6 0	...	732	168	...
50	Savri	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	6	1,555	285	...	69	209	...	3 0	16 0	...	1,727	510	...
51	Sowli	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	...	855	160	...	79	317	...	...	...	...	944	477	...
52	Taksoli	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	...	552	90	...	21	57	...	...	...	...	574	147	...
53	Tamhane	III	1 0 6 0	6 0	...	969	43	...	13	22	...	...	...	...	982	65	...
54	Wadavli	III	V R 1 0 1 0	6 0	6	420 0-11	70 0-2	...	25	30	...	3 0	16 0	...	449	163	...
Total of Group III		...	...	...	...	12,578 R 1-14	2,178 1-6	0 2 8 1 0 0	618	1,827	2 15 4	80 2	147 0	4 14 5	12,226	4,153	0 5
<i>Group IV</i>																	
55	Bhingloli	IV	1 0 5 0	5 0	...	637	116	...	68	188	...	...	...	...	715	209	...
56	Dahimbe (G.)	IV	1 0 5 0	5 0	...	551	90	...	17	34	...	...	...	...	568	134	...
57	Devare	IV	1 0 5 0	5 0	6	1,225	202	...	60	161	...	0 4	0 5	...	1,325	353	...
58	Dhutoli	IV	1 0 5 0	5 0	...	829	160	...	75	215	...	...	...	...	908	256	...

APPENDIX L—continued

By Revision Settlement																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop 19	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group II—contd.			
1 8	8 5	0 6	590	187	...	30	75	...	2 0	10 0	...	612	212	...	17-53	Panhali Budruk	30	
1 8	8 5	0 6	514	110	...	19	30	...	4 0	19 0	...	530	150	...	16-05	Ransoli	31	
7 1 8 1 1 8	8 5	0 6	784 2	185 1	...	30	70	...	0 17	2 0	...	756	235	...	18-59	Shovre	32	
1 8	8 5	0 6	501	120	...	47	180	...	1 0	3 0	...	539	303	...	18-35	Shigvan (G.)	33	
1 8	8 5	0 6	487	101	...	17	68	...	0 9	1 0	...	504	170	...	18-53	Veral Tarf Veshvi	34	
...	...	...	7,068 10	1,620 9	0 3 5 0 14 8	235	1,119	3 14 10	13 14	58 0	4 7 5	7,395	2,705	0 5 10	18-27	Total of Group II.	
Group III.																		
1 8	7 2	8	874	170	...	71	291	...	3 0	16 0	...	948	477	...	18-07	Adkhal	35	
1 8	7 2	6	601	181	...	17	28	...	0 10	1 0	...	618	170	...	18-58	Ambadve	36	
1 8	7 2	6	944	197	...	37	78	...	1 0	3 0	...	982	278	...	18-30	Ambaone Khurd	37	
1 8	7 2	...	47	7	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	49	16	...	14-22	Ambegan	38
1 8	7 2	6	924	198	...	16	30	...	0 10	1 0	...	940	230	...	18-56	Atle	39	
1 8	7 2	6	475	95	...	29	108	...	0 6	1 0	...	504	204	...	18-50	Buri	40	
1 8	7 2	...	812	82	...	39	140	...	...	...	...	821	302	...	18-52	Chinchali	41
7 1 8 1 1 8	7 2	6	845 0-3	57 0-4	...	35	161	...	0 16	1 0	...	878	219	...	19-02	Dhangar	42	
7 1 8 1 1 8	7 2	6	587 1	127 1	...	31	110	...	1 0	2 0	...	620	240	...	18-23	Durgwadi	43	
1 8	7 2	6	1,324	222	...	70	208	...	6 0	18 0	...	1,459	518	...	18-00	Ghosale	44	
1 8	7 2	6	115	21	...	10	25	...	2 0	8 0	...	123	54	...	14-59	Gowal	45	
1 8	7 2	6	494	99	...	15	33	...	6 0	27 0	...	514	158	...	16-23	Kalkavne	46	
1 8	7 2	6	354	82	...	1	2	...	2 0	18 0	...	267	97	...	15-49	Kerli	47	
1 8	7 2	6	602	116	...	22	93	...	3 0	18 0	...	591	227	...	17-01	Konsar	48	
1 8	7 2	6	719	121	...	12	31	...	1 0	6 0	...	732	196	...	17-56	Naine	49	
1 3	7 2	6	1,555	232	...	69	242	...	3 0	16 0	...	1,727	502	...	18-04	Savri	50	
1 8	7 2	...	855	120	...	79	276	...	...	...	...	944	556	...	18-55	Sowell	51
1 8	7 2	...	532	107	...	31	69	...	...	...	...	574	175	...	19-05	Taksohi	52
1 3	7 2	...	269	51	...	13	26	...	...	...	...	222	77	...	18-45	Tamhane	53
V 1 8 R 1 3	7 2	6	420 0-11	83 0-2	...	35	95	...	3 0	16 0	...	448	124	...	16-57	Wadavli	54	
...	...	...	19,078 1-14	2,565 1-5	0 3 3 1 0 0	618	2,789	3 8 2	30 2	147 0	4 14 5	12,226	4,302	0 5 11	18-04	Total of Group III.	
Group IV.																		
1 8	5 15	...	667	138	...	58	217	...	...	...	...	715	265	...	18-22	Bhingoli	55
1 8	5 15	...	551	107	...	17	40	...	...	...	...	568	147	...	18-55	Dahimbe (G.)	56
1 3	5 15	6	1,225	240	...	30	121	...	0 4	0 5	...	1,225	431	...	18-73	Devare	57	
1 3	5 15	...	529	179	...	75	222	...	...	...	...	905	423	...	18-58	Dhutoli	58

Number	Name of Village	No. of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a.
59	Konhaoli	IV	2 0 5 0	6	1,013	174	...	89	78	...	8 0	97 0	...	1,058	299	...	
60	Kuduk Khurd	IV	1 0 5 0	...	1,335	393	...	149	395	...	...	...	...	1,474	527	...
61	Pachral	IV	1 0 5 0	6	1,098	195	...	86	81	...	1 0	5 0	...	1,183	331	...	
62	Pale	IV	1 0 5 0	...	898	132	...	64	173	...	...	...	...	923	305	...
63	Palvani	IV	1 0 5 0	6	2,958	489	...	136	493	...	6 0	90 0	...	3,093	1,001	...	
64	Pat	IV	1 0 5 0	...	1,839	313	...	66	307	...	...	...	...	1,707	530	...
65	Shenale	IV	1 0 5 0	6	785	114	...	51	168	...	6 0	88 0	...	842	310	...	
66	Sarle	IV	1 0 5 0	...	1,010	177	...	82	255	...	...	...	...	1,091	448	...
67	Terdi	IV	1 0 5 0	...	418	77	...	45	110	...	...	...	...	464	157	...
68	Tondli	IV	V R 1 0 5 0 1 8	6	1,027 R 2	154 1	...	61	199	...	5 0	19 0	...	1,085	373	...	
69	Tulshi	IV	1 0 5 0	6	1,655	287	...	142	422	...	0 12	1 0	...	1,807	717	...	
70	Unhere	IV	1 0 5 0	6	493	77	...	14	50	...	1 0	3 0	...	508	130	...	
71	Wakioli	IV	1 0 5 0	...	709	124	...	41	112	...	...	...	...	760	236	...
	Total of Group IV		...	...	18,297 R 2	3,103 1	0 2 9 0 8 0	1,133	3,247	2 13 10	27 16	118 5	4 5 11	19,429	6,499	0 5
	<i>Group V</i>																
72	Bamanghar	V	1 0 4 0	...	660	107	...	46	145	...	...	...	...	706	262	...
73	Bholavi	V	1 0 4 0	6	936	167	...	126	371	...	0 19	3 0	...	1,122	541	...	
74	Borghar	V	1 0 4 0	6	821	123	...	64	90	...	0 14	1 0	...	865	238	...	
75	Dabhat	V	1 0 4 0	...	377	45	...	67	268	...	...	...	...	364	216	...
76	Dahagaon (G.)	V	1 0 4 0	...	889	150	...	226	390	...	...	...	...	1,175	1,040	...
77	Dudhere	V	1 0 4 0	...	581	94	...	127	421	...	...	...	...	712	275	...
78	Gharadi	V	1 0 4 0	...	1,319	263	...	146	439	...	...	...	...	1,565	702	...
79	Gowal	V	1 0 4 0	...	406	69	...	59	197	...	...	...	...	466	236	...
80	Kadvan (G.)	V	1 0 4 0	...	537	95	...	126	442	...	...	...	...	673	537	...
81	Kelvat	V	1 0 4 0	...	581	97	...	57	142	...	...	...	...	583	239	...
82	Kumle	V	1 0 4 0	...	473	87	...	164	529	...	...	...	...	637	315	...
83	Mahu	V	1 0 4 0	...	308	165	...	62	97	...	...	...	...	371	232	...
84	Nargoli	V	V R 1 0 4 0 1 8	6	373 R 0-3	108 0-3	...	72	199	...	1 0	4 0	...	751	311	...	
85	Palghar	V	V R 1 0 4 0 1 8	...	438 R 2	77 8	...	73	251	...	...	...	...	539	331	...
86	Pimpoli	V	1 0 4 0	...	390	69	...	171	491	...	...	...	...	561	560	...
87	Sade	V	1 0 4 0	...	701	111	...	107	297	...	...	...	...	808	406	...
88	Shedval	V	1 0 4 0	6	1,012	164	...	67	191	...	3 0	3 0	...	1,038	353	...	
89	Shirgaon	V	1 0 4 0	6	1,341	241	...	161	426	...	2 0	3 0	...	1,504	670	...	
90	Taked	V	1 0 4 0	...	539	108	...	159	422	...	...	...	...	748	330	...

APPENDIX L—continued

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																	Percentage increase	Name of Village	No. Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total							
Dry-crop 19	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33					
																		Group IV—contd.	
Rs. a.	Rf. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
1 8	5 15	6	1,019	907	...	39	93	...	8 0	37 0	...	1,053	837	...	18-61	Konhadi	59		
1 8	5 15	...	1,325	375	...	149	350	...	...	...	...	1,474	625	...	18-60	Kuduk Khurd	60
1 8	5 15	6	1,096	233	...	86	96	...	1 0	5 0	...	1,183	333	...	18-51	Pachral	61		
1 8	5 15	...	858	167	...	64	205	...	...	...	...	923	362	...	18-62	Pale	62
1 8	5 15	6	2,552	581	...	135	584	...	6 0	30 0	...	3,099	1,185	...	18-38	Palvani	63		
1 8	5 15	...	1,639	372	...	68	245	...	...	...	...	1,707	518	...	18-85	Pat	64
1 8	5 15	6	785	135	...	51	194	...	5 0	33 0	...	843	362	...	18-77	Shenale	65		
1 8	5 15	...	1,010	210	...	82	315	...	...	...	...	1,092	525	...	18-78	Surle	66
1 8	5 15	...	418	91	...	46	181	...	...	...	...	454	222	...	18-72	Terdi	67
V R	1 8 1 8	5 15 5 15	6 6	1,027 1	...	61	236	...	5 0	19 0	...	1,025	439	...	17-69	Tondi	68		
1 8	5 15	6	1,655	341	...	142	509	...	0 12	1 0	...	1,807	851	...	18-69	Tulshi	69		
1 8	5 15	6	498	91	...	14	59	...	1 0	3 0	...	508	153	...	17-69	Unhere	70		
1 8	5 15	...	709	147	...	41	183	...	...	...	...	750	220	...	18-64	Wakioli	71
...	...	...	18,267 R 2	3,685 1	0 8 3 0 8 0	1,133	3,254	3 6 5	27 16	118 5	4 5 11	19,429	7,658	0 6 4	18-38	Total of Group IV.	
																		Group V	
1 8	5 5	...	650	127	...	45	193	...	...	...	...	706	320	...	26-98	Bamanghar	72
1 8	5 5	6	926	199	...	126	495	...	0 19	3 0 0	...	1,122	526	...	26-55	Bholavli	73		
1 8	5 5	6	821	152	...	64	131	...	0 14	1 0 0	...	885	284	...	24-56	Borghar	74		
1 8	5 5	...	277	57	...	87	356	...	...	...	...	364	413	...	30-70	Dabhat	75
1 8	5 5	...	890	178	...	226	1,122	...	...	...	...	1,176	1,360	...	30-77	Dahagaon (G.)	76
1 8	5 5	...	581	119	...	137	620	...	...	...	...	718	751	...	30-81	Dudhere	77
1 8	5 5	...	1,512	312	...	145	523	...	...	...	...	1,565	625	...	27-49	Gharadi	78
1 8	5 5	...	406	82	...	59	222	...	...	...	...	455	304	...	28-81	Gowai	79
1 8	5 5	...	527	113	...	126	527	...	...	...	...	673	700	...	30-35	Kadvan (G.)	80
1 8	5 5	...	581	115	...	87	129	...	...	...	...	523	304	...	27-20	Kelvat	81
1 8	5 5	...	473	103	...	164	703	...	...	...	...	637	306	...	30-84	Kumle	82
1 8	5 5	...	903	198	...	68	129	...	...	...	...	971	325	...	24-05	Mahu	83
V R	1 8 1 8	5 5 5 5	6 6	678 0-3	...	72	264	...	1 0	4 0	...	751	226	...	27-33	Nargoli	84		
V R	1 8 1 8	5 5 5 5	...	426 2	...	79	323	...	...	...	...	520	425	...	28-70	Palghar	85
1 8	5 5	...	800	89	...	171	553	...	...	...	...	561	734	...	31-07	Pimpoli	86
1 8	5 5	...	701	132	...	107	394	...	...	...	...	806	528	...	25-22	Sada	87
1 8	5 5	6	1,012	195	...	67	264	...	2 0	3 0	...	1,082	452	...	25-26	Shedvdi	88		
1 8	5 5	8	1,341	293	...	151	563	...	2 0	3 0	...	1,504	555	...	27-61	Shirgaon	89		
1 8	5 5	...	529	126	...	159	300	...	...	...	...	742	628	...	29-81	Taked	90

1 Number	2 Name of Village	3 No. of Group	By Former Settlement															
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total			
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average	
Group V—contd.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
91	Talaghar	V	1 0	4 0	...	612 0	111 0	...	75	216	...	...	...	...	687	827	...
92	Tide	V	1 0	4 0	...	1,037 0	198 0	...	227	847	...	...	...	...	1,354	1,045	...
93	Vinhe (G.)	V	V 1 0 R 1 8	4 0	...	856 0 R 1 0	109 0 1 0	...	218	651	...	...	...	...	885	751	...
94	Veral Tarf Natu	V	1 0	4 0	...	608 0	94 0	...	48	139	...	...	...	...	556	223	...
95	Walote	V	V 1 0 R 1 0	4 0	...	802 0 R 8 0	107 0 8 0	...	300	973	...	...	...	...	805	1,081	...
96	Mandangañ								No assessed land.									
Total of Group V			...	...	...	17,237 0 R 6 3	2,587 0 6 2	0 2 9 1 0 0	3,080	9,162	2 15 5	6 33	14 0	2 0 0	20,309	12,149	0 9 8
Inam Village																		
97	Latvan	V	V 1 0 R 1 0	4 0	...	1,185 0 R 6 0	204 0 5 0	0 2 9 0 13 4	324	1,155	3 9 5	...	...	...	1,516	1,374	14 6
Grand Total			...	...	...	71,266 0 P 11 0 R 85 25	12,244 0 10 0 29 10	0 2 9 1 4 7 0 13 4	8,164	27,234	3 6 9	A 154 19 D 102 1	1,841 5 435 5	11 15 3 4 4 3	79,728	42,493	0 8 6

P=Pulan. R=Rabl. V=Varkas.

APPENDIX L—concluded

By Revision Settlement															Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total					
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. D.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 8	5 5	...	612 0	129 0	...	75	237	...	...	...	...	667	419	...
1 8	5 5	...	1,097 0	235 0	...	267	1,125	...	...	...	...	1,364	1,560	...
1 8	5 5	...	660 0	129 0	...	218	865	...	...	...	...	885	935	...
1 8	5 5	...	608 0	112 0	...	48	171	...	...	...	...	656	289	...
1 8	5 5	...	802 0	127 0	...	800	4,291	...	...	...	...	805	1,420	...
						No sown land.											
...	...	...	17,307 0	3,622 0	0 8 8	3,090	12,171	8 15 0	6 38	14 0 2	0 0	20,399	15,712	0 19 4	
												Total of Group V.					
												Inam Village					
1 1	5 5	...	1,186 0	242 0	0 3 8	324	1,547	4 12 6	...	...	...	1,616	1,796	3 11
												Latvan					
...	...	...	71,966 0	14,634 0	0 9 8	8,164	81,923	4 3 10	A 154 12	1,841 5 11 15 3		79,728	51,475	0 10 4	
												Grand Total.					

=Agrl. D=Dougrl.

K. S. YARDI,
Superintendent, Land Records, S. D.

7 SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
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OF THE

KHED TALUKA

OF THE

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

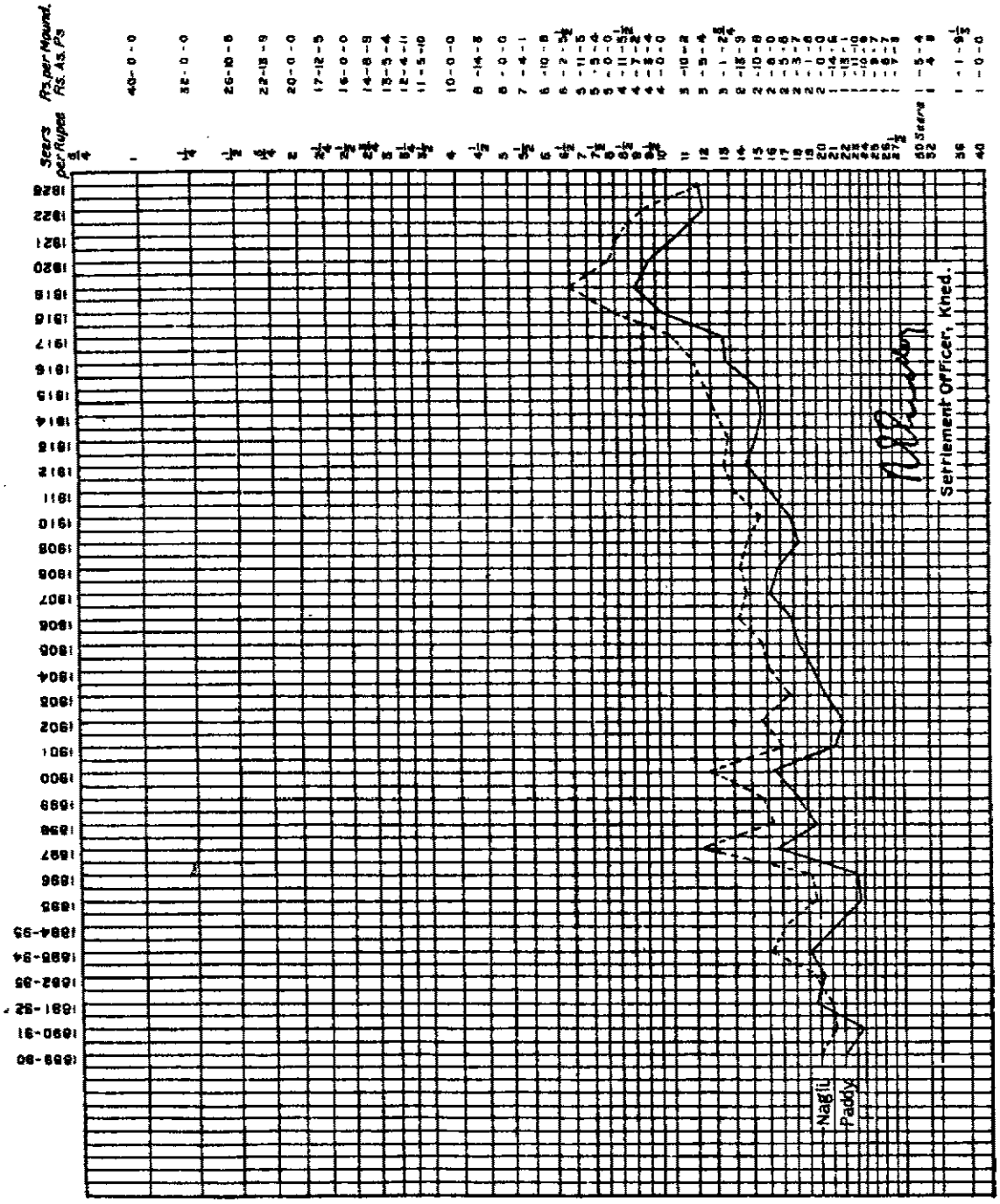
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N.B. :- Prices are shown for one Settlement period only because the figures given in the First Revision Report for the previous Settlement are found to be unreliable.

*Index to the correspondence relating to the Second Revision Settlement
of Khed Taluka of Ratnagiri District.*

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No. S.T.S. R-61.

From

R. G. GORDON, Esq., I.C.S.,
Settlement Officer, Khed;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Khed taluka of your district. I beg at the same time to submit separately a supplementary report regarding the important question of the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5711, dated 12th September 1900.

I also beg to attach a separate note regarding the question of prices in connection with Settlements in this district.

2. *Number of villages.*—The taluka contains the same number of villages as those noted in the previous report, viz., 147, arranged as follows:—

Government Rayatwari	...	...	...	...	44
Part Rayatwari, part Khoti	...	...	...	...	2
Khoti	...	...	...	...	97
Surveyed Inam	...	...	...	...	2
Unsurveyed Inam	...	...	...	...	2
Total					147

In Appendix L the Government villages have "G" against their names. There has been an apparent increase of 31 Government villages over the number in paragraph 2 of the First Revision Report, which refers to 13 Rayatwari villages. But the details given therein are incorrect, for the villages of Bharne, Kalamani Budruk, Shiotar and Kadaoli which are shown therein as Government were then and still remain Khoti so that the actual increase has been from 9 to 44 or 35 in all. The additional villages have become Khalsa through failing to pass Kabulayats, mostly, so far as I can ascertain, owing to quarrels among the share-holders or because the Khot-ship was not profitable to the holders owing to the small amount of Khoti land. I may add, however, that during the course of my tour I had several enquiries as to whether Government would be pleased to restore the Khot-ship that had lapsed, the object being to get a hold over the tenants who are considered to be becoming too independent. Of course I refused to listen to any such representations.

3. *Previous Settlement.*—The last Revision Settlement Report was made in April 1885, but orders were not passed thereon till three years later by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5820, dated 9th September 1898, in which the original rating and grouping were confirmed. Subsequent orders were however passed by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5711, dated 12th September 1900, which has been taken as the basis of this report subject to the supplementary report attached.

The word "Selection" when used in this report signifies Selection No. CCCLXXX containing the First Revision Report of the taluka.

PART I.—GENERAL ECONOMIC FEATURES.

4. *Boundaries and area.*—The taluka occupies the north-west corner of the district, being bounded on the north by the Mandangad Patha and by

the Mahad taluka of the Kolaba district; on the south by the Chiplun taluka; on the east by the Sahyadri Ghats, beyond which is the Javli taluka of the Satara district; and on the west by the Dapoli taluka. From its northernmost village, Kashedi, it is only 35 miles distant from Mahabaleshwar *via* the Fitzgerald Ghat. Its average breadth is about 21 miles and its length along the provincial road from Chiplun is about 36 miles, while its total area is about 392 square miles or 251,065 acres, divided as follows:—

Cultivable	...	...	...	...	185,294 acres.
Uncultivable	...	...	...	...	62,227 "
Inam villages	...	...	...	...	4,544 "

Of the total area nearly 30 per cent. therefore is uncultivable.

The Khed taluka is, I believe, the most rugged and hilly of all the talukas in the district. The northern half, roughly comprised within the area north of the line of road shown in the map attached, is divided up by lines of hills running north and south between which are vallies traversed by streams. Up these valleys too run the Local Board tracks also marked in the map. The hills here are very lofty, going up to 3,000 feet near Ghera Sumargad and communication between one valley and another is therefore difficult. In the extreme north-east in the direction of the Sahyadris the country becomes a wild tangle of hills in which roads are impossible. The streams mentioned all take their eventual course westwards and meet at Khed to fall finally into the Jagbudi creek which joins the Chiplun creek at Bahiraoli. The hills which fringe the creek run steeply down, leaving, however, in the case of most villages a strip of land between the hill foot and the bank which grows some of the best rice in the taluka and also yields double crops. From Khed eastwards there spreads out a fairly wide extent of more or less flat country, narrowing again in the direction of the Sahyadris and bordered on the south by the high table land along which passes the Provincial road to Chiplun. This table land consists largely of flattish Varkas lands of laterite with low hills, running down on the west to meet the creek and on the east to lose themselves in a similar tangle of lofty hills near the Sahyadris as in the north-east.

5. *Climate and rainfall.*—The climate is pleasant in the cold weather, but hotter than the average in the hot weather owing to the distance from the sea. The average rain-fall, divided into three periods of 10 and one of eight years according to the figures given in Appendix A, is as follows:—

1886-1893	...	...	...	...	143 inches.
1894-1903	...	...	...	...	142 "
1904-1913	...	...	...	...	119 "
1914-1923	...	...	...	...	130 "

These figures seem to show the familiar decline in the annual rainfall which marks those given in other Settlements. There is no reason, however, to consider the decrease as other than a fluctuation, to be evened up over long period. During the last ten years there have been two years (1918 and 1920) when the fall was much below the average, but even so, it was not found necessary to give remissions or suspensions of revenue.

6. *Communications.*—Communications are by water and road. The first is represented mainly by the Jagbudi creek, which takes off from the Chiplun creek 7 miles below Khed at the village of Bahiraoli and thence follows a winding course to Khed. Boats of ten tons burden can reach Khed at high tide. The Chiplun creek passes the villages of Songaon and Dhamandivi, which are just opposite Chiplun town itself, but the creek is not navigable above Chiplun. There is communication between Chiplun and Harnai by two steam launches which meet the steamers of the two companies which serve the western coast, but they are useful only for passengers and not for trade. As for roads, the western half of the taluka is quite fairly well served. The provincial road from Chiplun passes through the centre of this tract to Khed where it goes a mile east to turn north again to Mahad and Mahabaleshwar, and west *via*

Phurus to Dapoli. It is not however so useful as might appear simply from the map, for between Chiplun and Khed it passes over the crown of the table-land and does not in any way serve the villages of Veral, Hedli and those to the south of them from which it is divided by deep valleys, while on the west the hills slope away to the creek. Its Mahad section again is useful directly only to the villages situated in the particular valley down which it runs. The other roads are maintained by the Local Board. The most important takes off from the Dapoli road five miles from Khed and goes to Mandangad *via* Dhamni. That of next importance leaves the Mahad road a mile from Khed at Bharne and proceeds due east in the direction of the Ghats to Ambivli. Next is the road which leaves the Mahad road just outside Khed and goes north for five miles to Ambaye *via* Chakale and Murde. The first of these three was provincial, but has recently been handed over to the charge of the Local Board with the result that it is steadily growing worse, though still motorable. The second road I have travelled in a bullock cart and in sections it is very bad indeed and promises to become worse. I have motored for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the third after which it becomes difficult. The other roads are merely fair-weather tracks.

(i) It will be seen therefore that the eastern half of the taluka is practically roadless, while the western section is considerably better served, having both fair roads and water communication. A comparison with the details given in paragraph 7 of the previous report shows that the condition of the communications is much the same as 50 years ago, except that the local Board road *via* Dhamni has been extended to Mandangad. But this improvement has little importance for Khed as there are no markets on that side, the interests of the taluka lying in the direction of Dapoli, Chiplun and Mahad.

(ii) Seeing however that the assessments were left unchanged at the last settlement it is quite legitimate to institute a comparison with the condition of things existing at the time of the Original Settlement, and from this point of view there can be small doubt that communications have been revolutionised since that time. As is clear from the statement of the Assistant Collector, Mr. Nairne, given in paragraph 2 of his letter quoted on page 44 of the Selection, the road between Chiplun and Khed had only just been opened and that between Khed and Poladpur, *i.e.*, the Mahad road, was not completed. There was again no road between Khed and Mandangad. Nor presumably was there the present condition of steamer communication with Bombay. Khed in fact had been up till that time almost entirely cut off from communication with the outside world and therefore in a position of complete isolation. The difference between these conditions and those of the present day hardly needs emphasis.

(iii). The very large increase in the number of carts as shown in Appendix D is eloquent of the improvement in communications by road. In one small village, Khavti, situated in the last group to the extreme north of the taluka on the Mahad road there are no less than 45 carts which ply between Mahad and Khed.

7. *Crops and cultivation.*—The crops of the taluka may best be considered under the three heads of (a) Rice land, (b) Second crop areas, (c) Warkas lands, (d) Rabi lands, (e) Garden lands.

(a) *Rice lands.*—Rice lands in Khed may be divided into two broad classes which may be called "Natural" and "Converted". The former consist of the so called "Khalatis", *i.e.*, the flat and lowlying lands at the bottom of the valleys which require nothing to make them into rice lands but low surrounding embankments. Contrasted with these are the "Converted" lands which are those made out of Warkas by being carved out of the hill sides and then faced with a stone embankment to keep the earth from slipping. This distinction is well recognised by the people themselves as a natural division. The advantage of the former class lies not merely in the smaller expense of construction and of upkeep, but also in the fact that the fields are invariably able to be made larger and therefore easier to cultivate, that they get the advantage of soakage from the higher ground and are not drained from underneath, and always have greater depth of earth. The result is that they can stand a break in the rains far better than the converted lands on the higher

levels which commence to dry at once when there is a shortage of rain. Of course the distinction between the two classes is not absolute because they shade off into each other by subtle gradations, but still the broad distinction does exist and comes out clearly in, say, the broad plain of the village of Khed as contrasted with the villages at the foot of the Ghats where the fields slope up the hill sides like an enormous staircase. I mention this point particularly because, as it is impossible to make the distinction between these two classes in the classification it has had to be done in the rates.

(i) As regards the classes of rice grown I do not think it necessary to make any particular remarks as they are the ordinary kinds so often described in these reports, but one question of considerable interest is that of the production per acre. At the time of the Original Settlement a good deal of play was made with a demand of the ryots that the assessment should not exceed one-sixth of the gross crop (*vide* paragraph 12 of Mr. Nairne's letter on page 54 of the Selection) while the report of the Select Committee on Bill IV of 1898 to amend the Khoti Settlement Act states "Statistics show that on the average and making due allowance for fallows, the value of the crop of a field is equivalent to six times the assessment or in other words the assessment represents as a rule a sixth part of the produce" and it was on this basis that sub-rule 2 under rule V of the Khoti Act was framed. It is of course very difficult to obtain accurate information on this subject, but what I have done is to take the Abhavis or Appraisement Registers kept by the Khots in 21 villages and work out the figures therefrom. While it cannot be claimed that they are absolutely accurate they at least represent the facts upon the basis of which the Khots recover their rents and are the practical results therefore of long experience. The total area dealt with is 334 acres and the crop for this year which is rather under normal owing to the shortage of rain comes to 209 khandis which gives an average of $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre. I am aware that this seems very small, but there is undoubtedly in the taluka a considerable area of rice land, situated on the hill slopes with a very small depth of earth and subject to drought, which does produce inadequate crops and as the Gazetteer remarks "on the whole, as regards soil, this sub-division is with the exception of Devgad, the poorest in the district." But my point in any case is that supposing this small average produce to be correct, then at the present price of Rs. 3 per local maund the average value of the crop per acre, even excluding the rice straw which has also a certain value, would be Rs. 37-8-0, one-sixth of which would come to Rs. 6-4-0. Now the average assessment per acre of rice land in the taluka is Rs. 2-13-7 or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times less than it might be according to the standard formerly put forward by the people themselves of one-sixth of the crop.

(ii) I should state here that I received a good many complaints from villages on the creek, notably Savanas and Dhamandivi, about damage to the lands by the creek side from flooding by salt water and the breaking of the bandhs and undoubtedly in these two villages, especially the latter, there seems a good deal of justification for the complaint. The matter is one however which would require detailed investigation on the spot such as I have no time for, and in any case the Settlement cannot be delayed pending enquiry. I therefore beg to recommend that the investigations necessary may be made by the Prant Officer and recommendations submitted by him.

(b) *Second crop areas.*—The area under second crops is almost entirely confined to the villages along the Jagbudi creek including the villages of Chinchghar and Chakale which stand at the head of it. The crops are usually *Pavta* and *Tur*. In five Government villages in this area there are 412 acres of these crops, of which Khed alone contains 236 acres and Mumbke and Savanas 57 and 53 respectively. But besides these there are 18 Khoti villages for which definite information is not available, but which, at a rough average of 50 acres per village, give an additional 900 acres. If we add the few scattered areas of an acre or two elsewhere in the taluka, the total will be about 1,400 acres. It will be seen therefore that the taluka is considerably worse off than the rest of the district in respect of these crops, which is in itself a criterion of the general comparative fertility.

There is a small amount of irrigation conducted on the higher reaches of the creek by small Persian wheels, worked like treadmills by the cultivators, the crops being mostly brinjals, chillies, castor, and so on. I have also seen two small *pats* in one village.

(c) *Varkas lands*.—The question of varkas lands is one that has been treated somewhat cavalierly at previous settlements, so I venture to go into it in somewhat greater detail. The area of varkas is nearly nine times that of the rice lands though the total assessment is less than half as much, and the interests of the eastern villages are all in varkas as against rice owing to the comparatively insignificant area of the latter class of land which they contain. [The main uses of varkas land are for the cultivation of varkas crops of nagli, vari and harik, for grass for grazing and *rab*, for tree growth, for quarrying and for conversion into rice land.]

(i) *Varkas crops*.—The rotation of varkas crops is usually stated to be nagli, vari and harik or til followed by a fallow of three to ten years' duration according to the quality of the soil. I am however doubtful myself whether this is correct as the Khots' *abhavnis* invariably give an area of nagli which exceeds the combined area of the other two crops several times, whereas if there is a regular rotation the areas under each should be at least approximately equal. I can find no satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon; [one thing however is certain that the cultivation of vari and harik is decreasing because emigration to Bombay has refined the taste of emigrants and they refuse to eat the varkas grains as their forefathers did.] They require rice at least two or three times a week, and harik which was formerly produced in large quantities is now hardly to be found in the market at all. I should add that the cultivation of these crops is not popular on account of the much greater labour involved in them than in rice comparatively to the produce per acre.

As regards the outturn of varkas lands, I have made an attempt to estimate it very roughly by taking the *Abhavnis* or Appraisement Registers of 25 Khoti villages as in the case of rice land and working out the average crop per acre of the typical varkas crop, nagli. I find that 118 acres give an average yield of $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre. I am inclined to think that this is somewhat low as there is a disproportion of low cropped land among the figures, but 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ would be a fair average crop, which, as will be seen, is considerably less than in Mandangad.

As regards the amount of fallow, I should say that on the average it is three years' cultivation to five years' fallow, i.e., that [the proportion of cultivated to fallow is $\frac{3}{8}$ ths to $\frac{5}{8}$ ths.] But there is undoubtedly a considerable area which never grows varkas crops at all, but is kept permanently under grass. Unfortunately our statistics in Government villages are too inaccurate to show the difference between the two classes of "fallows" so they are mixed up together.

(ii) *Grass*.—As I have said above, [considerable areas are preserved annually for grass alone.] they are often surrounded with stone walls to keep out wandering cattle. Grass is also cut and stacked for the hot weather feed of cattle. There is no export of grass from the taluka.

(iii) *Trees*.—[The taluka is very bare of trees as a whole] though there are occasional villages where there is fairly good growth. I have found one or two villages where the land-holders have made small teak plantations and also in some parts lines of teak can be seen planted along the borders of the rice fields; but though they have abundantly large areas and plenty of time the land-holders are too slack to take up this work which should be profitable in view of the demand for wood. The cutting of the *rab* seems to be done very carelessly in general, no care being taken to preserve the central shoot, except in Khed itself and some other big villages. I venture to suggest that instructions might perhaps be given in Government villages, though the process of careless lopping has gone so far that it seems almost too late now.

(iv) *Quarries*.—There is a good deal of quarrying done in these lands for house-building, specially near Khed.

(v). *Conversion into Rice land.*—I have had special enquiries made in a certain number of Government villages with a view to discover the amount of conversion of Varkas into Rice land. While it would be as well not to place too much reliance upon the absolute accuracy of the figures, they at any rate show that there has been a very large amount of conversion among the villages of the (old) last Group, as the following three examples show :—

Village.		Original Rice Area.	Converted from Varkas.	Increase.
		Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.*
Khopi	... ..	318	205	64·4
Shirgaon	... ..	204	124	60·8
Bijghar	... ..	163	60	40·0

The percentage of conversion is much greater in this Group of villages on account of their far larger area of Varkas and it is not to be expected that the same proportion would be converted elsewhere. But it is still going on everywhere, as from the beginning before the survey, and a very rough estimate of an increase of 10 per cent. in the Rice area or, say, 5,000 to 6,000 acres would be absolutely reasonable; probably it is considerably more than that. The resultant improvements will be enjoyed in perpetuity by the occupants without enhanced taxation. But against this has to be set the cost of embankments which is very heavy in some cases, where the slope is steep. I have also found cases, *e.g.*, such as one in Khed, in which the occupant is covering almost sheet rock with earth brought from a distance and deposited between stone walls. There are also other cases I have seen in which the conversion has proved a failure and the expenses have gone for nothing. I have not been able to obtain correct figures of the cost of conversion, and in view of the difficulty of estimating the profits of ordinary Varkas cultivation, I am unable to give any estimate of the profits of conversion; but of course it must be profitable or it would not be done.

(d) *Rabi lands.*—The Survey papers show 521 acres of so-called "Rabi land", practically the whole of which are situated on the creek side villages. It consists of alluvial soil on the edge of the bank which is too sloping to be turned into Rice land and grows Nachni with second crops of the usual kind.

(e) *Garden lands.*—There are 41 acres of Garden land in the taluka with no more than an acre or two in any village. In some villages the original gardens seem to have disappeared.

8. *Agricultural Stock.*—The following table compares the figures under the important heads of Agricultural Stock for the last and the present Settlement.

Head.		Last Settlement.	Present Settlement.	Difference.
				Per cent.
Plough Cattle	... ..	23,070	22,714	- 1
Milch Cattle	... ..	17,401	19,360	+ 10
Young stock	... ..	17,444	19,560	+ 10½
Carts	... ..	140	344	+ 146

While the collecting agency is not above suspicion, probably the figures present approximately the truth, and show good increases under the heads where they can be expected. The area cultivated being the same no increase is to be anticipated under that of plough cattle. As regards the figures of carts, when it is considered that 60 years ago there were only 33, the progress is striking.

The villages with the greatest number of carts are those situated by the side of the high roads. There are two with over 40 carts, one with over 20, and others with smaller numbers. But the hill and the creek side villages have no carts at all and the carrying of crops has to be done by head loads. Carters are prosperous as they get any amount of work, and this constitutes an advantage for the villages situated by the road side.

The cattle are of the usual Konkan type, full fed in the rains and half starved in the hot weather. In the Eastern part of the taluka, near the Sahydris, they suffer greatly from lack of water which in the hot weather is not nearly sufficient even for human beings. Last year there was a bad outbreak of cattle disease and several hundreds of cattle died in Humbri, Astan and the surrounding villages.

9. *Water Supply.*—Figures are available for Government villages only. There is no irrigation from built wells in the taluka so that the only question is of those used for drinking purposes. Here the glaring contrast is between the number of pakka wells in the villages of the various groups which is as follows :—

Group.	Villages.	Pakka wells.
1	4	107
(2)	Nil	Nil)
3	7	39
4	3	2
5	30	31

The last group is composed largely of the villages situated near the Ghats where the question of water supply in the hot weather is a pressing problem. The kacha wells dry up, no water or very little is to be had from even pakka wells in the trap and the only resource is the springs or water channels. In some villages the people have to go one or two miles every day for water, often of very bad quality mixed with mud, so that guinea worm is very prevalent. But even in other groups the water supply is most capricious, one village having a good supply and its neighbour one equally bad.

10. *Labour.*—The land holders raise the usual cry about the increasing cost of labour. In Khed itself wages are about 8 annas a day for men, while in the villages a common rate is two meals and two annas. The competition from the Bombay labour market raises rates here as elsewhere.

11. *Education.*—There are 28 vernacular schools with an attendance of 1,032 boys and 222 girls. There is no English school. I believe however that the village people recognise the importance of education and I have had many pressing requests for schools, and have found more than one village in which the people themselves are paying Rs. 200 per annum for a private master. Perhaps in this connection I may venture to say that the question of Education in Ratnagiri is not merely a local matter, considering the number of recruits for the mills and also for the Army. The better the men who go to Bombay are educated, the more easily they will be able to organise and recognise their true interests.

12. *Trade and Industry.*—Khed possesses one Rice mill set up this year, its only form of industry. As regards trade, Khed itself is a small centre of the traffic in dried fish which is brought up the creek in fishing boats which stay there for some months in the cold weather disposing of their malodorous wares. On the Ambivli road I have met men walking down from Satara District, 20 miles each way up and down a 3,000 feet Ghat, to buy a little dried fish, and all along the roads can be seen strings of people carrying bundles of this dainty. Down this road also come from Satara Marathas or Wanis with bullocks or ponies carrying gram, jaggery, chillies, etc., to exchange for rice and oil. Part of these wares go on to Dapoli, where also goes a share of the rice imported by the road from Mahad in Kolaba district whence the Khed and the surrounding talukas obtain the greater proportion of the rice needed to supplement their own production. The rest comes from Rangoon by sea

from Bombay and is somewhat more popular among the lower classes being cheaper. It is very difficult to say the value of these imports of rice, but they are said to amount to about Rs. 75,000.

13. *Markets.*—The main local market is Khed itself except in the case of the villages in the South whose market is Chiplun. So much more convenient indeed is Chiplun for them that they asked me if they could not be transferred to that taluka, as it is 27 miles to Khed *via* very difficult country. I must leave this matter for the local authorities to deal with.

14. *Population.*—The following table gives the figures of population for the last four censuses :—

1891	...	...	...	100,550
1901	...	...	...	95,594
1911	...	...	...	101,529
1921	...	...	...	95,494.

These figures are somewhat curious in their equal alternation. The decreases in 1901 and 1921 are due to plague and influenza respectively, Nature thus redressing the balance of over-population. Were it not for these epidemics, Khed is, I believe, generally healthy like the rest of the district, the main reasons seeming to be—

(a) The absence of Forests which undoubtedly are a prime cause of Malaria.

(b) The hilly nature of the country which causes the water to flow off and not to stagnate.

(c) The habits of the people in living in small wadis or hamlets and not in regular Gaothans as in Kolaba, which tends to sanitation and prevents the spread of disease. Thus, in the village of Tale this year, where there was a serious outbreak of small-pox, only two hamlets were affected whereas in a big Gaothan it might well have spread through the whole village.

(d) The sturdy character of the people caused by their living among the hills.

All these factors tending towards health have also of course an effect on fertility with the result that large families are the rule, and the country becomes over-populated.

(i). The main divisions of the population are into Marathas and Mahomedans and Kunbis. The former are khots and cultivators and also emigrate in search of work, while the Kunbis are the tenants of the other two classes, and also emigrate to Bombay. The Census gives the following division of the population by occupation :—

Agricultural population.			Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	15,996
Tenants and Subsharers.	Other land holders.		
68,907	5,131	4,460	

How far these figures are to be relied upon I cannot say though they hardly correspond with the results of local experience; thus the entry in the first column is far too large if it is meant to include "tenants" only and to exclude Khots, and I should also say that the figures for the N. A. population were too great.

(ii). An interesting question is how far the food production of the taluka is able to support the population during the year. A rough estimate I have made seems to show that there is a shortage of about 25 per cent. at the

lowest figure in the food production; other authorities with local knowledge would put it higher than that and it seems clear that this is a moderate estimate.

15. *Emigration.*—The Khed taluka shares with the rest of the District the phenomenon of emigration on the part of a large section of the population, whether temporary or permanent. There are two main elements in this stream of emigration, one Hindu and the other Mahomedan. The former consisting mainly of Marathas, Kunbis and Mahars gravitates to the Bombay mills and other forms of service, including the army, the majority of the Sepoys coming from the villages, situated in the hills. One such village, Shiotar, in the North West corner sent some two hundred men to the War and I believe that it lost no less than 45 killed. But all the villages near the Sahyadris are full of old soldiers, including many who were at Cabul with Roberts, and fine old men they are. As for the Mahomedan stream it has two main directions, one in that of foreign parts, mainly South Africa and Mauritius, and secondly, on shipping service in or near Bombay. Thus, Savnas provides large numbers for the Royal Indian Marine, and other neighbouring villages for other shipping service, either on steamers or on prows owned by themselves and trading between Ratnagiri, Panwel, Pen and Bombay. The money earned is spent in paying high prices for land, or in building fine houses, usually in very insanitary locations.

(i) As an illustration of the amount of money which comes into the taluka from out-side, the figures of money orders paid at the Khed Sub-office during the year 1923 amounted to Rs. 3,72,414, of which Rs. 3,47,276 were Inland and Rs. 25,139 Foreign. It is however believed that the amount of foreign money orders in no way represents the actual sum sent into the taluka, as other methods are now adopted because the recipients are desirous of escaping Income-tax, which they think will be imposed on them if their money is received through a Government source.

16. *Landlord and Tenant.*—Though the villages are divided into Government Rayatwari and Khoti the actual difference is more nominal than real. In the former the old khots hold most of the land as before, the real change being that they have less hold over the tenants, that the assessment is collected direct and that they lose what Khoti rights they had before, though where these rights were considerable the original khots have been careful to keep up their kabulayats. In the Government records the old khots are still shown as agriculturists, so that there are nominally only 376 acres of land held by non-agriculturists in the 44 Government villages out of 64,610 acres. In point of fact, Khed itself for example, comprising nearly 1,500 acres is held almost wholly by people who let out their lands to tenants, which seems to show that there is something wrong with the classification into agricultural and non-agricultural. I do not however find much intrusion, comparatively speaking, of what we should call the Savkar element proper, its extent seeming to depend on proximity to Khed. Thus in Chakale large areas and in Palghar practically the whole village has passed into the hands of Banias; but out in the hills they do not trouble to go. There it is a case rather of transactions between Khot and Khot.]

(i) In the Khoti villages the main factor of interest is the operation of the Khoti Act with its provision for cash assessments. Undoubtedly the benefits to the tenants have been very great and even where the cash rates may appear somewhat high they would not think of going back to the old appraisement system. They have also gained much of course from the fact that the cash rates were fixed mainly in 1909-10 on the basis of the average prices of 12 years previous to 1904, when the prices of the produce were far less than they are at present. I have not had many complaints against Khots by tenants, though I saw signs, especially in Maratha villages, that they were somewhat afraid of the landlords as they would decline to raise points in their presence. In only one village were any insistent complaints made against the Khot, a Brahmin.]

(ii) As regards rent suits, there were last year 131 such suits with 1,026 defendants. There are some 12 villages in which there are annually suits

with defendants numbering 20 or more. I am informed that while most of the suits are due to the poverty of the tenants, there are a considerable number in which there is a contest between different shareholders as to who is to take the rent which leads to suits in the court.]

(iii) In point of fact however agriculture in Khed is in one way a subsidiary occupation in that the ordinary tenant gets out of it not more than sufficient to support himself and family for more than about one-third of the year, if he cultivates about an acre of rice land and two acres of varkas. The rest comes from labour in Bombay and in the taluka itself.]

17. *Revenue History.*—With the permission of the Settlement Commissioner, I have omitted Appendix K regarding the collection of Land Revenue as unnecessary labour in a taluka where there is never any difficulty about collections and where there is no need for remissions or suspensions.

PART II.

Settlement Statistics.

18. *Prices.*—In dealing with Prices it is desirable first to say something about their course during the Original Settlement as one of the reasons for making no increase in the rates at the First Revision was that there had been no appreciable rise in Prices. This statement require a certain amount of explanation. The facts are that at the time of the Original Settlement the Settlement Commissioner based his proposals on a price of Rs. 38 per Khandi for paddy. This price was the so-called "Phad rate", *i.e.*, that which is fixed annually in this district for the different talukas for the conversion into cash of the amounts due in paddy by the holders of "Kavli" lands. The proposals raised so many protests however from the people and the Revenue authorities that from 1866 to 1876 continual modifications were made in the assessments, either by modifying the assessments themselves or by reductions in classification which had the same practical effect. The total reductions amounted to about 40 per cent. on the original proposals. (*Vide* the statement given in paragraph 4 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter on page 94 of the Selection.) Now at the time of the Revision Settlement the "Phad rate" was Rs. 28 which amounts to a reduction of 40 per cent. on Rs. 38. It was for this reason, it may be supposed, though he does not distinctly say so, that the Settlement Officer stated that there had been no change in prices. Technically there had been an actual decrease of 40 per cent. but this was offset by the reduction of the same amount in assessment, the net result, expressed in terms of prices, being as he states.

(i) For the present purpose it will therefore be only necessary to consider the course of prices during the currency of the existing Settlement. In tabulating them, in order to differentiate clearly the effect of the war, I take as the basis the five years' period ending with the year 1915 up to which the effect of the War is not apparent, and work out the prices for the rest of the Settlement in five yearly periods accordingly, back to 1892 from which the previous Settlement Officer ended his calculations. I give prices for paddy and nagli as representing Rice and Warkas lands respectively. The "increases" are calculated on the figures of the first period from 1892—95 which is thoroughly representative of the general range of prices at the time :—

Period.	Paddy.		Nagli.	
	Price.	Increase (per cent.).	Price.	Increase (per cent.).
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1892—95 ...	2 0 0	.....	2 5 6	.....
1896—1900 ...	2 3 9	11.72	2 12 10	19.55
1901—05 ...	2 1 0	3.12	2 9 9	11.33
1906—10 ...	2 7 4	22.91	2 14 6	24.
1911—15 ...	2 11 9	36.72	3 8 5	37.11
1916—20 ...	3 13 2	91.14	4 9 8	96.44

(ii) If therefore we discard altogether the course of prices during and after the War we should find an increase of 37 per cent. all round, nor during this period are there any such large fluctuations due to famine or other causes such as should make the increase other than perfectly regular and normal under the well-known phenomenon of the general rise in prices throughout the world since about 1904. The present price of paddy is Rs. 3-7-4 which amounts to an increase of 73 per cent. and it does not look like dropping at present as there has been a small rise since last year though it is not much use speculating about the course of prices in the future. We should however be quite justified in reckoning that prices have attained a standard rise of at least 40 to 50 per cent. during the course of the current settlement up to the present time.

(iii) There is however a special point of importance in connection with the commutation of Khoti rents which demands separate treatment. It has been ruled by Government that in determining the assessments of the talukas in Ratnagiri the ruling factor must be the provisions of rule V of the Khoti Settlement Act (*vide* paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 4934 dated 11th May 1916), the principle as I understand it being, that as the rates of cash rents fixed as multiples of the assessment must be altered with the change in the rates of assessment under rule V, therefore the increase in assessment must be limited by the increase in prices, which has occurred since the commutation. Now I understand that the basis upon which these commutations were done was the average prices for twelve years prior to the passing of the amended Khoti Act of 1904, a period which corresponds conveniently with the first 12 years of the current settlement. The comparison with the average for the 12 years and the last pre-war period of 1911-15 works out as follows :—

Period.	Paddy.		Nagli.	
	Price.	Increase per cent.	Price.	Increase per cent.
1892—1903 ...	Rs. a. p. (per maund). 2 1 2	.....	Rs. a. p. (per maund) 2 9 10	.....
1911—1915 ...	2 11 9	31·91	3 3 8	23·50
1923 ...	3 7 4	66·83	3 7 1	31·67

It will be necessary to consider the bearing of these figures on the assessments subsequently.

19. *Sales*—Appendix G divided into three parts for Rice, Mixed and Warkas lands shows the figures of sale value for the Government villages in question. They amount to only 17 out of 44, as I was unable to visit 7 villages, in which however there were in any case only a very few entries, on account of their remoteness, and in the rest there were either no statistics available or those available were useless. The figures given cover the last ten years and I have not thought it is necessary to separate them into different years. They speak for themselves and much comment is unnecessary, for in every case except two they are over 100 times the assessment. The fact is, as every report in the District shows, that the demand for land and the fact that there are no other means of investment make the price enormously high. This is specially the case with Mahomedan villages as those who make money abroad do not care what they spend on land purchases and it is not easy at times to see that they can make any profit. And in fact the rate of profit is small. Thus to give an example from the village of Khed, on land bought within the past few years for Rs. 14,158 the amount of rent, including the price of straw and *minus* the assessment comes to Rs. 522, a profit of 3·7 per cent. only. This of course is no argument against the rate of assessment, but merely shows that the prices of land are inflated beyond their true value by the demand for it. On this being pointed out to the purchasers and asking them why they do not invest in Government Securities at 6 per cent. the Mahomedans reply that they are not

allowed to take interest and the rest have no reply except a grin; the fact being that they do not know anything about securities and invest in land because it is traditional to do so and because they like to have their investments under their own eyes and land will not run away. Also they get a certain amount of prestige from being landholders.

From the Government point of view it is at least permissible to argue that these high prices at any rate prove that there is a lot of money about which has to find an investment somewhere.

20. *Leases.*—The lease statistics are divided in Appendix H into two parts, those dealing with Government villages and Khoti villages respectively :—

(a) *Government villages.*—I append statistics for Rice and for mixed Rice and Warkas lands for 16 villages only. Of the other 28 I was unable to visit 7 on account of their remoteness, in 2 there was only crop share and in the rest there were either no statistics available or I found that the leases only consisted of mortgages or that the figures were unreliable. As regards Warkas only, I do not submit figures because I do not think they would be of any value, even if it were possible to collect them. In order to arrive at any correct figures it would be necessary to know, first how many years the land had been cultivated and the rent on all the different crops and secondly the number of years of fallow, and it is quite impossible to get these figures. Also there is no doubt that Warkas land is seldom rented permanently in Khed and that after a crop or two it is thrown up for the fallow period and then taken on again, and that when it is taken up the actual rent depends very much upon the rainfall of the particular year.

(ii) I should add that the figures I give are for the past year only and not for previous years. The reason for this is that the rents are in kind which vary very little and then only because the land has either been improved or has deteriorated; and in the next place there are no rent notes and the tenants are so ignorant that it is difficult to get them to say the right thing even as regards the past year, much less for the previous years.

(iii) In calculating the figures of "times the assessment" I have taken it at Rs. 3 per maund of paddy which is the ruling price in the market this year during February. This price applies of course to the local maund which is a measured maund and not a maund by weight like that taken as the basis of the figures in Appendix I. This local maund when reduced to weight is 2,800 tolas against the Government maund of 3,200 tolas; hence it is necessary to increase this local price by 11.11 per cent. to compare it with the Government price. Thus increased, Rs. 3 comes to Rs. 3-5-4 as compared with the Government price for the year of Rs. 3-7-4 which is as close as can be expected. It may perhaps be argued that this price is too high, but the present price is practically the same as last year and there is no apparent reason for a fall; rather the other way, in fact, as this is a year of bad trade in which we might anticipate lower prices if anything.

(iv) At the same time I would not press the conclusions to be derived from the figures of rent too far so as to claim that assessment could be raised to the rates which appear from the indices! The basis of the figures is a rent in grain on which allowance has to be made in bad years, and such allowances are actually made, as I know. In fixing the commutation rates the Recording Officer as his proceedings show seldom gave the full rates which would be allowable on the grain rents, but always made allowance for the difference between a grain and a cash rent and a Settlement Officer must take the same course. Still, giving credit for all these points of view, the rents are undoubtedly high as stated in terms of assessment.

(b) *Khoti villages.*—For Khoti villages I have been content to rely upon the figures of commutation which seem to supply all that is required. They cover an area of land assessed at Rs. 7,545 in Khoti villages and though the actual area involved cannot be discovered without trouble which would not be worth taking, it is not necessary to do this as the figures of assessment suffice. Moreover, the rates of commutation were fixed after

enquiry with the Khots and the tenants by an officer with personal knowledge of the district, and, as I know from seeing the proceedings in a number of cases, the awards were favourable to the tenants rather than the Khots. The basis of price upon which the rates fixed were those from 1892 to 1903 which gives an exceptionally low figure, so that these cash assessments seem to possess all the advantages required for the purpose of assessment.

I have therefore compiled them separately, giving the assessment for each village and the commutation rate fixed. The latter has then been increased to allow for the increase in prices since the time of commutation, on the basis of the statistics summarised in paragraph 17 under the head of "Prices". In view of the difference in the rise in the case of paddy and nagli, I have found it necessary to adopt different rates of increase for the purpose of this Appendix and on the whole I have thought that an increase of 40 per cent. in the case of paddy and 25 per cent. in that of nagli would be reasonable, though it is somewhat difficult to arrive at figures which will be entirely satisfactory. The indices have been worked out accordingly, and the results may be summarised as follows :—

				<i>Paddy.</i>	
Group.				Present rate.	Indices.
				Rs.	
I	...	...	...	7	13·47 to 17·15
II	...	...	...	6	10·50 to 15·75
III	...	...	...	5	10·50 to 14·00
IV	...	...	...	4	8·40 to 12·25
V	...	...	...	3	4·20 to 8·40

Nagli.

There is only one maximum rate throughout the taluka, *viz.*, one rupee and the indices range from Rs. 1·25 to 2·50 as follows :—

Index.	Villages.	Index.	Villages.
1·25	22	2·03	4
1·40	4	2·18	2
1·56	15	2·34	2
1·72	5	2·50	1
1·87	15		

From which it will be seen that practically all the villages fall among the indices under two.

PART III.

21. *Proposals for Re-settlement.*—Before making proposals for Re-settlement it is necessary to refer shortly to the Original Settlement and its subsequent history. That history is a peculiarly chequered one which was well summed up by the Commissioner, S. D., in 1876 when he said that "The assessment of the Khed taluka has been the subject of much discussion and of repeated reductions." The Original Settlement was made by Major Waddington in 1867 (*vide* his report page 39 of the Selection), giving an increase of 47 per cent. on the average collections of the past 10 years and 23 per cent. on the collections of the previous year. Protests were however made by the local Revenue authorities against these large increases, especially as prices had fallen in the meantime from Rs. 38 per Khandi (which the Settlement Officer had stated to be unlikely to fall at all) to Rs. 24 and these protests continued from time to time accompanied by correspondence which is printed in the Selection. In the result the assessment in Khed was reduced by various methods to be detailed below, till the original proposals had come down by 40 per cent. and the total for the taluka had been reduced to practically the same as the average assessment paid for the ten years preceding the Settlement (*vide* the statement quoted by the Settlement Commissioner in paragraph 4 of his letter printed on page 94 of the Selection). This statement does not however disclose the whole facts, for, while the total for the taluka did indeed remain the same, there was a considerable increase among the villages in the last groups on account of the assessing of Rice land which had remained undetected previous to the Survey.

It follows therefore that, the total for the taluka remaining the same there must have been considerable reductions in the case of other villages, and this is the case, for in 32 villages the assessments finally settled and still paid, were from 34 per cent. downwards less than that paid before the Survey, the total reductions amounting to Rs. 4,379.

22. The Revision Settlement was made by Mr. Lushington in 1895 though orders were not passed thereon till 1898 by Government Resolution No. 5820 dated 9th September. In the result no increase was made in the existing assessments for reasons summed up in the Government Resolution as follows:—"It is clear that during the period of Settlement the economic condition of the taluka, one of the least fertile and flourishing in the Presidency has undergone no marked improvement. Prices have certainly not risen, although on the average they do not seem to have fallen. The Original Settlement was based on abnormally high prices and proved to be so burdensome that it was lowered by a series of operations to the existing level, at which it is levied and paid without difficulty. The last of these operations occurred a little more than ten years ago. All the officers are unanimous in the opinion that the assessments as a whole can bear no enhancement." During the course of the correspondence which preceded these orders there was a good deal of discussion about the history of the successive reductions in the rates which had occurred from time to time and also with reference to the classification of the taluka, in consequence of which by paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution sanctioning the settlement Government ordered an inquiry into the history and accuracy of the classification of the taluka which was made by Mr. Hudson, the Deputy Superintendent, Konkan Survey, whose report, with the review of the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Symonds, is printed as an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 5711 dated 12th September 1900 passing orders on the reference. The result of the enquiry was to show, in general terms, so far as the assessment of Rice land is concerned:—

(a) that the Original classification was bad :

(b) that the decreases in assessment had been made either by a reduction in classification or in the maximum rate or by both methods :

(c) that the reductions in classification had been made not by re-classification in the field but in office by reducing scales of various kinds :

(d) that the result was to render a classification which was originally bad in a worse condition, in those villages, some 44, in which the manipulation had been carried the farthest.

The results of his investigations were summed up by Mr. Hudson in Schedule Y attached to his report, which is nearly though not quite accurate, as I find by independent inquiry, and the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Symonds, advocated a correction of the classification of the taluka on the partial system adopted elsewhere. The orders of Government in the matter were passed by Government Resolution No. 5711 dated 12th September 1900, which ordered the adoption of the five group system proposed by Mr. Symonds in paragraph 22 of his forwarding letter and corresponding alterations in the classification, which was adjusted so as to produce the existing assessment in accordance with the change in the maximum rates. Thus, to give an example, when the last three old groups with rates of Rs. 3-1, 2-10 and 2-4 were combined into new Group V with a rate of Rs. 3 it was necessary to reduce the classification of the last two groups all round by 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ and 33 per cent. respectively in order to produce the old assessments.

I venture respectfully to think that the full effect of these orders may not perhaps have been realised at the time when they were passed. I have therefore submitted a supplementary report in the matter and would request that it may be considered along with this report. Pending orders I take the existing arrangement into five Groups as the basis of Settlement.

23. I propose now to take for re-settlement in order the four classes of Rice, Varkas, Rabi and Garden.

A.—Rice land.

Present and Proposed Grouping.—(i) Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5711 the 17 groups shown in Appendix Q to the First Revision Report were reduced to five as follows :—

New Group.	Villages.	Maximum rate.	Old Group.	Villages.	Maximum rate.
		Rs.			Rs. a. p.
I	16	7	I	2	8 0 0
			II	13	7 0 0
			III	8	6 2 0
II	4	6	IV	2	6 0 0
			V	1	5 11 0
			VI	1	5 8 0
III	41	5	VII	13	5 4 0
			VIII	1	5 0 0
			IX	8	4 13 0
			X	19	4 6 0
IV	19	4	XI	2	4 0 0
			XII	3	3 15 0
			XIII	1	5 9 0
			XIV	13	3 8 0
V	68	8	XV	17	3 1 0
			XVI	27	2 10 0
			XVII	19	2 4 0

(ii) As the map attached shows, this grouping divides the villages into one group consisting of those on the creek, a second of four villages with no particular reasons for being grouped as they are all by themselves, a third and very large group consisting of the rest of the villages in the lower western half of the taluka in the neighbourhood of the roads, a fourth group in three blocks, more or less within reasonable distance of Khed or Chiplun, and a fifth group containing all the rest of the villages in the taluka.

(iii) Now apart from the objections against this grouping on the score of principle there is another which is relevant here, *viz.*, that it is partly based on a misapprehension of facts. This basis was the grouping as shown in Appendix Q to the Revision Report, but as a matter of fact the rates and consequently the grouping as shown therein are in many cases incorrect, the chief mistakes being the following :—

(a) The actual maximum rate of the village of Koregaon in Old Group V in Appendix Q was Rs. 6-8-0 and not Rs. 5-11-0. It should therefore be in Group I instead of Group II;

(b) Of the 13 villages shown in Old Group VII as having a maximum rate of Rs. 5-4-0 only one, Bharne, as a matter of fact had that rate, the others being really rated at Rs. 6. Hence these 12 villages should have been placed in New Group II instead of Group III and I propose to make the corrections accordingly;

(c) Of the eight villages in Old Group IX the real maximum rate of Sakhroli, Sheravli and Sukdar was Rs. 5-8-0 and not Rs. 4-13-0. They should, therefore, have been placed in New Group II and not Group III, and I propose to do this now;

(d) Of the 19 villages given in Old Group X with maximum rate of Rs. 4-6-0,

(i) The real rate of Ghanekhunt was Rs. 5-8-0 so that it should go into Group II;

(ii) The real rate of the remaining villages was Rs. 5 except in the case of Shio Budruk, Shio Khurd and Sukivli which actually had a rate of Rs. 4-6-0. Hence these last three villages should be reduced to Group IV, the rest staying in Group III.

(iv) There were in fact only 14 groups at the time of the Revision Settlement and not 17 as is shown in Appendix Q to that report.

I propose to make the necessary corrections in the present grouping if only because it brings the state of affairs closer to the actual facts, apart from

the consideration that it carries out the intentions of Government in issuing their orders. At the same time however I venture to think that the new arrangement leads to a better grouping by a more reasonable distribution of villages between Groups II and III.

(v) As these changes are merely by way of correction to the grouping under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5711 they will be made on the principles laid down in that Government Resolution and will not entail in themselves any alterations of the assessment, the classification being adjusted to allow for the alteration in the maximum rates. I much regret to have to worry you with these complications but they are inevitable in the circumstances. As the result of these corrections the grouping will stand as under:—

Present Grouping.	Villages.	As corrected.	Reasons.
I ...	16	17	Addition of one village from Group II.
II ...	4	19	Minus one village above; plus 16 villages from Group III.
III ...	41	22	Minus 16 villages as above; minus 3 villages reduced to Group IV.
IV ...	19	22	Plus 3 villages reduced from Group III.
V ...	63	63	No change.

(vi) There are also other mistakes in the maximum rates in Appendix Q as follows:—

Village.	Old Group.	Rate in Appendix Q.	Actual rate.	Remarks.
Dhamandivi ...	I ...	8	8 & 6	There were two rates, one applied to the better and the the other to inferior lands.
Songaon ...	I ...	8	8 & 6	There were two rates one applied to the better land and the other to inferior lands.
Khed ...	II ...	7	8 & 7	Do. do.
Ashti ...	I ...	7	7 & 6	Do. do.
Kondivli ...				
Karanji ...				
Savnas ...				
Tumbad ...				
Bahiraoli ...				
Kadaoli ...	XIII ...	3—9	4	

(vii) These villages are however now in their right groups according to the five-group system, so that it is not necessary to make any alterations and I merely note the facts for the benefit of future Settlement Officers. To make matters clear however and at the same time to facilitate their work I have arranged the villages in Appendix L so as to show the old 14 groups to which they belonged.

(viii) The changes in grouping proposed above are due to mistakes in Appendix Q and merely place the villages where they would be had the true facts been placed before Government. It remains to consider whether it is necessary to make any alterations on the merits.

(ix) At the present settlement I have only one such change to propose, *viz.*, the reduction of the village of Ghera-Rasalgad from Group IV to Group V. This village is situated at the extreme western point of the northern section of Group IV among very hilly country without roads and is certainly over-grouped at present. I make no other such recommendations because I am precluded from doing so by my proposal for a general rate of increase in the assessment by 33 per cent. which will prevent any alteration in grouping.

(x) At the same time I may note that the original grouping, which as I have pointed out above, still subsists in reality in spite of the apparent changes, was strongly criticised at the time of Revision and it was suggested by all the officers through whom the papers passed that much correction would be required at the next Revision. It would not be possible to go into this question satisfactorily without resolving the existing groups into their constituent fragments which is impossible here. I would therefore only call attention to three obvious cases :

(a) The two villages of Shio Budruk and Shio Khurd in Group IV are certainly under-grouped. They are situated on the creek, are in no way different from the other first group villages which surround them and have a considerable area of double crops. They should certainly be in Group I.

(b) The village of Sukhivli, four miles east of Khed, is surrounded by villages in Group III in which it should also be placed instead of Group IV.

(xi) The villages as finally grouped will therefore be as follows :—

Group.	Villages.
I	... 17
II	... 19
III	... 22
IV	... 21
V	... 64

(xii) But as I have already stated, only in the case of Ghera Rasalgad will these alterations make any difference by themselves in the assessments, the rest being mere corrections to be made on the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 5711.

24. *Present and proposed rating.*—The factors which seem of chief importance in settling the new rates are the following, premising that, as no change was made at the time of the Revision Settlement, it is perfectly legitimate to take into account the improvements made since the time of the Original Settlement :—

(1) The actual amount of assessment now paid for the taluka is almost exactly the same as that paid 60 years ago; and in the case of 32 villages it is actually less to a greater or less amount;

(2) Since that time communications have been revolutionised, as previous to 1866 there was not a single road in the taluka whereas now the West is everywhere within easy access to first or second class roads, and in communication with Mahad, Chiplun and Dapoli. To this must be added the increased ease of steamer communication with Bombay with its facilities for the employment of labour;

(3) The price of paddy stands at present 73 per cent. over that for the five years previous to the Revision Settlement; and has risen slightly since last year nor is there any apparent reason why it should fall. Even prior, however, to the War the rise had been 37 per cent.

(4) On the standard of one-sixth of the crop which was that asked by the people themselves the average assessment per acre is at present prices 125 per cent. less than it might be;

(5) As for Rents

(a) in Government villages the rents at present prices range from 10·61 to 4·10 per acre in multiples of the assessment;

(b) in 69 Khoti villages the commuted assessments raised by 40 per cent., to allow for the rise in prices since they were settled in all cases except two, are over four times the assessment.

(6) The prices of land are very high ranging from 43 to over 500 times the assessment for mixed lands ;

(7) An indication of the rise in prosperity is the large increase in the number of carts for trade purposes, also in milch cattle ;

(8) The monsoon practically never fails and there is never any cause to suspend or remit the land revenue ;

(9) The taluka is healthy, except for occasional epidemics ;

(10) There can be no doubt that owing to the provisions of the Khoti Act, etc., the economic condition of the people in general has much improved.

25. In these circumstances the only proposal which a Settlement Officer can make is to impose the full increase allowed of 33 per cent. The objection that the rent of Khoti tenants will thereby be raised to an inordinate extent seems to lose force when it is considered that the basis on which those rents were fixed was the exceptionally low range of prices between the years 1892 to 1903 and that prices have since increased by 40 per cent. at least. Nor does there seem any reason why the increase should not be made throughout all the groups. If it be suggested that it should be less for the last group, I would reply that, as will be seen from Appendix Q to the Revision Report, the average assessments per acre in the case of the last three old groups which are now included in Group V were Rs. 2-2-4, 1-11-2 and 1-6-8 respectively. An increase of 33 per cent. will raise these to Rs. 2-13-9, 2-4-2 and 2-0-11 respectively, which is less than the price of a maund of rice at the present time—an assessment which cannot but be considered moderate. The only argument against imposing the full increase, which I should state in fairness, is that the rate of assessment imposed will be above that of the much more favoured talukas of the Kolaba District such as Panvel, which have been recently settled, and that it will be much higher than that which can be imposed at Revision on the Mahad Taluka with its highest maximum rate of Rs. 7 though it is undoubtedly more favourably placed than Khed. These however are matters for Government to take account of and not the Settlement Officer.

I propose therefore to increase the assessment on rice lands by 33 per cent. in all groups in which cases the new rates will be as follows :—

Group.	Villages.	Old rate.	New rate.	Present assessment.	New assessment.	Increase.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	17	7	9 5 0	17,761	23,622	5,861
II	19	6	8 0 0	10,453	13,899	3,446
III	22	5	6 11 0	8,948	11,101	2,753
IV	21	4	5 5 0	8,450	11,236	2,786
V	64	8	4 0 0	11,216	14,873	3,657
Total	143	.....	.....	56,228	74,781	18,553

I must point out however that in the case of the three villages of Khed, Dhamandivi and Songoan this nominal rate of Rs. 9-5-0 is really one of Rs. 10-11-0, so far as their best lands are concerned. The original rate applied to these lands was Rs. 8 as I have stated in paragraph 23 above, and when this was reduced to Rs. 7 under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5711 their classification was increased proportionately, as no change was made in the assessments, which amounts to the same thing from the practical point of view as keeping the rate of Rs. 8.

B.—Varkas lands.

26. *Original Settlement.*—It is not possible to find out exactly what was done at the original settlement with regard to varkas lands. The Settlement Officer stated that "For Varkas-land I adopted the same maximum rate as was imposed in Bankot, *viz.*, six annas, but this rate has been applied in the best villages only, five annas being taken as the maximum rate in the next best villages and four annas in those of classes 6 and 7". (Para. 12 of his letter printed on page 40 of the Selection.) In the next year a reduction was made of Rs. 1,389 on the assessment of 33 villages (*vide* statement on page 48 of the Selection), but great objections were made to the rates the following year (para. 6 of the Assistant Collector's letter on page 53 of the Selection); and the Survey Commissioner agreed to reduce the rates by two annas per rupee on all the villages of the last four groups beginning with the Rs. 4-8-0 maximum. It would appear that further reductions were made in 1876 when the Varkas lands were re-measured. The result was that for 133 villages of the original Khed Taluka the demands fixed by the original settlement on varkas were reduced from Rs. 38,119 to Rs. 29,805 or 26 per cent., which they pay at present and which seem to be about Rs. 1,500 less than the average of the ten years previous to the original settlement; so that the Settlement Commissioner was right when he said in reviewing the Revision Report that by the final revision of the original settlement the varkas rates were reduced.

(i) *Present and proposed rates.*—At present the maximum rate is one and the same throughout the whole taluka, *viz.*, one Rupee, the classification being taken as the assessment, and the standard of assessment is the same also, being within a pie or two on either side of three annas per acre.

Working on the ordinary standard of the increase of prices and the value of land as shown by the prices in Government villages an increase of 33 per cent. would be justified but the situation is dominated by the figures of commutation which show that we can only fairly allow for an increase in the price of the main crop, nagli, of 25 per cent., on the basis of the standard of commutation. I propose therefore to increase the rate in the case of the first three groups by this amount, which comes to four annas in the rupee. As regards the last two groups I think that a differentiation should be made which does not now exist, but should be made on every principle of settlement, between them and the first three groups and would propose an increase of two annas in the rupee or 12½ per cent. in their case. I may add that though the increase proposed in both cases is less than what the bare figures of prices and value apart from the figures of commutation would justify, yet it has always been recognised that caution should be observed in assessing varkas land on account of the long fallows, and tendency to denudation, in which connection I would invite attention to the opinion of the former Commissioner, the Honourable Mr. Lawrence, given in paragraph 9 of his letter on page 80 of the Selection containing the second Revision report for the Ratnagiri Taluka, which runs as follows :—

"I entirely concur in the proposal to levy no enhancement on the varkas land. If the special character of such inferior hill lands had been recognised and a separate designation employed in the mal lands above the Ghata in Belgaum, it is probable that there would have been no enhancement of the assessment of those inferior soils, proposals for which I have recently submitted to Government with some hesitation."

If my proposals are approved the revised assessments will stand as follows :—

Group.	Villages.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ...	17	2,409	3,010	601
II ...	19	3,670	4,585	915
III ...	22	4,985	6,165	1,280
IV ...	31	4,949	6,566	1,617
V ...	64	13,421	15,096	1,675
Total ...	148	39,384	54,432	15,048

C.—Rabi lands.

27. The present maximum rate for these lands is Rs. 1-8-0 in the case of villages in the first group and Re. 1 in that of the rest. Any statements to the contrary in old Appendix Q are in error. I propose that this class of land should take the same increase as varkas, viz., 25 per cent. and 12½ per cent. in the first three and the last two groups respectively so as to assimilate the rabi and varkas on the lines laid down by Colonel Godfrey in his remarks on the Revision Report of Mandangad to which I refer in paragraph 25 of my report on the petha.

The results will be as follows :—

Group.	Present assess- ment.	Proposed assess- ment.	Increase.
I	551	686	135
II	68	85	17
III	6	7	1
IV	10	11	1
V	1	1	0
Total ...	636	790	154

D.—Garden lands.

28. The present maximum rate is Rs. 6 throughout. The total area is only 41 acres. In one village, only Alsure, has a commutation been made at three times the assessment, the index being Rs. 9. I discuss the question of garden lands more fully in the Mandangad Report where they are of more importance and for the reasons therein recorded I advocate no increase in the case of garden lands.

29. *Summary of proposals.*—The total result of my proposals will be as follows :—

Group.	Village.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.	
				Assessment.	Per cent.
I	17	Rs. 20,810	Rs. 27,407	Rs. 6,597	31.70
II	19	14,267	18,645	4,378	30.69
III	22	13,338	17,317	3,984	29.88
IV	21	13,410	16,815	3,405	25.39
V	64	24,645	29,977	5,332	21.63
Total ...	143	86,465	110,161	23,696	27.40

These figures show that the total rate of increase will fall short of the full increase allowed on the whole taluka of 33 per cent. by 5.60 per cent., due to the limitation in the increase on varkas lands.

30. *Period of guarantee.*—It is presumed that the usual guarantee of 30 years will apply to the Settlement.

Your most obedient servant,

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Khed, District Ratnagiri.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Antemonsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (2nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1886	...	...	9-55	9	107-20	67	35-20	33	4-05	8	156-00	123	
1887	...	...	9-09	5	90-21	60	32-41	36	4-05	5	130-32	106	
1888	2-00	2	0-59	2	115-73	71	17-23	30	5-15	4	140-70	110	
1889	0-08	...	1-08	4	112-79	70	37-05	41	...	...	130-95	115	
1890	...	...	2-26	5	151-03	69	20-35	33	2-75	3	152-40	115	
1891	...	...	...	...	58-43	49	20-35	37	0-40	1	112-74	87	
1892	...	...	1-52	3	91-27	59	64-16	47	2-00	9	156-75	112	
1893	...	...	8-72	6	37-35	31	43-28	42	0-24	2	140-00	111	
1894	...	...	...	...	120-20	63	41-15	46	4-05	5	175-13	118	
1895	...	...	0-26	1	96-70	61	24-35	35	2-56	3	127-37	106	
1896	...	...	4-30	2	124-21	64	23-07	22	2-25	2	152-66	91	
1897	...	...	0-77	1	127-59	63	44-25	44	0-40	1	139-11	102	
1898	0-20	1	0-51	2	117-25	62	40-23	43	2-15	4	151-62	112	
1899	...	...	8-25	9	43-53	49	21-20	28	1-35	2	75-20	36	
1900	0-22	1	...	...	91-52	63	25-18	32	0-10	1	127-33	102	
1901	...	...	1-74	3	112-72	68	16-55	30	2-42	2	124-49	102	
1902	...	...	0-22	1	62-17	47	47-40	32	4-42	9	115-27	95	
1903	...	...	7-21	6	107-01	60	42-12	44	1-72	2	152-20	112	
1904	...	...	...	...	93-54	62	17-22	35	1-70	2	112-06	102	
1905	...	...	0-15	1	77-20	55	27-00	29	0-22	1	102-57	90	
1906	...	...	...	...	65-17	62	25-22	31	0-10	1	112-55	94	
1907	0-05	...	0-21	1	112-25	60	25-79	32	0-05	...	141-12	93	
1908	...	...	...	...	82-22	54	21-22	31	0-17	...	112-42	95	
1909	...	...	1-20	2	95-29	65	26-25	34	2-02	2	125-22	104	
1910	...	...	0-54	2	79-52	55	26-25	45	0-22	1	117-72	105	
1911	...	...	0-42	3	62-22	60	32-41	41	1-20	2	97-22	102	
1912	...	...	1-22	1	112-22	60	24-70	34	5-24	5	150-24	100	
1913	...	...	6-12	7	87-22	52	17-74	22	0-22	1	111-51	89	
1914	...	...	0-22	1	121-25	67	40-22	32	0-40	1	172-02	102	
1915	0-54	2	0-22	...	84-72	45	24-22	40	1-21	4	121-52	92	
1916	...	...	4-27	2	105-72	59	42-24	42	5-25	2	151-51	112	
1917	1-12	2	0-27	2	91-21	62	32-42	42	5-25	2	152-57	122	
1918	...	...	15-07	12	44-02	42	21-22	20	1-22	4	81-71	79	
1919	...	...	1-77	2	97-22	65	22-50	27	1-22	2	122-72	102	
1920	0-22	1	0-12	...	71-42	62	10-22	31	...	...	82-22	95	
1921	...	...	0-22	...	110-00	65	25-40	40	0-20	1	125-22	92	
1922	...	...	0-22	1	97-22	59	12-15	22	1-22	4	117-22	92	
1923	0-22	1	...	...	114-22	65	12-20	22	...	...	120-20	95	
Average	65	1	2-00	4	94-07	62	2-20	12	2-42	4	92-47	65	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Khed Taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	Cultivated and uncultivated Area.										Crop (details)									
	Gross cropped area (T. F. XX).	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct Crops in unassessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	I. Cereals and II. Pulses.									
								Forest.	Other (including uncultivable).		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Group I.	3,938	350	...	1,048	3,767	4,716	...	...	1,593	6,238	1,037	...	...	...	...	457	...	3	399	1,787
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44-69	...	...	...	...	19-68	...	1-28	18-01	77-76
Group II. No Government Village in this group.																				
Group III.	2,788	54	...	2,734	5,475	8,909	...	...	1,846	9,555	1,284	...	...	...	...	791	...	1	570	2,646
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46-06	...	...	...	...	28-59	...	1-3	20-44	94-9
Group IV.	818	1	...	812	2,187	2,649	...	...	927	3,576	378	...	...	...	...	269	...	...	197	804
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46-49	...	...	...	...	35-04	...	...	16-85	28-89
Group V.	19,316	5	...	19,311	24,157	46,868	6	4,981	15,874	87,239	4,509	...	...	...	...	4,141	...	...	2,647	11,997
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37-74	...	...	...	...	33-89	...	...	21-66	93-29
44. Total for Taluka.	18,115	410	...	17,705	44,586	62,341	6	4,981	19,670	86,938	7,298	...	...	...	...	5,678	...	4	3,658	16,684
											40-29	...	...	...	...	31-34	...	1-08	20-17	91-84

of Column 2).

Number of Villages.	Oil Seeds.						Condiments and Spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.		Drugs and Narcotics.				Fruits and vegetables including root crops.	Remarks.	
	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.		Cane.	Palm Treese.	Cotton.	Others.	Dyes.	Tobacco.	Others.				Fodder.
														Total.	Total.			
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
Group I.	...	3	...	...	28	26	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	937
Percentage	23	...	...	1	1-13	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	04	...	...	40-35	
Group II. No Government Village in this group.																		
Group III.	...	5	...	...	81	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	633
Percentage	18	...	...	1-11	1-39	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	22-7		
Group IV.	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	228	
Percentage	49	49	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	28-17		
Group V.	...	3	...	...	149	151	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	2,538
Percentage	02	...	...	1-21	1-32	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-23	20-77		
44. Total for Taluka.	...	11	...	...	908	917	85	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	656	4,337
	...	06	...	...	1-14	1-20	19	...	...	06	...	...	...	01	...	3-62	29-59

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX D.

*Agricultural Stock of the 143 Government villages in the (including Khoti)
Khed Taluka during the year 1920.*

Number of villages.	Cattle.							
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.	
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	2,186	527	1	5	5	...	1,812	614
4	585	89	89	...	...	...	338	147
41	5,960	710	1	1	1	2	4,220	1,028
19	3,537	868	...	...	1	...	2,570	509
63	8,079	678	1	...	2	...	6,555	1,347
Total ... 143	20,947	2,867	3	...	9	2	15,520	3,840

Number of villages.	Young stock.*		Total.	Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
	Calves.	Buffaloe calves.					Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	1,767	538	Group I.	6	885	...	1,408	...	3	57	...
4	944	95	Group II.	2	67	...	359	...	...	...	...
41	4,543	740	Group III.	...	1,300	...	3,999	...	6	193	...
19	2,641	331	Group IV.	...	879	...	1,985	...	...	46	...
63	7,297	1,324	Group V.	...	1,199	...	4,514	...	1	98	...
Total ... 143	16,532	3,028	61,648	7	2,580	...	11,660	...	10	394	...

* NOTE.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the Villages of the Khed Taluka.

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.							Mechanical Power.				
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.			Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engine Pumps.
9	66	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX F.

[Form V. F. 16.]

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water Supply in the Forty-four Government Villages of the Khed Taluka, District Ratnagiri for the year 192 .

Group.	No. of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the lika.								Tanks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	4	2	...	107	37	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	7	...	...	39	35	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
IV	8	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	80	...	...	811	42	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44	2	...	1,792	23	2	19	5	1	...	...	...	...

Group.	Other Sources.												Remarks.
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
I	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khed Taluka of the Ratnagiri district.	For irrigation ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	179	223	.....	.....	.....	.....
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	2	19	2	8	.....	.....
	In disuse ...	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	186	245	4	8	.....	2
Totals recorded at the previous settlements.		* 943		* 7		.....	.....

* These seem to include figures for Khoti villages which are not available for this settlement.

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX G—1

Selling Value of Kharif Lands in the Villages of the Khed Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	Are of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>						
		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.		
2	Khed ...	20 88	127 19 6	20,174 11 0	157-62	
10	Mumbke ...	0 14	1 18 0	700 0 0	386	
18	Savnas ...	0 85	3 8 0	1,500 0 0	428-67	
	Total ...	22 2	138 2 6	22,874 11 0	.....
	Average per acre ...	.....	6 0 7	1,014 11 7	168-09	
<i>Group II.</i>						
81	Yeral ...	0 10	0 8 0	100 0 0	200	
	Average per acre ...	.....	2 0 0	400 0 0	200	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX G—2

Selling Value of Varkas Lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
9	Khed	17 14	2 13 5	1,032 0 0	366-98	
8	Karanji	11 87	1 7 0	360 0 0	250-43	
18	Savna	1 16	0 3 0	800 0 0	16-00	
	Total	30 27	4 7 5	1,692 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	0 2 4	55 2 6	379-07	
	<i>Group II.</i>					
31	Veral	6 89	1 4 0	240 0 0	192	
	Total	6 89	1 4 0	240 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	0 2 10	84 6 6	192	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
46	Kartel	2 25	0 11 6	260 0 0	361-74	
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	0 4 5	99 0 9	361-74	
	<i>Group IV.</i>					
	Nil.					
	<i>Group V.</i>					
94	Umbre	4 5	0 10 6	160 0 0	248-80	
96	Bijghar	7 27	1 7 4	323 0 0	224-7	
108	Mirle	3 21	0 8 6	155 0 0	291-78	
125	Ambeoli	3 8	0 9 6	415 0 0	698-24	
134	Khopi	1 30	0 6 0	95 0 0	253-33	
	Total	20 11	3 9 10	1,148 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	2 2 10	56 9 11	317-60	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX G-3.

Selling value of mixed (Kharif and Varkas) lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Khed	58 28	46 15 11	6,375 0 0	135.64	
8	Karanji	85 14	25 7 2	18,550 0 0	592.68	
10	Mumbke	9 7	18 5 8	8,298 0 0	498.18	
18	Savnas	1 4	2 5 0	650 0 0	281.08	
	Total ...	104 8	93 1 4	26,873 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 14 4	277 1 6	310.18	
<i>Group II.</i>						
18	Ohakale	14 87	18 5 0	2,500 0 0	136.52	
81	Vetal	28 81	15 10 0	8,300 0 0	211.2	
	Total ...	88 28	33 15 0	5,800 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 14 0	149 18 11	170.90	
<i>Group III.</i>						
46	Kartel	8 6	6 11 0	1,288 0 0	191.85	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 13 2	157 6 9	191.85	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
74	Mohone	41 20	18 13 0	1,000 0 0	75.40	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 5 4	24 1 7	72.40	
<i>Group V.</i>						
94	Humbri	20 87	6 6 0	275 0 0	48.14	
98	Bijghar	201 85	61 15 0	5,958 0 0	96.19	
108	Mirle	25 25	9 5 0	1,439 0 0	154.52	
118	Pur Budrukhh	15 4	5 2 0	700 0 0	136.67	
119	Tulshi Budrukhh	38 9	9 11 0	731 0 0	75.46	
125	Ambaoli	29 11	10 2 0	1,615 0 0	159.50	
126	Astan	2 26	1 14 0	820 0 0	170.68	
134	Khopi	288 24	80 10 0	10,841 0 0	134.46	
136	Kumbhad	108 17	82 15 0	3,000 0 0	91.08	
	Total ...	730 28	218 0 0	24,879 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 4 9	84 0 9	114.12	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX H-1.

Leases of Kharif lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times rent represented by the assessment.	Indices.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
2	Khed (single crop areas).	18 4	61 18 0	450 0 0	7-28	25-48	(including straw at 15 bundles per maund of rent.)
13	Savnas ...	10 22	74 0 0	384 0 0	5-19	18-16	
	Total ...	28 26	135 18 0	834 0 0	.....	
	Average per acre ...	.....	5 11 11	135 4 8	6-14	
	<i>Group II.</i>						
19	Ohakale ...	14 31	54 5 0	294 4 0	5-42	16-26	(including straw at 10 bundles per maund of rent.)
31	Veral ...	4 25	12 14 0	180 0 0	10-10	30-30	
	Total ...	19 16	67 8 0	424 4 0	.....	
	Average per acre ...	.....	3 7 5	21 13 11	6-31	
	<i>Group III.</i>						
43	Kartal ...	1 17	5 11 0	50 0 0	8-79	31-97	
58	Savani ...	21 6	63 5 0	394 15 0	6-23	15-57	
	Total ...	22 23	69 0 0	444 15 0	.....	
	Average per acre ...	.....	3 0 11	19 11 4	6-45	
	<i>Group IV.</i>						
68	Ghara-Palgad ...	7 10	15 11 0	174 0 0	11-00	22-18	
	Average per acre ...	.....	2 2 7	24 0 0	11-00	
	<i>Group V.</i>						
84	Guldhe ...	15 24	28 5 0	258 0 0	9-11	19-66	
106	Kurval Jaoli ...	8 18	3 5 0	39 0 0	11-77	17-65	
112	Poure Khurd ...	4 12	5 15 0	64 12 0	14-27	21-40	
123	Vawe, Tari Khed ...	0 12	0 9 0	3 12 0	6-66	10-00	
128	Ohatao ...	1 86	3 0 0	69 0 0	18-00	19-50	
	Total ...	25 20	41 3 0	424 8 0	.....	
	Average per acre ...	.....	1 9 10	16 10 4	10-32	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX H-2.

Leases of mixed (Kharif and Varkas) lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times rent represented by the assessment.	Indices.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.			
2	Khed (single crop areas).	61 3	162 0 0	1,148 0 0	7.09	26.99	(including straw at 15 bundles per maund of rent.)
	Khed (double crop areas).	9 26	56 0 0	520 0 0	9.28	82.20	
	Total ...	70 29	218 0 0	1,668 0 0	.....	
	Average per acre ...	.....	3 1 4	23 9 4	7.65		
	<i>Group II.</i>						
18	Ohakale ...	31 30	79 10 0	698 10 0	8.02	20.05	
31	Veral ...	3 5	5 5 0	63 0 0	11.68	29.65	
	Total ...	34 35	84 15 0	761 10 0	.....	
	Average per acre ...	.....	2 7 0	20 1 11	8.26		
	<i>Group V.</i>						
84	Guldhe ...	3 1	4 15 0	18 0 0	3.65	5.46	
108	Mirle ...	3 5	5 0 0	48 0 0	9.60	14.40	
113	Pur Budrukh ...	6 7	3 14 0	22 10 0	5.84	8.26	
128	Ohatac ...	4 9	4 13 0	66 0 0	13.71	20.56	
	Total ...	16 22	18 10 0	154 10 0	.....	
	Average per acre ...	.....	1 2 0	9 5 6	8.90		

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX H (PART II).

KHED TALUKA.

Rates of Commutation for Khoti villages.

Serial No. in Appendix I.	Villages.	Commutated assessment.	Rates of commutation (time assessment).			Raised.			Indices.		
			Rice.	Varkas.	Bagayat.	Rice (40 %.)	Varkas (25 %.)	Bagayat (no change).	Rice.	Varkas.	Bagayat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Group I.</i>											
1	Dhamandivi ...	920	8-25	2-25	...	4-55	2-81	...	15-92	1-40	...
3	Songaon ...	184	8-50	2-50	...	4-90	3-12	...	17-15	1-56	...
4	Alsura ...	8	8	2	8	4-30	2-50	...	14-70	1-25	...
6	Bahiraoli ...	88	3-75	2-75	...	3-85	3-44	...	13-47	1-72	...
9	Kondioli ...	81	8	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	14-70	1-25	...
11	Nandgaon ...	15	8	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	14-70	1-25	...
15	Susari ...	41	8	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	14-70	1-25	...
16	Tumbad ...	814	8	3	...	4-20	3-75	...	14-70	1-37	...
	Total ...	996									
<i>Group II.</i>											
19	Chinchghar ...	344	8-25	2	...	4-55	2-50	...	11-37	1-25	...
20	Dayal ...	224	8-50	2-50	...	4-90	3-12	...	12-25	1-56	...
21	Deosade ...	172	8-50	2	...	4-90	3-35	...	12-25	1-25	...
22	Hedli ...	43	8-50	2	...	4-90	2-50	...	12-25	1-25	...
23	Hodkhad ...	72	3-75	3-75	...	5-25	4-69	...	15-75	2-34	...
24	Jamburde ...	158	8	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	10-50	1-25	...
26	Lota ...	14	3-25	3-25	...	4-55	4-06	...	11-37	2-03	...
27	Morasde ...	228	8	2-50	...	4-30	3-12	...	10-50	1-56	...
29	Sanglat ...	87	8	2-75	...	4-20	3-44	...	10-50	1-72	...
30	Tise ...	80	3-25	3-25	...	4-55	4-06	...	11-37	2-03	...
32	Ghanekhunt ...	47	8	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	10-50	1-25	...
33	Sakhroli ...	404	8	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	10-50	1-25	...
34	Sheroli ...	196	3-75	3-75	...	5-25	4-69	...	13-12	2-34	...
36	Talghar ...	40	8	2-50	...	4-20	3-12	...	12-60	1-51	...
	Total ...	2,078									
<i>Group III.</i>											
37	Bharne ...	84	3-75	2-75	...	5-25	3-44	...	13-12	1-72	...
38	Aini ...	198	8	8	...	4-20	3-75	...	10-50	1-37	...
39	Anaspur ...	186	3-50	3	...	4-90	3-75	...	12-25	1-37	...
40	Asgani ...	105	8	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	10-50	1-25	...
42	Boraj ...	127	3-25	2-50	...	4-55	3-12	...	11-37	1-56	...
44	Dhamni ...	140	3-50	2-50	...	4-90	3-12	...	12-25	1-56	...
45	Kalamani-Budrukb. ...	108	3-50	2-50	...	4-90	3-12	...	12-25	1-56	...
47	Kudoshi ...	58	3-25	2-25	...	4-55	2-81	...	11-37	1-40	...
48	Laval ...	114	3-50	3-50	...	4-90	4-37	...	12-25	2-13	...
49	Mete ...	23	4 & 3	4 & 2	...	5-60 & 4-20	5-00 & 2-50	...	14-00	2-50 & 1-25	...
50	Murde ...	52	4	3	...	5-80	3-75	...	14-00	1-37	...
51	Phurus ...	144	4	3	...	5-60	3-75	...	14-00	1-37	...
54	Dabbil ...	100	8	3	...	4-20	2-50	...	10-50	1-25	...

APPENDIX H (PART II)—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Commutated assessment.	Rates of commutation (times assessment)			Raised.			Indices.		
			Rice.	Varkas.	Bagayat.	Rice (40 %.)	Varkas (25 %.)	Bagayat (no change.)	Rice.	Varkas.	Bagaya
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>										
55	Mani ...	35	3-25	3-25	...	4-55	4-06	...	11-37	2-03	...
56	Nigde ...	46	3-25	3-25	...	4-55	4-06	...	11-37	2-03	...
57	Satwingsaon ...	160	3-50	2-50	...	4-90	3-12	...	12-25	1-56	...
	Total ...	1,625									
	<i>Group IV.</i>										
61	Sukioli ...	112	3-50	2-50	...	4-90	3-12	...	12-25	1-56	...
62	Ainavli ...	53	3	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	8-40	1-25	...
64	Jamge ...	57	3-25	2-50	...	4-55	3-12	...	9-10	1-56	...
65	Kadavli ...	49	3-50	2-25	...	4-90	2-81	...	9-80	1-40	...
66	Shiravli ...	41	3	3	...	4-20	3-75	...	8-40	1-67	...
67	Shiotar ...	92	3	3	...	4-20	3-75	...	8-40	1-87	...
68	An. bayan ...	209	3-5	3-5	...	4-90	3-12	...	9-80	1-56	...
69	Apide ...	230	3-75	2-75	...	5-25	3-44	...	10-50	1-72	...
70	Bhelsai ...	271	3-5	3	...	4-90	3-75	...	9-80	1-67	...
71	Daoghar ...	13	3	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	8-40	1-25	...
72	Kelne ...	93	3-5	3	...	4-90	3-75	...	9-80	1-67	...
75	Nilavne ...	36	4	3	...	5-60	3-75	...	11-20	1-87	...
77	Tale ...	121	3	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	8-40	1-25	...
78	Udhle Budruk ...	102	4	3	...	5-60	3-75	...	11-20	1-87	...
79	Udhle Khurd ...	52	4	3	...	5-60	3-75	...	11-20	1-87	...
	Total ...	1,568									
	<i>Group V.</i>										
80	Ghera Rassaigad ...	11	3	2-5	...	4-20	3-12	...	8-40	1-56	...
91	Borghar ...	90	4	2-5	...	5-60	3-12	...	8-40	1-56	...
92	Chinchavli ...	205	3	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	6-30	1-25	...
95	Jaitapur ...	46	4	3-5	...	5-60	4-37	...	8-40	2-18	...
90	Mandve ...	12	3	3	...	4-20	3-75	...	6-30	1-87	...
91	Natu ...	243	3	2-5	...	4-20	3-12	...	6-30	1-56	...
93	Tisangi ...	149	3	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	6-30	1-25	...
95	Wadi Jaitapur ...	5	4	2	...	5-60	2-50	...	8-40	1-25	...
97	Wave Tarf Natu ...	105	3-50	2-75	...	4-90	3-44	...	7-35	1-72	...
100	Dhamnand ...	49	3-12	2-5	...	4-36	3-12	...	6-54	1-56	...
102	Ghogre ...	51	3	2	...	4-20	2-50	...	6-30	1-25	...
103	Kashedi ...	86	4	3	...	5-60	3-75	...	8-40	1-87	...
105	Khavli ...	93	3	2-25	...	4-20	2-81	...	6-20	1-40	...
111	Peare Budruk ...	91	3-5	3	...	4-90	3-75	...	7-35	1-87	...
117	Talvat Jaoli ...	11	2	2	...	2-80	2-50	...	4-20	1-25	...
120	Tulshi Khurd ...	38	3	3	...	4-20	2-50	...	6-30	1-25	...
	Total ...	1,265									
	Grand Total ...	7,545									

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Khed Taluka from 1889-90 to 1923.

(As plotted in the accompanying diagram).

Years.	Sacs of 80 Tolas per Rupee.			
	Rice in Husk.	Cleaned Rice.	Nagli.	Vari.
	2	3	4	5
	S. Cha.	S. Cha.	S. Cha.	S. Cha.
1889-90	21 0	.....	19 0	23 10
1890-91	22 5	.....	20 9	25 2
1891-92	18 11	11 10	20 0	20 13
1892-93	19 2	12 6	18 7	21 12
1893-94	18 5	10 0	15 1	17 7
1894-95	20 3	12 2	16 3	19 5
1895	22 10	14 1	18 10	21 5
1896	22 2	13 10	18 5	23 5
1897	15 14	9 6	11 2	18 3
1898	18 10	11 6	15 1	17 13
1899	17 5	11 3	14 14	17 1
1900	15 7	10 0	11 14	12 10
1901	20 5	11 9	16 1	16 12
1902	20 15	12 6	14 12	17 6
1903	19 13	10 13	16 11	19 3
1904	18 6	10 14	15 6	16 9
1905	17 5	10 5	14 10	14 10
1906	18 8	9 10	13 3	14 7
1907	15 1	9 8	13 10	15 0
1908	15 12	9 6	13 8	14 13
1909	17 1	9 2	13 15	15 4
1910	16 12	9 2	14 6	13 8
1911	15 6	8 3	13 1	13 8
1912	13 15	7 11	12 9	14 7
1913	14 7	8 2	12 11	13 7
1914	14 11	7 3	12 4	14 0
1915	14 10	7 0	11 12	13 2
1916	12 10	6 6	11 1	12 6
1917	12 9	6 2	10 5	12 15
1918	9 10	5 4	7 13	7 15
1919	8 11	5 5	6 8	6 15
1920	9 4	4 13	7 10	8 0
1921	10 6	5 2	8 1	8 9
1922	11 12	5 3	9 2	10 10
1923	11 9	5 2	11 10	14 2

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
<i>(Old Group No. I.)</i>																	
1	Dhamandivi	1	1 0	7	6	1,179	198	...	819	1,880	...	1	6	...	1,499	2,084	...
2	Khed (G)	2	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	6	863 R. 50	168 66	...	609	8,119	...	8	13	...	1,513	8,854	...
3	Songaon	1	V. 1 0	7	6	982	184	...	816	1,586	...	7	20	...	1,307	1,670	...
<i>(Old Group No. II.)</i>																	
4	Aisure	2	V. 1 0	7	6	422 R. 68	77 76	...	127	669	...	Gunth. 0 5	1	...	618	816	...
5	Ashti	1	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	6	459 R. 7	99 10	...	177	1,002	...	1	5	...	644	1,116	...
6	Bahiraoli	1	V. 1 0	7	6	1,187	206	...	900	755	...	...	...	...	1,387	968	...
7	Bhoate	1	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	6	536 R. 21	99 25	...	130	651	...	1	2	...	686	813	...
8	Karanji (G)	1	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	6	834 R. 1	133 2	...	134	985	...	...	...	...	929	520	...
9	Kondivi	1	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	6	773 R. 14	138 18	...	161	881	...	...	...	...	947	967	...
10	Nambke (G)	1	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	6	370 R. 43	67 56	...	91	515	...	...	...	...	504	638	...
11	Nandgaon	1	R. 1 8 R. 1 0	7	6	1,235 R. 68	237 73	...	253	1,828	...	Gunth. 0 4	0 7	...	1,610	1,693	...
12	Nilik	2	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	6	169 R. 57	32 76	...	28	451	...	...	...	...	308	559	...
13	Savnas (G)	1	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	6	1,451	251	...	285	1,508	...	Gunth. 0 4	0 7	...	1,736	1,559	...
14	Shirshi	1	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	6	1,110 R. 43	183 68	...	198	1,008	...	0 10	1	...	1,346	1,345	...
15	Suzeri	1	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	...	769 R. 30	141 44	...	249	1,426	...	...	...	...	1,048	1,610	...
16	Tumbad	1	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	...	340	66	...	64	329	...	...	...	...	433	399	...
<i>(Old Group No. III.)</i>																	
17	Koregaon	1	R. 1 8 V. 1 0	7	6	667 R. 32	123 86	...	166	659	...	2	11	...	675	699	...
Total of Group I			...	...	...	13,393 R. 429	2,409 551	0 2 11 1 4 7	3,590	17,761	4 15 2	14	89	6 5 9	17,433	20,810	1 3 1
<i>Group II.</i>																	
<i>(Old Group No. IV.)</i>																	
18	Chakale (G)	2	R. 1 0 V. 1 0	6	6	688 R. 16	134 16	...	219	759	...	...	...	...	923	906	...
19	Chinohghar	2	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	6	6	1,002 R. 48	190 89	...	282	1,586	...	3	8	...	1,429	1,823	...
20	Dayal	2	V. 1 0	6	...	1,743	313	...	184	600	...	...	...	...	1,626	813	...
21	Decsade	2	V. 1 0	6	...	692	105	...	77	261	...	...	...	...	669	366	...
22	Hedhi	...	...	...	...	978	199	...	313	988	...	...	...	...	1,990	1,187	...
23	Hodkhad	2	V. 1 0	2	...	740	122	...	158	707	...	4	20	...	908	849	...
24	Jamburde	2	V. 1 0	2	...	548	103	...	26	74	...	...	...	...	574	176	...
25	Koteoli	2	V. 1 0	2	6	1,016	174	...	252	544	...	1	3	...	1,268	721	...
26	Lote	2	V. 1 0	2	...	1,399	272	...	170	495	...	...	...	...	1,509	767	...
27	Morasde	2	V. 1 0	2	...	796	158	...	73	239	...	...	...	...	669	307	...
28	Panhaje	2	V. 1 0	2	6	1,143	183	...	181	692	...	5	24	...	1,328	899	...
29	Sanglat	2	V. 1 0	2	6	1,415	247	...	79	237	...	1	2	...	1,406	486	...
30	Tise	2	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	2	6	1,109 R. 16	201 18	...	240	967	...	...	...	...	1,365	1,301	...
31	Veral (G)	2	V. 1 0	2	6	837	179	...	301	578	...	...	...	...	1,036	757	...

(G)=Government Village.

L.

occupied land, of the Ratnagiri Taluka of the Khed District.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
1900.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.a.p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
V. 1 4	9 5	6	1,179	247	...	319	3,434	...	1	6	...	1,499	2,637	...	32-10	Group I. (Old Group No. I).	
R. 1 14	9 5	6	R. 53 60	274 82	...	609	4,139	...	2	13	...	1,513	4,439	...	33-32	Dhamandivi ... 1 Khed (G) ... 2	
V. 1 4	9 5	6	982	230	...	318	1,777	...	7	50	...	1,307	2,057	...	31-02	Sonsaon ... 3	
R. 1 14	9 5	6			...			...			...			...		(Old Group No. II).
V. 1 4	9 5	6	R. 438 53	96 95	...	127	880	...	Gunth as. 0 5	1	...	618	1,072	...	31-37	Alaure ... 4	
R. 1 14	9 5	6	R. 459 7	124 12	...	177	1,333	...	1	6	...	644	1,474	...	32-08	Ashti ... 5	
V. 1 4	9 5	6	1,187	230	...	200	1,004	...	...	...	...	1,337	1,354	...	31-26	Bahiraoli ... 6
R. 1 14	9 5	6	R. 536 21	124 32	...	130	919	...	1	2	...	688	1,077	...	31-66	Bhoste ... 7	
V. 1 4	9 5	6	R. 634 1	166 2	...	134	512	...	...	...	...	969	630	...	30-77	Karauji G ... 8
R. 1 14	9 5	6	R. 772 14	172 92	...	161	1,105	...	...	...	...	947	1,299	...	31-61	Kondivli ... 9
V. 1 4	9 5	6	R. 370 43	84 70	...	91	685	...	...	...	...	504	639	...	31-50	Nimbke (G) ... 10
R. 1 14	9 5	6	R. 1,295 62	296 91	...	263	1,539	...	Gunth as. 0 4	0 7	...	1,610	2,226	...	31-49	Nandgaon ... 11	
V. 1 4	9 5	6	R. 169 57	40 95	...	82	600	...	...	...	...	308	735	...	31-49	Nilik ... 12
R. 1 14	9 5	6	1,451	314	...	295	1,749	...	0 4	0 7	...	1,736	2,954	...	31-75	Savnas (G) ... 13	
V. 1 4	9 5	6	R. 1,110 43	229 85	...	193	1,454	...	0 10	1 0	...	1,346	1,769	...	31-52	Shirshi ... 14	
R. 1 14	9 5	6	R. 789 30	176 55	...	249	1,835	...	...	...	...	1,048	2,126	...	32-05	Suseri ... 15
V. 1 4	9 5	6	349	82	...	84	439	...	...	...	...	433	512	...	31-62	Tumbad ... 16
R. 1 14	9 5	6	R. 667 38	166 45	...	153	876	...	2	11	...	875	1,098	...	30-87	(Old Group No. III). Koregaon ... 17	
...	...	...	13,399 R. 429	3,010 636	0 3 7 1 9 7	3,690	23,622	6 9 8	14	89	6 5 9	17,432	27,407	1 9 2	31-70	... Total of Group I.
V. 1 4	8 0	6	R. 688 16	167 19	...	219	1,009	...	...	...	...	923	1,195	...	31-61	Group II. (Old Group No. IV). Chakale (G) ... 18
R. 1 14	8 0	6	R. 1,002 42	237 49	...	332	2,109	...	3	8	...	1,429	2,403	...	31-32	Chinchghar ... 19	
V. 1 4	8 0	6	1,742	391	...	184	798	...	...	...	...	1,926	1,189	...	30-23	Dayal ... 20
R. 1 14	8 0	6	R. 692	131	...	77	347	...	...	...	...	699	478	...	30-60	Deosade ... 21
V. 1 4	8 0	6	978	249	...	313	1,314	...	...	...	...	1,290	1,563	...	31-68	Hedli ... 22
R. 1 14	8 0	6	R. 740	152	...	158	940	...	4	20	...	902	1,112	...	30-96	Hedkhad ... 23	
V. 1 4	8 0	6	549	127	...	25	98	...	...	...	...	574	225	...	27-84	Jamburde ... 24
R. 1 14	8 0	6	1,016	217	...	252	724	...	1	3	...	1,269	944	...	30-33	Kotaoli ... 25	
V. 1 4	8 0	6	1,393	340	...	170	658	...	...	...	...	1,569	993	...	30-12	Lote ... 26
R. 1 14	8 0	6	R. 796	137	...	73	318	...	...	...	...	659	515	...	29-72	Morsade ... 27
V. 1 4	8 0	6	1,142	239	...	181	920	...	5	24	...	1,328	1,173	...	30-48	Panhalje ... 28	
R. 1 14	8 0	6	1,415	309	...	79	315	...	1	2	...	1,495	626	...	28-81	Sanglat ... 29	
V. 1 4	8 0	6	R. 1,109 16	251 16	...	240	1,313	...	...	...	...	1,365	1,680	...	31-56	Tise ... 30
R. 1 14	8 0	6	R. 837	224	...	201	769	...	...	...	...	1,038	993	...	31-18	Veral (G) ... 31

1	Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.														
				Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
				Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Group II—consold. (Old Group No. V.)																		
82	Ghanekhunt	II	V. 1 0	8 0	6 0	1,230	235	...	52	159	...	2	14	...	1,938	408	...	
83	Sakhrol	II	V. 1 0	6 0	...	1,581	291	...	284	710	...	...	...	...	1,815	1,001	...
84	Sheraoli	II	V. 1 0	6 0	6 0	1,305	240	...	108	829	...	1	3	...	1,814	571	...	
85	Sukdar	II	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	6 0	...	1,064 R. 1	201 1	...	112	353	...	...	...	...	1,147	556	...
85	Talghar	II	V. 1 0	6 0	6 0	671	124	...	44	153	...	1	2	...	716	222	...	
Total of Group II	19,735 R. 75	3,670 68	0 9 9 0 14 6	3,103	10,453	3 5 11	13	75	4 3 7	22,231	14,267	0 9 11
Group III (Old Group No. VI.)																		
87	Bharne	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	627	122	...	102	254	...	...	...	...	785	385	...
(Old Group No. VII.)																		
88	Aini	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	622	161	...	127	225	...	...	...	...	1,019	427	...
89	Anaspur	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	531	90	...	23	107	...	...	...	...	563	206	...
40	Asgani	III	V. 1 0	5 0	6 0	1,224	254	...	73	942	1 0 0	10	...	...	1,328	512	...
41	Awashi	G... III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	1,024	229	...	102	265	...	...	...	...	1,127	534	...
42	Boraj	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	1,027	227	...	79	219	...	...	...	...	1,172	446	...
43	Chirni	G... III	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	5 0	...	1,522 R. 0-2	222 0-2	...	122	510	...	...	...	...	1,714	722	...
44	Dhamni	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	1,322	245	...	222	465	...	...	...	...	1,515	710	...
45	Kalmani Budruk	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	1,740	222	...	211	527	...	...	...	...	1,251	362	...
46	Kartel	G... III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	917	122	...	141	221	...	...	...	...	1,022	522	...
47	Kudoshi	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	1,121	222	...	62	122	...	...	...	...	1,122	412	...
48	Lavel	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	1,222	222	...	124	407	...	1	7	...	1,512	622	...	
49	Meta	III	V. 1 0	5 0	6 0	1,022	122	...	104	224	...	4	25	...	1,172	512	...	
50	Murde	III	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	5 0	...	1,222 R. 2	242 2	...	222	722	...	...	...	...	1,222	1,042	...
51	Phurus	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	1,222	222	...	244	1,102	...	...	...	...	2,224	1,427	...
52	Poynar	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	2,022	254	...	211	512	...	...	...	...	2,222	272	...
(Old Group No. VIII.)																		
53	Ainavra	G... III	V. 1 0	5 0	6 0	727	142	...	102	242	...	...	1	1	822	427	...
54	Dabhli	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	207	127	...	20	172	...	...	...	...	267	222	...
55	Mani	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	622	121	...	22	274	...	...	...	...	722	422	...
56	Nigde	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	222	122	...	44	122	...	...	...	...	212	222	...
57	Satwingson	III	V. 1 0	5 0	...	1,222	224	...	71	221	...	Gunthas. 0-2	0-2	...	1,542	422	...	
58	Sawani	III	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	5 0	6 0	1,222 R. 0-14	227 0-5	...	122	242	...	1	1	...	1,422	212	...	
Total of group III	25,224 R. 2	4,222 6	0 2 1 0 12 0	2,022	2,242	2 12 5	2	44	5 2 0	22,222	12,222	0 7 2
Group IV. (Old Group No. IX.)																		
59	Shio Budruk	IV	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	4 0	...	542 R. 5	110 2	...	142	204	...	...	...	...	227	222	...
60	Shio Khurd	IV	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	4 0	...	217 R. 1	127 1	...	142	422	...	...	...	...	1,022	222	...
61	Suklioli	IV	V. 1 0	4 0	...	1,442	221	...	204	424	...	...	...	...	1,644	712	...

By FORMAN SETTLEMENT.

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
																		Rs. a.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group IV—contd.</i>																		
<i>Old Group X.</i>																		
62	Ainsoli	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	708 R. 2	146	...	71	216	...	...	...	...	...	723	268	...
63	Ghera-Palgad (G)	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	1,488	218	...	218	600	...	...	...	...	...	1,704	718	...
64	Jamge	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	978	164	...	125	890	...	...	...	...	...	1,096	494	...
65	Kadaoli	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	1,620	319	...	241	801	...	...	...	...	...	1,761	708	...
66	Shiraoli	IV	V. 1 0	4	6	266	186	...	173	527	...	0 11	1 0 0	...	...	1,090	714	...
67	Shiotar	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	2,424	381	...	301	784	...	...	...	...	...	2,785	1,115	...
<i>Old Group XI.</i>																		
68	Ambaye	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	2,074 R. 0 9	397	...	323	708	...	...	+	...	...	2,408	1,100	...
69	Apide	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	828	149	...	65	148	...	...	...	...	...	945	285	...
70	Bhelsai	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	3,024	547	...	402	885	...	...	...	...	...	3,488	7,452	...
71	Deoghar	IV	R. 1 0	4	...	2,173 R. 0 6	454	...	196	482	...	...	...	...	...	2,369	937	...
72	Kelne	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	1,457	267	...	161	681	...	...	...	...	...	1,618	648	...
73	Kumbhaoli (G)	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	248	48	...	32	74	...	...	...	...	...	280	122	...
74	Mobone (G)	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	306	188	...	69	194	...	...	...	...	...	974	377	...
75	Nilavne	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	747	130	...	101	269	...	...	...	...	...	848	339	...
76	Sende	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	306	66	...	35	97	...	...	...	...	...	340	169	...
77	Tale	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	2,658	527	...	284	719	...	...	...	...	...	2,942	1,246	...
78	Udhle Budruk	IV	V. 1 0	4	...	745	139	...	115	300	...	...	...	...	...	860	499	...
79	Udhle Khurd	IV	V. 1 0	4	6	247	65	...	50	125	...	0 2	0 4 0	...	...	327	190	...
Total of Group IV						26,517 R. 6 8	4,949	0 3 0	3,458	8,450	2 7 1	0 13	1 0 0	3 1 3	23,983	18,410	0 7	
<i>Group V.</i>																		
<i>Old Group XI.</i>																		
80	Ghera Basalgad	V	1 0	4	6	1,331	313	...	62	127	...	...	...	...	...	1,394	460	...
<i>Old Group XII.</i>																		
81	Borghar	V	1 0	3	6	713	145	...	112	266	...	0 1	0 2 0	...	...	825	411	...
82	Chinchaoli	V	1 0	3	6	1,400	227	...	185	304	...	0 4	0 6 0	...	...	1,586	631	...
83	Ghera Sumargad (G)	V	1 0	3	6	367	88	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	372	69	...
84	Guldhe (G)	V	1 0	3	6	2,159 R. 1	524	...	249	702	...	1 0	7 0 0	...	...	3,510	1,301	...
85	Jaitapur	V	V. 1 0	3	6	1,073	208	...	95	191	...	...	...	...	...	1,269	399	...
86	Kavle	V	V. 1 0	3	6	769	127	...	102	213	...	...	...	...	...	871	340	...
87	Kasal	V	V. 1 0	3	6	1,468	247	...	201	420	...	...	...	...	...	1,669	667	...
88	Kulvandi (G)	V	V. 1 0	3	6	1,971	376	...	222	606	...	...	...	...	...	2,199	829	...
89	Mahalunge	V	V. 1 0	3	6	628	120	...	52	115	...	...	...	...	...	627	235	...
90	Mandve	V	V. 1 0	3	6	1,416	275	...	152	302	...	...	...	...	...	1,668	577	...
91	Natu	V	V. 1 0	3	6	1,121	199	...	206	469	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	669	...
92	Sheldi (G)	V	V. 1 0	3	6	1,246	226	...	252	519	...	...	...	...	...	2,009	805	...
93	Tisangi	V	1 0	3	6	2,445	459	...	272	623	...	0 3	0 6 0	...	...	2,717	1,082	...
94	Umbre (G)	V	1 0	3	6	1,219	220	...	87	161	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	351	...
95	Wadi Jaitapur	V	1 0	3	6	358	69	...	13	28	...	...	...	...	...	371	87	...
96	Wadi Malda	V	1 0	3	6	313	42	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	318	63	...
97	Ware tarf Natu	V	1 0	3	6	228	154	...	101	217	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	271	...
<i>Old Group XIII.</i>																		
98	Bhghar (G)	V	1 0	3	6	2,106	398	...	154	271	...	...	...	...	...	2,360	664	...
99	Daholi (G)	V	1 0	3	6	1,332	208	...	73	123	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	326	...
100	Dhamanand	V	1 0	3	6	2,419	442	...	266	423	...	...	...	...	...	2,686	875	...
101	Divan Khavti (G)	V	1 0	3	6	1,045	166	...	73	142	...	...	...	...	...	1,218	307	...
102	Ghogre	V	1 0	3	6	920	150	...	58	120	...	...	...	...	...	978	270	...
103	Kashedi	V	1 0	3	6	1,518	240	...	66	148	...	...	...	...	...	1,601	362	...

L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																	Group IV—contd. Old Group X.	
V. 1 2	5 5	...	709	164	...	71	287	...	...	...	...	782	452	...	24-58	Ainaoli	62
R. 1 4	...	...	R 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. 1 2	5 5	...	1,486	245	...	218	665	...	...	...	...	1,704	910	...	25-74	Ghera-Palgad (G)	63
V. 1 2	5 5	...	973	184	...	125	439	...	...	...	...	1,098	623	...	25-11	Jamge	64
V. 1 2	5 5	...	1,530	251	...	241	530	...	...	...	...	1,761	871	...	23-30	Kadaoli	65
V. 1 2	5 5	6	595	209	...	173	701	...	0 11	1 0	...	1,039	911	...	27-59	Shiraoli	66	
V. 1 2	5 5	...	2,434	429	...	301	976	...	...	...	...	2,725	1,405	...	25-01	Sniotar	67
																	Old Group XI.	
V. 1 2	5 5	6	2,074	446	...	323	935	...	...	...	...	2,403	1,381	...	25-55	A, baye	68
R. 1 4	...	...	R. 0 9 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. 1 2	5 5	6	883	160	...	65	190	...	...	...	...	948	350	...	22-21	Apede	69
V. 1 2	5 5	6	3,084	615	...	409	1,177	...	...	...	...	3,456	1,792	...	25-14	Bhelsai	70
R. 1 4	...	...	R. 7 13	5 11	...	196	642	...	...	...	...	2,359	1,158	...	23-08	Deoghar	71
R. 0 6 0	...	...	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. 1 2	5 5	6	1,457	300	...	161	507	...	...	...	...	1,618	807	...	24-54	Kelne	72
V. 1 2	5 5	6	243	54	...	22	95	...	...	...	...	280	159	...	24-59	Kumbhaoth (G)	73
V. 1 2	5 5	6	905	206	...	69	258	...	...	...	...	974	454	...	23-08	Mohone (G)	74
V. 1 2	5 5	6	747	145	...	101	344	...	...	...	...	848	489	...	25-03	Nilavne	75
V. 1 2	5 5	6	306	74	...	35	129	...	...	...	...	340	203	...	24-54	Sonde	76
V. 1 2	5 5	6	2,558	594	...	284	955	...	...	...	...	2,942	1,550	...	24 40	Tale	77
V. 1 2	5 5	6	745	155	...	115	399	...	...	...	...	860	555	...	25-42	Udhle Budruk	78
V. 1 2	5 5	6	347	72	...	50	166	...	0 2	0 4	...	397	239	...	25-79	Udhle Khurd	79	
...	...	...	25,517	5,565	0 3 4	5,458	11,225	3 4 0	0 18	1 0	3 1 5	29,935	15,815	0 8 11	25-39	Total of Group IV.	
R. 5	...	...	12	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
																	Group V. Old Group XI.	
V. 1 2	4 0	6	1,831	352	...	63	137	...	...	...	...	1,894	459	...	8-57	Ghera Basalgad	80
																	Old Group XII.	
V. 1 2	4 0	6	713	163	...	119	554	...	0 1	0 2	...	825	517	...	25-79	Borghar	81	
V. 1 2	4 0	6	1,400	255	...	135	404	...	0 4	0 6	...	1,535	659	...	24-11	Chinchaoli	82	
V. 1 2	4 0	6	857	71	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	872	72	...	14-49	Ghera Sumargad(G)	83
V. 1 2	4 0	6	3,139	657	...	342	943	...	1 0	7 0	...	3,510	1,808	...	23-60	Guidhe (G)	84	
R. 1 4	...	...	R. 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. 1 2	4 0	6	1,073	234	...	95	254	...	...	...	...	1,156	488	...	22-31	Jaitapur	85
V. 1 2	4 0	6	759	143	...	109	283	...	...	...	...	871	426	...	25-39	Kavle	86
V. 1 2	4 0	6	1,463	278	...	201	559	...	...	...	...	1,659	637	...	25-43	Kasai	87
V. 1 2	4 0	6	1,971	423	...	228	673	...	...	...	...	2,199	1,095	...	24-35	Kulvandi (G)	88
V. 1 2	4 0	6	635	135	...	52	133	...	...	...	...	687	285	...	22-55	Mahalunge	89
V. 1 2	4 0	6	1,415	309	...	152	403	...	...	...	...	1,508	711	...	23-23	Mandve	90
V. 1 2	4 0	6	1,181	294	...	206	524	...	...	...	...	1,327	543	...	25-95	Natu	91
V. 1 2	4 0	6	1,845	392	...	223	590	...	...	...	...	2,059	1,012	...	25-71	Sheldi (G)	92
V. 1 2	4 0	...	2,445	515	...	272	829	...	0 2	0 7	...	2,717	1,345	...	24-31	Tisangi	93	
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,319	247	...	57	214	...	...	...	...	1,305	461	...	21	Umre (G)	94
V. 1 2	4 0	...	373	65	...	13	37	...	...	...	...	371	103	...	18-39	Wadi Jaitapur	95
V. 1 2	4 0	...	813	47	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	318	62	...	17	Wadi Malda	96
V. 1 2	4 0	...	923	173	...	101	289	...	...	...	...	1,039	452	...	24-53	Wave tarf Natu	97
																	Old Group XIII.	
V. 1 2	4 0	...	2,105	442	...	154	250	...	...	...	...	2,250	802	...	20-78	Bijghar (G)	98
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,539	298	...	73	154	...	...	...	...	1,405	392	...	20-25	Dahioli (G)	99
V. 1 2	4 0	...	2,419	497	...	265	575	...	...	...	...	2,685	1,073	...	22-63	Dhamanand	100
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,045	185	...	73	159	...	...	...	...	1,118	375	...	22-15	Divan Khavti (G)	101
V. 1 2	4 0	...	920	159	...	68	150	...	...	...	...	978	329	...	21-25	Ghogre	102
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,515	270	...	85	197	...	...	...	...	1,601	487	...	20-25	Kashedi	103

Number.	Name of Village. R=Ryatwari. Other villages are Talukdari.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group V—contd.</i>			Rs.	a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
<i>(Old Group No. XIII).</i>																		
104	Kinjle tarf Natu ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	840	147	...	44	80	...	...	...	...	...	884	927	...
105	Khaoti ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,627	254	...	208	896	...	...	...	...	...	1,835	660	...
106	Kurval Jaoli (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	812	151	...	95	138	...	...	...	...	...	907	289	...
107	Kurval Khed ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	730	129	...	74	111	...	...	...	...	...	804	240	...
108	Mirle (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	990	206	...	105	179	...	...	...	...	...	1,095	285	...
109	Nandoli ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,440	250	...	103	158	...	...	...	...	...	1,543	498	...
110	Pale (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,033	171	...	88	121	...	...	...	...	...	1,163	292	...
111	Poore Budruk ...	V	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	8	...	966 R. 0 5	160 0 1	...	116	171	...	...	...	...	...	1,082	331	...
112	Poore Khurd (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	422	77	...	70	106	...	...	...	...	...	492	183	...
113	Pur Budruk (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	694	124	...	54	116	...	...	...	...	...	736	240	...
114	Pur Khurd ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	376	96	...	23	44	...	...	...	...	...	399	113	...
115	Sakhar (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,510	254	...	160	243	...	...	...	...	...	1,770	497	...
116	Shingri ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	514	102	...	47	95	...	...	...	...	...	651	194	...
117	Talvat Jaoli ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,633	158	...	59	147	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	306	...
118	Talvat Khed ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,225	174	...	113	184	...	...	...	...	...	1,328	283	...
119	Tulshi Budruk (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,042	178	...	43	85	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	263	...
120	Tulshi Khurd ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	771	133	...	44	77	...	...	...	...	...	815	210	...
121	Wadi Beldar (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	444	53	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	445	63	...
122	Wadi Bid ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	600	104	...	38	62	...	...	...	...	...	638	166	...
123	Wawe Tarf Khed (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,532	221	...	133	224	...	...	...	...	...	1,669	515	...
124	Wyahali ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	679	96	...	20	34	...	...	...	...	...	699	180	...
<i>(Old Group No. XIV).</i>																		
125	Ambaoli (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,863	311	...	95	139	...	...	...	...	...	1,964	443	...
126	Astan (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	2,212	327	...	69	101	...	...	...	...	...	2,311	423	...
127	Birmani (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	576	97	...	24	35	...	...	...	...	...	609	182	...
128	Chatao (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	476	57	...	33	51	...	...	...	...	...	514	143	...
129	Choravna (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	3,823	417	...	87	113	...	...	...	...	...	3,949	530	...
130	Dhavde (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,034	149	...	57	85	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	235	...
131	Kalmani Khurd (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,179	165	...	40	65	...	...	...	...	...	1,219	231	...
132	Kandoshi ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,230	170	...	33	57	...	...	...	...	...	1,288	227	...
133	Kharavte (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	433	72	...	19	29	...	...	...	...	...	462	102	...
134	Khopi (G) ...	V	V. 1 0 R. 1 0	8	...	2,959 R. 0 16	672 0 2	...	221	425	...	...	...	...	...	4,220	1,144	...
135	Kinjle Tarf Khed (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	392	64	...	26	35	...	...	...	...	...	418	100	...
136	Kumbhad (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,060	213	...	160	311	...	...	...	...	...	1,290	294	...
137	Nivena (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,227	163	...	14	19	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	187	...
138	Sanghar ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	545	85	...	39	48	...	...	...	...	...	584	138	...
139	Saperli ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,732	226	...	42	53	...	...	...	...	...	1,774	251	...
140	Shirgaon (G) ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	3,352	502	...	203	254	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	792	...
141	Wadgaon Budruk ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,453	205	...	39	51	...	...	...	...	...	1,492	266	...
142	Wadgaon Khurd ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,443	196	...	32	43	...	...	...	...	...	1,475	245	...
143	Waraoli ...	V	V. 1 0	8	...	1,017	172	...	66	95	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	263	...
Total for Group V ...			V	...	...	61,023 R. 1 0	13,421 1	0 9 8 1 0 0	6,223	11,215 1 12 10	1	7	7 0 0	27,308	24,645	0 4 5		
Total for Groups I to V ...			V	...	...	1,66,538 R. 521	29,384 536	0 2 10 1 5 6	19,379	56,223 2 14 5	41	217	5 4 2	1,26,530	66,463	0 7 6		

L-concl'd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village. R=Ryatwari. Other villages are Talukdari.	Number
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Group V—concl'd.																	
(Old Group No. X (1))																	
V. 1 2	4 0	...	840	160	...	44	100	...	...	...	...	884	271	...	19-23	Kinjle tarf Natu	108
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,027	207	...	208	527	...	...	...	...	1,335	324	...	24-25	Khaoti	109
V. 1 2	4 0	...	812	170	...	95	184	...	...	...	...	907	354	...	22-29	Kurval Jaoli (G)	110
V. 1 2	4 0	...	730	145	...	74	148	...	...	...	...	804	293	...	22-28	Kurval Khed	111
V. 1 2	4 0	...	990	223	...	105	223	...	...	...	...	1,085	470	...	22-28	Mirle (G)	112
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,440	302	...	102	228	...	...	...	...	1,542	515	...	20-23	Nandioli	113
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,083	192	...	83	161	...	...	...	...	1,168	353	...	20-22	Pale (G)	114
V. 1 2	4 0	...	960	190	...	116	937	...	...	...	...	1,082	407	...	22-26	Posre Budruk	115
V. 1 2	4 0	...	422	87	...	70	141	...	...	...	...	492	223	...	24-29	Posre Khurd (G)	116
V. 1 2	4 0	...	864	139	...	54	154	...	...	...	...	738	223	...	22-26	Pur Budruk (G)	117
V. 1 2	4 0	...	378	78	...	23	59	...	...	...	...	399	137	...	31-24	Pur Khurd	118
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,210	222	...	160	323	...	...	...	...	1,770	609	...	22-24	Sekhar (G)	119
V. 1 2	4 0	...	614	115	...	47	122	...	...	...	...	661	237	...	22-25	Shingri	120
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,033	178	...	89	198	...	...	...	...	1,122	374	...	22-22	Talvat Jaoli	121
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,226	193	...	113	245	...	...	...	...	1,338	441	...	23-25	Talvat Khed	122
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,042	200	...	49	113	...	...	...	...	1,091	313	...	19-21	Tulsi Budruk (G)	123
V. 1 2	4 0	...	771	150	...	44	102	...	...	...	...	816	252	...	20-2	Tulsi Khurd	124
V. 1 2	4 0	...	444	70	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	445	71	...	12-20	Wadi Beldar (G)	125
V. 1 2	4 0	...	600	117	...	38	82	...	...	...	...	638	199	...	19-22	Wadi Bid	126
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,636	327	...	132	298	...	...	...	...	1,669	625	...	21-26	Wawe Tarf Khed (G)	127
V. 1 2	4 0	...	679	108	...	20	45	...	...	...	...	699	153	...	17-29	Wyahali	128
(Old Group No. XIV)																	
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,689	360	...	95	178	...	...	...	...	1,964	526	...	18-24	Ambaoli (G)	129
V. 1 2	4 0	...	2,212	368	...	69	134	...	...	...	...	2,321	602	...	17-29	Astan (G)	130
V. 1 2	4 0	...	675	109	...	24	48	...	...	...	...	699	157	...	18-25	Birmanli (G)	131
V. 1 2	4 0	...	476	98	...	28	81	...	...	...	...	514	179	...	20-22	Chasno (G)	132
V. 1 2	4 0	...	2,622	489	...	87	150	...	...	...	...	2,949	819	...	16-29	Choravne (G)	133
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,024	162	...	57	114	...	...	...	...	1,091	282	...	20-	Dhavdo (G)	134
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,179	165	...	40	86	...	...	...	...	1,219	274	...	18-21	Kalmani Khurd (G)	135
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,360	191	...	88	76	...	...	...	...	1,395	267	...	17-22	Kandoali	136
V. 1 2	4 0	...	423	82	...	19	39	...	...	...	...	452	121	...	18-23	Kharavte (G)	137
V. 1 2	4 0	...	3,029	754	...	321	618	...	...	...	...	4,220	1,392	...	20-26	Khopi (G)	138
V. 1 2	4 0	...	322	72	...	26	45	...	...	...	...	415	120	...	20-	Kinjle Tarf Khed (G)	139
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,969	322	...	160	231	...	...	...	...	2,120	632	...	20-20	Kumbhad (G)	140
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,227	190	...	14	28	...	...	...	...	1,241	214	...	14-23	Nive (G)	141
V. 1 2	4 0	...	545	95	...	39	64	...	...	...	...	624	160	...	20-20	Sanghar	142
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,732	256	...	42	70	...	...	...	...	1,774	326	...	16-21	Saperli	143
V. 1 2	4 0	...	2,222	371	...	202	378	...	...	...	...	2,560	949	...	19-22	Shirgaon (G)	144
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,422	221	...	39	81	...	...	...	...	1,492	312	...	17-29	Wadgaon Budruk	145
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,422	220	...	32	65	...	...	...	...	1,475	265	...	16-23	Wadgaon Khurd	146
V. 1 2	4 0	...	1,017	192	...	66	122	...	...	...	...	1,082	221	...	19-27	Waraoli	147
...	...	...	81,082	16,026	0 3 0	6,222	14,272	2 6 2	1	7	7 0 0	87,208	22,977	0 5 6	21 64	Total for Group V	
...	...	...	1,66,596	34,422	0 3 4	10,279	74,731	3 12 9	41	217	5 4 0	1,86,520	1,10,161	0 9 0	27 40	Total for Groups 1 to V	

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX M.

Showing village, Population and Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land in the Khed Taluka, Ratnagiri District.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.	Remarks.
		1901.	1911.	1921.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group I.						
<i>Old Group I.</i>						
1	Dhamandivi ...	1,025	1,035	1,001	.....
2	Khed ...	4,980	4,812	4,611	.....
3	Songaon ...	889	960	990	.....
<i>Old Group II.</i>						
4	Alsure ...	581	595	494	.....
5	Ashti ...	592	557	461	.....
6	Bahiraoli ...	1,011	1,122	1,118	.....
7	Bhoste ...	584	642	579	.....
8	Karanji ...	739	860	883	.....
9	Kondivli ...	579	659	639	.....
10	Mumbka ...	521	513	564	.....
11	Nandgaon ...	1,016	905	879	.....
12	Nilik ...	433	462	371	.....
13	Savnas ...	1,298	1,394	1,373	.....
14	Shirahi ...	1,112	1,174	1,054	.....
15	Suseri ...	1,017	938	798	.....
16	Tumbad ...	318	375	334	.....
<i>Old Group III.</i>						
17	Koregaon ...	720	754	682	.....
Total ...		17,860	17,757	16,761	.....
Group II.						
<i>Old Group IV.</i>						
18	Chakale ...	462	467	412	.....
19	Chinchghar ...	1,265	1,334	1,395	.....
20	Dayal ...	1,070	1,041	967	.....
21	Deosade ...	257	294	289	.....
22	Hedli ...	636	695	641	.....
23	Hodkhad ...	644	693	504	.....
24	Jamburde ...	311	293	291	.....
25	Kotavli ...	643	697	925	.....
26	Lote ...	605	655	595	.....
27	Moraode ...	406	460	461	.....
28	Panhalje ...	909	1,029	985	.....
29	Sanglat ...	633	661	596	.....
30	Tise ...	779	825	817	.....
31	Veral ...	554	630	639	.....
<i>Old Group V.</i>						
32	Ghanekhunt ...	483	496	445	.....
33	Sakholi ...	902	1,027	1,124	.....
34	Shersoli ...	449	650	534	.....
35	Bukdar ...	537	618	570	.....
36	Taleghar ...	402	350	342	.....
Total ...		11,372	12,870	12,692	.....
Group III.						
<i>Old Group VI.</i>						
37	Bharns ...	467	550	453	.....
<i>Old Group VII.</i>						
38	Aini ...	621	608	537	.....
39	Anaspur ...	249	250	239	.....
40	Asgani ...	499	520	519	.....
41	Awashi ...	407	374	294	.....
42	Boraj ...	415	421	379	.....

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.	Remarks.
		1901.	1911.	1921.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GROUP III—contd.						
Old Group VII—contd.						
43	Chirni	771	736	732	.....
44	Dhamni	787	959	871	.....
45	Kalmaji Bk.	972	1,153	1,002	.....
46	Kartel	497	543	492	.....
47	Kudoshi	588	676	562	.....
48	Laval	699	757	683	.....
49	Mete	668	560	540	.....
50	Morde	1,114	1,045	949	.....
51	Phurus	1,445	1,660	1,660	.....
52	Poynar	1,119	1,199	1,028	.....
Old Group VIII.						
53	Ainaora	348	389	317	.....
54	Dabhil	375	401	345	.....
55	Mani	444	541	418	.....
56	Nigda	393	406	355	.....
57	Satwingsan	471	486	326	.....
58	Sawani	655	723	678	.....
Total		13,856	14,896	13,469	.....
GROUP IV.						
Old Group IX.						
59	Shio Bk.	589	607	517	.....
60	Shio Kd.	635	694	686	.....
61	Sukioli	946	953	882	.....
Old Group X.						
62	Ainaoli	393	452	375	.....
63	Ghera Palgad	978	1,055	980	.....
64	Jamge	583	602	574	.....
65	Kadaoli	999	992	705	.....
66	Shiraoli	552	516	467	.....
67	Shiotar	1,486	1,531	1,449	.....
Old Group XI.						
68	Ambayen	1,186	1,213	1,135	.....
69	Apade	489	537	497	.....
70	Bhalsai	1,697	1,676	1,595	.....
71	Deoghar	1,002	1,125	1,035	.....
72	Kelne	706	738	693	.....
73	Kumbhaoli	137	156	170	.....
74	Mohone	461	473	424	.....
75	Nilavne	439	435	436	.....
76	Sonde	196	204	192	.....
77	Tale	1,518	1,591	1,526	.....
78	Udhle Bk.	482	545	485	.....
79	Udhle Kd.	226	238	226	.....
Total		15,852	16,313	15,014	.....
Group V.						
Old Group XI.						
80	Ghera Rosalgad	588	518	518	.....
Old Group XII.						
81	Borghar	401	430	458	.....
82	Chinchavli	929	1,031	1,006	.....
83	Ghera Sumargad	79	108	84	.....
84	Guldhe	1,312	1,484	1,321	.....
85	Jaitapur	489	479	453	.....
86	Kavle	358	389	370	.....
87	Kasai	828	811	776	.....
88	Kulvandi	1,118	1,255	1,113	.....
89	Mahalunga	305	291	310	.....
90	Mandve	686	747	720	.....
91	Natu	864	874	848	.....
92	Shaldi	1,013	1,066	965	.....
93	Tiwangi	1,428	1,445	1,441	.....
94	Umbre	548	516	494	.....
95	Wadi-Jaitapur	157	260	165	.....
96	Wadi-Maida	81	63	75	.....
97	Wave Tari Natu	448	538	512	.....

APPENDIX M—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.	Remarks.
		1901.	1911.	1921.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Group V—contd. Old Group XIII.				A. g.	
		1,069	1,180	1,066	.....
98	Bijghar	885	417	495	.....
99	Dahiohi	1,179	1,380	1,203	.....
100	Dhamanand	398	438	438	.....
101	Divan Khavti	422	475	502	.....
102	Ghogre	788	766	692	.....
103	Kashedi	341	344	308	.....
104	Kinjle Tarf Natu	918	1,061	951	.....
105	Khavti	428	497	477	.....
106	Kurval Jaoli	286	414	467	.....
107	Kurval Khed	349	389	394	.....
108	Mirle	658	636	590	.....
109	Nandioli	452	463	450	.....
110	Pale	439	557	589	.....
111	Posre Bk.	277	314	284	.....
112	Posre Kd.	393	353	311	.....
113	Pur Bk.	135	129	148	.....
114	Pur Kd.	698	775	714	.....
115	Sakhar	340	389	327	.....
116	Shingri	877	379	342	.....
117	Talvat Jaoli	499	517	455	.....
118	Talvat Khed	868	382	275	.....
119	Tulshi Bk.	320	358	328	.....
120	Tulshi Kd.	66	67	110	.....
121	Wadi Beldar	191	216	195	.....
122	Wadi Bdi	1,009	990	983	.....
123	Wave Tarf Khed	194	224	168	.....
124	Wyahali .....				.....
	Old Group XIV.					
125	Ambaoli	726	750	744	.....
126	Astan	409	478	466	.....
127	Birmanani	202	230	241	.....
128	Chatao	357	341	335	.....
129	Choraone	633	728	774	.....
130	Dhaode	301	320	310	.....
131	Kalmani Kd.	279	359	247	.....
132	Kandoshi	186	155	164	.....
133	Kharavte .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
134	Khopi	1,836	1,978	1,998	.....
135	Kinjle Tarf Khed	156	152	123	.....
136	Kumbhad	893	860	747	.....
137	Nive	236	299	215	.....
138	Sanghar	157	203	187	.....
139	Saperli	302	360	376	.....
140	Shirgaon	1,115	1,238	1,187	.....
141	Wadgaon Bk.	329	363	318	.....
142	Wadgaon Kd.	292	321	287	.....
143	Waraoli	414	480	481	.....
	Total	33,312	35,828	34,171	.....
144 to 147	Inam villages	3,542	3,788	3,547	.....
	Floating population .....	.....	77	.....	.....
	Grand Total	95,594	101,529	95,494	.....

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

APPENDIX N.

The papers relating to the Original and Revision Settlements of the Khed Taluka will be found in Government Selection No. CCCLXXX—New Series.

Under the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5711 of 12th September 1900, the 17 Groups shown in Appendix Q to the First Revision Report have been reduced to five with rates, Rs. 7, 6, 5, 4, and 3 applied to each of them respectively.

R. G. GORDON,
Settlement Officer, Khed.

Second Revision Settlement Report of Khed Taluka.

No. S.R.V.—9.

From

H. L. FOX, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Collector of Ratnagiri ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,
Poona.

Ratnagiri, 2nd May 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the report by Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., on the Second Revision Settlement of Khed Taluka.

2. Briefly the proposals are for an increase of 33 per cent. in the assessment on all rice lands, and of 25 per cent. and 12½ per cent. in the assessment of the warkas lands of the first three and the remaining two groups respectively.

In view of the rise in prices, land values, and rents, during the last Settlement period, these proposed increases are quite reasonable. Mr. Gordon has throughout his report taken the most moderate estimates in his figures, and wherever there was any doubt has given the benefit of it to the cultivator.

In these circumstances it seems quite unnecessary to go into his argument in any detail ; the proposals seem to me to be acceptable as they stand, both as to rating and grouping.

3. He remarks that his real rate for the best rice lands of Khed, Dhamandivi, and Songaon will be Rs. 10-11-0. This looks formidable on paper, but it is well-known that these lands produce regularly two khandis per acre, *i.e.*, Rs. 120 without reckoning the value of the straw.

4. As regards his estimate of 12½ maunds average produce per acre for rice lands, this is possibly correct, but it may be that the abhavni estimates (from which he has extracted his figures) are underestimates. Nowadays the *abhavni* system is tending to become a nominal one, and many occupancy tenants whose rents have not been commuted pay cash rents equal to, or a little more than, the commuted rents. In such cases an *abhavni* may be made but it is only a nominal one, drawn up as a safeguard against contingencies. But I am informed that there is also a tendency on the part of the khots to deliberately underestimate crops from which they still get a share (in cash or kind), the reason being that under the influence of the Khoti Settlement Act and with the alternative attractions of Bombay, occupancy tenants will not pay such heavy rents as they used to, and the khot knows that if a dispute arises and he has to seek assistance from the Mamlatdar, he runs a risk of having his evidence rejected and only "accumulation rate" rent awarded if the Mamlatdar, in the light of present-day views, considers the rent demanded an unreasonably heavy one. The khot therefore, in some cases at least, underestimates the crops so that he may still continue to demand his full share of the amount entered.]

5. I may remark, with regard to the position of the occupancy tenants in general that their position has undoubtedly been greatly improved in the last 15 years. There are, strangely enough, no complaints heard from the khots regarding the loss they have suffered through rents having been commuted on the basis of the prices ruling 15 or 20 years ago. The explanation is that they offset this against the enhanced rents (in money value) that they got from their extensive *khoti-khasgi* land.

The occupancy tenant has escaped from the khot's clutches, and it is the tenant of the *khoti-khasgi* land (often of course the same individual) who feels the pressure of a heavy rent or other exactions, but he again, with his telling

threat of throwing up the land and emigrating, is steadily improving his position.

6. As regards Mr. Gordon's extracted estimate of average warkas yield of $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre, the same remarks apply as those I have noted above about the rice lands, but there is also the further point (which leads one to think that this is a heavier-underestimate) that the khot looks particularly to the rice-land and considers it peculiarly his whilst the cultivators look specially to the yield of warkas crops and consider the warkas land their special domain. The khot is accordingly not so particular about his estimates of the warkas crops.

I may note that Mr. Crawford had a number of experiments conducted at Ratnagiri (in connection with an earlier settlement) which yield the figure of 7 maunds per acre as the average for nagli.

7. In paragraph 14 (V) Mr. Gordon estimates a shortage of about 25 per cent. in the food production of the taluka. In connection with this it has to be remembered that whilst perhaps 20 per cent. of the population emigrate (most of them returning annually to join in the cultivation) these are nearly all adult males, who leave their families behind. There is therefore a considerable population of women and children whose bread winners are nothing more than allotment holders.

8. As throwing some light on the peculiar conditions of the District I may mention that the total average annual amount of money-orders paid out (inland and foreign) in the last five years in the whole District is 60 lakhs. Of this Khed's share is nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, whilst the population is nearly a lakh out of $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

9. I have had the advantage of Mr. Gordon's comments on the objections sent in to his proposals. I agree with him that they are either merely "customary" or based on misunderstanding and that they require no detailed comment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. L. FOX,

Collector of Ratnagiri.

Below letter No S.R.V.—9, dated 2nd May 1925, from the
Collector of Ratnagiri.

No. S.T.—418.

Poona, 22nd December 1925.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

2. Mr. Gordon has had a difficult task, and has performed it with his usual ability.

3. As regards the assessment of rice land, he has established that an increase of 33 per cent. throughout the taluka is amply justified. To the facts which he enumerates in support of this conclusion, I wish only to add the following information regarding the course of the price of "paddy" since the report was written.

Price of rice in husk in sers and chataks per rupee :—

	Sers.	Chataks.
1924	10	2
Average for 10 months of 1925	10	10

Percentage increase in price of rice in husk for the period 1921 to 1925 as compared with the period 1893 to 1902.

77.39 per cent.

These figures fortify the conclusion that an increase of 33.3 per cent. in the rice rate is perfectly safe.

I may add that the run of prices since 1921 has been as follows :—

Year.	Per rupee.	
	Sers.	Chataks.
1921	10	6
1922	11	12
1923	11	9
1924	10	2
1925	10	10

Thus no tendency towards a fall is exhibited, and these five years may fairly be adopted for comparison with the earlier period.

4 Mr. Gordon proposes to leave the grouping undisturbed, except for one village. More often than not in similar circumstances the plan of leaving the grouping as it is has been approved by Government, and I agree with the Settlement Officer's proposal, except as regards the one village.

5. In his paragraph 23 (ix), in which Mr. Gordon proposes this alteration of the grouping of one village, he states that he makes no other such recommendations because his proposal for a general increase of 33 per cent. prevents any alteration in grouping. But this puts the cart before the horse. The grouping to be adopted must first be determined, and then the rates. The perception of the fact that an increase of over 33 per cent. in every village is justified shows that it is unnecessary to change the existing grouping, even though it may be obviously susceptible of improvement, and when, in these circumstances, it is decided not to change the grouping, the proposal for an all-round increase of 33 per cent. follows.

6. Mr. Gordon has proposed [paragraph 23 (ix)] to reduce the village of Ghera Rasalgad from group IV to group V on the ground that it is "certainly overgrouped at present."

Obviously by position the village belongs to group V; but in my No. S.T.—418 dated 22nd instant I have argued at length, and need not repeat the arguments here that the grouping which nominally exists in this taluka, whether that of the original or that of the revision settlement, is practically

meaningless, my conclusion being that "there is no certainty that because in two villages the so-called maximum rate is the same, therefore the pitch of assessment is the same, and it is possible that in two villages with very different maximum rates the pitch of assessment is approximately the same."

The question here is not whether Ghera Rasalgad is overgrouped looking to its position, but whether it is *over-assessed* relatively to group V, and that, in the circumstances of this taluka, is a different question. I am willing to agree that the *probability* is that this village is assessed more highly than the villages in group V. But that is nothing. The question is whether by increasing the assessments in it by 33·3 per cent. we are in danger of over-assessing it. The answer is, in my opinion, an emphatic negative. The sale and lease statistics in appendices G. and H. indicate that throughout the whole taluka the assessments might (but for the limitations imposed on us) be increased by very much more than 33·3 per cent. There is every indication that the assessments of the villages of group V might be safely doubled, but for these limitations. This would mean (so far as it has any meaning in this taluka) a maximum rate of Rs. 6 for these villages. But in Ghera Rasalgad the new maximum rate will not be Rs. 6 but only Rs. 5½. There is, moreover, no point in making this slight *apparent* improvement in the grouping. Other far more striking anomalies [referred to by Mr. Gordon in his paragraph 23 (x)] remain. The artificial restrictions on enhancement must produce and have produced hundreds of anomalies and absurdities in other talukas, and it is certainly not worth while trying to obviate one more at the expense of the public revenues.

Also, the maximum rate in force in Ghera Rasalgad is Rs. 3-8, and that in neighbouring villages in group V is Rs. 3-1 (*vide* statement Y at page 21 of the appendix to Government Resolution No. 5711 dated 12th September 1900, Revenue Department). According to Mr. Gordon's proposal the latter will be raised to Rs. 4-1-4 while the former will remain unchanged. Thus, if the maximum rates actually in force are effective, Mr. Gordon is proposing to assess Ghera Rasalgad at considerably lower rates than these villages — which is certainly not called for, and would merely create a worse anomaly than the one he is attempting (and failing) to cure. If the maximum rates in force are not effective, then it is meaningless to say a village is overgrouped.

Accordingly I am of opinion that there should be no change at all in the grouping.

7. Mr. Gordon [his paragraph 24 (ii)] proposes such new maximum rates as Rs. 9-5, Rs. 6-11 and so on. This avoidance of pies in maximum rates is not worth while. Incidentally it means a loss to Government of a certain amount of annual revenue. That loss is not great in this case owing to the small assessment borne by the taluka; but Mr. Gordon's rates give an increase of Rs. 18,503 per annum as may be seen from the paragraph just referred to, whereas the full 33·3 per cent. increase amounts to Rs. 18,743 *i.e.*, Rs. 240 per annum more. Every increase, I propose, should be calculated at precisely the true rate of 5 annas 4 pies per rupee, the new maximum rates being Rs. 9-5-4, Rs. 8, Rs. 6-10-8, Rs. 5-5-4 and Rs. 4. The calculations are as easy as those involved by Mr. Gordon's rates.

I may remark incidentally that the increases in assessment shown by Mr. Gordon in his paragraph 24 (ii) are wrong. As increases are calculated to the nearest quarter anna per rupee, the increase in group I, for instance, is not Rs. 5,861, as given by him, but Rs. 5,828 only. Thus the loss involved by his proposals considerably exceeds the Rs. 240 per annum shown above; and there is no reason at all for incurring it.

Warkas Land.

8. Mr. Gordon states that an increase of 33 per cent. would be justified, but that the situation is dominated by the figures of commutations, which show that an increase of 25 per cent. only in price of nagli can be fairly allowed for. He therefore cuts down the otherwise justifiable increase of 33 to 25 per cent., and further proposes this only for the first three groups, with an increase of only 12½ per cent. in the other two. He says this differentiation should be made "on every principle of settlement"

The increases for the same period over the pre-war period 1911 to 1915 are:—

Nagli	...	...	...	...	...	11.8
Wari	...	...	...	...	...	3.4

The increase since the pre-war period is remarkably small considering the fall in purchasing power of the rupee and the rise in cost-of-living index-figure. This is probably an instance of the common phenomenon that locally consumed products only gradually and in the long run follow the change in price of products (such as rice) which enter into international trade; so that a gradual increase in the prices of nagli and wari is to be looked for. Moreover, the actual run of figures for the period 1923 to 1925 as given above does not suggest a future fall. In these circumstances the probability of a fall in prices appears to me to be remote. Consequently I think that to take an increase of only 25 per cent. when the actual increases in price by which "the situation is dominated" are 37.5 and 36.5 per cent. allows a greater margin of safety than is necessary. The proposed increase of 25 per cent. is too far below these increases in prices, and too little above the increases for the pre-war period, which are 23.5 per cent. for nagli and 32.0 for wari as compared with the period 1892 to 1903. I think that an increase of 30 per cent. (which is about midway between the increases for nagli for the 2 periods) should be taken, or, say, an increase of 4 annas 9 pies in the rupee, which works out at just under 30 per cent. The fact that the increase for wari for 1911 to 1915 even is 32 per cent. over that for 1892 to 1903 further supports the reasonableness of this proposed increase in assessments. I may also remark that in order that this increase in assessments may be justified it is not necessary that the increase in price as compared with the period 1892 to 1903 should *never* fall below 30 per cent. in any year, but only that the average increase over a period of years should not fall below 30 per cent.

10. When in paragraph 26 (1) Mr. Gordon states that the "standard of assessment (of warkas) is the same throughout the taluka, being within a pie or two on either side of 3 annas per acre", he appears to refer to the *average* assessment per acre on warkas land in each of the five groups (*vide* Appendix L). But the average assessment per acre is a different thing from the "standard of assessment".

Rabi.

11. Mr. Gordon states that the present maximum rates are Rs. 1-8 in the first group and Re. 1 in the others. He proposes an increase of 25 per cent. in the first 3 groups and 12½ per cent. in the other two. This will produce maximum rates of Rs. 1-14 in group I, Re. 1-4 in groups II and III and Re. 1-2 in group V. Mr. Gordon states that he proposes this "so as to assimilate the rabi and warkas on the lines laid down by Colonel Godfrey in his remarks on the Revision Report of Mandangad". But obviously Mr. Gordon has not produced any assimilation in the case of group I. However, this does not matter.

As in the case of warkas, there is in my opinion no reason why the increase should be reduced to 12½ per cent. in the last 2 groups. The already restricted increase of 25 per cent. ought to be applied all round. Of course, as in the case of warkas, I think the increase ought to be of 30 per cent.

Warkas and Rabi Rates.

12. In order to facilitate the discussion of the warkas and rabi rates I have so far assumed that the percentage increase must be limited by the increase in prices since the period 1892 to 1903, and have discussed what the new rates ought to be on this supposition. But in my opinion there is no reason why this limitation should apply to any land except that in Khoti villages on which the rent has been fixed under the Khoti Act, as amended in 1904, in the form of an immutable multiple of the assessment. Mr. Gordon states—and I agree with him—that apart from this limitation the ordinary considerations would justify an increase of 33.3 per cent. I am therefore of opinion that this increase of one-third ought to be applied throughout the taluka, and that on the land just referred to a remission should be allowed so

as to reduce the increase to 30 per cent. in the case of such land only. It is not advisable that the continuance of this remission throughout the settlement period be guaranteed; for, if the run of prices should justify it, the assessment on this land also may be increased up to 33·3 per cent. limit. (The reason why the assessment on this land ought not to be increased in a ratio greater than the increase in price of its produce since the period 1892 to 1903 is of course, obvious).

Garden Lands.

13. I discuss the assessment of garden lands in my review of the Mandangad report, and I recommend that the rates be increased by 33·3 per cent.

14. This taluka was overassessed at the original settlement, and in consequence of complaints numerous reductions in the assessment of rice land were made at various times both by uniform proportionate reductions throughout whole villages, whether of the assessment or the classification, and also by varied modifications of the classification of different qualities of land. The classification was bad to start with. The complaints were silenced; which means that no appreciable area of land remained overassessed; but it is practically certain that as the result of the reductions much land is and will remain under-assessed; and it is certain, in my opinion that the pitch of assessment throughout the taluka is not satisfactory.

Similarly, many reductions were made for the same reason in the assessment of warkas land. In paragraph 26(1) Mr. Gordon states that now the maximum rate is the same throughout the taluka, *viz.*, Re. 1 "the classification being taken as the assessment". This means that the various reductions enumerated by him must have been made by lowering the classification of the land in the villages dealt with. Though this ensured that no warkas land remained over-assessed, there is no certainty that a great deal is not under-assessed, or that the pitch of assessment is fair from village to village.

The classification of the taluka may have to be thoroughly overhauled. But this matter does not affect the present settlement at which practically the maximum permissible increase is, in any event, secured.

15. I make a few brief remarks on certain paragraphs of the report:—

Paragraph 7 (c) (i).—It is difficult to see how, when land lies fallow for from 5 to 10 years, the Village Accountant can decide whether it is merely fallow or under a grass crop.

Paragraph 8.—An increase in milch cattle is a usual sign of prosperity.

There are under 20,000 acres assessed as rice in the taluka.

With the increase in rice area referred to in paragraph 7 one would expect an increase in plough cattle. The apparent discrepancy is probably due to inaccuracy in the statistics; but may also be due in some measure to fewer useless animals being kept.

Paragraph 18.—It is incredible that at first revision settlement it could have been said there was "no appreciable rise in prices", though there had in fact been a fall of 40 per cent., on the ground that there had also been a decrease of 40 per cent. in assessments which decrease neutralised the fall in prices. For one thing the fall in price from Rs. 38 to Rs. 28 is not a decrease of 40 per cent. but of 26 per cent. The fact is that the price of Rs. 38 adopted by the Settlement Officer at the original settlement fell within nine months to Rs. 24, then later the price rose to Rs. 30 and at the time of first revision settlement it was Rs. 28. Consequently it was correct to say there had been no appreciable rise in prices during the period of the original settlement.

Paragraph 19.—It is hardly credible that people who have so much contact with the outside world as have the people of this taluka are not aware of other means than the purchase of land ready at hand for investing money. Doubtless, they do like, when

they have made money, to buy a bit of land in their own village and on that account the price is forced up; but that they so invest all their money I doubt.

16. Rents expressed as multiples of assessment are abnormally high in Ratnagiri district. This is generally attributed to the fact that the tenants do not depend on cultivation for their livelihood throughout the year, but work also for several months in Bombay. If they had to depend on the land for their livelihood throughout the year, they would necessarily pay much lower rents. Consequently, it may be argued, the assessment ought to be a much lower fraction of the rent here than it is generally elsewhere, in view of the position of the cultivating occupant. To give a rough illustration, if, out of a gross produce of Rs. 140 elsewhere, Rs. 100 goes to the tenant and Rs. 40 to the landlord, then if the assessment is half the rent, the cultivating occupant will in such a case secure an income of Rs. 120 from his land. But in Ratnagiri, with the same gross produce, Rs. 70, let us say, would go to the tenant and Rs. 70 to the landlord. If, again, the assessment is half the rent, the cultivating occupant in Ratnagiri will get only Rs. 105 from his land as against Rs. 120 elsewhere.

In so far as there is any substance in this view it may be replied to to the effect that the assessment is in fact a much smaller fraction of the annual rental value in Ratnagiri than generally elsewhere. But I do not think there is any substance in the said view. Where supplementary occupations are so readily available as they are to the inhabitants of Ratnagiri, and where they have for long been so universally made use of as by these inhabitants, there appears to be no reason why a man should claim to be able to maintain himself throughout the year by only six months' labour on the land. Where supplementary occupations are not available the case is of course different; but there economic facts automatically settle the matter by lowering the rents, just as, in the different circumstances of Ratnagiri, they push the rents up.

It is needless to add that for the non-cultivating occupant, be he a rich landowner or a widow who must lease her land, the high rents are pure gain.

A. W. W. MACKIE,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

(Below Settlement Commissioner's No. S.T.—418, dated 22nd December 1925, and accompaniments.)

No. S.R.V.-37.

Office of the Commissioner, S. D.,
Bombay, 1st March 1926.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The current (1st revision) settlement of the taluka expired in 1924-25. In that the rates and grouping fixed in the original settlement were continued (*vide* Government Resolution No. 5820 of 9th September 1898).

3. In Government Resolution No. 8906, dated 30th October 1923 Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., was appointed Settlement Officer for a period of five months for submitting proposals for the revision settlement of this taluka and of Mandangad Petha. In accordance with the general instructions given on page 402 of the Settlement Manual, Volume II, as amended by Government Resolution No. 5545 of 3rd August 1922, these proposals should have been submitted as under :—

By the Settlement Officer to the Collector	...	Before 1st August 1924.
By the Collector to the Settlement Commissioner.		Before 1st January 1925.
By the Settlement Commissioner, to the Commissioner	... ..	Before 1st July 1925.
By the Commissioner to Government	...	Before 1st January 1926.

The Settlement Officer submitted the report to Collector in time, *i.e.*, on 4th July 1924, but the Collector forwarded it to the Settlement Commissioner on 2nd May 1925 (after 4 months delay) and the Settlement Commissioner transmitted it to the Commissioner on 22nd December 1925 (received on 2nd January 1926), *i.e.*, after 6 months delay (in consequence of the 4 months' delay in the Collector's office). Thus it will be seen that the report was received by the Commissioner from the Settlement Commissioner on the date on which it should have reached Government.

4. There are 147 villages in the taluka of which 4 are inam (2 surveyed and 2 unsurveyed). The Settlement Officer has submitted proposals for 143 villages (the same as those referred to in the first revision report) the tenures of which are as under :—

44 Government villages.
2 partly Government and partly khoti.
97 Khoti.

Total ... 143

5. *Agricultural condition.*—This taluka is under the Khoti tenure. The agricultural condition of the taluka has been satisfactory. Appendix M. shows that there is no unoccupied assessed cultivable area. It is well known that the Ratnagiri District cannot support its population. This was declared by Government as far back as 1879. With the increase in numbers of the khoti landlords and increased cost of living it is not likely that the landlord can afford to reduce his customary rent, high though it is. The Uprri tenant or tenant-at-will who has cultivated the land, in many cases for a long term of years, has to accept these high rents and states that as he or his ancestors have improved the land for many years past he cannot afford to let it go. Owing to pressure on land in this district the tenants-at-will are not able to make their own terms with their landlord. When I asked them why they did not seek service under another less exacting landlord they replied there was no room for them elsewhere, that all landlords had their full complement of tenants and they declined to go to Bombay and leave others behind to cultivate and look after the cattle. Although large numbers emigrate to Bombay for labour, this migration is chiefly from the coast talukas.

Khed is an inland taluka and there must be a very large increase in the numbers who leave for Bombay, before the landlords will feel the necessity of lowering rents to tempt the tenants to stay. This pressure on the land cannot continue and I pointed out to them that they must make up their minds sooner or later to break with old traditions and move on. The population in 1856 was returned at 681,147 and was more than the district could support (Collector's letter No. 614 of 22nd July 1856). It is now nearly double. The pressure on the land can be imagined. Captain Wingate reported as far back as 1851 the toilsome plan of bringing earth from a distance to cover bare rock. (Bombay Government Selection II,9). Under economic law it is but natural that the landlords who are rapidly increasing in number must strive to get the highest rent possible from the land leaving a minimum wage for the Upri tenant. Consequently no prices of land can be used as a criterion of land values, nor can it be inferred that profits are high because land fetches a high price. There is an eager scramble for land if any is ever available. Every possible inch of cultivable land in Khed is cultivated except what is reserved for grass or rab.

Appendix B (Details of cultivation of crops) contains information for only the 44 Government villages. It shows that the net cropped area is 17,205 acres and fallow 44,536 acres, the proportion being 29 per cent. and 71 per cent. respectively. Fallow is of course a misnomer. There are no public grazing grounds and most warkas land is grazing ground and is kept fallow. It is also kept to provide rab, *i.e.*, grass, leaves and shrubs for wood ash without which no rice cultivation is possible. The Settlement Officer says that the statistics collected are too inaccurate to distinguish between ordinary and grass fallows.

6. *Live and deadstock.*—Statistics for the 143 Government and Khoti villages as given in appendix D compared with the figures in Appendix F to the 1st revision settlement report show that the agricultural stock has increased to an appreciable extent under the heads carts and milch cattle, *viz.*—

Carts from 140 to 344

Milch cattle from 17,401 to 19,360

while there is decrease under the following heads :—

ploughs from 12,943 to 11,660

plough cattle from 23,070 to 22,714

sheep and goats from 3,922 to 3,530.

The Settlement Officer remarks :—

"While the collecting agency is not above suspicion, probably the figures present approximately the truth, and show good increases under the heads where they can be expected. The area cultivated being the same no increase is to be anticipated under that of plough cattle. As regards the figures of carts, when it is considered that 60 years ago there were only 83, the progress is striking."

7. *Prices.*—Rice and nagli are the chief crops. Just before the 1st revision, *i. e.*, during the 3 years ending 1893-94, the average quantity of rice and nagli sold per rupee was 11 seers 5 chataks and 17 seers 13 chataks respectively. The average for the 10 years ending 1917 (prewar prices) was—

	Per rupee.	
	S.	ch.
Rice	7	14
Nagli	12	9

This gives an increase on the price of rice of 44 per cent. and of Nagli of 42 per cent. Omitting the abnormally high prices of 1918-20 the average quantity of rice and nagli sold per rupee during the subsequent 3 years ending 1923, was—

	Increase over pre settlement price.	
	S.	Ch.
Rice	5	2
Nagli	9	10

120 per cent.
85 per cent.

The customary share as ascertained at the time of the Khoti settlement was half gross produce on rice (so called kharif) and 1/3rd on warkas, as that is more difficult to raise. I find in his private lands the khot often takes 10 maunds on *Makta* as rent on lands which are supposed to yield 20 maunds but which are often admitted to yield only 17 maunds in poor years. Yet the tenant has to pay 10 maunds all the same. When the Khoti Settlement Act I of 1880 was introduced, it was decided in the case of permanent tenants that when making commutations of payment of a crop share into a cash equivalent (if there were no satisfactory evidence to the contrary), a half crop share should be commuted into 3 multiples of the survey assessment and a third crop share into 2 multiples [section 33, Rule V (2)]. The permanent tenant has now had his rent commuted, with few exceptions, usually at $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment. If we raise the assessment by rupee 1 the permanent tenant will have to pay to the khot an extra amount of Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ per acre as the multiples will be maintained by law on the revised assessment. In view of the prominence which has been given of late to the difficulties under which khoti tenants labour, any large increase of the tenants rent will be strenuously resisted. I have recently toured through the Khed Taluka and have held enquiries among some hundreds of ryots of a large number of villages. They complain that even with the present rates of assessment, the multiples of assessment which they have to pay as rent ($3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4) are burdensome. On the other hand no increase of assessment on khoti khasgi land will have any effect upon the tenants-at-will. They are already made to pay the utmost amount of rent that can be obtained from them: and any increase of assessment will fall on the khots.

8. *Wages*.—The current rate of agricultural wages in Khed itself is 8 annas and in villages 2 meals and 2 annas per day. The wages of Bombay city affect labour conditions in Ratnagiri.

9. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall is ample. Bad seasons are unknown.

10. *Population*.—The subjoined table gives the figures for the last 4 censuses:—

1891	...	...	...	...	100,550
1901	...	...	...	...	95,594
1911	...	...	...	...	101,529
1921	...	...	...	...	95,494

The decrease in the census of 1921 is chiefly due to deaths from influenza. Ratnagiri District does much to supply the working population of Bombay, the Army and Police and this reduces the number of residents. The health of the taluka is good.

11. *Value of land*.—Appendices G-1 to G-3 contain statistics of sales in 17 out of 44 Government villages for the 10 years ending 1923. The results are summarised below. As already explained land fetches fancy prices in the Ratnagiri District.

Groups.	For kharif land.		For warkas land.		For mixed kharif and warkas.	
	Average assessment per acre.	Number of times the assessment paid as price.	Average assessment per acre.	Number of times the assessment paid as price.	Average assessment per acre.	Number of times the assessment paid as price.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	6 0 7	168.63	0 2 4	379.07	0 14 4	310.18
II	2 0 0	200.00	0 2 10*	192.0	0.14 0	170.90
III	.....	.....	0 4 5*	361.74	0 13 2	191.85
IV	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 4	72.40
V	.....	.....	0 2 10	317.60	0 4 9	114.12

* These denote single transactions.

The Settlement Officer remarks :—

“ The fact is, as every report in the district shows, that the demand for land and the fact that there are no other means of investment make the price enormously high. This is specially the case with Mahomedan villages, as those who make money abroad do not care what they spend on land purchases and it is not easy at times to see that they can make any profit. And in fact the rate of profit is small. Thus to give an example from the village of Khed, on land bought within the past few years for Rs. 14,158 the amount of rent, including the price of straw *minus* the assessment comes to Rs. 522, a profit of 37 per cent. only. This is of course no argument against the rate of assessment, but merely shows that the prices of land are inflated beyond their true value by the demand for it ”.

Every one who knows Ratnagiri is aware that land prices are inflated far beyond the real value.

12. *Rents*.—The Settlement Officer has collected statistics for only 16 out of 44 Government villages, in respect of kharif and mixed (kharif and warkas) lands only (*vide* Appendices H-1 and H-2). He has not collected figures for warkas only on the ground that such lands are seldom permanently rented, that after a crop or two they are thrown up for the fallow period and that the rents thereon during their periodical cultivation depend upon the rainfall of the particular year. Warkas lands are of great value for grass and rab. The taluka could not be cultivated without them and they are mostly used as adjuncts to rice fields.

For khoti villages he has given figures of commuted assessment in respect of rice, warkas and garden lands (*vide* Appendix H-Part II). The rents according to *Maktas* on khoti khasgi land have not been shown. They are apparently one half of the crop. The average rents per acre in multiples of assessment in Government villages and the average commuted rents in multiples of assessments in khoti villages are given below :—

Groups.	Government villages.		Khoti villages.		
	Kharif.	Mixed kharif and warkas.	Rice.	Warkas.	Garden.
	2	3	4	5	6
I	6.14	7.65	3.06	2.31	3.0
II	6.31	8.26	3.27	2.59	.....
III	6.45	.....	3.42	2.75	.....
IV	11.00	.....	3.43	3.43	2.63
V	10.32	8.30	3.25	3.25	3.47

The commuted rents in respects of khoti villages shown in columns 4 and 5 were based upon the prices current during the years 1892-03. As they give exceptionally low figures, the Settlement Officer, with a view to present the rents proportionately to the subsequent increase in prices, has considered it necessary to raise them by 40 per cent. in the case of rice and 25 per cent. in the case of warkas. These increased rates work out as under :—

Groups.	Rice.	Warkas (Nagli).
I	4.29	2.89
II	4.58	3.24
III	4.79	3.44
IV	4.80	3.29
V	4.56	3.08

¶ The lowness of rents can easily be explained. The commutation had to be fixed by mutual consent. The khots were attracted by the prospects of easy recovery of rents year by year under Assistance Suits, as against the disputes

and difficulties involved under the Abhavani system. The tenants naturally would not accept a commutation unless it was favourable to them. Section 33 of the Act also laid down that where proof of customary rents was not satisfactory three multiples should be allowed for a $\frac{1}{2}$ crop share and two multiples for $\frac{1}{3}$ rd crop share. All these factors conspired to bring about commutations at three times or a little over. Where there is absolute free traffic, *i.e.*, between tenants-at-will and the khots as regards their own khasgi lands, rents are far higher. Tenants-at-will urge to be allowed to pay as rents the same multiples as were given to permanent tenants. Permanent tenants when complaining that the multiples fixed by the Recording Officer were high had to admit to me that these multiples were lower than the amount they used to pay under the old Abhavani system to which they had no desire to revert. I consider it is reasonable therefore to conclude that the rents of permanent tenants based on multiples are low rents; but they are a privileged class. ¶

As regards the relation of rents to enhancement of assessment the Settlement Officer remarks:—

“At the same time I would not press the conclusions to be derived from the figures of rent too far so as to claim that assessment could be raised to the rates which appear from the indices. The basis of the figures is a rent in grain on which allowance has to be made in bad years, and such allowances are actually made, as I know. In fixing the commutation rates the Recording Officer, as his proceedings show, seldom gave the full rates which would be allowable on the grain rents, but always made allowance for the difference between a grain and cash rent and the Settlement Officer must take the same course. Still giving credit for all these points of view, the rents are undoubtedly high as stated in terms of assessment.”

With regard to the position of occupancy tenants in general the Collector considers that it has undoubtedly greatly improved in the last 15 years and I agree. I do not however agree with the Collector that the condition of the tenants of khoti-khasgi lands is steadily improving. (I met thousands of tenants during my enquiry and the worst clad and worst nourished tenants were the tenants-at-will. Repeatedly I was informed that although the rents were most oppressive (in some cases 10 maunds of grain on land that yielded some 17 maunds except in a specially good year) they could not leave their village and the lands that had been with their family (as tenants-at-will) for over 70 years, for it must be remembered that all tenants, unable to prove continuous occupancy since 1845 up to the time the Bot-khat was framed, are tenants-at-will. Thus even a continuous occupancy from 1850 to date is, under the Khoti Act, a tenancy-at-will.) In the majority of villages in Khed tenants-at-will do not threaten the khots with emigration. In time no doubt these high rents must be lowered or the tenants will be forced to leave. My suggestions that some should leave for work elsewhere were not welcomed by the tenants; the time when the tenants of Khed can exact better terms from their landlords has not yet come. If any one tenant-at-will gave up his job tomorrow, there would be clamour for his vacant place. The emigration movement has chiefly affected Marathas and the tenants-at-will are kulwadis an ignorant class who seldom send their children to school.

In the Settlement Commissioner's opinion, though the rents are high in this taluka as elsewhere in the district, the tenants do not feel the pressure as supplementary occupations are readily available and have long been universally made use of. In the case of a non-cultivating occupant, the Settlement Commissioner adds, be he a rich landowner or a widow who must lease her land, the high rents are pure gain. I consider the rents of tenants-at-will are high, but no alteration of the assessment will affect them.

13. *Grouping and Rates.*—The General considerations on the basis of which the Settlement Officer has formulated his proposals are explained in paragraph 24 of his report. He has shown—

(1) that the actual assessment now paid is the same as that paid 60 years ago and that in 32 villages it is actually less;

(2) that the present price of paddy has increased by 73 per cent. over that for the 5 years previous to the revision settlement and that even the pre-war price had risen by 37 per cent. over the same.

(Here I consider we are on safe grounds. The enormous rise in prices justifies increase of assessment.)

(3) that communications by road and steamer have vastly improved ;

(4) that the price of land has considerably risen ;

(5) that there has been an increase in the number of carts for trade purposes and also in milch cattle which are clear signs of prosperity ; and

(6) that the provisions of the Khoti Settlement Act have much improved the economic condition of the people.

I agree that the lot of the permanent tenants has been vastly improved by the Khoti Act. The tenants-at-will raised a universal demand that it should be applied to them also. All tenants except those whose ancestors were cultivating for 20 years previous to 1865 are "Upri" tenants or tenants-at-will, subject to 3 months' notice.

There are clear indications of marked progress and it can be safely assumed that there has been material advance in the general prosperity of the taluka and that there has been a distinct rise in the standard of comfort. Those who consider the taluka is poor, by basing their conclusions on the conditions of khots and the tenants, must remember that both classes have increased in numbers in a district which as far back as 1856 was said to be unable to support its population under 700,000. The population is now nearly 1½ millions. It will be said that the census figures of Khed Taluka do not bear out a large increase in population but Khed feeds the Army, the Police and the Bombay labour market, and Ratnagiri is a suburb of Bombay, where many go and settle from among the Ratnagiri population. Khed is undoubtedly exporting some part of its surplus population but the population is still too much for the soil. It also has to feed absentee khoti landlords.

Grouping.

During the first revision the villages were classified into 17 groups which were subsequently reduced to 5 in accordance with the orders in Government Resolution No. 5711 of 12 September 1900. The Settlement Officer has pointed out in his paragraph 23 (iii) certain inaccuracies in the grouping sanctioned in the above quoted Government Resolution and has now corrected them, the number of groups remaining the same. His corrections will not make any difference by themselves in the assessment. As the result of these corrections the grouping will stand as under :—

Present grouping.	No. of villages.	As corrected.	Reasons.
I	16	17	Addition of 1 village from group II.
II	4	19	Minus 1 village above plus 16 villages from group III.
III	41	22	Minus 16 villages as above ; minus 3 villages reduced to group IV.
IV	19	22	Plus 3 villages reduced from group II.
V	63	63	No change.

In the grouping thus corrected the Settlement Officer proposes only one change, *i.e.*, to raise the village Ghera-Rasalgad from group V to IV. The Settlement Commissioner approves of the corrections in the grouping made by the Settlement Officer but he is against raising Ghera-Rasalgad to group IV on the ground that the existing maximum rate in that village is Rs. 3/8 whereas in the neighbouring village in the same group it is Rs. 3/1. The Settlement Commissioner's reasoning is correct and I recommend that it may be accepted. It is not possible in so hilly a taluka to reduce the number of groups.

Rates.

The existing rates and the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer are compared below :—

Groups.	Existing rates.				Rates proposed by the Settlement Officer.				
	Kharif.	Warkas.	Rabi.	Bagayat.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Rabi.	Bagayat.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I	7 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	9 5 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	No change	
II	6 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	Do.	
III	5 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	6 11 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	Do.	
IV	4 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0	5 5 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	Do.	
V	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	Do.	

The effect of the Settlement Officer's proposals will be approximately as follows :—

Group.	No. of villages.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	17	20,810	27,407	6,597	31.70
II	19	14,267	18,645	4,378	30.69
III	22	18,393	17,317	3,984	29.88
IV	21	18,410	16,815	3,405	25.99
V	64	24,645	29,977	5,332	21.64
Total	143	86,465	1,10,161	29,696	27.40

As regards kharif (19,379 acres).—The Settlement Officer has proposed an increase of 33 per cent. for all the groups and has established the fact that the increase is amply justified. He however remarks :—

“The only argument against imposing the full increase, which I should state in fairness, is that the rate of assessment imposed will be above that of much more favoured talukas of the Kolaba District, such as Panvel, which have been recently settled and that it will be much higher than that which can be imposed at revision on the Mahad Taluka: with its highest maximum rate of Rs. 7 though it is undoubtedly more favourably placed than Khed. These however are matters for Government to take account of and not the Settlement Officer.”

The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner consider that the increase proposed by the Settlement Officer is quite reasonable. The price statistics for 1924 and 1925 given in paragraph 3 of the Settlement Commissioner's review fortify the conclusion that an increase of 33.3 per cent. is perfectly justified. The Settlement Commissioner, however, points out that the avoidance of pies in the maximum rates proposed by Mr. Gordon, which would result in the loss to Government of about Rs. 240 annually, is not worth while and proposes that every increase should be calculated at precisely the true rate of 5 annas 4 pies per rupee, the new maximum rates being—

Rs. 9 5 4	...	...	...	...	for group	I
.. 8 0 0	...	...	...	...	..	II
.. 6 10 8	...	...	...	...	..	III
.. 5 5 4	...	...	...	...	..	IV
.. 4 0 0	...	...	...	...	..	V

I prefer the Settlement Officer's rates, as I consider pies cause extra work in working out the actual assessment. We should eliminate pies. The loss will be about Rs. 240 which is insignificant.

It is to be noted that the average rice rate that will have to be actually assessed will come to—

Rs. 6	9	3	...	...	...	...	in group	I.
"	4	7	8	...	...	...	"	II.
"	3	11	0	...	...	...	"	III.
"	3	4	0	...	...	...	"	IV.
"	2	6	3	...	...	...	"	V.

(Vide column 27 of Appendix L.)

This is an important point and is often lost sight of. The maximum rate is a paper figure. It is not an actual figure.

Warkas (166,598 acres) and Rabi (521 acres).

For both warkas and rabi the Settlement Officer has proposed an increase of 25 per cent. and 12½ per cent. for the first three and the remaining two groups respectively. The Collector agrees and observes that "Mr. Gordon has throughout his report taken the most moderate estimates in his figures, and wherever there was any doubt has given the benefit of it to the cultivator". The Settlement Commissioner has dealt with the question of these increases in his paragraphs 8 to 11 and proposes an all round increase of 30 per cent. In proposing this he has taken into consideration the prices of nagli and wari current in 1923 to 1925, viz.,

Nagli 37.5 per cent.	} Increase over the price existing during 1892-03.
Wari 36.5 per cent.	

and

Nagli 11.8 per cent.	} Increase for the same period (1923-25) over the prewar period 1911-15.
Wari 3.4 per cent.	

and at the same time admits that the increase since the prewar period is remarkably small considering the fall in purchasing power of the rupee and the rise in cost of living. I cannot quite follow the reasoning of the Settlement Commissioner for an all round increase of 30 per cent. Though such an increase appears to be justifiable on the basis of the prices in 1923-25, I consider that this three years' period is far too short for comparison with the prewar and settlement periods. In the past there have been instances of assessments fixed in the original settlement having been subsequently reduced on account of decrease in prices, etc. (vide paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 5820 of 1898). In these circumstances the more moderate increase proposed by the Settlement Officer and supported by the Collector (i.e., 25 per cent. for the first 3 groups and 12½ per cent. for the remaining 2) appear to me to be quite appropriate and may be accepted. Rabi is very small and warkas can only be cultivated with great labour and yields a poor return.

Garden (41 acres).

The area is very small. The Settlement Officer does not propose any increase and the Collector agrees with him; but the Settlement Commissioner, for reasons given in paragraphs 15 to 20 of his review on Mandangad report recommends an increase of 33.3 per cent. I am not in favour of any increase of assessment. Everything should be done to encourage gardens. Mr. Gordon's proposal to retain the old rate may be accepted.

14. *Petitions of objections.*—A petition of objections to the proposed grouping and rating, submitted by the representative occupants of the Government, Khoti-Khichadi and khoti villages in Khed Taluka is enclosed. As pointed out by Mr. Gordon and the Collector the objections raised are either merely "customary" or based on misunderstanding and that they require no detailed comment. The Settlement Commissioner while forwarding this petition of objections has not made any remarks. Apparently he agrees with the Settlement Officer and the Collector.

15. In paragraph 4 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5820 of 9th September 1898 Government expressly declared that the classification of this Taluka was not final within the meaning of section 106, Land Revenue Code, and suggested that the question of reclassifying this Taluka or parts of it should be more fully considered. Mr. Gordon has now submitted a supplementary report (herewith enclosed) in which he has dealt with the subject at a considerable length. He proposes that the original groupings (I to XVII) should be restored even at the cost of apparent *chaos* in the map and that if this is not to be done at least the old groups XI to XVII be allowed to remain separate the others remaining combined, *i. e.*, to have a eight group system instead of five. On this the Settlement Commissioner (Mr. Anderson) remarks :—

“The matter is not urgent because action need not be taken before the next settlement. The undersigned is convinced however that action must be taken in the direction of a reclassification. The medicine which Mr. Gordon ultimately proposes will retain the disease in its old state. It may remove some of the camouflage or incrustations which hide, without remedying it. The adoption of his recommendation will set the next Settlement Officer a task of inconceivable difficulties. The only genuine remedy is to have the courage to denounce the classifications and do them again.”

On this proposal the Collector (late Mr. Fox) remarked as under :—

“In this contest of experts on a recondite technical subject any opinion from the undersigned is perhaps uncalled for, but if he may be allowed to venture one, it is that the balance of the argument seems to be in favour of Mr. Anderson’s proposals. Whether however it would be practical, or good policy, to carry them out is a matter for Government to decide.”

In forwarding all these papers to me the Settlement Commissioner (Mr. Mackie) has made detailed remarks on this, as he admits, intricate and controversial subject; he finally agrees with Mr. Anderson that reclassification is practicable. I agree with the Settlement Commissioner.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revision Settlement.

Khed Taluka, district Ratnagiri.

Second — of,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6007/24.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1926.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S.R.V.-37 dated 1st March 1926— Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below,* containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Khed Taluka of the Ratnagiri District together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.

*Letter No. S.T.S.R.-61 without date from Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Khed.

Letter from the Collector of Ratnagiri No. S.R.V.-9 dated 2nd May 1925.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.-418 dated 22nd December 1925.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 143 Government and Khoti villages in the Khed Taluka of the Ratnagiri District.

2. Proposals for the revision of the existing rates of assessment in this taluka have been succinctly summarised in paragraph 13 of the Commissioner's review of the report. Government concur in the view that the present economic conditions of the taluka justify a substantial increase.

3. Grouping at first sight appears to be a matter of great complexity in view of the past history of this taluka. Mr. Gordon prefers a reversion to the old 17 groups, but he does not actually advocate this course in the present settlement. He points out certain obvious errors in the present five groups and prefers to rectify them in the manner indicated in paragraph 23 of his report. The grouping suggested by Mr. Gordon is approved, subject to the modification that, as recommended by the Settlement Commissioner, the village of Ghera Rasalgad should be restored to group IV.

4. The rice rates proposed by the Settlement Officer and supported by the other officers are sanctioned.

5. For warkas lands the settlement officer proposes an increase of 25 per cent. in the first three groups and of 12½ per cent. in the last two groups. The Settlement Commissioner proposes an all round increase of 30 per cent., while the Commissioner supports the increases recommended by the settlement officer. Government consider only a very moderate increase to be desirable in the case of warkas lands in this taluka and they are accordingly pleased to sanction an all round increase of 12½ per cent. only. Rabi lands should be dealt with in the same way.

6. The garden area is very small and Government concur with the Commissioner that gardens should be encouraged. The garden rates should accordingly remain unchanged as recommended by the Commissioner.

7. The appended statement † shows the rates now sanctioned by Government. The usual Bhiwandi concessions should be applied. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1925-26, levied from the revenue year 1926-27 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

8. The petitions of objections disclose no grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

† Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

9. Orders will be passed separately on the special report submitted by Mr. Gordon regarding the reclassification of the Khed Taluka.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. S. V. ACOTT,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Ratnagiri,
The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Accountant General,

The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Department,
No. 6007/24 dated 7th July 1926.

*Statement referred to in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 6007/24
dated 7th July 1926*

Group	Rice	Varkas	Rabi	Garden
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I	9 5	1 2	1 11	6 0
II	8 0	1 2	1 2	6 0
III	6 11	1 2	1 2	6 0
IV	5 5	1 2	1 2	6 0
V	4 0	1 2	1 2	6 0

Revision Settlement.

Khed taluka, district Ratnagiri.
Second — of,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6007/24.

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1927.

Letter from the Commissioner of Settlements No. S.T.—418 dated 2nd November 1926:—

"I have the honour of inviting reference to paragraph 22 of Survey Commissioner's letter No. A./2342 dated 27th June 1900 printed with Government Resolution No. 5711

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Chakale. | 9. Morawda. |
| 2. Chinobghar. | 10. Sanglat. |
| 3. Dayal. | 11. Tise. |
| 4. Deosada. | 12. Veral. |
| 5. Hedli. | 13. Ghanekhunt. |
| 6. Jamburde. | 14. Sakhroli. |
| 7. Kotawli. | 15. Sherawli. |
| 8. Lote. | 16. Sukdar. |

dated 12th September 1900 in which the old rice maximum rate of the marginally noted 16 villages out of 19 of Khed taluka in present group II was fixed at Rs. 5. This will be made clear if the 16 villages are marked off in pencil at pages 104 and 106 of the Revised appendix Q printed with the Khed selection. It should be re-

membered that this revised appendix Q was prepared in 1898 while the maximum rates were finally sanctioned by Resolution No. 5711 of 1900. Therefore the correct rate of these 16 villages is Rs. 5. How Mr. Gordon took it at Rs. 6 cannot be explained but perhaps by mistake he took the garden rate (which is Rs. 6) as the rice rate. Anyhow he proposed an increase of 33 per cent. over the old rate and fixed his new rate at Rs. 8 which was accepted by Government in paragraph 4 of Resolution No. 6007 of 7th July 1926. If the same percentage increase is given to Rs. 5 then the maximum rate would come to Rs. 6-10-8 or 6-11-0. Accordingly these 16 villages may be brought down to group III and rated at Rs. 6-11-0. This is apparently a clerical or ocular mistake in reading the garden for rice rate. Government did not intend to raise rate more than 33 per cent. and the orders may be revised; reduction entails no legal difficulties.

"2. For the village Shiv Budruk the old maximum rabi rate as given in Appendix Q (serial No. 45 at page 30) as well as revised Appendix Q (page 106) of Khed selection New Series CCCLXXX is shown at Rs. 1-8-0. Mr. Gordon in paragraph 26 of his Second Revision Settlement Report states 'The present maximum rate for these lands is Rs. 1-8-0 in the case of villages in the first group and Re. 1 in that of the rest. Any statements to the contrary in old Appendix Q are in error'. But he has not stated why it was an error. On the contrary as the Superintendent of Land Records, S. D., reports the akarbands show that the old assessment was actually worked out at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0. Government ordered that the old rabi rate shall be increased in all groups by 12½ per cent.—paragraph 5 of Resolution No. 6007 of 7th July 1926. If this percentage is taken, then the new maximum rate would come to Rs. 1-11-0 for Shiv Budruk. Actually Rs. 1-2-0 has been shown as the new maximum rabi rate for villages in new group IV, *vide* statement at the end of the Resolution. I propose that Shiv Budruk which is in new group IV should be given a rabi rate of Rs. 1-11-0. This will not create any legal difficulties as in announcing the rates the people were informed that the present assessment 'will be increased at 2 annas per rupee'.

"3. For the village of Koregaon (serial No. 17 of Appendix L to Mr. Gordon's Second Revision Settlement Report of Khed) the Settlement Officer has shown Rs. 1-8-0 as the former maximum rabi rate. The akarband shows that it was only Re. 1. Also Appendix Q and Revised Appendix Q (serial No. 19 at pages 28 and 104) in Khed selection No. CCCLXXX show that the former rabi rate was Re. 1. According to Government order to raise this rate by 12½ per cent. the new maximum rabi rate for this village will come to Rs. 1-2-0 while the statement at the end of the Government Resolution quoted in paragraph 2 above shows the new rabi rate at Rs. 1-11-0 for all villages of group I. This may be corrected by ordering that the new rabi rate for Koregaon should be Rs. 1-2-0.

"4. I request the favour of very early orders. These mis-statements as to the former rates in force could have been avoided if Assistant Settlement Officer had checked the actual calculation in the old akarbands; they were discovered of necessity when we commenced to calculate the new rates."

Letter from the Commissioner of Settlements No. S.T.—418 dated 12th November 1926 :—

“ I have the honour of inviting reference to paragraph 3 of my No. S.T.—418 dated 2nd November 1926 in which it has been proposed that the new rabi rate for Koregaon should be Rs. 1-2-0. On further consideration I think it will be very puzzling to have a rate of Rs. 1-2-0 amongst the villages of Group I rated at Rs. 1-11-0. The rabi area in Koregaon is only 38 acres ; and if a rate of Rs 1-11-0 is sanctioned for this village it would not make much difference. I accordingly recommend that the new rabi rate for Koregaon should be Rs. 1-11-0.”

Government memorandum No. 6007-B./24 dated 20th November 1926 to the Commissioner, S. D.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S.R.V.—37 dated 29th November 1926 :—

“ Resubmitted.

“ 2. *Commissioner of Settlements' paragraph 1.*—The suggestion may be accepted. The mistake in Mr. Gordon's report in taking the old maximum rice rate for the 16 villages in question at Rs. 6 instead at Rs. 5 was evidently a clerical or ocular one.

“ 3. *Paragraph 2.*—As Government have sanctioned a uniform rabi rate of Rs. 1-2-0 for all the villages in groups II to V, the Commissioner considers that this village (Shiv Budruk), in which there are only 5 acres of rabi land, need not be singled out from group IV for the higher rate of Rs. 1-11-0.

“ 4. *Paragraph 3.*—This calls for no comment as Mr. Anderson has withdrawn the suggestion in his subsequent letter dated 12th November 1926.”

RESOLUTION.—In modification of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 6007/24 dated 7th July 1926, Government are pleased to direct that the sixteen villages mentioned by the Commissioner of Settlements in his letter of 2nd November 1926 should be lowered from Group II to Group III and the maximum rice rate of Rs. 6-11-0 per acre should be fixed in respect of them.

2. Government agree with the Commissioner, Southern Division, that there is no need for a special rabi rate of Rs. 1-11-0 for the village of Shiv Budruk.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. S. V. ACOTT,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Ratnagiri,
The Commissioner of Settlements,

The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department.

Revision Settlement.

Khed Taluka, Ratnagiri District.

Second of —.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6007/24.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1927.

Petition dated 9th May 1927 to the Commissioner, Southern Division, from Gopal Kashinath Joglekar and other khots and dharekaries of the village of Koregaon in the Khed Taluka of the Ratnagiri District—Stating that a notification was published in their village in June 1926 announcing that the increase in the assessment would be Re. 0-5-3 for kharif and Re. 0-2-0 for rabi and varkas; intimating that the botkhat however showed that the increase was Re. 0-8-9 for rice and Re. 0-11-0 for rabi; making remarks; and requesting, in the circumstances stated, that the assessment may be levied according to the terms of the notification published in the village.

Letter from the Collector of Ratnagiri No. D.L.R.S.R.-92 dated 12th July 1927 :—

“ In returning herewith the petition sent with your No. A.P.S.R.-2072 dated 27th May 1927, I have the honour to report that the village in question was raised from old group III to the new group I. At the time of preparing the notification under sections 102 and 103, Land Revenue Code, the Superintendent of Land Records appears not to have noticed that the village was not already in the first group, hence in the notification it was declared that the rates of increase per rupee were :—

	Re.	a.	p.
for kharif	0	5	3
„ rabi	0	2	0
„ varkas	0	2	0

At the time, however, of preparing the botkhat, it was realised that the village had previously been paying a much lower assessment than the rest, and that the actual rates of increase per rupee for this village were :—

	Re.	a.	p.
kharif	0	8	9
rabi	0	11	0
varkas	0	2	0

The increase in assessment for the whole village under the new settlement has been 48·39 per cent. The former total assessment for the village amounted to Rs. 901.

“ 2. I attach the Superintendent of Land Records' report on the mistake.

“ 3. As far as I can see, the legal effect must be that the new settlement has not yet been introduced into this particular village.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Settlements, No. S.T.-418 dated 4th August 1927 :—

“ Forwarded with compliments to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

“ 2. The village of Koregaon was formerly in group III. It was promoted to group I with a rate of Rs. 9-5-0 for rice and Re. 1-11-0 for rabi. In his Appendix L in the Second Revision Settlement Report of Khed Taluka, the Assistant Settlement Officer has put down the former rate of this village at Rs. 7 for rice and Re. 1-8-0 for rabi. When the Akarbands were being prepared it was noticed that this village had been actually rated at Rs. 6 for rice and Re. 1 for rabi. Consequently the increase per rupee of the new rates over the former rates would work out at Re. 0-8-9 for rice and Re. 0-11-0 for rabi. The Superintendent, Land Records, was directed to give effect to these increases in lieu of Re. 0-5-3 increase per rupee for rice and Re. 0-2-0 for rabi notified in the village since it seemed that the Assistant Settlement Officer had concluded that Rs. 9-5-0 and Re. 1-11-0 were the right rates, and that the old rates were not relevant. But I now think that the notification in the village, under section 102, of the amount (in annas per rupee) by which the rates are being increased is binding and conclusive, and Government intimated that the increase will be 33 per cent. for rice and 12½ per cent. for rabi. There does not seem any doubt that Mr. Gordon owing to his mistake of taking the old rates to be Rs. 7 for rice and Re. 1-8-0 for rabi included Koregaon in group I. Had he known that the correct rates were Rs. 6 (rice) and Re. 1 (rabi), he would have put

Koregaon in group II with new rate of Rs. 8 for rice and according to Government orders the rabi rates would be Re. 1-2-0. Government may accordingly be moved to put this village down to group II into which by its location it quite naturally falls. Then the increase per rupee will be Re. 0-5-4 for rice and Re. 0-2-0 for rabi, the same as notified, and so no further notification is needed in the village.

"Very early orders are solicited."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Southern Division, No. S.R.V.-37 dated 10th August 1927 :—

"Forwarded with compliments with reference to Government Resolution No. 6007/24 dated the 7th July 1926.

"2. In the circumstances reported by the Collector and the Commissioner of Settlements, the Commissioner recommends that the village of Koregaon may be reduced from group I to group II with a maximum rice rate of Rs. 8 and a rabi rate of Re. 1-2-0."

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioner's recommendation that the village of Koregaon may be reduced from group I to group II with a maximum rice rate of Rs. 8 and a rabi rate of Re. 1-2-0 is sanctioned.

By order of the Governor in Council,

R. B. DIVANJI,

for A. E. SERVAI,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D. (with the
petition),
The Collector of Ratnagiri,

The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Finance Department.

REVISED APPENDIX L

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

1 Number	2 Name of village	3 Number of Group	By Revision														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average
			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a.
1	Dhamandivi	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	6	V 1,179	198	...	819	1,830	...	1	6	...	1,499	2,094	...
2	Khed	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	6	V 858 R 50	153	...	609	8,112	...	2	19	...	1,513	8,354	...
3	Songaon	I	1 0	7	6	V 962	184	...	818	1,936	...	7	50	...	1,807	1,570	...
4	Alsuro	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	6	V 422 R 63	77	...	127	662	...	0 5 gun- thas.	1	...	618	816	...
5	Ashti	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	6	V 459 R 7	99	...	177	1,092	...	1	5	...	644	1,116	...
6	Bahirsohi	I	1 0	7	...	V 1,187	208	...	200	755	...	...	...	...	1,387	933	...
7	Bhoste	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	6	V 536 R 21	99	...	180	661	...	1	2	...	668	816	...
8	Karanji	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	...	V 894 R 1	153	...	134	635	...	...	...	...	959	890	...
9	Kondivli	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	...	V 772 R 14	139	...	161	831	...	...	...	...	947	987	...
10	Mumbke	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	...	V 370 R 48	67	...	91	515	...	...	...	...	504	633	...
11	Nandgaon	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	6	V 1,235 R 62	237	...	268	1,233	...	0 4 gun- thas.	0-7-0	...	1,610	1,623	...
12	NHik	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	...	V 169 R 57	32	...	89	451	...	...	...	...	308	559	...
13	Savnas	I	1 0	7	6	V 1,451	251	...	285	1,806	...	0 4 gun- thas.	0-7-0	...	1,736	1,559	...
14	Shirazi	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	6	V 1,110 R 48	189	...	193	1,033	...	0 10 gun- thas.	1	...	1,346	1,345	...
15	Suseri	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	...	V 788 R 30	141	...	249	1,425	...	...	...	...	1,048	1,610	...
16	Tumbad	I	V 1 0 R 1 8	7	6	V 249	55	...	64	323	...	...	...	...	433	3-2	...
	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	V 12,732 R 891	2,376	0 2 10 1 5 1	3,429	17,492	5 1 4	12	78	6 8 0	16,557	20,271	1 8 7
17	Koregaon	II	V 1 0 R 1 0	6	6	V 637 R 38	133	...	163	659	...	2	11	...	875	839	...
18	Hodkhad	II	V 1 0	6	6	740	122	...	159	707	...	4	20	...	908	849	...
19	Panhalje	II	V 1 0	6	6	1,142	183	...	181	692	...	5	24	...	1,328	809	...
20	Talghar	II	V 1 0	6	6	571	124	...	44	156	...	1	2	...	716	282	...
	Total of Group II	...	...	...	...	R 38 V 8,220	36	0 15 3 0 2 10	551	2,214	4 0 2	12	57	4 12 0	3,821	2,669	0 11 0 12
21	Chakale	III	V 1 0 R 1 0	5	...	V 688 R 16	124	...	219	759	...	...	...	...	923	908	...
22	Chinchghar	III	V 1 0 R 1 0	6	6	V 1,002 R 42	190	...	883	1,586	...	3	8	...	1,429	1,623	...
23	Dayal	III	V 1 0	5	...	1,742	313	...	184	600	...	...	...	...	1,926	913	...
24	Deosade	III	V 1 0	5	...	592	105	...	77	281	...	...	...	...	669	366	...
25	Hedli	III	V 1 0	5	...	978	199	...	812	988	...	...	...	...	1,220	1,187	...
26	Jamburde	III	V 1 0	5	...	549	102	...	25	74	...	...	...	...	674	176	...
27	Kotadi	III	V 1 0	5	6	1,016	174	...	262	544	...	1	8	...	1,269	721	...

APPENDIX L

occupied land in Khed Taluka of Ratnagiri District

SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 2	2 5	6	1,172	223	...	319	2,435	...	1	6	...	1,409	2,654	...	30-27	Dhamandivi	1	
V 1 2 R 1 11	2 5	6	V 852 R 50	183 74	...	609	4,140	...	2	13	...	1,512	4,410	...	31-48	Khed	2	
1 2	2 5	6	922	207	...	816	1,777	...	7	50	...	1,307	2,034	...	29-55	Songaon	3	
V 1 2 R 1 11	2 5	6	V 423 R 63	87 95	...	127	831	...	0-5	1	...	618	1,054	...	29-17	Alsure	4	
V 1 2 R 1 11	2 5	6	V 459 R 7	111 11	...	177	1,333	...	1	5	...	644	1,450	...	30-22	Aehli	5	
1 2	2 5	6	1,127	224	...	200	1,004	...	...	...	...	1,327	1,238	...	28-56	Bahiraoli	6
V 1 2 R 1 11	2 5	6	V 526 R 21	111 22	...	120	919	...	1	2	...	638	1,051	...	29-71	Bhoste	7	
V 1 2 R 1 11	2 5	...	V 524 R 1	150 2	...	124	911	...	...	...	...	269	1,063	...	29-63	Karanji	8
V 1 2 R 1 11	2 5	...	V 772 R 14	125 20	...	161	1,106	...	...	...	...	247	1,281	...	29-78	Kondivli	9
V 1 2 R 1 11	2 5	...	V 270 R 43	75 53	...	91	665	...	...	...	...	504	623	...	29-0	Mumbke	10
V 1 2 R 1 11	2 5	6	V 1,225 R 62	227 22	...	223	1,840	...	0 4 gun- thas.	0-7-0	...	1,610	2,129	...	29-30	Nandgaon	11	
V 1 2 R 1 11	2 5	...	V 129 R 57	22 25	...	22	500	...	...	...	...	203	721	...	28-26	Nilik	12
V 1 2	2 5	6	V 1,451	223	...	225	1,740	...	0 4 gun- thas.	0-7-0	...	1,736	2,022	...	29-70	Savnas	13	
V 1 2 R 1 11	2 5	6	V 1,110 R 43	206 76	...	123	1,424	...	0 10 gun- thas.	1	...	1,245	1,737	...	29-14	Shitshi	14	
V 1 2 R 1 11	2 5	...	V 762 R 30	159 42	...	249	1,626	...	...	...	...	1,042	2,104	...	30-68	Suseri	15
V 1 2	2 5	...	V 348	74	...	24	420	...	...	...	...	425	504	...	29-52	Tumbad	16
...	...	...	V 12,722 R 321	2,520 676	0 9 3 1 7 7	3,422	23,151	6 12 3	12	78	6 8 0	16,527	26,365	1 9 6	30-06	Total of Group I.	
V 1 2 R 1 2	2 0	6	V 627 R 28	120 40	...	162	879	...	2	11	...	675	1,060	...	28-72	Koregaon	17	
1 2	2 0	6	740	127	...	152	842	...	4	20	...	902	1,100	...	29-56	Hodkhad	18	
1 2	2 0	6	1,142	206	...	121	922	...	5	24	...	1,222	1,153	...	28-26	Panhalje	19	
1 2	2 0	6	671	120	...	44	208	...	1	2	...	716	242	...	23-76	Talghar	20	
...	...	...	R 22 2,222	40 622	1 0 10 0 2 2	261	2,222	5 2 2	12	27	4 12 0	2,221	2,622	0 15 5	22-24	Total of Group II.	
V 1 2 R 1 2	6 11	...	V 622 R 12	121 17	...	212	1,015	...	...	...	...	222	1,122	...	30-22	Chakale	21
V 1 2 R 1 2	6 11	6	V 1,022 R 42	214 44	...	222	2,121	...	3	2	...	1,422	2,227	...	30-24	Chinchghar	22	
1 2	6 11	...	1,742	222	...	124	202	...	...	...	...	1,222	1,124	...	22-40	Dayal	23
1 2	6 11	...	622	112	...	77	242	...	...	...	...	222	427	...	27-20	Desode	24
1 2	6 11	...	272	224	...	212	1,221	...	...	...	...	1,220	1,242	...	20-12	Hedli	25
1 2	6 11	...	542	112	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	274	214	...	21-22	Jamburde	26
1 2	6 11	6	1,012	122	...	222	722	...	1	2	...	1,222	227	...	22-27	Kotsoli	27	

1	Name of village	2	BY REVISION														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs. a	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.		
28	Lote	III	V 1 0	5	...	1,999	972	...	170	495	...	...	...	1,569	767	...
29	Moraode	III	V 1 0	5	...	796	158	...	73	239	...	...	...	869	397	...
30	Sanglat	III	V 1 0	5	5	1,415	947	...	79	227	...	1	2	1,495	426	...	
31	Tise	III	V 1 0 R 1 0	5	...	V 1,109 R 16	901 18	...	240	987	...	...	...	1,965	1,901	...
32	Veral	III	V 1 0	5	...	837	179	...	901	578	...	...	...	1,038	757	...
33	Ghanekhunt	III	V 1 0	5	5	1,239	225	...	52	169	...	2	14	1,238	408	...	
34	Sakhroli	III	V 1 0	5	...	1,581	291	...	224	710	...	...	...	1,515	1,001	...
35	Sheraoli	III	V 1 0	5	5	1,205	240	...	108	228	...	1	3	1,314	571	...	
36	Sukdar	III	V 1 0 R 1 0	5	...	V 1,054 R 1	901 1	...	119	353	...	...	...	1,187	555	...
37	Bharane	III	V 1 0	5	...	627	122	...	102	264	...	...	...	736	326	...
38	Aini	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 822	161	...	127	326	...	...	...	1,319	427	...
39	Anaspur	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 531	99	...	22	107	...	...	...	563	206	...
40	Asrani	III	V 1 0	5	5	V 1,224	254	...	73	249	...	1	10	1,298	513	...	
41	Awashi	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 1,094	229	...	103	295	...	...	...	1,197	534	...
42	Boraj	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 1,097	227	...	79	219	...	...	...	1,176	446	...
43	Chirani	III	V 1 0 R 1 0	5	...	V 1,522 R 0-6	222 0-2	...	122	510	...	...	...	1,714	722	...
44	Dhamni	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 1,223	245	...	222	465	...	...	...	1,515	710	...
45	Kaimani Budrukh	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 1,740	229	...	211	527	...	...	...	1,951	865	...
46	Kartol	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 917	185	...	141	221	...	...	...	1,058	566	...
47	Kudoshi	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 1,121	220	...	68	189	...	...	...	1,199	419	...
48	Laval	III	V 1 0	5	5	V 1,252	269	...	154	407	...	1	7	1,512	622	...	
49	Mele	III	V 1 0	5	5	V 1,068	199	...	104	204	...	4	25	1,175	522	...	
50	Murde	III	V 1 0 R 1 0	5	...	V 1,269 R 9	240 5	...	220	729	...	...	...	1,522	1,045	...
51	Phurus	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 1,220	265	...	244	1,102	...	...	...	2,224	1,467	...
52	Poynar	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 2,022	254	...	211	515	...	...	...	2,262	870	...
53	Ainavre	III	V 1 0 R 1 0	5	...	V 757 R 1	142 1	...	105	242	...	...	...	862	427	...
54	Dabhil	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 807	157	...	60	172	...	...	...	867	229	...
55	Mani	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 622	121	...	22	274	...	...	...	725	405	...
56	Nigade	III	V 1 0	5	...	V 822	122	...	44	122	...	...	...	912	222	...
57	Satwingsan	III	V 1 0	5	5	V 1,552	254	...	71	201	...	0-2 gun- thas.	0-2	1,640	455	...	
58	Sawani	III	V 1 0 R 1 0	5	5	V 1,251 R 0-14	257 5	...	122	542	...	1	1	1,422	512	...	
Total of Group III		V 42,022 R 64	2,175 75	0 2 0 0 14 2	5,725	17,242	2 0 2	15	72	4 12 10	42,222	22,570	0 2 2

APPENDIX L—continued

SETTLEMENT																Percentage increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 2	6 11	...	1,899	906	...	170	662	...	...	...	...	1,569	968	...	26-20	Lote	28
1 2	6 11	...	798	178	...	78	390	...	...	...	...	869	496	...	25-44	Moracode	29
1 2	6 11	6	1,415	278	...	79	817	...	1	2	...	1,495	597	...	22-24	Sanglat	30	
V 1 2 R 1 2	6 11	...	V 1,108 R 16	226 16	...	240	1,320	...	...	...	...	1,365	1,561	...	22-23	Tise	31
1 2	6 11	...	V 837	201	...	201	772	...	...	...	...	1,033	274	...	22-27	Veral	32
1 2	6 11	6	V 1,299	264	...	52	213	...	2	14	...	1,323	421	...	20-24	Ghanekhunt	33	
1 2	6 11	...	V 1,561	227	...	224	950	...	...	...	...	1,515	1,277	...	27-27	Sakhroli	34
1 2	6 11	6	V 1,202	270	...	106	429	...	1	3	...	1,314	712	...	24-29	Shereoli	35	
V 1 2 R 1 2	6 11	...	V 1,054 R 1	225 1	...	112	472	...	...	...	...	1,127	622	...	25-26	Sukdar	36
1 2	6 11	...	V 627	127	...	109	352	...	...	...	...	726	420	...	25-24	Bharane	37
V 1 2	6 11	...	V 892	181	...	127	425	...	...	...	...	1,019	617	...	25-29	Aini	38
V 1 2	6 11	...	V 531	111	...	22	142	...	...	...	...	552	224	...	22-20	Anaspur	39
V 1 2	6 11	6	V 1,224	226	...	72	322	...	1	10	...	1,222	622	...	22-21	Asrani	40	
V 1 2	6 11	...	V 1,024	222	...	102	222	...	...	...	...	1,127	624	...	24-24	Awashi	41
V 1 2	6 11	...	V 1,027	222	...	72	222	...	...	...	...	1,122	522	...	22-27	Boraj	42
V 1 2 R 1 2	6 11	...	V 1,522 R 2	217 2	...	102	622	...	...	...	...	1,714	922	...	22-14	Chirani	43
V 1 2	6 11	...	V 1,222	222	...	222	222	...	...	...	...	1,212	222	...	25-22	Dhamni	44
V 1 2	6 11	...	V 1,740	270	...	211	712	...	...	...	...	1,221	1,022	...	25-24	Kalmani Budruk	45
V 1 2	6 11	...	V 917	202	...	141	210	...	...	...	...	1,022	712	...	25-22	Kartol	46
V 1 2	6 11	...	V 1,121	222	...	62	222	...	...	...	...	1,122	212	...	22-20	Kudoshi	47
V 1 2	6 11	6	V 1,222	202	...	124	244	...	1	7	...	1,212	224	...	25-24	Lavel	48	
V 1 2	6 11	6	V 1,022	212	...	104	407	...	4	22	...	1,122	242	...	24-22	Mote	49	
V 1 2 R 1 2	6 11	...	V 1,222 R 2	270 2	...	220	1,022	...	...	...	...	1,222	1,242	...	22-20	Murde	50
V 1 2	6 11	...	V 1,220	411	...	244	1,474	...	...	...	...	2,224	1,222	...	22-22	Phurus	51
1 2	6 11	...	2,022	202	...	211	622	...	...	...	...	2,222	1,027	...	24-24	Poynar	52
V 1 2 R 1 2	6 11	...	V 727 R 1	166 1	...	102	422	...	...	...	...	222	622	...	27-12	Ainavre	53
1 2	6 11	...	207	177	...	60	220	...	...	...	...	227	407	...	22-20	Dabhli	54
1 2	6 11	...	222	147	...	22	222	...	...	...	...	222	212	...	22-22	Mani	55
1 2	6 11	...	222	211	...	44	122	...	...	...	...	212	222	...	21-27	Nigada	56
1 2	6 11	6	1,222	222	...	71	222	...	0 2 G u n thas.	0 2	...	1,240	222	...	21-22	Satwangaon	57	
V 1 2 R 1 2	6 11	6	V 1,221 R 2	V 200 R 2	...	122	722	...	1	1	...	1,222	1,022	...	22-22	Sawani	58	
...	...	...	V 42,022 R 24	2,127 22	0 2 2 1 0 2	2,222	22,022	4 0 2	12	22	4 12 10	42,220	22,221	0 10 7	22-22	Total of Group III	...

By FORMER SETTLEMENT.

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 Number of Group.	4 Maximum Rates.			5 Dry-crop.			6 Rice.			7 Garden.			8 Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
Group IV—contd.																	
59	Shio Budruk	IV	V 1 0 R 1 8	6	...	V 545 R 5	110	...	146	504	...	...	...	...	607	622	...
60	Shio Khurd	IV	V 1 0 R 1 0	5	...	V 917 R 1	187	...	140	461	...	...	...	...	1,058	650	...
61	Sukioli	IV	V 1 0	5	...	V 1,440	281	...	204	434	...	...	...	...	1,644	716	...
62	Ainaoli	IV	V 1 0 R 1 0	4	...	V 709 R 3	145	...	71	216	...	...	...	...	782	363	...
63	Ghera-Paigad	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 1,438	218	...	218	500	...	...	...	...	1,704	718	...
64	Jamaga	IV	V 1 0 R 1 0	4	...	V 973	164	...	125	330	...	...	...	...	1,098	494	...
65	Kadaoli	IV	V 1 4	4	...	V 1,520	312	...	211	391	...	...	...	...	1,761	708	...
66	Shiraoli	IV	V 1 0	4	6	V 836	186	...	178	527	...	0 11	0 1 0	...	1,030	714	...
67	Shiotar	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 2,454	361	...	301	784	...	...	...	...	2,735	1,115	...
68	Ambaye	IV	V 1 0 R 1 0	4	...	V 2,074 R 0 9	397	...	329	703	...	...	...	...	2,408	1,100	...
69	Apede	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 833	142	...	65	148	...	...	...	...	948	35	...
70	Bhelsai	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 2,064	547	...	402	885	...	...	...	...	3,486	1,432	...
71	Deoghar	IV	V 1 0 R 1 0	4	...	V 2,173 R 0 6	464	...	196	468	...	...	...	...	2,369	937	...
72	Kelne	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 1,457	267	...	161	381	...	...	...	...	1,818	648	...
73	Kambhaoli	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 243	48	...	32	74	...	...	...	...	280	122	...
74	Mohane	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 903	133	...	69	194	...	...	...	...	974	377	...
75	Nilavne	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 747	129	...	101	259	...	...	...	...	843	388	...
76	Sonde	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 305	66	...	85	97	...	...	...	...	340	168	...
77	Tale	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 2,668	527	...	284	719	...	...	...	...	2,942	1,248	...
78	Udhale Budruk	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 745	139	...	115	300	...	...	...	...	860	439	...
79	Udhale Khurd	IV	V 1 0	4	6	V 347	65	...	50	126	...	0 2	0 4 0	...	397	180	...
80	Ghera Basalgad	IV	V 1 0	4	...	V 1,331	313	...	63	137	...	...	...	...	1,594	450	...
Total of Group IV		...	...	...	...	V 23,343 R 8	5,262	0 3 0 1 4 0	3,521	8,537	2 7 0	0 12	1 0 0	3 1 3	31,377	15,360	0 6 11
Group V																	
81	Borghar	V	V 1 0	3	6	V 713	145	...	112	266	...	0 1	0 2 0	...	326	411	...
82	Chinchaoli	V	V 1 0	3	8	V 1,400	287	...	135	304	...	0 4	0 6 0	...	1,535	531	...
83	Ghera Sumargad	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 357	63	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	372	69	...
84	Guldhe	V	V 1 0 R 1 0	3	6	V 3,159 R 1	534	...	349	703	...	1 0	7 0 0	...	3,510	1,301	...
85	Jaitapur	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,073	208	...	95	181	...	...	...	...	1,168	399	...
86	Kavle	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 739	127	...	102	215	...	...	...	...	871	340	...
87	Kasal	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,433	247	...	201	430	...	...	...	...	1,553	667	...
88	Kulvandi	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,971	376	...	228	506	...	...	...	...	2,192	362	...
89	Makalunge	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 633	120	...	52	115	...	...	...	...	687	285	...

APPENDIX L—continued.

By Revision Settlements.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
																		Group IV—contd.	
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 546	124	...	146	585	...	...	...	...	697	686	...	6-21	Shio Budruk	59
R 1 2	5 5	...	R 6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 917	210	...	160	479	...	...	...	...	1,068	690	...	7-23	Shio Khurd	60
R 1 2	5 5	...	R 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 1,440	216	...	204	461	...	...	...	...	1,614	777	...	8-27	Sukioli	61
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 706	184	...	71	287	...	...	...	...	782	452	...	24-52	Ainaoli	62
R 1 2	5 5	...	R 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 1,436	245	...	218	564	...	...	...	...	1,704	809	...	26-50	Ghera-Palgad	63
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 973	184	...	195	438	...	...	...	...	1,098	622	...	25-21	Janage	64
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 1,520	231	...	241	519	...	...	...	...	1,761	800	...	13-20	Kadaoli	65
V 1 2	5 5	6	V 866	209	...	178	700	...	0 11	...	...	1,039	910	...	27-45	Shiraoli	66
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 2,494	422	...	301	975	...	...	...	...	2,735	1,404	...	25-22	Bhiotar	67
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 2,074	447	...	322	934	...	...	...	...	2,403	1,321	...	25-55	Ambaye	68
R 1 2	5 5	...	R 0 9	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 893	160	...	65	190	...	...	...	...	949	350	...	22-21	Apede	69
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 9,094	615	...	402	1,176	...	...	...	...	3,455	1,730	...	25-0	Bhelsai	70
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 2,178	511	...	126	641	...	...	...	...	2,369	1,152	...	22-25	Deoghar	71
R 1 2	5 5	...	R 0 6	0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 1,457	300	...	181	508	...	...	...	...	1,618	806	...	24-22	Kolne	72
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 248	54	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	280	152	...	24-59	Kambhaoli	73
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 903	206	...	99	268	...	...	...	...	974	464	...	23-02	Mohane	74
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 727	145	...	101	244	...	...	...	...	848	429	...	25-02	Nilavne	75
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 306	74	...	32	122	...	...	...	...	340	228	...	24-54	Souda	76
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 2,658	593	...	224	955	...	...	...	...	2,942	1,548	...	24-24	Tale	77
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 745	155	...	115	322	...	...	...	...	860	554	...	25-20	Udhale Budruk	78
V 1 2	5 5	6	V 247	78	...	20	155	...	0 2	0 4	0	397	229	...	25-72	Udhale Khurd	79		
V 1 2	5 5	...	V 1,321	352	...	63	182	...	...	...	...	1,394	534	...	18-27	Ghera Nasalgad	80
...	...	...	V 22,248	5,248	0 2 4	2,521	11,024	3 2 2	0 12	0 1	0 3	21,877	15,821	0 2 6	21-27	Total of Group IV.	
...	...	...	R 8	8	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
																		Group V.	
V 1 2	4 0	6	V 712	163	...	112	355	...	0 1	0 2	0	325	518	...	22-02	Borghar	81		
V 1 2	4 0	6	V 1,400	265	...	125	405	...	0 4	0 5	0	1,535	660	...	24-22	Chinchaoli	82		
V 1 2	4 0	...	V 327	71	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	372	79	...	14-42	Ghera Sumargad	83
V 1 2	4 0	6	V 2,129	557	...	242	942	...	1 0	7 0	0	2,510	1,510	...	22-75	Guldhe	84		
R 1 2	4 0	...	R 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V 1 2	4 0	...	V 1,073	234	...	95	255	...	...	...	...	1,168	429	...	22-26	Jaitapur	85
V 1 2	4 0	...	V 722	142	...	102	224	...	...	...	...	371	427	...	25-22	Ravle	86
V 1 2	4 0	...	V 1,423	272	...	201	550	...	...	...	...	1,622	632	...	25-24	Kasai	87
V 1 2	4 0	...	V 1,971	422	...	225	675	...	...	...	...	2,120	1,022	...	24-42	Kulvandi	88
V 1 2	4 0	...	V 625	121	...	62	152	...	...	...	...	627	222	...	22-25	Mahalunge	89

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group Y—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
90	Mandve	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,418	976	...	152	303	...	...	...	...	1,568	977	...
91	Natu	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,131	199	...	206	469	...	...	...	...	1,337	668	...
92	Shaldi	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,846	386	...	253	519	...	...	...	...	2,099	806	...
93	Tisangi	V	V 1 0	3	6	V 2,445	459	...	272	623	...	0 3	0 5 0	...	2,717	1,032	...
94	Umbri	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,919	920	...	87	161	...	...	...	...	1,906	881	...
95	Wadi Jalapur	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 368	59	...	13	23	...	...	...	...	371	87	...
96	Wadi Malda	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 813	42	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	818	58	...
97	Wave Tari Natu	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 923	154	...	101	217	...	...	...	...	1,039	371	...
98	Bijhar	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 2,106	393	...	154	371	...	...	...	...	2,230	664	...
99	Dahioli	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,332	203	...	73	123	...	...	...	...	1,405	325	...
100	Dhamanand	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 2,419	442	...	256	433	...	...	...	...	2,635	875	...
101	Diwan Khavati	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,045	165	...	73	142	...	...	...	...	1,118	307	...
102	Ghogre	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 920	150	...	68	190	...	...	...	...	978	370	...
103	Kashedi	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,516	240	...	85	148	...	...	...	...	1,501	388	...
104	Kinjale Tari Natu	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 849	147	...	44	80	...	...	...	...	884	327	...
105	Khaoti	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,527	364	...	206	396	...	...	...	...	1,535	660	...
106	Kurval Jaoli	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 812	151	...	95	138	...	...	...	...	907	329	...
107	Kurval Khed	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 730	129	...	74	111	...	...	...	...	804	240	...
108	Mirle	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 980	206	...	105	179	...	...	...	...	1,035	355	...
109	Nandioli	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,440	350	...	102	166	...	...	...	...	1,542	428	...
110	Pall	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,083	171	...	88	121	...	...	...	...	1,166	332	...
111	Posare Budrukh	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 666	160	...	116	171	...	...	...	...	1,032	331	...
			R 1 0			R 0 5	0 1										
112	Posare Khurd	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 422	77	...	70	106	...	...	...	...	498	153	...
113	Pur Budrukh	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 684	134	...	54	116	...	...	...	...	739	240	...
114	Pur Khurd	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 576	69	...	33	44	...	...	...	...	399	113	...
115	Sakhar	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,610	254	...	160	243	...	...	...	...	1,770	497	...
116	Shingri	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 614	102	...	47	92	...	...	...	...	651	194	...
117	Talvat Jaoli	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,033	158	...	89	147	...	...	...	...	1,122	305	...
118	Talvat Khed	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,225	174	...	112	124	...	...	...	...	1,329	358	...
119	Tulshi Budrukh	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,042	178	...	49	85	...	...	...	...	1,091	263	...
120	Tulshi Khurd	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 771	133	...	44	77	...	...	...	...	815	210	...
121	Wadi Baldar	V	V 1 0	3	...	V, 444	62	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	445	62	...
122	Wadi Bid	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 600	104	...	38	62	...	...	...	...	698	166	...
123	Wave Tari Khed	V	V 1 0	3	...	V 1,526	301	...	122	224	...	...	...	...	1,699	515	...

APPENDIX L—continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
No. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group V—contd.				
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,416	309	...	152	403	...	...	...	...	1,568	712	...	23-40	Mandve	90
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,131	234	...	906	626	...	...	...	...	1,337	849	...	27-30	Natu	91
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,948	393	...	958	693	...	...	...	...	2,099	1,014	...	25-28	Sheldi	92
V 1 2	4	6	V 2,445	516	...	272	631	...	0 3	0 5 0	...	2,717	1,847	...	24-29	Tisangi	93		
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,319	247	...	87	215	...	...	...	...	1,306	462	...	21-26	Umbri	94
V 1 2	4	...	V 858	66	...	18	37	...	...	...	...	871	103	...	18-23	Wadi Jaitapur	95
V 1 2	4	...	V 313	47	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	316	62	...	16-22	Wadi Malda	96
V 1 2	4	...	V 928	173	...	101	239	...	...	...	...	1,029	462	...	24-29	Wave Tari Natu	97
V 1 2	4	...	V 2,108	442	...	154	361	...	...	...	...	2,260	303	...	20-23	Bijhar	98
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,332	222	...	73	164	...	...	...	...	1,406	392	...	20-25	Daholi	99
V 1 2	4	...	V 2,419	497	...	266	577	...	...	...	...	2,685	1,074	...	22-24	Dhamanand	100
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,045	136	...	73	189	...	...	...	...	1,118	375	...	22-15	Diwan Khavati	101
V 1 2	4	...	V 920	109	...	68	180	...	...	...	...	979	329	...	21-26	Ghogre	102
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,515	270	...	66	197	...	...	...	...	1,601	407	...	20-26	Kashedi	103
V 1 2	4	...	V 840	166	...	44	107	...	...	...	...	684	272	...	19-22	Minjale Tari Natu	104
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,527	297	...	208	528	...	...	...	...	1,635	326	...	25-0	Khaoti	105
V 1 2	4	...	V 812	170	...	95	184	...	...	...	...	907	354	...	22-29	Kurval Jaoli	106
V 1 2	4	...	V 730	145	...	74	148	...	...	...	...	804	293	...	22-08	Kurval Khed	107
V 1 2	4	...	V 900	232	...	105	230	...	...	...	...	1,025	471	...	22-24	Mirle	108
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,440	292	...	102	224	...	...	...	...	1,542	513	...	20-26	Nandioli	109
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,032	192	...	82	181	...	...	...	...	1,166	353	...	20-29	Pali	1 0
V 1 2	4	...	V 968	180	...	116	223	...	...	...	...	1,082	408	...	23-25	Posare Budruk	111
R 1 2	4	...	R 0 5	0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V 1 2	4	...	V 422	87	...	70	141	...	...	...	...	422	228	...	24-29	Posare Khurd	112
V 1 2	4	...	V 654	139	...	54	156	...	...	...	...	736	294	...	22-5	Pur Budruk	113
V 1 2	4	...	V 276	73	...	23	69	...	...	...	...	309	187	...	21-24	Pur Khurd	114
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,610	326	...	100	324	...	...	...	...	1,770	610	...	22-24	Sakhar	115
V 1 2	4	...	V 614	116	...	47	122	...	...	...	...	661	238	...	22-28	Shingri	116
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,022	173	...	80	195	...	...	...	...	1,122	374	...	22-22	Talvat Jaoli	117
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,226	196	...	113	245	...	...	...	...	1,326	441	...	23-12	Talvat Khed	118
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,042	200	...	49	112	...	...	...	...	1,091	312	...	19-01	Tulshi Budruk	119
V 1 2	4	...	V 771	160	...	44	102	...	...	...	...	815	252	...	20-27	Tulshi Khurd	120
V 1 2	4	...	V 444	70	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	445	71	...	12-20	Wadi Boldar	121
V 1 2	4	...	V 800	117	...	26	62	...	...	...	...	636	200	...	20-22	Wadi Bid	122
V 1 2	4	...	V 1,526	297	...	122	260	...	...	...	...	1,569	626	...	21-25	Wave Tari Khed	123

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

No. DCXXX—New Series

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

RAJAPUR TALUKA

OF THE

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

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No. X.R.W.-3.

From
S. B. VAIDYA, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Rajapur and Deogad Talukas ;

To
THE COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI.

Ratnagiri, 21st April 1923.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Rajapur Taluka in the Ratnagiri District.

II.—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

2. The Taluka at present consists of 184 villages, the tenures of which are as below :—

40 $\frac{2}{3}$	Government villages.
117 $\frac{1}{3}$	Khoti villages.
	92 pure Khoti.
	10 Dharekari.
	13 Khichadi.
	2 $\frac{1}{3}$ Sharakati.
	5 Surveyed Inam villages.
	21 Unsurveyed Inam villages.

3. Two more villages have to be added to this number (1) Math Khurd and (2) Ajivli—both included at present in the Deogad Taluka.

Math Khurd is an unsurveyed Inam village and is one of the villages assigned to the Bavda State in 1851 in exchange for certain Revenue claimable by that State in the Deogad Taluka. The Survey of this village was, however, completed in 1920 and the Superintendent, Land Records, S. D., desired that the rates for it should be settled along with the Revision Settlement of the Deogad Taluka. The villagers and the Khot expressed their wish to have their village transferred to the Rajapur Taluka as Rajapur was only fifteen miles and Deogad 36 miles distant from them.

The inhabitants of Ajivli, four miles to the east of Math Khurd also wished to have their village transferred to the Rajapur Taluka on similar grounds. The Inamdars of the village are, however, against the transfer, for they live at Naringre near Deogad and for them Deogad is more convenient.

The Collector to whom the desire of the villagers of Math Khurd and Ajivli was communicated, approved of the transfer of both these villages to the Rajapur Taluka and of their inclusion in the Settlement Report of that taluka.

The Rajapur Taluka will, therefore, consist of 186 villages from the date of the introduction of the Revision Settlement.

4. The 158 Government and Khoti villages were originally settled as stated below :—

Colonel Godfrey's proposals for the Original Settlement of 124 villages, including one Inam village, Nivel, belonging to the Taluka proper, contained in his letter No. 1300, dated 29th November 1887, were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5091, dated 28th July 1888 and were guaranteed for 30 years. (CCXXII—New series.) In this Resolution Government approved of the suggestions that the 13 hamlets, which made up the village of Adivre should be treated as separate villages and that seven other small villages should be incorporated into the adjoining bigger villages. Thus the number of unalienated villages settled at the Original Settlement was 128.

5. 33 villages of the old Lanja Petha were transferred to the Rajapur Taluka. Of these, one, viz., Vakhed, was an Inam village. The survey rates for the Original

Settlement of the 32 unalienated villages were approved of in Government Resolution No. 308, dated 10th January 1875, Revenue Department, but were not sanctioned till 1888. While sanctioning the Original Settlement of these villages along with the villages of the Rajapur taluka proper, Government in Resolution No. 5091 already referred to, accepted the proposal that the three small hamlets of Satavli, *viz.*, Lavgan Satavli, Bunder Satavli and Mahommed Satavli, which were then treated as separate villages, should be combined with the principal village Satavli. By this amalgamation, the number of unalienated villages of the old Lanja Petha remained at 29.

The Original Settlement of Gaokhadi (formerly an Inam village) was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4611, dated 12th May 1909 and was guaranteed up to the expiration of the Original Settlement of the Taluka in (selections 1919-20 No. D-II—New series).

Thus the total number of unalienated villages to be re-settled at this Revision comes to 158.

The Original Settlement of the Inam village Gothane-Devache was introduced by Government Resolution No. 12240, dated 9th December 1914 and expired with that of the Taluka in 1919-20.

The Inam village, Vakhed was settled by Government Resolution No. 64, dated 4th January 1916 and the Inam villages of Panhale (Tarf Saundal) and Juwati were settled in 1918 by Government Notification No. 6816, dated 26th June 1918. The Original Settlement of these villages also expired with that of the Taluka and they are now due for re-settlement.

The Original Settlement of the Inam village of Ajivli now to be included in Rajapur Taluka, was effected along with the Original Settlement of the Deogad Taluka. The guaranteed period expiring with that of the Deogad Taluka it is due for re-settlement now.

The Inam village of Math Khurd is to be settled for the first time.

Thus this report covers 158 Government and Khoti villages and seven Inam villages, in all of which except in Math Khurd, which is to be settled for the first time, Revision Settlement is to be introduced.

During the last Settlement period 30 $\frac{2}{3}$ villages in all lapsed to Government of which 25 $\frac{2}{3}$ were Dharekari in which the Khots got no profit, 1 was Khoti Khichdi, 3 pure Khoti and 1 Inam.

No khoti shares except the 2/3rd share in one Dhara village (Bandivde) nor any khoti lands lapsed to Government.

II.—POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

6. The Taluka is bounded on the north by the Ratnagiri and Sangmeshwar Talukas, on the east by the Sahyadri Range, beyond which is the Kolhapur State, on the south-east by the Bavda State, on the South by the Deogad Taluka from which it is separated by the Vijaydurg creek and on the west by the Arabian Sea.

The Taluka has an average length of about 35 miles; the average breadth north and south is 17 miles.

7. The general features of the Taluka are described in the Original Settlement Report as follows :—

“The villages situated to the west, near the coast, consist of flat-topped laterite hills, intersected by deep ravines; the plateaus are barren in many places for miles; nothing but sheet rock can be seen from Adivre to Kotapur, from Nate to Dhopeswar and from Madban to Vilhe and Nannar where this laterite formation may be said to be general; the valleys in the intervening deep ravines are generally very rich with good alluvial soil and sufficient water supply. The villages to the east of these gradually lose the laterite formation of hills which here partake of a more undulating character and have sloping sides with more soil all over them. The hills are, however, rugged, high and difficult of ascent, especially in the vicinity of Rajapur but the hard bare laterite rock is replaced by gravelly hills and a fair amount of soil which produces good crops of Nachni, Wari and Harik. Trees and

brush wood are seen wherever there is no cultivation, and were it not for the persistent and short-sighted practice of lopping trees most unmercifully for Rab purposes, the hills would be well clothed with verdure. There are some good warkas lands north of Rajapur and south of Lanja, but on the other hand south of Rajapur the laterite formation of hills again predominates. The villages to the east of those coloured pink (east of second group) on the accompanying map are rough and hilly, but the hills are productive and become more covered with trees and brush wood as we approach the Ghats and rice cultivation decreases as that of warkas increases."

The portion west of Lanja is rough and hilly. The hills are steep and their slopes are tolerably covered with brush wood. At their base here and there, where water is sufficient, a few cocoanut trees and betel nut plantations are seen, but as a rule this part of the Taluka has a bare and rugged appearance. The middle portion is like a plateau of red earth. The hills are smaller and less steep and there is a considerable extent of open undulating ground between them with no tree growth worth the name. The only village near the Sahyadri hills transferred to this taluka from the old Lanja petha is Prabhanwalli. Here the Sahyadri hills recede into the Sangmeshwar taluka leaving a great extent of open plain with few or no trees on.

Rivers.

8. The three principal rivers in the taluka are the Muchkundi, the Jaitapur and the Vijaydurg, all of which are tidal.

In the case of the Muchkundi the tide reaches Satavli ten miles up the course. The river is navigable for small sized craft (below ten tons) up to Satavli; and vessels up to twenty tons can ply for the first five miles only. The Jaitapur river was formerly navigable for large sized craft as far as Rajapur but now vessels below ten tons only can go there and that too at high tides. The Vijaydurg river is navigable for large sized craft for the first ten miles and only smaller vessels drawing not more than three feet of water can pass to Kharepatan.

All these rivers are gradually silting up and it is believed that increased hill cultivation is responsible for this, as the surface soils and decomposed vegetable matter are being washed down from the hills into them.

The number of passenger boats plying for hire and fishing boats in the three rivers is as under :—

				Passenger boats.	Fishing boats.
Jaitapur	..	..	..	75	1,560
Vijaydurg	..	..	..	60	2,000
Muchkundi	..	..	..	20	800

III.—CLIMATE, GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AND RESOURCES.

9. The climate of Rajapur is generally considered to be healthy. Fever is the only illness prevailing in certain seasons of the year. Cholera is hardly known and small-pox is of occasional occurrence. Cold is never excessive. During the rains the excessive moisture produced by heavy falls causes cold and fever. Near the sea coast, the sea breezes are felt throughout the greater part of the year. The more inland parts are subject to greater extremes of heat and cold but the heat of summer is neutralised by soft pleasant breezes which reach most parts of the taluka. The extreme temperatures recorded at Rajapur are 100° maximum and 64° minimum.

Rainfall.

10. Rainfall figures for the last eleven years have been supplied by the Director of Agriculture (Appendix A).

The average of these eleven years comes to 126·76. The average fall for the ten years ending 1877 was according to the Gazetteer 113·32 inches at Rajapur and 127·25 at Lanja.

The average fall registered at Rajapur for the five years 1884 to 1888 was according to the Original Settlement Report 131·9 inches.

The rainfall is generally sufficient for all purposes. Analysing the seasonableness and adequacy of the rain and any unwelcome amount that fell late in the season, it is found that of the past eleven years, five were below the average, one was only fair, two were fairly good and three good.

Cultivation and Crops.

11. The total culturable area consists of the following descriptions of land :—

Description of land.	158 villages (Government and Khoti).	6 Inam villages (Math Khurd excluded).	Total.
Kharif ..	16,872	1,394	18,266
Rabi ..	385	24	409
Warkas ..	1,93,437	10,490	2,03,927
Bagayat (Agri) ..	64	.....	64
Do. Dongri ..	361	16	377
Total ..	2,11,119	11,924	2,23,043

The unculturable area is distributed as follows :—

158 villages (Government and Khoti)	..	..	..	1,04,567
6 Inam villages	..	..	..	6,264
Total ..				1,10,831

12. As regards the soils of the taluka I quote the following extract from the Original Settlement Report :—

“ The soils in general are red, gravelly and of a poor description, and require for warkas cultivation a good many years of fallow and for rice a plentiful supply of rab. If in one case a sufficient number of years' fallow, according to the nature of the soil, can be given, and on the other sufficient rab is supplied, the excellent rainfall they generally have enables the cultivators to get good crops from their sands. The classification of the warkas gives an average of 3½ annas for the whole district and this shows that taken as a whole, the hill lands of this district are of medium quality. There are, properly speaking, three classes of warkas :—

The superior which we class as first	..	..	..	4 annas
The medium	..	..	..	3 ”
The inferior	..	..	..	2 ”

There are, however lands somewhat better than the first class warkas, with more soil, in good situations, where they might easily be converted into rice, or which if used exclusively for dry crops, require fewer years of fallow or may be cultivated every year. Such lands are classed as Bhatle 6 annas and Bhatle 5 annas ; and on the other hand there are some lands worse than inferior warkas, such for instances, as are found on the laterite plateaus intermixed with sheet rocks and land inaccessible to the plough on Sayahdri hills sides and precipitous places. For these lands a special fourth class one anna exists.

* * * * *

“ The rice lands of the district are also shown by our classification to be on the whole of the medium quality. The proportion of rice lands of superior, medium and inferior qualities for the whole district of 125 villages is as follows :—

Rice classed above 12 annas	..	..	..	12.2
” ” ” 8 to 12 annas	..	..	..	38.7
” ” ” 4 to 8 ”	..	..	..	37.8
” ” below 4 annas	..	..	..	11.3
Total ..				100

“ The rice lands of this district are, therefore, somewhat superior to those of the Sangmeshwar Taluka, lands classed above eight annas being 50.9 per cent. against 40 per cent. below eight annas.”

13. The principal crop grown is rice of various kinds of which the chief are Panwel, Warangal, Waksal, Dodki Bhadas and Chimansal. The fined grained 8 'Garwa' rice is grown in good soils with sufficient water supply and is reaped later than the 'Halwa' or coarse rice which is grown as an early crop on the poorer soils, on flat warkas land and in situations where the water supply does not last long. Wherever there is sufficient moisture in kharif lands, the rice is followed by a second crop such as Mug, Kadwa, Udid, Kulith, Pawatas and Chauhi. Waigan (rice) and Nachni (Lahvi) are also sown as second crop if there is a sufficient supply of water either from a pat or a well.

In the warkas lands the chief crop is Nachni. Warkas lands are left fallow for several years, ranging from three to over ten, according to situation and soil. Besides Nachni, the other crops grown on warkas lands are Kulith, Wari, Harik, Til and Udid.

There is no second crop on warkas land except that in superior warkas, after the first crop of Nachni (Halva Nachni) is taken, hemp is grown in September and is ready for reaping in November. In some places in inferior kharif land, hemp is grown in the rice seed beds a month after the seedlings sown have been transplanted to another place.

Sugar cane is grown in kharif lands which get a sufficient supply of sweet water. The crop is watered by means of a country lift set up on the banks of streams or from wells dug near the beds of creeks.

Rabi lands which are mostly in the second and third groups are generally overflowed in the rains. On Rabi land, which is at a safe distance from the river or creeks rice is grown in the rains. In summer, Nachni is grown on Rabi lands; while by the sides of rivers or creeks are grown vegetables or Kulith, Chavli and Udid after the rains.

The chief produce of Bagayats is coconuts and betelnuts. Agri Bagayat gardens which are all in the first group "are those situated on the alluvial or sandy soils in the vicinity of the creeks or near the sea shore, where coconuts flourish, with little or no care, reach maturity early and yield a large produce. They are superior to Dongri gardens, which are situated inland on the warkas soil, on hill slopes, where the ground is hard, has no moisture, and is more or less gravelly and rocky. In such garden lands, the produce is not only considerably less but is obtainable only after long periods of care, labour and irrigation."

In the Dongri Bagayat of this Taluka, there are more betelnut than coconut palms. In 1920 1373 palm trees were licensed for tapping. The owner gets Rs. 4 as rent for each tree, let for tapping.

14. The total cropped area exclusive of the Inam villages was in 1920 covered by the following crops :—

	Acres.
Cereals rice	26,055
Coarse grains	19,275
Pulses	4,066
Fruit Trees	647
Condiments, spices, etc.	146
Oil seeds	2,140
Grass land	8,136
Sugar cane and plantains	83
Fibres	2,142
Miscellaneous	319
Total cropped area ..	63,009

It would appear that the area under rice and other crops which cannot be grown on warkas land is much more than the kharif area given in paragraph 11 above. The explanation is that gradually more and more warkas is being turned into new rice land by levelling and terracing it.

15. About 6,407 acres were in the year 1920 cropped a second time after the first crops were taken. The crops grown the second time and the acreage under each were as shown below :—

	Acres.
Nachni	354
Waigani (rice)	1,161
Kulith	1,665
Hemp	2,030
Pulses	1,197

15. The irrigated area in the year 1920 was 1,233 acres. They were covered by the following crops and to the following extent :—

	Acres.
Rice	361
Nachni and other cereals	54
Pulses	479
Sugar-cane	23
Chillies, vegetables, etc.	316

There are no irrigational tanks and canals and the irrigation of the above area was from wells and pats only.

Modes of Husbandry.

16. The same systems of cultivating the different kinds of lands that were in vogue 30 years ago, continue to the present day. In the case of superior kharif land, a portion is burnt with cow dung and Rab, and seedlings are sown on it. The seedlings are transplanted after a month, over the area to be sown which is usually three times the area of the seed bed. The inferior rice lands and those surrounded by warkas require to be burnt with Rab. Halva or coarse rice is sown in June and ripens in two to three months. Garva or the finer grain called Mahan is also sown in June but ripens a month later.

The hill side warkas lands after the period of fallow are burnt, the shrubs and grass standing on them serving as rab. Mahan Nachni is generally sown the first year in such lands.

The flat warkas lands are not burnt. The first year after the period of fallow Kulith is grown on them after the land is ploughed properly. It is said that this is done on purpose in this part as the growing of Kulith the first year is believed to make the land more productive the next year. Kulith is a leguminous crop and the fact underlying this practice is, perhaps, that bacterial nodules are formed on the roots and these supply a nitrogenous manure to the soil. The next year Nachni is grown. The third year in some lands Sonfal Rice is grown and in others Harik. In the fourth year, Wari or Til is grown. Then the period of fallow recurs followed by the same rotation of crops.

The Halwa rice and Nachni are cut in September and the Garwa and Nachni in October. The harvesting operations then go on till January.

Hemp is not sown every year, but requires one year's interval at least. In the year in which hemp is not grown rice or Nachni is sown as the case may be. In the case of sugar cane, an interval of two years is required.

No one in the whole Taluka has so far purchased any iron plough or other agricultural appliances of improved or modern patterns.

An experimental agricultural station has been established since 1913 at Shirgaon about three miles from the District Head Quarters. However, it is sad to remark that the cultivators in this Taluka have failed to benefit themselves from this institution. In spite of the publication given to the results arrived at on the experimental farm through the Taluka Agricultural Associations and through the holding of Special demonstrations, the cultivator has as a class not adopted any improvement recommended by the Agricultural Department.

Communications, Roads and Ferries.

17. This Taluka is very hilly and has very few roads. There is only one road maintained by the Public Works Department, *viz.*, the Pali-Phonda-Road, and even that is not a bridged one. It passes through Lanja and Rajapur to Kharepatan and Phonda. It crosses the Muchkundi and the Rajapur rivers on its way, the latter near the Bazar Site of Rajapur; but there are no bridges at either of the crossings. It affords direct communication with Kolhapur and Ratnagiri and with the Sangmeshwar Taluka, *via.* Lanja and with the Deccan districts through the Phonda Ghat.

The Local Board maintains the following roads none of which are very good; but except the last three, they are sufficiently good for cart traffic.

	Miles in length.
(1) The Watul—Bhambad proceeding to join the Amba Ghat Road	8
(2) Rajapur—Saundal—Raipatan, leading to Anaskura Pass ..	13
(3) Rajapur—Gaokhadi, <i>viz.</i> , Adivre	20
(4) Oni—Saundal	5
(5) Rajapur—Waghotan	13
(6) Rajapur—Satavli	9
(7) Adivre—Jaitapur	7

The Anaskura Pass is a bullock track, leading to Malkapur in the Kolhapore State; but it is day by day falling more and more into disrepair.

There are in all 14 post-offices including branch offices in the Taluka. The only telegraph office in the Taluka is at Rajapur; but another one is to be opened at Jaitapur.

The navigable creeks have been described in paragraph 8 above.

There are the public ferries to cross the creeks near Ansure, Yeshwantgad, Jaitapur, Padwe and Harcha. There are no cart roads near the ferry points and therefore no carts are carried across.

The Taluka has a sea board of about twenty miles, with three ports, Purngad (in the Ratnagiri Taluka) at the mouth of the Muchkundi, Jaitapur which is the out-let for the sea traffic of Rajapur and Vijaydurg (in the Deogad Taluka) which is the out-let of all traffic from Khareratan. Steamers call at all these ports and the passenger traffic by them is very large.

The cargo steamers touch at Vijaydurg generally twice a week during the monsoon season (June to August) when the ferry steamers cease to ply owing to stormy weather.

Markets.

18. The most important trade centre is Rajapur town itself. Before the introduction of the Southern Maratha Railway, Rajapur was considered the greatest emporium of trade in this part of the country. It served as a place of both import and export. Large quantities of piece goods, metals and other articles were imported from Bombay, and coconuts and betelnuts from the Malabar Coast and were disposed of in Rajapur or exported to the Deccan Districts, *via.*, the Phonda Ghat. From the Deccan Districts were received food grains, cotton, molasses, turmeric, chillies, tobacco, clarified butter, sweet oil, oil seeds, Shahapur cloth, country blankets and many other articles, and were either consumed in the local market or exported to Bombay. The average yearly trade for the five years ending 1877-78 was Rs. 25,08,270 which covered both imports and exports.

In 1920-21 the imports into Rajapur town amounted to Rs. 12,48,953 in value and exports to Rs. 1,20,669.

The following table will show in Bengali maunds the imports of some of the more important articles for which figures could be gathered for the years mentioned in column I.

Year.	Rice.	Sugar.	Khopra.	Coconut oil.	Gul.
1890	13,700	30	4,883	1,440	30,786
1900	32,337	5,409	3,247	2,464	....
1910	26,320	743	2,195	1,056	17,625
1915-16	40,572	1,002	1,966	1,344	....
1920-21	76,232	5,604	4,980	4,280	7,812

Among the articles imported into Rajapur town in 1920-21, the following were the more important ones:—

	Value in Rupees.
Rice	5,73,210
Jowari	12,950
Gram	30,560
Coarse grains (kaddans)	14,860
Fish	6,700
Cloth	1,04,520
Metal	16,140
Condiments	25,796
Coconuts	33,425
Timber	5,000
Khopra	34,840
Coconut-oil	42,820
Sweet-oil	21,600
Gul	72,500
Tup (Ghee)	6,630
Tobacco	46,320
Chillies	55,872
Oil cakes (pandh)	12,260
Sugar	55,060
Tea	9,650
Nachni	9,600
Paddy	4,400

19. There are only two other villages in the Taluka, viz., Beni Budruk and Talavde where a weekly Bazar is held on sundays. The Bazar at Beni is held throughout the fair season and that at Talavde from February to May; each serves about fifty villages. About five hundred people attend the Bazar and every week approximately Rs. 500 worth of articles are sold at Beni Budruk and Rs. 1,500 worth at Talavde. About a hundred bullocks laden with merchandise, besides head loads, come down the Anaskura pass for the Talavde Bazar and the articles they bring consist chiefly of Gul, Chillies, Spices, Gram, Tobacco, Bajri, Salt, other groceries and earthen pots. Fish is the chief article of sale in the Beni Bazar.

Cattle are brought for sale at Talavde in April and May. About thirty cattle worth Rs. 600 are sold weekly.

Formerly Bazars were held at Lanja and Satavli. They are now stopped. There are grocery shops at both the places from which people of surrounding villages get their supplies.

Imports and Exports.

20. The figures for imports into Rajapur town as gathered from the Notified Area Committee Office have been given in paragraph 18 above. In the Customs Office at Vijaydurg and Jaitapur only one year's figures, viz., for the year 1919-20 were available. The records of previous years are said to have been destroyed. The figures of imports and exports for that year for the Vijaydurg port have been given in the Revision Settlement Report of the Deogad Taluka. Those of Jaitapur for the same year are given below:—

Article.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.
Rice	9,69,443	73,397
Paddy	42,839	12,600
Other food grains	45,505	1,335
Pulses	26,769	488
Sugar	61,164	400
Coconuts	9,392	24,709
Cured fish	10,769	6,842
Cloth	26,943	....
Hemp	3,600	1,27,311
Kerosene-oil	9,008	1,500
Coconut-oil	25,028	13,371
Sweet-oil	2,884	1,034
Tea	13,830	400
Iron	4,733	....
Other metals	4,225	....
Salt	26,124	....
Mangoes	....	4,950

From the Purngad Bunder Office the following figures of imports and exports have been obtained:—

Articles.	Value of imports.		Value of exports.	
	1916-17	1919-20	1916-17	1919-20
Rice	1,89,692	2,44,757	180	2,500
Paddy	12,652	10,804	....	....
Food grains and pulses	59,320	9,029	....	....
Sugar	11,090	14,357	....	....
Coconuts	1,650	683	....	....
Cured fish	....	....	....	1,165
Cloth	6,376	10,619	....	....
Kerosene oil	1,446	505	....	....
Coconut oil	1,581	1,979	....	....
Sweet oil	2,582	3,399	....	....
Tea	1,230	1,734	....	....
Hemp	....	....	49,921	15,914
Cockle shell	....	....	2,574	2,294
Fire wood	....	....	1,128	1,146

Manufactures and Industries.

21. Appendix E gives the number of shops and other industrial concerns in the taluka.

The 32 cotton looms are worked in the villages of Juwati, Kalsavli, Kharavte, Donivde and Lanja. Chiefly Panchas and Lugdis are prepared on them. About 1,500 pairs of Panchas worth Rs. 2 each and about 2,000 Lugdis worth Rs. 7 each are prepared on them and disposed of in the taluka itself. On the fifteen wool looms mentioned in the appendix which are worked at Lanja and Oni about 300 country blankets called "Kamblis" each worth Rs. 5 are prepared.

There are 26 sugar cane presses of which twenty-four are used for extracting juice for the preparation of Gul. About twenty-six khandis of Gul worth about Rs. 2,000 are prepared every year.

There are nine families of coppersmiths who prepare copper pots some of which are peculiar to Rajapur. Their output is approximately worth Rs. 15,000 a year of which about half finds its way out of the taluka.

There are ten families of goldsmiths who prepare about Rs. 30,000 of gold and silver ornaments for local use.

The manufacture of "Gulal", which has been spoken of as prepared in large quantities at Rajapur in the Original Settlement Report has long since been abandoned.

There are 110 carts plying for hire of passengers in the taluka. The number of such carts in 1905 was 70.

22. There is one fish-curing yard at Jaitapur and one at Gaokhadi. The quantity of salt used and fish cured in 1919-20 were as under :—

			Maunds of salt used.	Maunds of fish cured.
Jaitapur	..	..	3,305	9,907
Gaokhadi	..	..	574	1,722

Fishing is carried on by the Mahomedan Daldis living in villages on the coast and in villages on the sides of creeks some miles away from the sea. There are about 3,000 people who live on fishing.

23. Of the traders and the artisans in the taluka 30 are assessed to Income-tax for a total amount of Rs. 1,608. In 1915, the number of assesses was 6 with a tax of Rs. 464.

24. There are four Co-operative Societies in the taluka of which one is the Weavers' Society of Kalsavli and Kharavte and three are rural Societies, viz., at Kasheli, Ansure and Jaitapur. The total number of members is 276 and their aggregate capital is Rs. 10,475.

Population.

25. The population of the taluka according to the census of 1921 was 1,51,987 of which the agriculturist population was 1,21,753 or 80·10 per cent. of the whole. In 1891 the population was 1,40,941; thus there has been an increase of 7·83 per cent. in the population during the Settlement period.

(The total number of occupants in Government villages is 5,845. Of them 3,762 have a holding of less than five acres; and 2,694 pay assessment of less than one Rupee. The total number of occupancy tenants in khoti villages is 13,224.)

26. A large number of people from the taluka are employed in Bombay and other places in industries and in various departments of Government such as military, police, post offices, customs and schools and in railways and other private firms and companies. After retirement they return home and settle in their villages. At present there are 200 Civil Pensioners and 180 Military ones drawing an aggregate pension of Rs. 24,373 and 12,440 respectively. During the great war 314 persons from this taluka were recruited for military service.

Many of the able-bodied men and women and grown-up children go to Bombay and other industrial centres, where they earn high wages in mills, factories and dock-yards as labourers and coolies. They come home for certain holidays and also for the cultivating season. After the harvest they return to the towns and to their former work. These people after working in Bombay and other places—and according to the statistics of the shipping companies about 50 per cent. of the agricultural population goes out of the taluka, derive a great deal more of their income from non-agricultural pursuits than from agricultural. They work at agriculture for four months in the year, the rest of the year they are not really speaking agriculturists.

Education.

27. Primary education has progressed during the Settlement period as shown below :—

1890-91.	1920-21.
Number of schools.—	Number of schools.
Boys 21	Boys 59
Girls Nil.	Girls 2
Number of students.	Number of students.
Boys 1,195	Boys 2,291
Girls	Girls 371

There is an English High school at Rajapur teaching up to the VIIth standard. It was started in 1890 and has 226 boys on its rolls. It is a private institution but gets a Provincial grant of Rs. 3,941 a year.

Recently in 1919 an Anglo-Vernacular school has been started at Jaitapur; it is attended by 25 boys only.

The progress of education can hardly be said to have led to any improvement in the methods of cultivation or to have produced any marked change in the status of agriculturists. The number of Kulwadi boys receiving instruction is extremely small but some other backward classes such as the Bhandaris and the Marathas are showing themselves keen on getting their children educated.

Health.

28. During the eleven years ending 1919, there were four deaths from plague—one in 1913 and three in 1918.

During the same period there were four cholera out-breaks and six deaths occurred in 1911, twenty-one in 1912, nineteen in 1918 and one hundred and seventy in 1919.

Small pox is an occasional visitor but during these eleven years there were only 1,534 attacks and 294 deaths. The total number of vaccinations performed during the period was 45,623.

Rajapur is not a malarial taluka and the malarial cases treated at the Rajapur dispensary were almost all imported from Bombay.

The maximum birth rate per thousand during these eleven years was 38.96 and the minimum 26.36. The maximum death rate for the years 1910-17 was 24.38 and the minimum 19.99. In 1918 and 1919 the death rate was 50.04 and 27.92 respectively. The influenza epidemics of these years were responsible for the high figures.

Live and Dead Stock.

29. Appendix D gives details of agricultural and milch cattle and young stock and of agricultural implements in the taluka. The information under this head given in the statistical table number VI at page 18 of the Original Settlement Report is not so exhaustive. Besides the taluka had the addition thereafter of 29 villages of the old Lanja petha for which separate figures under this head are not available, the villages of the petha for the whole of which Mr. Gibson submitted his Settlement Report No. 45, dated 10th February 1873, being distributed between the three talukas of Ratnagiri, Sangmeshwar and Rajapur. There are therefore no figures of previous years for the taluka as a whole for comparison with the present figures. But from a comparison of the figures of 124 villages given in statistical table No. VI of the Original Report with the figures of the cattle census of 1919-20 for the same 124 villages, it is apparent that the agricultural stock has appreciably increased within the last thirty years.

Water Supply.

30. Appendix F gives information for the sources of water supply in the 41 Government villages. The statistics of wells and other sources of water are not maintained for Khoti and Inam villages. In the beginning of the Settlement period there were only 10 Government villages. Increasing from time to time they were

41½ in 1914 and have remained at that number since then. For these 41 villages statistics of water supply were compiled but once during the last six years. There are, therefore, no previous figures for comparison with figures in Appendix F. However, roughly speaking, about two-third portion of the taluka gets a sufficient supply of water throughout the year. The remaining one-third portion comprising the fourth and the fifth groups and a portion of the third group are deficient in respect of water supply. In the hot weather especially, the villages towards the Sahyadri hills suffer much for want of water.

There are water works for Rajapur town. An artificial lake has been formed about a mile north of the town by damming the Kodavali stream and about 63,000 gallons of water are distributed every day in the town by means of 102 pipe connections.

Value of Land.

31. Appendices G 1, G 2, G 3 have been prepared to show the values of land. Sale transactions are few in this taluka, especially in the 3rd, 4th and 5th groups. However, 590 sales have been selected for the appendices after excluding all the doubtful ones, such as for instance—sales to close relations, sales partaking of the character of mortgages, sales in liquidation of debt, sales of land by a khot accompanied by some khoti right, sales by tenants in khoti villages, sales of land that included building sites and sales of Inam lands, etc.

The following tables are prepared to show the variations in prices of Kharif and Warkas lands in Government villages during the Settlement period.

1901-10			1911-15			1916-20		
Assessment.	Sale price.	Multiples of assessment.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Multiples of assessment.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Multiples of assessment.
			<i>Kharif.</i>					
			<i>Group I.</i>					
56 3 7	3,448 8	59·22	37 14 8	4,100	108·12	127 11 9	15,610	122·20
			<i>Group II.</i>					
1 8 0	400 0	266·66	29 14 8	1,915	64·03	10 10 0	1,050	98·82
			<i>Group III, IV, V—Nil.</i>					
			<i>Warkas.</i>					
			<i>Group I.</i>					
1 5 8	241 0	179·34	5 0 2	2,089	416·93	13 8 4	6,452	477·18
			<i>Group II.</i>					
6 5 0	662 0	108·03	14 14 3	1,315	88·31	8 2 9	1,530	187·22
			<i>Group Nos. III, IV and V—Nil.</i>					

In the Inam villages no reliable sale transactions were available. Niveli alone was settled along with the taluka 30 years ago. The other villages were settled within the last few years. Before their settlement, lands were distinguished by their names only—"Thikans"—and there were no Survey Numbers.

32. The sales are not free from peculiar features which prevent any but the broadest conclusions being based on them. They do show whether the price of land has risen through the taluka; but they cannot be relied upon to show any market rate for particular villages or even for particular groups. It will be seen from the appendices that prices vary considerably and this is so because they are governed by the personal inclinations of the buyer and the seller rather than by any considerations of market value. Land is bought in a great majority of cases solely with the idea of possessing land. The buyer, when he purchases land, as a rule, does not consider what return he would get on his investment. Money is made in Bombay and elsewhere in trade or in service but when the person returns to his village his money gives him no more status than before. His desire is, therefore, to own land at any cost; but he finds in his village that no one is willing

to part with his land. The land owner does not consider what income he is getting from his land and what income he would get, if after selling his land, he invests the proceeds, say, in Government securities. I know of one instance, where the owner of a piece of land refused to part with it for a consideration of Rs. 150 though it fetched him only 12 annas as rent. There is a great deal of sentiment attached to land and there is much reluctance to part with one's landed property, particularly if it is ancestral. A very great inducement is required to be offered to persuade a land owner to sell his land; some sales that appear incredible are easily explained when we remember that there is such a thing as the pride of landlordism and such a thing as the inherent attachment for landed property.

That personal considerations play no small part in the sale-transactions would appear from the following instance that came to my notice in one of the villages of the Rajapur taluka. A certain land was jointly owned by three persons. On 3rd April 1914 one-third share of this land was purchased by a stranger for Rs. 265. The same person purchased the remaining two shares on 4th March 1919 and 22nd March 1919 for Rs. 325 and Rs. 123-5-4 respectively. As far as I could ascertain there were no encumbrances on any of the shares.

As regards warkas land the statistics would show us that the prices fetched for it are sometimes higher than for kharip. Warkas land is assessed very low and if it is a better sort or if it contains a good tree growth for Tahal or if it contains new rice land, it is more valuable than old rice land on which the assessment is comparatively high. Sales of these valuable warkas lands have not been separated from sales of the ordinary kind of warkas; but as the former are very few and the latter numerous the general conclusions are not affected by mixing them together.

As remarked by Mr. Webb in his Belgaum report, only a broad conclusion can be drawn from the statistics under this head and it is that the prices show a decided appreciation in the value of land but that they cannot be relied upon as giving the current agricultural value of land.

Rents.

33. In Khoti villages the usual crop share rent is one-half or one-third in the case of rice lands. In villages where land is given out on lease, crop share rents are as a rule agreed upon and the proportion is the same as in Khoti villages. Leases are very few in this taluka as one would expect from the way in which land has been parcelled out into such small holdings as would barely suffice the holders themselves. Those that are fortunate enough to have holdings bigger than what they could themselves cultivate, generally prefer to engage labour rather than to lease out the land. The leases, one therefore meets with, are generally in the case of land holders who are either absent or who have no one to supervise the labour.]

Rents in kind have been converted into cash at the rate of Rs. 3 per maund of paddy in villages of the first three groups and at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 in the other two groups. Nachni and Wari rents have been converted at the uniform rate of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 respectively per maund. These rates are based on those fixed by the Collector for the year 1921-22.* The Kankavli "Phad" rate is Rs. 2-8-0 for paddy and it has therefore been taken as the rate for converting rents in kind in villages of groups IV and V of the Deogad taluka. Groups IV and V of the Rajapur taluka are similar to groups IV and V of the Deogad taluka and hence their crop share rents have been converted at the Kankavli-Phad rate.

In compiling the appendices H 1, H 2, and H 3 leases of a doubtful nature have been omitted, *e. g.*, rents in the guise of interest. Leases of Khajan lands which appeared to be too low have also been omitted. The rents given in the appendices are all gross rents, *i. e.*, the actual amounts received by the landlord; and include assessment in those very rare cases, when it is paid by the tenant on behalf of the landlord. The rents are all recent—the crop share rents and rents in kind have been converted at the current rates and the cash rents pertain to the year of enquiry or to the preceding three or four years.

* The Collector fixes every year rates for Paddy, Nagli, Vari, etc. for various "Phads" (Market towns) for the purpose of calculating the cash value of payments in kind due on certain "Kauli" lands and also for the purpose of enabling Japtidars of attached khoti villages to recover, in cash, rents paid in kind by tenants.

34. Statistics about Kharif, warkas and mixed lands are given in appendices H-1, H-2, H-3, respectively. The average rents in the various groups are tabulated below in terms of multiples of assessment—

Group.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Mixed.
I	3.90	3.34	3.05
II	3.80	2.28	3.25
III	3.61	2.51	2.66
IV	3.26	2.78	4.16
V	3.31	..	..

Purely Rabi and Bagayat lands are scarcely ever let out for cultivation and no reliable leases of them were found.

Appendix H-4 is added to show the multiple of assessment at which the crop share rents originally paid by tenants in khoti villages have been commuted by the Recording Officer under the amended Khoti Act of 1904. The cash commutation rate is according to the rules to be based on the average of the rents received in the 12 years prior to the passing of the amendment. It will be seen that for all the groups the kharif rent is on an average 2.43 times the assessment and the warkas 2.34.

Rents recorded in Inam villages are summarised below :—

Name of village.	Kharif.			Warkas.			Mixed.		
	Assessment	Rent.	Multi- ples.	Assessment	Rent.	Multi- ples.	Assessment	Rent.	Multi- ples.
Niveli	..	..	..	4 8 3	37 12 0	8.60	23 0 6	120 8 0	5.23
Dewache-Gothane	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 8 9	135 0 0	3.60
Wakod	10 15	254 0 0	2.79	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juwoti	9 15	033 12 0	3.39	1 4	010 0 0	8.00	..	..	..
Ajivli	1 8	0 3 14 5	2.89	..	..	..	16 8 0	24 7 2	1.51

35. Special rents are agreed on when a warkas piece is let for cultivation after a period of fallow and in preparing Appendix H-2, the periods of fallow have been allowed for. Occasionally, warkas, land is let out for grass alone and some such rents have been included in Appendix H-2 to give us a fair average for warkas on the whole.

36. Reference has been made above (paragraph 34) to the amended Khoti Settlement Act and to the system of fixing cash commutation rates. It would, therefore, be of interest to inquire here into the relationship between the khots and their tenants under this new system as compared with that under the old or crop share rent system. Under the latter system, the khot had a certain hold on his tenants; if they were well-disposed towards him, he could be lenient in appraising the crops; otherwise, he could make the appraisement as exorbitant as he strictly could. There are still a few villages—and in these, the khoti rights are divided but little—where the khot is a kind of a pater-familias and is on excellent terms with his tenants and the latter have no desire to depart from the old system. But in many of the villages where rents have not yet been commuted khoti shares are small and numerous and there is no personal attachment between the khots and the tenants. The relations between them are strained in such cases. The khot tries to get the utmost out of the tenants; the tenant has no heart in his work, for, he finds that he does not get the full benefit of his labor in the field or of any improvements he might effect on the land in his possession. He therefore leaves the land fallow unnecessarily or neglects it, finding his Bombay occupation more profitable.]

Under the new system, the tenant feels himself independent of the khot. He takes personal interest in the land which he regards more as his own, than the khots'. He makes improvements on his land and allows very little of it to lie fallow; thus there is an increase in the intensive and the extensive cultivation of land. His zeal to extend the cultivation is, however, having some harmful consequences, e.g., the warkas lands not getting a sufficiently long period of fallows is gradually deteriorating; the hill sides covered with tree growth being ruthlessly cleared for purposes of cultivation, the supply of rab and fuel is diminishing. The khot does not like the introduction of the cash rents in his villages. When he received rents in kind, he could sell a certain quantity of paddy, nagli, etc., after keeping enough for his own

requirements. With every increase in prices his income naturally increased. Now with the cash rents, he finds, he does not get any benefit from the increase in prices and has on the contrary to purchase food stuffs for his own use at enhanced prices.

In many villages of both kinds, therefore, the relations between the khots and tenants are generally not harmonious, the result being that the collection of the former's dues from the latter is a matter of some difficulty. In some villages, the khot has frequently to ask for assistance or to go to the civil court for the recovery of a large portion of his rents; in others, the khots relinquish management and the villages come under attachment. During the last five years assistance suits were received from 89 villages and 30 villages or parts of villages had come under attachment. The tenants' object is to make the villages lapse to Government so that they would only have to pay the survey assessment. During the last Settlement period as many as 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ villages lapsed to Government—*vide* paragraph 5 above. The khots on the other hand are tenacious of their privileges. Some how they manage to pay off the Japti (attachment) expenses and get the villages restored to themselves. Thus the khots and the tenants being often at cross purposes do not at all get on well together. }

Crop experiments.

37. Crop experiments have been discontinued since 1900-01 and it is not therefore necessary to make any remarks, here under this head.

Prices.

38. Appendix I gives the history of prices in this Taluka during the last thirty years. It will be seen that the prices of all the principal commodities have considerably risen during that period. The following table has been prepared to show the average rates per rupee for rice in husk (paddy), cleaned rice and Nachni during each of the quinquennia from 1890-91:—

Year.		Paddy.	Rice.	Nachni.
From	to			
1891-92	1895	19 5	10 8	18 7
1896	1900	16 12	10 8	14 7
1901	1905	18 0	8 13	15 7
1906	1910	15 4	8 15	12 3
1911	1915	13 9	8 3	11 13
1916	1920	10 0	6 5	8 14

The rise in the case of cleaned rice is smaller than in the case of paddy; this is due to the large import of cleaned rice from outside especially from the Kolaba and Thana Districts and from Burma.

The prices of cocoanuts in 1890 was Rs. 2-13-8 a hundred; in 1900, it was Rs. 3 a hundred; in 1910, it was Rs. 5-12-8 a hundred; in 1920, it was Rs. 9-11-4. Large quantities of cocoanuts are imported into the Taluka from the Malabar coast.

A graph is appended to show the variation in the prices of rice, Nachni and paddy from the year 1889. The sharp downward tendency of the price curve during the last three years is to be noted. There has already been a drop of 25 per cent. since 1920.

Wages.

39. There has been a rise in the agricultural wages during recent years. This has been due partly to an increased demand for labor in Bombay and other industrial centres and partly to a rise in prices. During the settlement period the rate has increased from 2 annas six pies to six annas a day. The increase in the rate of wages has not been attended by any increase in efficiency.

IV.—REVENUE HISTORY.

Variations in occupied area.

40. In the beginning of the Settlement period, the occupied area was 2,03,577 acres. It is now 2,07,023 acres, showing an increase of 3,446 acres. Of this increase 1,519 acres were given out for cultivation on payment of price. The

Inam village of Gaokhadi having lapsed to Government, its area, viz., 1,971 acres, was an addition to the occupied area of the taluka. These two figures give a total increase of 3,490, i.e., 44 acres in excess of the net increase. But there have been sundry decreases involving small areas, the only item worth any mention among them being a total decrease of 23 acres due to diluvion.

Variations in Revenue.

41. After the introduction of the Original Settlement by Government Resolution No. 5091 dated 28th July 1888 the only important variation in Revenue that was effected was the reduction of the warkas rates in the marginally noted villages of the old Lanja Petha, four of which had a maximum rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the classification value and the remaining three had a rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ the classification value. By Government Resolution No. 8877 of 17th September 1906 the maximum rates of all these villages were reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ classification value which resulted in a reduction of Rs. 1,045 in Revenue for all the 7 villages together. This reduction was found necessary as the lands affected were flat open grounds and had a great scarcity of Rab.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Dhundare | 4. Beni Khurd |
| 2. Kheravaha | 5. Asge |
| 3. Kalambe | 6. Kuwe, 7. Lanja. |

One minor variation in Revenue was that ordered in Government Resolution No. 6852 dated 8th September 1904. Government directed that the assessment on all lands held free of assessment from the khots for temple or charitable purposes or for rendering any village service should be remitted. Such amounts are calculated and remitted every year.

Remissions.

42. Remissions shown in Appendix K prior to 1905-06 were few and were generally of small amounts. What they were about, cannot be stated now.

Remission Statements being destroyed every five years, individual remissions previous to 1914-15 cannot be ascertained. But most of them during the period from 1905-06 to 1914-15 were due to Government ordering the remission of assessment on lands either held by individuals free of rent for village service, such as Mahars, or set apart for temple, or charitable purposes (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6852 referred to above).

The remissions within the last five years were also on the same account, except that in 1918-19, land Revenue on land held by soldiers on military service was remitted and included in the remissions of that year.

The amounts shown as "outstandings authorised" were due mostly to expenses on attachment of khoti villages when they were under attachment. Such expenses were recovered from the khots when they resumed management. But if the villages lapsed to Government by the failure of the khot to resume the management within the prescribed time of twelve years, the expenses of attachment in respect of these villages were written off. In 1905-06 a portion of the revenue in the taluka is said to have been suspended. From 1915-16, the amounts shown under this head were all of expenses of attachment of khoti villages. Unauthorised outstandings were few and most of them were small amounts. What they were for, cannot be stated now as they pertained to the period prior to 1913-14.

Collections.

43. From Appendix K, it would appear that practically the whole of the land revenue due has been recovered during the Settlement period. Whenever the relations between the khots and the tenants are strained the tenants withhold payment year after year, taking care not to suffer their holdings to lapse to the khot by occasionally paying a portion of the sum due from them. In such cases, the khot leaves management and the village comes under attachment. It was for some such reason that the village of Kelavali where a managing khot was murdered some years ago, was under attachment for fourteen years in all during the Settlement period and much difficulty was experienced in collecting the Land Revenue due from the village. The khots of Kelavli eventually got a partition effected of their village and demanded the restoration at the end of 1911-12. When they had to pay to Government Rs. 2,482 as arrears and expenses of attachment due from it. Similar was the case of the neighbouring village Jambavli which was

also under attachment for fourteen years and at the time of the restoration of the village the khots had to pay Rs. 1,091 as arrears due from it. Yet on the whole, it would appear from Appendix K that land Revenue is duly recovered in the Taluka. There were no cases of attachment and sale of immovable property or of forfeiture of land due to failure to pay land revenue.

Coercive measures for recovery of Land Revenue.

44. During the settlement period, there were in all 3,573 notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code. Movable property was attached under section 154 in 641 cases for recovery of Rs. 16,635 and ultimately sold in 65 cases for Rs. 558. In 402 cases, fine under section 148 was levied and Rs. 1,525 were recovered thereby. But fines, as a rule, indicate unpunctuality and not inability to pay.

Present Settlement—Groups.

45. At present there are five groups as below :—

Group I.—42 villages of the taluka proper (including the Inam village Niveli) with a maximum kharif rate of Rs. 8.

Eleven villages of the old Lanja Petha with a maximum rate of Rs. 7.

Group II.—43 villages of the taluka proper (including the Inam villages of Juwati and Panhle traf Saundal) with a maximum rate of Rs. 7.

Eighteen villages of the old Lanja Petha (including the Inam village of Waked) with a maximum rate of Rs. 6.

Group III.—32 villages of the taluka proper with a maximum rate of Rs. 6.

Group IV.—8 villages of the taluka proper with a maximum rate of Rs. 5.

One village of the old Lanja Petha with a maximum rate of Rs. 4.

Group V.—8 villages of the taluka proper with a maximum rate of Rs. 4.

Rates.

The existing rates are shown in the following table :—

Taluka proper.

Group.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkaa.	Bagayat.		Rs.
				Dongri.	Agri.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	8	2 0	1 4	9	12	
2	7	2 0	1 8	7	..	
3	6	2 0	1 4	6	..	
4	5	1 8	1 4	6	..	
5	4	1 8	1 0	5	..	
		<i>Old Lanja Petha.</i>				
1	7	2 0	1 12 1 8 1 4	7	..	
2	6	2 0	1 4 1 8	6	..	
4	4	....	1 4	4	..	

Proposals—(a) General Considerations.

46. Before I proceed to state my proposals, it would be pertinent to enquire how far the Taluka has progressed during the currency of the present Settlement. The current rates have not pressed heavily and there has been no complaint against

them. Land Revenue has been collected with ease and the number of cases in which coercive measures had to be resorted to, has been small. There has been no contraction in the cropped area and the demand for land is great.

There is no doubt that there has been a material advance in the general prosperity of the taluka. No longer is the very poor cultivator driven to eke out his subsistence for a part of the year on the roots of the wild plantain and various species of bulbs which are found in the jungle. There is such a keen demand for labor everywhere that even the poorest cultivator is in a position to supplement his income from land by wages earned as a labourer; and the wages have risen considerably though the benefit to him from the rise is to some extent offset by the rise in prices. Population has increased but a proportionately larger increase in noticeable in the imports. There has been a distinct rise in the standard of comfort as can be seen from the large increase in the import of commodities which cannot be considered as necessaries. Through constant touch with the industrial centres the cultivator has acquired the habits of the town and he now spends more on clothing and lighting than he did before. An instance of the rise in the standard of comfort may be seen in the large number of tea shops spread all over the taluka. Epidemics have been unknown—except that of influenza in 1918—; the physique of the people is poor and though the Kulwadis and Mahars have generally the appearance of being ill fed and mal-nourished yet their health is good and illness is not common among them. There has been a considerable increase in the livestock and in the number of carts.

But the increase in prosperity has been due not so much to an increase in the agricultural profits as to the large amount in the shape of wages, pensions, etc., which men serving outside bring into the taluka. The rise in the prices of all agricultural products has not benefited the cultivator in this taluka for the simple reason that he has, as a rule no surplus with him for sale or export. The food-stuffs produced locally are not sufficient to meet the local wants of the taluka, which has consequently to depend largely on imports from outside and for these the people have to pay at a much higher rate than before owing to the rise in prices. Besides, this taluka, like the rest of the district is notorious for the numerous sub-divisions into which land has been divided and for the very small size of its holdings; so that the average individual holding is not big enough to enable the cultivator to have a surplus after meeting his own wants. The following table prepared for 32 Khalsa villages will illustrate the truth of my remarks:—

Occupants.	Number.
Paying an assessment of Rs. 5 or under	2,996
Paying over Rs. 5 but under Rs. 15	617
Paying over Rs. 15 but under Rs. 25	183
Paying over Rs. 25 but under Rs. 50	162
Paying over Rs. 50 but under Rs. 100	49
Paying above Rs. 100	19
Total	4,026

47. The rise in prices cannot, however, be altogether ignored on the ground that it does not benefit the agriculturist in a food-importing taluka. The rupee has considerably depreciated in value and if assessments are to have the same relation to produce as they did at the beginning of the Settlement, they should be raised by the full 33 per cent. permissible for a group, as prices have risen by a great deal over 33 per cent. But in a taluka where there are three khoti villages to every Government village, we are prevented by the provisions of the Khoti Settlement Act from enhancing the rates to the full extent that the rise in prices might otherwise demand. In 71 khoti villages out of 117, rents which used to be paid to the khot in kind have been commuted into cash on the basis of "Multiples of assessment". These commutation rates vary from a minimum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in one village to a maximum of three times the assessment in 13 villages. If therefore the commuted value payable to a khot is not to exceed the ordinary rental of free leases, the assessment would have to be restricted to 33 per cent. of the lease value (the maximum commutation rate in the taluka being three times the assessment) and even this limit cannot be reached very closely without the grave risk of driving land out of cultivation. Let us suppose that the gross rental value is 100 on all the khoti land. This is a rental value fixed by general competition and up to this amount tenants can pay rent without any encroachment

upon the standard fair return to the cultivator for his labor and expenses. If we decide to take 40 as assessment, the tenant will then be required to pay 120 to the khot (the multiple fixed being three) which is ex-hypothesi impossible, because he will starve and the land must go out of cultivation if the khot takes more than 100 and the khot will certainly refuse to surrender his right of taking three multiples.

It has been suggested in some quarters that khoti villages should be excluded altogether from an enhancement in rates, on the ground that for every increase in the assessment, the rents of the tenants, who have got them commuted into cash will be increased in proportion to the multiple fixed; *e.g.*, if the multiple fixed is three and if the assessment is increased by one rupee, the rent will be increased by three rupees. It is true that the khoti tenants are comparatively poor and form a class, who deserve sympathy, yet an enhancement in rates for khoti villages is perfectly justifiable. The commuted rent merely represents the average value of the crop share, which the tenant used to pay before. This average is found out from an examination of the crop appraisement Registers for twelve successive years and of the receipts given to tenants. The value of the crop and therefore of the rent in kind which is to be commuted into cash, is based upon the prices prevailing during those twelve years. If there has been a rise in prices subsequently, the commuted rent will not represent the value of the crop share rent, which the tenant would have paid under the old system. Now, an increase in the maximum rates for a group depends mainly on a rise in prices; and therefore an enhancement in of assessment due to this cause and the consequent increase in the commuted rent would not be unjustifiable so long as it is not more than proportional to the rise in prices since the period on the average prices of which, the commutation was based.

Besides the rise in prices, the other factors to be taken into account in proposing rates in a Revision Settlement are (i) the sales of land and (ii) rents.

Sales of land are only important in so far as they show a general increase in the price of land; beyond that, we cannot draw any reliable conclusion from them. It is only true in theory that sale value capitalises the profit from land less the assessment; in actual practice, the buyer never considers what the return on his investment would be. The personal considerations determining the value of the land have already been discussed in paragraph 32. Rents on the other hand give us the correct information regarding profits from land and are therefore of some importance in giving a basis for new proposals.

(b) Groups.

48. The 1st, 2nd and 4th groups of the old Lanja Petha correspond respectively with the 2nd, 3rd and 5th groups of the taluka proper in respect of maximum rice rates, as also in respect of maximum rates on lands of other descriptions, with a few exceptions. The groups may therefore be arranged according to the maximum rice rates and they will comprise villages as under:—

I—42 villages including two Inam villages—Niveli and Dewache-Gothne.

II—54 villages including two Inam villages, Juwati and Panhle tarf Saundal.

III—50 villages including the Inam village of Vakhed.

IV—8 villages.

V—9 villages.

After making this nominal change or rather a re-adjustment of villages into their proper groups, I do not think it necessary to make any other change into the existing groups. Groups are generally based on climate, rainfall, fertility of soil and market communications. I consider that fertility of soil should strictly be dealt within classing and that market communications ought not to be taken into account, in determining the groups of this taluka, for, there is no surplus corn to be sent to a market; not only is the whole produce consumed in the village, but a certain further quantity is required to be imported to make up for the needs. It is true, therefore, that the division of the taluka into groups has been rather overdone and that villages having the same rainfall and climate ought not to have been formed into different groups on the ground of accessibility to a market. It has been suggested therefore that the first two groups should be merged into one as they have the same climate and rainfall. I am not, however, in favour of accepting the suggestion as the change cannot be effected except by proposing a very low new

rate for the first group and thus losing revenue which is properly due, or by proposing too high a rate for the second group and thus exceeding the 33 per cent. rise permissible for a group.

49. *Ajwli*, which is proposed to be transferred to this taluka belongs at present to the fourth group of the Deogad Taluka, the new maximum rice rate for which will be Rs. 4-4-0. I recommend that this village may be placed in the fifth group of the Rajapur Taluka, which has the same maximum rice rate.

Math Khurd, resembles the villages in the third group in respect of physical features, climate, rainfall and accessibility. It is only a mile distant from Kelavli, a village in the third group and should therefore be placed in that group.

(c) Rates.

50. The following table gives the extent of the various descriptions of land in the several groups of the taluka as per Appendix L :—

Group.	No. of villages.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	
					Agri.	Dongri.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I	42	6,147	11	26,110	64	164
II	54	5,835	153	60,934	..	173
III	50	4,933	210	77,202	..	40
IV	8	609	11	15,091	..	..
V	10	742	24	24,590	..	..

Note.—Ajwli is included in group V and Math Khurd is excluded altogether as it is to be settled for the first time.

51. *Kharif*.—I propose to raise the rice rates to Rs. 10-0-0; 8-8-0; 7-0-0; 5-4-0 and 4-4-0 for the five groups. The ratio of rents (as ascertained in Appendix Hi) to assessment according to the proposed rates will be as follows :—

Group.	Ratio of rent to current assessment.	Ratio of rent to proposed assessment.
I	3·90	3·12
II	3·80	3·13
III	3·61	3·09
IV	3·26	3·10
V	3·31	3·11

It will be seen that the rents justify the proposed increases in the maximum rates. In terms of annas per rupee, the increases are 4 annas in the first group, 3½ annas in the second, 2½ annas in the third and 1 anna in the fourth and fifth groups.

In the case of the Ratnagiri Taluka, Revision Settlement of which took place in 1912, the increase in price of paddy between 1889 and 1912 was 71·50 per cent. (it can be presumed that price of paddy in 1881, when the old settlement period commenced, was lower than in 1889) Mr. Madan proposed and Government sanctioned an average increase of 9·63 per cent. in the maximum rice rates. In the case of the Rajapur Taluka, the increase in price has been 96·45 per cent. and the average increase in the maximum rice rates proposed by me works out at 14·87 per cent. Except the rise in prices and consequently the rise in wages there has been no improvement in the agricultural conditions of the two talukas since 1912. Thus if comparison is made between the sanctioned revision rates for rice in the Ratnagiri Taluka and the proposed rice rates for the Rajapur Taluka and between the rise in prices in the two talukas, it cannot be said that my proposed rates are low.

Rabi.

52. The Rabi land is situated near creeks or rivers and is generally flooded in the monsoon. The villages in the first three groups suffer much from the floods and have had some of their lands rendered useless or less valuable for cultivation, as they are lower down the course and get deposits of sand and shingle owing to the increased hill side cultivation in villages further up. I propose an increase of 2 annas in the rupee for these three groups. Rabi land in the last two groups

in this taluka seem to have been assessed too low. In the adjoining taluka of Deogad, the rabi rate in the last two groups is Rs. 2 and this should have been the rate in the Rajapur groups also which are similarly situated. Besides, I do not see any justification for having different rates in each group for this class of land. I propose to raise the maximum rabi rate to Rs. 2-4-0 in the fourth and fifth groups which is the same as in the first three groups.

Warkas.

53. I do not propose any increase in the rates now in force. This land is of a poor quality and is getting less fertile on account of the denudation of all tree-growth thereon. The land is also deteriorating gradually as a sufficiently long period of fallow is not allowed. The greater portion of it is held by the poorer classes and the coarse grains grown on it form their staple food. The cost of cultivating these lands too, has increased in recent years owing to the rise in the price of fish manure which is generally used for growing the first crop of Nachni. Besides, as the Revision Settlement Officer, Malwan, remarked in his report "any rise in the warkas rates would combine the minimum to gain to Government with the maximum of hardships to the cultivator".

Bagayat (Agri).

54. The price of cocoanuts has risen from Rs. 2-13-8 in 1890 to Rs. 9-11-4 per hundred in 1920, though now (1923) it would appear that the price has a downward tendency. A single coconut costs at present 15 to 18 pies whereas, it cost only 12 pies at the time Mr. Madan made his proposals for the Ratnagiri Taluka in 1915. I propose, therefore, a rate of Rs. 15 per acre which is more than the Ratnagiri rate by 12 annas. Agri Bagayat is all in the first group except about 12 gunthas in one village in the second group. I do not see any necessity of having a lower rate for the second group.

Bagayat (Dongri).

The Dongri Bagayat does not flourish so well as the Agri-Bagayat and in spite of much care and labor, the yield is small. The present rates for villages belonging to the old Lanja Petha are lower than the rates in the Taluka proper. I do not see any good cause for this differentiation—I propose the following uniform rates:—

Rs. 10-8-0 ; Rs. 9-4-0 ; Rs. 8-0-0 ; Rs. 7-0-0 and Rs. 5-12-0 for the five groups. This is an increase of about 2½ annas in the rupee in the case of villages of the Taluka proper.

Pardi lands.

55. There are Pardi lands in three villages, but those exceeding 5 gunthas in area are found in two of them only. I propose that the assessments on them should be calculated at the same maximum rates as have been proposed for the various descriptions of land in those villages.

VI.—ESTIMATED RESULT OF THE PROPOSED RATES.

56. The above proposals, if sanctioned, will give the following maximum rates for the different groups in the taluka:—

Group.	Number of villages.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	
					Agri.	Dongri.
		Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.
I	40—2 Inam	10 0 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	15	10 8 0
II	52—2 "	8 8 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	15	9 4 0
				1 8 0		
				1 12 0		
III	40—1 "	7 0 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	.....	8 0 0
IV	8—0 "	5 4 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	.....	7 0 0
V	9—1 "	4 4 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	.....	5 12 0
				1 4 0		

57. The proposed rates will yield the following revenue.—

Group.	Number of villages.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.		Total.
					Agi.	Dongri.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I ..	40	22,525	24	5,046	710	1,253	29,558
II ..	52	23,757	323	12,712	....	1,333	38,125
III ..	49	15,693	326	18,606	....	209	34,834
IV ..	8	1,490	15	3,099	....	....	4,604
V ..	9	987	1	3,322	....	....	4,310
Total ..	158	64,452	689	42,785	710	2,795	1,11,431
			<i>Inam villages.</i>				
I ..	2	2,599	....	598	....	87	3,282
II ..	2	1,453	....	930	....	....	2,383
III ..	....	712	1	618	....	5	1,336
V ..	1	256	38	862	....	....	1,156
Total ..	....	5,020	39	3,006	....	92	8,157
Grand total ..	....	69,472	728	45,791	710	2,887	1,19,588

58. The effect of these proposals will be approximately as below :—

Group.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I ..	27,480	32,840	5,360	19.50
II ..	35,865	40,508	4,643	12.95
III ..	33,757	36,170	2,413	7.14
IV ..	4,529	4,604	75	1.65
V ..	5,244	5,466	222	4.23
Total ..	1,06,875	1,19,588	12,753	11.89

59. A separate Appendix L has been prepared for Math Khurd, which is to be newly settled. It is placed in the third group and with the rates proposed for that group, the average assessment per acre in this village comes to Rs. 7-10, while that for the third group is As. 6-11. The total revenue which the State will obtain under my proposals will be Rs. 214 as against Rs. 160 now obtained by it. From a rough calculation, the gross yield of the village is about Rs. 1,200 and as one-sixth of the gross yield is generally supposed to be the due share of the State, the Revenue that will be obtained by the State under the new proposals appears to be adequate.

60. The proposed rates may be sanctioned for a period of 30 years.

Your most obedient servant,

S. B. VAIDYA,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Rajapur and Deogad Talukas.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Rajapur, District Ratnagiri.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Antemon- soon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st Octo- ber.		Late rains (22nd Octo- ber to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.		
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.		
1881	2.29	5	80.47	63	24.13	40	3.46	1	110.35	109		
1882	..	0.71	1	20.91	6	94.32	69	31.11	28	1.13	2	148.18	106	
1883	..	0.40	1	2.88	4	102.27	62	40.36	41	1.26	3	147.17	111	
1884	..	0.18	1	..	..	79.09	63	53.64	56	3.33	4	136.24	124	
1885	1.85	3	116.19	69	34.94	42	2.24	6	155.19	120	
1886	14.77	10	112.53	65	36.12	33	2.31	4	165.73	112	
1887	1.76	4	97.11	66	26.56	38	5.23	8	130.66	116	
1888	..	2.27	3	0.43	1	122.55	66	14.62	21	1.40	5	141.27	96	
1889	5.50	5	110.10	67	37.74	40	..	..	153.34	112	
1890	6.77	6	144.84	70	12.25	27	1.76	4	165.62	107	
1891	80.48	56	28.65	41	1.11	1	110.24	98	
1892	15.48	7	99.09	59	68.34	42	8.44	5	191.35	113	
1893	11.90	6	84.31	64	27.65	42	1.05	5	124.91	117	
1894	..	0.39	1	0.05	..	112.26	71	29.58	37	3.50	5	145.78	14	
1895	0.15	..	104.30	64	12.9	29	4.01	8	121.37	101	
1896	..	0.01	..	2.64	2	87.75	66	16.19	23	0.51	1	108.10	92	
1897	0.24	1	104.58	62	36.29	43	0.03	..	141.14	106	
1898	..	0.62	2	0.51	5	141.08	66	29.11	38	4.42	5	175.74	116	
1899	4.44	6	54.60	50	15.99	21	0.41	1	75.44	78	
1900	..	0.08	..	..	..	88.69	57	21.68	39	0.11	1	110.56	97	
1901	5.51	7	100.82	68	14.22	26	1.09	3	120.64	104	
1902	..	0.45	1	5.22	2	68.58	47	45.95	43	5.08	7	125.28	100	
1903	4.18	6	92.59	57	35.88	41	0.86	2	133.51	106	
1904	99.90	68	22.42	31	4.20	4	126.52	103	
1905	2.32	2	52.59	55	23.33	29	1.06	2	79.30	88	
1906	..	0.52	1	..	..	73.10	61	35.76	39	4.25	5	113.63	106	
1907	0.46	1	77.90	41	22.78	32	0.07	..	101.21	74	
1908	..	0.03	..	..	..	109.57	63	22.29	32	0.40	2	132.29	97	
1909	98.52	69	20.36	40	0.75	1	119.65	110	
1910	0.50	2	79.74	55	33.65	38	3.35	3	117.24	98	
1911	65.16	58	30.10	34	0.68	2	95.94	94	
1912	0.19	1	105.32	62	16.06	32	4.59	4	126.16	100	
1913	2.63	6	80.44	62	16.41	28	..	..	99.48	96	
1914	1.40	2	121.91	69	39.69	31	0.54	2	163.54	104	
1915	1.38	3	80.03	43	47.35	35	1.27	3	130.03	84	
1916	4.99	4	114.65	66	33.87	38	14.25	10	167.76	118	
1917	..	0.37	1	1.34	2	88.49	65	48.66	46	4.58	9	143.34	123	
1918	15.34	16	49.12	47	32.43	23	4.59	4	101.46	90	
1919	0.61	2	98.22	64	30.69	36	0.35	2	129.87	104	
1920	65.27	68	19.80	40	..	..	85.7	108	
1921	0.69	5	82.83	69	33.99	44	2.66	4	120.17	122	
1922	3.18	7	98.31	66	22.27	43	3.70	9	127.46	125	
Average (11 years).	0.37	1	3.17	5	89.50	62	31.1	36	3.65	5	126.76	107		

S. B. VAIDYA,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Rajapur.

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Rajapur Taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate.

Number of villages.	Cultivated and uncultivated area.												
	Gross cropped area (T. F. X.N).	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in un-assessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.
								Forest.	Other (including uncultivable).				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
158. Average for four years ending 1919-20	Acres. 70,209	Acres. 8,154	Acres. ..	Acres. 64,146	Acres. 140,267	Acres. 210,412	Acres. 670	Acres. 928	Acres. 103,807	Acres. 315,277	Acres. 26,421	Acres. ..	Acres. ..
158. Average of percentage of area under each crop for the four years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87.5	..	..

Number of villages.	Crops (Details of Col. 2).												
	I.—Cereals and II.—Pulses.							Oil Seeds.					
	Jowar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
158. Average for four years ending 1919-20	Acres. ..	Acres. ..	Acres. 9,139	Acres. ..	Acres. ..	Acres. 13,324	Acres. 48,886	Acres. ..	Acres. 2,146	Acres. ..	Acres. 11	Acres. ..	Acres. 2,157
158. Average of percentage of area under each crop for the four years	..	..	18	..	..	18.9	..	..	3.05	..	.01	..	..

Number of villages.	Crops (Details of Col. 2).											Remarks.
	Condiments and Spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and vegetables including root crops.	
		Cane.	Palm Trees.	Cotton.	Others.		Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	30
158. Average for four years ending 1919-20	Acres. 132	Acres. 71	Acres. ..	Acres. ..	Acres. 1,870	Acres. ..	Acres. ..	Acres. 328	Acres. 328	Acres. 16,212	Acres. 642	Figures for the year 1915-16 not available in the taluka office.
158. Average of percentage of area under each crop for the four years	.1	.1	2.64	..	23.08	.9	

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APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation as per census of 1921.

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other land-holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
114,452	3,506	3,795	121,753	30,234

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 158 Government villages in the Rajapur Taluka during the year 1919.

Number of villages.	Cattle.												Horses and ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young stock.		Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).				For Passengers.	For produce and goods.			
	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloe-calves.								Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
158	29,063	4,021	20	4	16	4	17,476	4,816	19,78	4,020	79,228	32	6,075	..	17,667	..	110	..	A. R. S.	

Note.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

Agricultural stock of the 124 Government villages of the proper Rajapur Taluka exclusive of the villages of the old Lanja Petha as given in Table No. VI of the Original Report and its comparison with the figures for 1919-20 are given in the accompanying statement.

Statistical Table No. VI of the Original Settlement Report.

Number of villages in taluka proper.	Carts and ploughs.		Live-stock.														
	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and ponies.			Female buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and plough oxen and buffaloes.	Sheep old and young.	Goats old and young.	Donkeys old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
			Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
124	66	8,256	20	2	22	3,125	2,703	5,828	10,679	11,928	22,601	15,957	10	2,776	2	..	..
124	66	13,790	26	..	26	3,837	3,218	7,055	13,934	16,819	29,753	21,934	..	4,814	..	..	..

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Rajapur Taluka.

Shops.	Liquor Shops.	Hand industries.						Mechanical power.				
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woolen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.	Sugarcane presses.	Gins.	Rice husking machine.	Cotton presses.	Steam pumps.	Oil engine pumps.
195 (24 cloth shops and 371 grain and other shops).	11	316	32	15	26

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APPENDIX F.

[FORM V. F. 16.]

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water Supply in the 41 Government Villages of the Rajapur Taluka for the year 1914-15.

Group.	Number of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for Irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I ..	22	59	136	240	407	31	897	29	98	..	..	12	..
II ..	16	11	6	68	157	1	49	8	9	..	..	22	1
III ..	4	..	..	..	120	6	..	..	8	..	..	4	2
Total ..	41	70	141	30	684	38	44	637	115	..	..	38	3

Group.	Tanks.				Other Sources.								Remarks.
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
I ..	25	21	3	3	..	15	6	1	..	16	..	..
II ..	5	1	2	..	..	27	..	5	..	12	..	..
III ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..
Total ..	31	22	5	3	..	42	6	9	..	30	30	..	

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2						
Ratnagiri Taluka Rajapur	For irrigation	70	141	..	..	..	42
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	304	684	38	3	6	9
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	38	446	31	22	..	30
	In disuse	37	115	5	3	..	..
	Total ..	449	1,386	74	28	6	81
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements.						

APPENDIX G.

Selling value of Kharif lands in the villages of the Rajapur Taluka.

Serial Number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Government.</i>						
<i>Group I.</i>						
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Kasheli ..	0 23½	3 0 0	675 0 0	225	
2	Rajawadi ..	0 9½	1 12 0	500 0 0	285·71	
8	Wadi Khurd ..	1 25½	8 4 0	635 0 0	76·97	
11	Wada Rundhe ..	3 3	14 13 0	498 0 0	33·62	
13	Kondsar Khurd ..	13 6½	6 8 0	1,000 0 0	153·85	
14	Kondsar Budrak ..	1 16½	5 8 0	1,000 0 0	181·82	
15	Kalkadevi ..	1 39	11 7 6	600 0 0	52·32	
16	Nate ..	4 28½	32 2 6	1,556 0 0	48·39	
19	Jaitapur ..	11 14	65 3 11	5,540 0 0	84·91	
21	Holi ..	0 8½	0 8 0	80 0 0	160	
25	Mithgavne ..	11 29	40 8 0	4,533 8 0	113·17	
26	Madban ..	2 24	2 5 6	1,012 0 0	431·79	
29	Ansare ..	6 34½	20 10 3	2,765 0 0	133·96	
40	Gawkhadi ..	2 24½	8 7 9	2,194 0 0	258·59	
	Total ..	62 7½	221 2 5	22,638 8 0		
	Average per acre ..	....	3 8 10	364 0 7	102·36	
<i>Group II.</i>						
42	Bani Budruk ..	0 10½	1 0 0	69 8 0	69·50	
52	Bhalavli ..	1 1½	6 8 0	525 0 0	80·77	
56	Bhun ..	3 ½	10 10 6	1,425 0 0	133·72	
76	Shedhe ..	0 12½	1 10 0	200 0 0	123·08	
78	Vilve ..	4 22½	19 0 0	4 10 0	21·58	
	Total ..	9 8	38 12 6	2,629 8 0		
	Average per acre ..	....	4 3 5	276 14 4	67·8	
<i>Group III.</i>						
83	Lanja ..	2 35½	4 12 0	855 0 0	180·00	
	Total ..	2 35½	4 12 0	855 0 0	180·00	
	Average per acre ..		1 10 4	296 1 8	180·00	

APPENDIX G-1.

Selling value of kharif lands in the villages of the Rajapur Taluka.

Serial Number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Khosi.</i>						
<i>Group I.</i>						
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
17	Dhaulwalli ..	5 37	0 14 0	400 0 0	457.14	
20	Dale ..	0 33½	4 12 0	450 0 0	94.74	
27	Bakale ..	0 20½	2 2 0	300 0 0	141 18 0	
	Total ..	7 10½	7 12 0	1,150 0 0	148.38	
	Average per acre ..		1 1 1	158 3 5	148.38	
<i>Group II.</i>						
51	Satavli ..	0 25½	2 8 0	150 0 0	57	
		0 15½	2 8 0	135 0 0		
	Total ..	1 1	5 0 0	285 0 0	42 11 0	
	Total ..	0 37	4 12 0	200 0 0	48.74	
	Total ..	1 38	9 12 0	485 0 0	49.74	
	Average per acre ..		5 0 0	248 11 6	49.74	
<i>Group III.</i>						
93	Watul ..	0 6½	0 13 3	90 0 0	108.87	
133	Thikankond ..	0 7½	1 0 0	150 0 0	150	
	Total ..	0 13½	1 13 3	240 0 0	131.28	
	Average per acre ..		5 5 1	698 2 11	131.28	

APPENDIX G-2.

Selling value of Warkas lands in the villages of the Rajapur Taluka.

Serial Number in Appendix L. 1	Name of village. 2	Area of land sold. 3	Assessment. 4	Sale price. 5	Number of times the assessment represented by price. 6	Remarks. 7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Kasheli ..	8 18	1 2 6	600 0 0	618.92	
3	Wada Mogre ..	0 36	0 1 0	40 0 0	640	
8	Wadi Khurd ..	1 8	0 4 0	175 0 0	700	
9	Wada Kombhe ..	2 7	0 6 9	35 0 0	82.96	
12	Wada Nawedar ..	1 36	0 4 0	100 0 0	400	
14	Kondsar Budruk ..	2 32	0 8 0	200 0 0	400	
15	Wada Kalkadevi ..	3 38	0 11 0	60 0 0	87.27	
16	Nate ..	16 19½	3 1 6	1,148 0 0	371.07	
18	Ghera Yeshwantgad ..	0 36	0 4 1	581 0 0	484.57	
21	Holi ..	6 12	1 1 6	530 0 0	484.57	
22	Kuweshi ..	12 34½	3 11 10	1,853 0 0	495.51	
26	Madban ..	2 21½	0 5 0	340 0 0	1088.00	
29	Ansure ..	9 23½	1 12 7	991 0 0	554.73	
35	Sagwe ..	14 4	2 7 0	831 0 0	340.92	
40	Gawkhadi ..	23 11½	5 3 3	1,705 0 0	327.69	
	Total ..	107 17½	21 4 0	9,189 0 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 3 2	85 8 6	....
	<i>Group II.</i>					
41	Golawahi ..	1 3	0 4 0	43 0 0	172.00	
52	Bhalavi ..	51 ½	11 10 9	1,313 0 0	112.49	
53	Hasol Devi ..	8 9½	1 11 6	240 0 0	139.64	
56	Bhum ..	5 32½	1 9 0	175 0 0	112.00	
59	Khingini ..	1 12	0 1 6	100 0 0	1066.67	
75	Bag Abdul Kadir ..	2 21	0 10 8	185 0 0	277.50	
78	Vilve ..	5 5	1 5 6	210 0 0	156.28	
88	Pirandawane ..	0 13	0 1 0	25 0 0	400.00	
89	Upale ..	10 32	2 5 0	522 0 0	225.73	
	Total ..	86 8	19 10 11	2,813 0 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 3 8	32 10 2	142.88	
	<i>Group III.</i>					
93	Lanja ..	30 39½	9 15 6	625 0 0	62.70	
94	Kheravshe ..	9 4	2 5 9	575 0 0	243.71	
	Total ..	40 3½	12 5 3	1,200 0 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 4 10	29 14 10	97.30	

APPENDIX G.

Selling value of Warkas lands in the villages of the Rajapur Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
1	2	3*	4	5	6	7
	<i>Khoti.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Group No. II.</i>					
57	Kotapur ..	22 4	5 0 0	172 0 0	34.40	
61	Barsu ..	7 3	0 14 0	70 0 0	64.00	
64	Panhale, Tarf Rajapur ..	9 34	1 12 6	199 0 0	....
69	Gothne Donivde ..	4 2	0 12 0	40 0 0	53.33	
70	Shil ..	0 2	0 2 0	100 0 0	....
83	Kondya ..	9 18	1 1 3	200 0 0	....
91	Taral ..	1 30	0 8 0	50 0 0	100.	
	Total ..	54 13	10 1 9	831 0 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 3 0	15 4 9	82.20	
	<i>Khoti.</i>					
	<i>Group No. III.</i>					
109	Watul ..	17 10	4 3 9	250 0 0	59.04	
124	Oni ..	3 30	1 5 3	64 0 0	48.18	
	Total ..	21 0	5 9 0	314 0 0	56.44	
	Average per acre	0 4 3	14 15 3	56.44	
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>					
147	Parule ..	10 29	1 15 0	99 0 0	51.10	
	Average per acre	0 2 11	9 3 8	51.09	

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APPENDIX G¹.

Selling value of mixed Kharif and Warkas lands in the villages of the Rajapur Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group No. I.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
1	Kasheli ..	23 27	19 4 7	1,785 0 0	92.55	
2	Rajawadi ..	33 27½	52 14 3	3,055 8 0	57.77	
3	Wada Mogre ..	113 13½	32 11 7	2,916 0 0	89.11	
5	Wada Bharde ..	5 23½	9 5 6	700 0 0	74.92	
8	Wadi Khurd ..	2 14	12 7 7	850 0 0	68.14	
12	Wada Navedar ..	0 38	2 3 0	500 0 0	228.57	
13	Kondsar Khurd ..	23 12	24 3 2	1,000 0 0	41.33	
14	Kondsar Budruk ..	82 20½	86 1 4	5,485 0 0	63.72	
16	Nate ..	112 21½	94 3 6	5,209 0 0	55.29	
21	Holi ..	67 18	59 15 2	7,874 0 0	131.35	
22	Kuweshi ..	10 39½	14 5 4	3,804 8 0	265.43	
25	Mithgavane ..	79 8½	161 14 0	9,460 0 0	58.44	
26	Madban ..	123 24	82 1 5	8,295 0 0	101.05	
29	Ansare ..	54 16	63 15 0	9,095 0 0	142.20	
35	Sagwe ..	114 28	62 7 7	12,250 0 0	196.08	
40	Gawkhadi ..	78 39½	75 7 1	7,850 0 0	104.05	
	Total ..	929 11½	853 8 1	80,069 0 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 14 8	86 2 8	93.81	
	<i>Group No. II.</i>					
41	Golawshi ..	106 2	33 1 9	1,123 0 0	33.92	
42	Beni Budruk ..	64 16½	52 7 2	1,945 0 0	37.08	
43	Harcho ..	255 11	169 10 7	7,475 0 0	44.06	
52	Bhalavli ..	149 20½	108 9 0	7,608 0 0	70.08	
53	Hasoldevi ..	83 39½	91 0 7	4,497 0 0	49.40	
54	Dasur ..	43 5½	28 8 5	2,514 0 0	88.13	
56	Bhun ..	16 11½	13 0 0	1,417 0 0	109.00	
59	Khingini ..	18 27½	12 14 1	700 0 0	47.04	
78	Vilve ..	30 19½	13 7 1	1,355 0 0	100.80	
89	Upale ..	406 7	301 13 4	12,044 0 0	39.29	
	Total ..	1,174	824 8 0	40,878 0 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 11 3	34 10 5	49.34	
	<i>Group No. III.</i>					
93	Lanja ..	263 9½	90 4 7	7,022 0 0	77.77	
94	Kheravshe ..	16 24½	5 10 0	300 0 0	53.33	
	Total ..	279 34½	95 14 7	7,322 0 0	
	Average per acre	0 5 6	262 7 0	76.34	
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>					
	<i>Nil.</i>					
	<i>Group No. V.</i>					
	<i>Nil.</i>					

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APPENDIX G².

Selling value of mixed lands in the khotsi villages of the Rajapur Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group No. I.</i>						
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
10	Wada Peth ..	0 34	0 9 11	117 0 0	188.77	
17	Dhaulwalli ..	123 11½	79 13 10	6,252 8 0	78.29	
20	Dale ..	2 38	2 2 6	165 0 0	76.52	
27	Bakale ..	34 36½	48 10 10	4,000 0 0	82.17	
28	Janshi ..	27 33½	28 8 6	4,000 0 0	140.20	
32	Chavanwadi ..	1 36½	1 0 0	175 0 0	175.00	
34	Gothivra ..	107 36½	35 10 1	3,300 0 0	92.62	
	Total ..	299 26½	196 7 8	18,009 6 0	.....
	Average per acre ..	.....	1 10 6	60 1 7	91.65	
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
45	Run ..	27 25	12 1 2	1,055 0 0	87.39	
46	Isavli ..	33 12	9 1 3	395 0 0	43.51	
47	Khanavli ..	16 23½	10 3 3	200 0 0	19.29	
48	Panora ..	43 24	28 14 6	679 0 0	25.24	
49	Bapera ..	36 32½	12 3 6	165 0 0	13.50	
51	Setavli ..	34 23	45 12 9	3,359 0 0	73.35	
57	Kotapur ..	29 12½	14 0 9	1,045 0 0	74.39	
58	Tervan ..	0 33	1 10 4	175 0 0	106.33	
62	Gawal ..	15 38½	4 0 0	578 0 0	144.50	
63	Shivne Khurd ..	19 7½	36 14 9	1,975 0 0	53.53	
64	Panhale, Tarf Rajapur ..	6 37	7 8 6	800 0 0	106.22	
66	Hardi ..	2 7½	7 1 0	504 0 0	71.36	
68	Kodavli ..	5 4	5 11 4	200 0 0	35.4	
70	Shil ..	1 2½	5 6 6	97 0 0	228.77	
72	Unhale ..	27 23½	19 9 5	2,278 0 0	116.29	
76	Shedhe ..	243 0	127 12 9	3,800 0 0	29.73	
79	Donger ..	1 4	2 9 0	175 0 0	68.29	
83	Kondya ..	44 29	18 5 9	999 0 0	54.41	
84	Talgaon ..	29 15½	25 7 6	709 0 0	27.84	
85	Gunjavne ..	9 31½	4 2 7	175 0 0	42.65	
86	Walyen ..	7 22	17 7 0	335 0 0	19.21	
87	Bandivde ..	51 27½	92 7 0	5,435 0 0	58.80	
91	Taral ..	65 25½	54 0 6	2,300 0 0	42.57	
	Total ..	753 20½	555 7 1	27,433 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ..	.....	36 6 6	0 11 8	49.36	
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
97	Asaye ..	84 39½	42 10 3	2,899 0 0	67.98	
99	Kuwa ..	76 26	43 6 10	1,477 0 0	34.02	
100	Kelambe ..	12 16½	6 7 0	800 0 0	93.20	
102	Khawdi ..	40 21½	17 1 0	757 0 0	44.31	
104	Panhale, Tarf Lanje ..	27 36½	8 10 6	600 0 0	69.31	
105	Beni Khurd ..	63 38½	21 14 3	3,399 0 0	63.91	
107	Majal ..	19 6½	6 9 0	296 0 0	45.10	
108	Wiwli ..	20 38½	5 2 0	299 0 0	58.34	
110	Hasol-Waded ..	14 11½	11 11 0	1,200 0 0	102.67	
111	Shivne Budruk ..	15 26½	16 11 3	779 0 0	47.53	
118	Manrul ..	1 15½	0 10 0	60 0 0	96.00	
119	Watul ..	20 21½	17 12 10	440 0 0	24.72	
122	Ozar ..	7 30½	9 9 6	400 0 0	41.69	
124	Oni ..	24 36½	16 5 6	540 0 0	33.04	
125	Chikhalgaon ..	46 35½	37 5 6	600 0 0	16.07	
126	Saundal ..	27 5½	27 12 3	2,459 0 0	88.62	
127	Kolvan-Khadi ..	60 32½	27 15 0	725 0 0	25.95	
130	Raipatan ..	131 29½	71 7 0	3,335 0 0	46.68	
132	Partavli ..	5 2½	6 8 3	330 0 0	59.65	
133	Thikan-kond ..	21 23	14 4 3	300 0 0	21.63	
134	Adavli ..	41 19	16 6 6	513 0 0	39.89	
141	Kelawli ..	30 11½	12 7 0	570 0 0	45.83	
	Total ..	796 5½	438 10 8	22,578 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ..	.....	0 9 10	28 5 9	51.46	

APPENDIX G²—*contd.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group IV.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
143	Kudewadi ..	10 29	7 10 4	1,250 0 0	163.61	
145	Aragaoon ..	25 32	9 8 0	999 0 0	105.15	
147	Parule ..	42 37	15 9 9	818 0 0	52.40	
148	Haral ..	8 30½	2 11 0	760 0 0	282.79	
	Total ..	88 8½	35 7 1	3,827 0 0	108.17	
	Average per acre ..	....	0 6 5	43 6 3	108.17	
	<i>Group V.</i>					
150	Prabhanwalli ..	14 18½	4 8 10	900 0 0	197.71	
151	Bhambed ..	17 31	4 13 6	200 0 0	41.29	
152	Haradkhale ..	5 18½	2 13 9	180 0 0	62.95	
154	Kurang ..	39 15½	7 4 0	125 0 0	17.24	
156	Karachi ..	9 8½	1 2 0	25 0 0	22.22	
157	Yerdao ..	21 34	4 12 0	80 0 0	16.84	
	Total ..	108 6½	25 6 1	1,510 0 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 3 9	13 15 4	59.55	

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Rajapur.

APPENDIX H.

Leases of Kharif lands in the villages of the Rajapur Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7
<i>Group No. I.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
1	Kasheli ..	1 29	5 13 0	26 8 0	4.54	
2	Rajwadi ..	0 33	7 4 0	24 12 0	3.40	
3	Wadi Mogre ..	2 10	2 4 0	13 8 0	6.00	
5	Wadi Bharde ..	0 33½	3 4 0	14 0 0	4.29	
8	Wadi Khurd ..	1 19½	8 8 0	39 0 0	4.58	
12	Wada Navedar ..	0 17½	3 6 9	19 8 0	5.68	
13	Kondsar Khurd ..	5 1½	37 10 9	219 0 0	5.80	
14	Kondsar Budruk ..	1 14½	11 14 0	36 0 0	3.03	
15	Wada Kalkavadi ..	0 30	5 0 0	16 8 0	3.30	
16	Nate ..	1 ½	7 3 3	24 0 0	3.32	
19	Jaitapur ..	8 16½	45 6 0	190 12 10	4.20	
21	Holi ..	1 39½	14 4 0	45 0 0	3.15	
22	Kuveshi ..	0 37½	7 0 0	24 0 0	3.42	
25	Mithgavne ..	2 18	12 0 0	35 6 5	2.79	
26	Madban ..	0 28	3 4 0	15 0 0	4.62	
35	Sagwe ..	2 26½	18 0 0	69 0 0	3.82	
40	Gawkhadi ..	2 14½	17 6 0	92 4 0	5.10	
<i>Khoti.</i>						
9	Wadi Peth ..	1 32½	6 8 0	16 0 0	2.46	
17	Dhaulwadi ..	2 2½	8 4 0	22 12 0	2.74	
20	Dale ..	0 32½	5 0 0	24 0 0	4.8	
24	Wada Waghran ..	21 36	94 6 0	318 0 0	3.37	
27	Bakale ..	2 25½	10 8 0	35 8 0	3.38	
28	Janahi ..	3 2½	22 0 0	72 0 0	3.26	
30	Huree ..	0 18½	1 12 0	5 4 0	3.00	
39	Nanar ..	2 12	2 4 0	12 0 0	5.32	
Total ..		70 14½	360 11 9	1,409 11 3	3.90	
Average per acre ..		....	5 2 0	20 0 7	3.90	
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
41	Golawshi ..	1 11	4 12 0	19 8 0	4.10	
42	Beni Budruk ..	7 15	34 12 0	117 0 0	3.37	
43	Harcho ..	1 27	13 1 0	46 8 0	3.55	
52	Bhalavli ..	12 32½	68 15 3	326 10 8	7.74	
56	Bhun ..	12 37½	46 12 6	212 5 9	4.74	
59	Khingini ..	5 36½	30 0 0	87 0 0	2.90	
75	Bag Abdul Kadir ..	1 5½	5 9 0	24 0 0	4.32	
77	Kaneri ..	1 7½	6 0 0	31 9 7	3.6	
78	Vilye ..	5 5	24 13 3	134 5 4	5.41	
87	Bandivde ..	1 22	10 0 0	35 12 2	3.60	
88	Pirdavne ..	4 38½	28 10 9	74 6 5	2.59	
90	Upale ..	8 28	55 8 9	199 0 0	3.63	
<i>Khoti.</i>						
44	Majre Juve ..	7 29½	31 6 0	112 3 2	3.57	
45	Run ..	2 17½	5 1 0	23 4 0	4.59	
47	Khansoli ..	0 15	0 2 0	0 12 0	6.00	
48	Bapere ..	1 29½	8 0 0	27 0 0	3.37	
50	Raori ..	4 2½	14 13 0	68 12 0	4.64	
51	Satavli ..	3 33½	13 15 0	51 8 0	3.69	
55	Chikhale ..	5 13½	14 4 0	58 10 5	4.17	
57	Kotapur ..	2 39½	12 2 0	35 8 0	2.95	
66	Hardi ..	1 25½	7 0 0	14 0 0	2.0	
68	Kodavli ..	4 23½	10 4 0	48 0 0	4.48	
72	Unhale ..	0 34½	4 5 0	15 10 9	3.63	
79	Dongar ..	8 5½	38 0 0	128 3 0	3.32	
80	Mavlanga ..	1 16½	2 2 0	13 8 0	6.58	
82	Hativle ..	2 13½	12 0 0	35 0 0	2.91	
84	Talgaon ..	8 15	31 10 0	103 8 0	3.27	
Total ..		121 30	533 14 6	2,030 13 2	....
Average per acre ..		....	4 6 7	16 12 5	8.90	

APPENDIX H—contd.

Serial Number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group III.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
93	Lanje ..	5 32½	10 9 0	40 4 10	3.8	
	<i>Khosi.</i>					
97	Asage ..	5 3½	12 10 0	43 2 0	3.42	
101	Kondye ..	1 35½	5 0 0	31 12 0	6.34	
102	Khavdi ..	4 34½	11 8 0	42 12 0	3.85	
103	Padwan ..	3 14½	4 8 0	34 8 0	7.66	
104	Panbale (Tarf Lanje) ..	1 38	5 12 0	17 12 0	3.08	
107	Majal ..	10 36½	21 2 9	87 0 0	4.10	
113	Kelavde ..	1 31½	7 2 6	35 8 0	4.95	
114	Kharavte ..	3 0½	9 7 0	46 0 0	4.87	
115	Kalassoli ..	0 38½	3 8 0	13 8 0	3.85	
117	Kolvan Chuna ..	2 4	9 12 0	25 0 0	2.56	
118	Manrul ..	3 36½	11 12 0	37 0 0	3.14	
119	Watul ..	11 29½	31 5 0	146 0 0	4.66	
120	Vilavde ..	1 17½	5 0 0	15 0 0	3.00	
121	Shirvali ..	1 35½	7 8 0	29 0 0	3.86	
122	Ozar ..	0 25	1 0 0	3 9 7	3.60	
123	Tivro ..	4 29	17 1 0	50 8 0	2.96	
124	Oni ..	6 2½	21 0 0	58 10 10	2.97	
125	Chikhalgaon ..	1 5½	4 8 0	21 0 0	4.66	
127	Kolvan-Khadi ..	4 34½	13 0 0	44 12 0	3.44	
130	Rayapatan ..	7 19½	24 12 6	101 4 0	4.08	
131	Oshivale ..	11 26½	26 8 0	104 8 0	3.94	
132	Thikan Kond ..	0 20½	2 0 0	7 8 0	3.86	
134	Adavli ..	4 38	18 8 0	58 0 0	3.13	
135	Phupere ..	4 33	12 9 0	36 6 5	2.89	
136	Shembavne ..	0 37½	2 4 0	8 8 0	3.78	
137	Sasale ..	4 30	11 8 0	36 8 0	3.60	
139	Solye ..	0 32½	2 13 0	7 8 0	2.66	
141	Kelavli ..	15 27	48 0 0	125 1 7	2.60	
	Total ..	129 31	361 15 9	1,307 15 3	3.61	
	Average per acre ..	....	2 12 8	10 1 3	3.61	
	<i>Group IV.</i>					
	<i>Khosi.</i>					
142	Waghangaon ..	1 18½	3 5 0	10 0 0	3.13	
143	Kudewadi ..	2 33	8 6 0	23 12 0	2.84	
144	Whel ..	3 21½	11 9 6	28 4 0	2.44	
146	Ringne ..	5 28½	18 0 0	76 4 0	4.24	
147	Parule ..	5 3½	14 12 0	37 4 8	2.53	
149	Pachal ..	1 23½	4 8 0	22 1 4	4.90	
	Total ..	20 8	60 8 6	197 10 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	3 0 0	9 12 6	3.26	
	<i>Group V.</i>					
	<i>Khosi.</i>					
150	Prabhanwalli ..	1 32	3 12 0	19 2 8	5.40	
151	Bhambad ..	5 27½	14 4 0	35 0 0	2.48	
152	Haradkhale ..	0 39½	2 1 6	7 0 0	3.34	
156	Karooli ..	1 8	1 12 0	6 14 0	3.93	
157	Yerdoo ..	2 13½	3 0 0	17 8 0	5.83	
158	Pangri Khurd ..	4 28	8 10 0	25 6 8	2.95	
	Total ..	15 39½	33 7 6	110 15 4	....
	Average per acre ..	....	2 0 9	6 15 0	3.31	

APPENDIX H—contd.

Serial Number in Appendix L. 1	Name of village. 2	Area of land leased. 3	Assessment. 4	Rents. 5	Number of times the assessment represented by rent. 6	Remarks. 7
<i>Government.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Kasheli ..	6 18	1 8 0	8 0 0	5.33	
2	Wada Mogre ..	6 27	1 2 0	4 0 7	3.58	
3	Holi ..	5 34	1 0 0	3 0 0	3.00	
29	Ansare ..	30 11	5 9 6	12 12 0	2.27	
25	Mitgawane ..	19 25	3 12 0	14 4 0	3.8	
26	Madban ..	3 12	1 0 9	3 8 0	3.34	
40	Gaokhadi ..	31 2	7 0 3	23 0 0	....
<i>Khote.</i>						
3	Dhautwali ..	36 37	5 0 0	17 0 0	3.4	
20	Dale ..	15 6	2 12 0	10 0 0	3.63	
24	Wada-Waghran ..	3 24	0 10 0	2 8 0	4.00	
27	Bakale ..	3 5	0 12 0	2 8 0	3.33	
28	Janshi ..	25 26	3 8 0	10 4 0	2.92	
31	Karal ..	0 35	0 3 0	0 10 0	3.33	
39	Nanar ..	6 17	1 4 0	6 0 0	4.8	
Total ..		194 39	35 1 6	117 6 7	73.35	
Average per acre ..		....	0 2 11	0 9 8	3.34	
<i>Group II.</i>						
<i>Government.</i>						
43	Harcho ..	....	0 12 7	6 8 0	8.26	
56	Bhun ..	68 15	15 4 0	39 0 0	2.55	
62	Bhalavli ..	45 21	12 9 0	30 8 0	2.43	
69	Khingini ..	65 24	15 0 0	39 2 4	2.60	
60	Kanori ..	4 39	1 7 0	3 0 0	2.08	
78	Vileyen ..	9 15	2 3 0	7 0 0	3.2	
<i>Khote.</i>						
51	Satavli ..	0 38	0 6 0	1 8 0	4.00	
64	Panhale, (Tarf Rajapur) ..	2 23	0 9 0	2 2 0	3.77	
66	Hardi ..	1 30	0 4 0	1 0 0	4.00	
71	Donivde ..	33 10	41 12 0	69 14 0	1.67	
79	Donger ..	5 28	1 12 0	6 0 0	3.42	
80	Mavalange ..	8 10	2 8 0	9 8 0	3.8	
90	Chauke ..	1 14	0 6 0	1 4 0	3.33	
92	Kumbhavda ..	3 24	0 14 0	2 8 0	2.85	
Total ..		251 11	95 10 7	218 14 4	....
Average per acre ..		....	0 6 1	0 13 11	2.2	
<i>Group III.</i>						
<i>Government.</i>						
93	Lanja ..	22 13	18 0 0	37 5 0	2.07	
<i>Khote.</i>						
135	Phupere ..	0 26	0 4 0	1 4 0	5.00	
141	Kelavli ..	2 10	0 11 0	2 1 8	3.87	
117	Kolvanchuna ..	2 14	0 8 0	2 14 0	5.75	
124	Oni ..	1 9½	4 8 0	18 5 4	4.07	
134	Adavli ..	2 11	0 8 0	1 8 0	3.00	
130	Raipatan ..	14 16	9 12 0	22 9 6	2.31	
Total ..		45 19½	34 3 0	66 8 8	....
Average per acre ..		....	0 12 0	1 14 3	2.51	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
156	Karavli ..	0 18	0 5 0	0 10 0	2.00	
150	Prabhan Walli ..	9 1	3 13 6	10 10 0	2.76	
143	Kudewadi ..	0 26	0 4 0	1 0 0	4.00	
Total ..		10 5	4 6 6	12 4 0	....
Average per acre ..		....	0 7 0	1 3 4	2.78	

APPENDIX H—contd.

Leases of mixed lands in the villages of the Rajapur Taluka.

Serial Number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group No. I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Kasheli ..	5 34	12 6 6	21 0 0	1.69	
5	Wadi Bharade ..	4 35	7 7 0	26 14 0	3.61	
8	Wadi Khurd ..	0 29	5 0 6	18 12 0	3.73	
12	Wada Navedar ..	0 38½	3 3 6	12 8 0	3.94	
15	Wada Kalkadevi ..	58 38	40 15 5	100 0 0	2.44	
17	Dhauwali ..	32 37½	20 9 0	98 12 0	4.80	
19	Jaitapur ..	7 24½	24 15 0	64 1 6	2.57	
21	Holi ..	1 28	0 13 9	3 8 0	4.07	
22	Kuweshi ..	27 15½	41 3 6	149 12 0	3.63	
25	Mitgavne ..	56 7½	14 7 0	63 8 0	4.40	
26	Madbaa ..	1 29½	10 9 0	54 0 0	5.11	
29	Ansure ..	36 7½	100 15 4	200 0 0	1.96	
40	Gawkhadi ..	3 18	3 14 0	32 15 0	8.50	
<i>Khoti.</i>						
30	Hurse ..	2 20½	15 4 6	32 8 0	2.13	
31	Karel ..	1 31	1 2 0	8 0 0	7.11	
39	Nanar ..	18 23½	5 12 0	19 2 0	3.33	
	Total ..	261 17½	308 10 4	905 4 6	....
	Average per acre ..	....	1 2 2	3 7 5	3.05	
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
41	Golawshi ..	8 23	4 8 6	30 0 0	8.53	
43	Harche ..	17 27½	47 15 0	143 13 8	3.00	
52	Bhalawli ..	65 17½	77 2 1	215 10 6	2.80	
54	Dasur ..	1 16½	1 8 6	10 0 0	6.53	
56	Bhun ..	16 18½	22 3 0	79 2 8	3.67	
59	Khingini ..	3 1	8 7 0	29 0 0	3.44	
78	Vilye ..	15 2½	47 3 3	226 10 2	4.80	
89	Upale ..	11 28	11 9 0	36 0 0	3.11	
<i>Khoti.</i>						
47	Khanoli ..	5 6½	10 2 6	30 10 0	3.02	
55	Chikhale ..	8 3	6 10 6	28 0 0	4.21	
63	Shivne Khurd ..	49 27½	61 14 6	154 0 0	2.49	
70	Shil ..	6 28½	2 14 3	6 0 0	2.08	
71	Donivde ..	2 38	12 0 6	22 14 8	1.90	
72	Unhale ..	3 5½	9 5 0	25 13 4	2.77	
75	Bag Abdul Kadir ..	0 38	4 1 0	13 8 0	3.32	
79	Dongar ..	19 1	10 12 0	32 12 0	3.14	
84	Talgaon ..	2 11½	2 4 6	15 10 4	6.86	
85	Gunjavne ..	10 16	2 6 6	4 0 0	1.66	
92	Kumbhavde ..	2 38½	5 11 0	28 0 0	4.92	
	Total ..	250 28	348 10 7	1,132 9 4	....
	Average per acre ..	....	1 6 3	4 8 3	3.25	
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
93	Lanja ..	7 8	4 13 2	15 0 0	3.11	
<i>Khoti.</i>						
97	Asgo ..	0 27	0 9 0	2 13 0	5.00	
102	Khawdi ..	6 32½	13 14 0	65 0 0	4.68	
103	Pendkhale ..	92 34½	38 9 6	96 0 0	2.49	
114	Khavto ..	2 9½	7 13 0	22 11 4	3.91	
115	Kalsavi ..	4 1½	3 10 6	26 7 4	7.24	
117	Kolwanchuna ..	2 27½	5 13 6	11 9 4	1.98	
121	Shiravi ..	2 26	3 6 9	16 6 0	4.79	
122	Ozar ..	77 27½	92 10 6	200 0 0	2.16	
124	Oni ..	10 11½	12 7 6	36 7 4	2.92	

APPENDIX H—*concl.*

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group No. III—contd.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Khoti—contd.</i>					
130	Raypatan ..	5 17	6 9 5	14 0 8	2.13	
134	Adavli ..	1 37½	6 0 6	12 8 0	2.03	
135	Phupere ..	0 19	0 5 0	2 14 8	9.33	
141	Kolavli ..	1 25½	0 11 6	2 11 4	7.88	
	Total ..	216 22½	197 5 10	524 9 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 14 7	2 6 9	2.66	
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>					
142	Waghangeon ..	1 0	1 6 6	5 3 4	3.70	
149	Pachal ..	2 4½	3 12 6	16 4 0	4.33	
	Total ..	3 4½	5 2 6	21 7 4	....
	Average per acre ..	....	1 10 7	6 14 6	4.16	

APPENDIX H-4.

Crop share and cash commutation rents of the Khoti villages in the Rajapur Taluka.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Crop share rent fixed by Khoti Settlement Officer.			Crop share rent commuted into cash as a multiple of assessment.			Remarks.
		Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Group I.</i>								
24	Wada-vaghran ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
27	Bahale ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
30	Hurse ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
31	Karel ..	1/2	..	..	..	..	..
32	Chavanwadi ..	1/2	..	..	..	..	..
33	Sakhar ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
34	Gothivre ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
36	Wada-Palyen ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
38	Wada-Chivari ..	1/2	..	..	..	..	..
39	Nanar ..	1/2	1/2	1/2	2	2	2	
<i>Group II.</i>								
45	Roon ..	Brahmin 1/2 Others 1/2	1/2	..	3	2	..	
46	Isavli ..	Brahmin 1/2 Others 1/2	1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
47	Khanavli ..	Brahmin 1/2 Others 1/2	1/2	..	2	..	2	
48	Panore ..	1/2	1/2	..	3	..	2	
49	Bapere ..	Brahmin 1/2 Others 1/2	1/2	..	2	..	2	
50	Raweri ..	1/2	1/2	..	3	..	2	
51	Satavli ..	Brahmin 1/2 (Teli, Barbar, Wani, Sonar, Kasar and Parit) 1/2 Others 1/2	1/2	..	3	..	2 1/2	
55	Chikhle ..	1/2	1/2	..	2	2	..	
57	Kotapur ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
58	Tervan ..	burntland	..	..	2 1/2	3 1/2	..	
60	Solgaon ..	1/2	1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
61	Bansu ..	1/2	1/2	..	2	2	..	
62	Gowal ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
64	Panhale, Tarf Rajapur. ..	Mohamedans 1/2 Others 1/2	1/2	..	2	2	..	
65	Rajapur ..	Mohamedans 1/2 Others 1/2	1/2	..	2	2	..	
66	Hardi ..	1/2	1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
67	Pathrde ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
68	Kodavli ..	1/2	1/2	..	2	2	..	
69	Gothne Rawache ..	1/2	1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
70	Sheel ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
71	Donivde ..	1/2	1/2	..	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	
72	Unhale ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
73	Kondhe ..	Summer 1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
74	Bag-Kaji Hussein ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
79	Donger ..	Mala 1/2 Kuryat 1/2 Gimwas 1/2 Warkas 1/2	1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
80	Mahalunge ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
81	Gothnevikhre ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
82	Hativle ..	1/2	1/2	..	..	..	..
83	Kondye, Tarf Saundal. ..	1/2	1/2	..	2	2	..	
84	Talgaon ..	1/2	1/2	..	2	2	..	
85	Gunjawne ..	1/2	1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
90	Chauke ..	1/2	1/2	..	2	2	..	
91	Taral ..	1/2	1/2	..	2	1 1/2	..	
92	Kumbhavde ..	Mala 1/2	1/2	..	3	3	..	
<i>Group III.</i>								
97	Asge ..	Brahmin 1/2 Teli, Mahar Maratha 1/2 Kunbi 1/2 Gosavi 1/2 Gurao 1/2 Mahar 1/2	1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	

APPENDIX H-4—continued.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Crop share rent fixed by Khoti Settlement Officer.			Crop share rent commuted into cash as a multiple of assessment.			Remarks.
		Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>							
98	Indavti ..	Brahmin Maratha Others	† † †	..	..	..	..
99	Kuwe	Brahmin Others Kunbi Mhar Gurao	† † † † †	..	1½ 3	1½ 2	..	
100	Kelambe ..	Mahar Others	† †	..	3 2	3 2	..	
101	Kondye, Tarf Lanje..	Brahmin Sonar Mahar	† † †	..	2½ ..	2½ ..	..
102	Khanaoli ..	Brahmin Others	† †	..	3 ..	2 ..	..
103	Padwe ..	Brahmin Mahar Others	† † †	..	..	..	..
104	Panhale, Tarf Lanje .	Brahmin Marathas Vani, Kunbi Mahar Kunbi	† † † † † †	..	1½ 2½	1½ 2½	..	
105	Beni Khurd ..	Mahars Others	† †	..	3.	2½	..	
106	Nivoshi ..		†	..	3	3	..	
107	Majal ..		†	..	2	2	..	
108	Vivli ..	Brahmin Wani Others	† † †	..	3	2	..	
109	Yangule ..	Brahmin Sonar Shinde Others	† † † †	..	3	2½	..	
110	Hasolwaded ..		†	..	2½	2½	..	
111	Shivne Budruk ..		†	..	2½	2½	..	
112	Pendkhale ..		†	..	2	2	..	
113	Kelvde ..		†	..	2½	2½	..	
114	Kharavte ..		†	..	2½	2½	..	
115	Kalasavli ..		†	..	2½	2½	..	
116	Wedavli ..		†	..	2	2	..	
117	Kolvan-Chuna ..	Brahmin Others	† †	..	2	2	..	
118	Manrul ..		†	..	2	2	..	
119	Watul ..	Tag Brahmin Chevan Others	† † † †	Tag	1½	1½	..	
120	Vilavde ..		†	..	2½	2½	..	
121	Shiravli ..	Brahmin Others	† †	..	..	..	..
122	Ozar ..		†	..	2½	2½	..	
123	Tivro ..	Brahmin Others	† †	..	2	2	..	
124	Oni ..	Brahmin Others	† †	..	2	2	..	
125	Chikhalgaon ..		†	..	..	..	..
126	Saundal ..	Brahmin Patil Others	† † †	..	2	2	..	
127	Kolvankhadi ..		†	..	..	..	..
128	Yelvan ..		†	..	..	..	..
129	Dhamanape ..		†	..	..	..	..
130	Raipatan ..	Brahmin Others	† †	..	2½	2½	..	
131	Oshivle ..		†	..	2½	2½	..	
132	Thikankond ..		†	..	2	2	..	
133	Partavli ..		†	..	..	..	..
134	Adivli ..		†	..	..	..	..
135	Phupers ..		†	..	2½	2½	..	
136	Shambavne ..		†	..	..	..	..
137	Sesale ..		†	..	2½	2½	..	

APPENDIX H-4—continued.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Crop share rent fixed by Khoti Settlement Officer.			Crop share rent commuted into cash as a multiple of assessment.			Remarks.
		Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Group III—concl.</i>							
138	Hasol Tarf Saundal		1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
139	Salye ..	Brahmin	1/2	..	..	..	..
		Others	1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
140	Jambavli ..		1/2	..	..	..	..
141	Kalavli ..	Brahmin	1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
		Others	1/2	..	..	..	..
	<i>Group IV.</i>							
142	Vaghangaon ..		1/2	..	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	
143	Kudewadi ..		1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
144	Whel ..		1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
		Summer	1/2	..	..	..	..
145	Argaon ..		1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
146	Ringne ..		1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
147	Parule ..		1/2	..	2	2	..	
148	Haral ..	Brahmin	1/2	..	2	2	..	
		Others	1/2	..	2	2	..	
149	Pachal		1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
	<i>Group V.</i>							
150	Prabhan Walli ..	Mahar	1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
		Others	1/2	..	..	..	..
151	Bhambad ..		1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
152	Haradkhale ..		1/2	..	2	2	..	
153	Kondge ..		1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
154	Kurang ..		1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
155	Zaraye ..		1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
156	Karavli ..		1/2	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	
157	Yeraode ..		1/2	..	2	2	..	
158	Pangri khurd ..		1/2	..	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	
	INAM VILLAGES.							
	<i>Group I.</i>							
	Niveli ..		1/2	..	..	..	..
	<i>Villages in which Settlement was introduced afterwards.</i>							
	Vaked		1/2	..	2	2	..	
	Panhale(Tarf Saundal,		..	..	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	
	Juvati ..		..	..	..	..	..

S. B. VAIDYA,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Rajapur.

APPENDIX 1.

Prices prevalent in the Rajapur Taluka from 1888-89 to 1923 (as plotted in the accompanying diagram).

Years.	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					Price per maund of 3,200 Tolas.		
	Paddy.	Rice cleaned.	Kodra.	Ragi	Kulith.	Dry grass.	Rice straw.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1888-89	..	9 14	31 8	19 7	20 4	0 3 0	0 4 0	
1889-90	..	20 12	9 13	30 2	20 3	0 3 0	0 3 0	
1890-91	..	20 11	11 1	34 12	19 10	0 3 2	0 5 0	
Total	..	41 7	30 12	96 6	59 4	60 17	0 9 2	
Average	..	20 11	10 4	32 2	19 12	20 6	0 3 1	
1891-92	..	19 0	9 0	33 6	18 12	20 11	0 2 7	
1892-93	..	19 2	9 14	32 4	18 7	19 2	0 2 6	
1893-94	..	18 11	10 3	34 14	17 5	19 6	0 2 6	
1894-95	..	18 15	11 4	37 3	16 5	18 3	0 3 0	
1895	..	20 11	12 5	33 4	21 5	18 7	0 3 0	
1896	..	18 12	11 3	30 9	18 13	15 1	0 3 5	
1897	..	15 0	9 3	13 4	11 2	10 15	0 6 9	
1898	..	17 10	10 15	24 0	14 7	14 9	0 5 9	
1899	..	18 13	11 1	26 6	15 3	18 0	0 6 9	
1900	..	14 11	10 1	20 2	12 12	12 5	0 3 10	
Total	..	180 11	105 1	285 3	164 6	166 11	2 8 1	
Average	..	18 1	10 8	28 8	16 7	16 11	0 4 0	
1901	..	16 14	10 8	32 3	14 10	13 11	0 2 10	
1902	..	18 15	11 12	30 15	14 2	15 3	0 2 10	
1903	..	18 1	10 4	30 6	16 11	19 10	0 2 10	
1904	..	18 7	11 5	31 15	17 1	19 10	0 2 10	
1905	..	17 11	10 5	28 6	14 11	16 13	0 2 10	
1906	..	15 15	9 1	20 11	10 4	13 3	0 2 10	
1907	..	15 5	8 7	..	13 7	12 2	0 2 10	
1908	..	14 0	8 2	..	11 14	11 8	0 2 10	
1909	..	15 8	9 8	..	11 15	12 10	0 2 10	
1910	..	15 8	9 7	..	13 7	14 1	0 2 10	
Total	..	160 4	98 11	174 8	138 2	148 7	1 12 4	
Average	..	16 0	9 14	29 1	13 13	14 14	0 2 10	
1911	..	14 11	8 8	..	12 6	14 15	0 2 10	
1912	..	12 9	7 7	..	10 9	13 2	0 2 10	
1913	..	13 12	8 4	..	11 15	13 7	0 6 5	
1914	..	13 8	8 13	..	12 9	13 13	0 5 11	
1915	..	13 7	7 13	..	11 11	12 14	0 5 8	
1916	..	12 5	7 13	..	11 10	13 5	0 6 9	
1917	..	12 3	7 9	..	11 9	12 12	0 6 10	
1918	..	9 12	5 13	..	8 13	9 11	0 5 4	
1919	..	7 10	5 12	..	6 4	6 13	0 11 2	
1920	..	8 1	4 12	..	6 1	6 3	0 6 3	
Total	..	117 14	72 8	..	103 7	116 15	3 12 0	
Average	..	11 13	7 4	..	10 6	11 14	0 6 0	
1921	..	9 3	5 11	} Not available for sale.	6 14	6 1	0 7 1	
1922	..	9 10	5 7		7 2	7 8	0 9 10	0 13 8
1923	..	10 9	6 0		8 0	9 2	1 1 1	1 4 6
(2 months average).								

APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment of Government land in the villages of the Rajapur Taluka.

Year 1	Demand 2	Remission. 3	Outstanding.		Remarks 6
			Authorized. 4	Unauthorized. 5	
<i>New Group I (40 villages)—Maximum Rs.</i>					
<i>(a) Old Group II (39 villages)—Maximum Rs. 8.</i>					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	18,351 4 5	25 8 0	932 0 6	.....
1891-92	18,348 4 5	.....	503 15 8	.....
1892-93	18,311 15 11	.....	950 10 11	.....
1893-94	19,349 11 9	.....	915 12 5	.....
1894-95	19,453 12 3	1 6 0	970 12 0	.....
1895-96	19,465 14 10	12 1 4	1,064 12 3	.....
1896-97	19,252 7 6	.....	1,190 8 7	.....
1897-98	19,453 10 7	.....	1,152 12 8	.....
1898-99	19,556 1 7	26 5 4	568 9 8	.....
1899-1900	19,653 8 11	.....	619 2 7	.....
1900-01	19,661 11 2	.....	594 4 9	.....
1901-02	19,874 11 2	.....	558 10 5	.....
1902-03	19,709 11 2	.....	534 10 2	.....
1903-04	19,713 11 2	28 10 10	404 13 7	.....
1904-05	19,740 13 2	.....	325 2 7	.....
1905-06	19,747 3 8	0 2 0	1,570 12 0	.....
1906-07	19,828 8 2	0 2 0	331 5 1	.....
1907-08	20,109 11 2	0 2 0	359 11 7	.....
1908-09	20,111 11 2	0 2 0	179 7 1	.....
1909-10	20,111 11 5	0 2 0	101 4 6	.....
1910-11	20,128 7 2	32 15 0	22 9 0	.....
1911-12	20,134 4 8	23 11 7	.....	1 0 0	
1912-13	20,140 11 8	0 2 0	40 15 6	1 0 0	
1913-13	20,142 6 8	18 8 7	21 5 9	.....
1914-15	20,133 8 4	47 12 4	.....	.....
1915-16	21,396 1 2	0 2 1	42 4 0	.....
1916-17	20,407 15 8	0 2 1	46 5 3	.....
1917-18	21,419 0 5	0 2 1	52 12 0	.....
1918-19	21,401 7 4	25 2 1	72 9 7	.....
1919-20	21,456 12 8	0 2 1	73 1 3	.....
<i>(b) One Inam Village lapsed to Government on 6th November 1904 and settled in 1909-10, as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4641, dated 12th May 1909.</i>					
1904-05	1,836 1 11	.....	156 6 8	.....
1905-06	2,486 13 5	.....	382 6 3	.....
1906-07	2,486 13 5	.....	547 0 0	.....
1907-08	2,486 13 5	.....	216 5 5	.....
1908-09	2,486 13 5	85 2 11	227 10 2	.....
1909-10	2,401 10 6	.....	231 10 10	.....
1910-11	2,562 15 0	432 15 10	112 0 11	.....
1911-12	2,562 15 0	.....	23 9 0	.....
1912-13	2,562 15 6	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	2,543 13 6	.....	4 5 10	.....
1914-15	2,538 14 6	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	2,666 9 3	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	2,666 9 3	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	2,666 9 3	.....	.....	.....
1918-19	2,668 1 0	.....	.....	.....
1919-20	2,668 1 0	.....	.....	.....
<i>New Group II (52 villages)—Maximum Rs.</i>					
<i>(a) Old Group I of Lanja Petha (11 villages)—Maximum Rs. 7.</i>					
1890-91	6,051 3 6	.....	197 12 0	.....
1891-92	6,053 0 3	.....	154 12 0	.....
1892-93	6,058 8 3	.....	231 8 0	.....
1893-94	6,082 0 3	.....	198 12 0	.....
1894-95	6,081 15 9	.....	198 12 0	.....
1895-96	6,081 15 9	.....	159 0 0	.....
1896-97	6,082 0 9	.....	218 6 11	.....
1897-98	6,074 13 9	.....	228 7 9	.....
1898-99	6,074 13 9	.....	81 2 0	.....
1899-1900	6,074 13 9	.....	180 4 9	.....
1900-01	6,088 13 9	.....	81 10 0	.....
1901-02	6,074 13 9	.....	81 10 0	.....
1902-03	6,076 12 3	.....	160 8 0	.....
1903-04	6,076 12 3	.....	174 13 2	.....
1904-05	6,077 0 9	.....	104 7 6	.....
1905-06	6,077 0 9	45 9 6	1,038 10 5	.....
1906-07	6,077 0 9	45 9 6	243 0 5	.....
1907-08	6,078 0 9	46 5 6	202 0 10	.....
1908-09	6,078 0 9	45 4 0	157 11 2	.....

APPENDIX K—contd.

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstanding.		Remarks.
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>New Group II—contd.</i>				
1909-10	6,078 13 9	45 12 0	0 8 5	.....
1910-11	6,078 13 9	45 4 0	76 10 11	.....
1911-12	6,078 14 3	45 4 0	54 13 0	.....
1912-13	6,078 14 3	45 4 0	30 0 7	.....
1913-14	6,080 13 9	45 4 0	28 1 10	.....
1914-15	6,080 13 9	.....	24 4 4	.....
1915-16	6,480 14 7	48 0 10	23 5 0	.....
1916-17	6,466 3 8	48 0 11	24 8 0	.....
1917-18	6,469 5 10	48 0 11	26 0 0	.....
1918-19	6,408 12 5	48 11 7	38 3 0	.....
1919-20	6,469 3 4	48 0 10	41 0 0	.....
<i>(b) Old Group II of Rajapur Taluka (41 villages)—Maximum Rs. 71.</i>					
1890-91	23,437 15 11	.....	420 8 6	.....
1891-92	24,340 0 11	.....	114 13 8	.....
1892-93	24,342 4 11	.....	454 0 6	.....
1893-94	24,813 5 9	.....	470 0 6	.....
1894-95	24,818 2 9	2 4 0	528 12 10	26 14 10	
1895-96	24,843 8 11	.....	617 5 8	.....
1896-97	24,845 8 1	.....	791 8 8	.....
1897-98	24,845 2 10	.....	678 8 2	.....
1898-99	24,848 14 5	22 0 0	323 13 3	.....
1899-1900	24,850 1 9	.....	752 1 2	.....
1900-01	24,849 3 9	.....	574 11 9	.....
1901-02	24,849 5 9	.....	288 11 2	.....
1902-03	24,853 9 9	5 0 0	568 12 8	.....
1903-04	24,855 2 9	.....	511 15 7	.....
1904-05	24,805 9 9	.....	593 5 1	.....
1905-06	24,902 4 9	70 0 2	4,800 12 4	.....
1906-07	24,900 5 9	70 4 2	790 4 7	.....
1907-08	24,909 15 7	69 8 2	646 1 4	.....
1908-09	24,909 13 7	69 8 2	531 4 4	.....
1909-10	24,910 3 7	79 10 11	179 4 10	.....
1910-11	24,910 4 1	114 4 3	35 11 3	.....
1911-12	24,911 1 1	79 10 11	40 2 4	.....
1912-13	24,913 6 1	79 10 11	112 14 5	.....
1913-14	24,925 1 1	79 10 11	129 3 1	.....
1914-15	24,924 15 7	81 0 3	91 6 7	.....
1915-16	26,469 9 6	84 10 4	87 6 5	.....
1916-17	26,487 6 9	84 9 10	65 3 9	.....
1917-18	26,384 9 3	84 10 4	73 14 5	.....
1918-19	26,680 14 9	180 7 1	99 6 11	.....
1919-20	26,646 13 7	84 10 4	78 8 9	.....
<i>New Group III (49 villages)—Maximum Rs.</i>					
<i>(a) Old Group II of Lanja Taluka—(17 villages), Maximum Rs. 6.</i>					
1890-91	10,074 14 2	.....	653 6 8	.....
1891-92	10,080 13 8	.....	238 4 6	.....
1892-93	10,080 13 8	.....	361 1 3	.....
1893-94	10,080 14 2	.....	347 6 5	.....
1894-95	10,172 10 0	.....	210 0 7	0 9 6	
1895-96	10,172 14 0	.....	470 6 10	.....
1896-97	10,196 5 9	.....	406 13 1	.....
1898-99	10,196 5 9	.....	242 2 8	.....
1899-1900	10,196 5 9	.....	1,164 4 3	.....
1900-01	10,206 5 9	.....	880 1 10	.....
1901-02	10,196 5 9	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	10,196 9 9	.....	509 2 3	.....
1903-04	10,196 1 9	.....	550 4 6	.....
1904-05	10,196 3 3	.....	506 6 3	.....
1905-06	10,196 8 3	99 12 6	1,918 1 4	.....
1906-07	10,198 5 8	99 12 6	725 5 2	0 10 0	
1907-08	9,196 12 9	104 11 9	579 11 1	.....
1908-09	9,196 12 9	104 11 9	439 9 10	.....
1909-10	9,196 11 9	97 9 8	165 1 0	0 15 6	
1910-11	9,196 9 3	118 5 0	9 5 4	2 4 6	
1911-12	9,196 11 9	103 9 8	20 11 7	0 0 8	
1912-13	9,196 15 9	96 13 2	19 10 0	7 4 6	
1913-14	9,190 5 6	9 13 2	.....	0 0 6	
1914-15	9,212 7 0	93 13 2	0 0 6	.....
1915-16	9,933 0 5	102 13 11	.....	.....
1916-17	9,932 6 5	102 13 11	.....	.....
1917-18	9,935 9 0	102 13 11	.....	.....
1918-19	9,934 13 1	115 3 11	2 5 4	.....
1919-20	9,935 12 0	102 13 10	.....	.....

APPENDIX K—contd.

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstanding.		Remarks.
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>(b) Old Group III (32 villages)—Maximum Rs. 6.</i>					
1890-91	22,151 9 9	.....	288 14 4	.....
1891-92	22,151 5 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	22,151 5 0	.....	273 13 3	.....
1893-94	22,151 5 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	22,151 9 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	22,152 10 6	.....	58 13 1	.....
1896-97	22,152 10 6	.....	277 12 11	.....
1897-98	22,153 8 0	.....	139 12 9	1 8 4	
1898-99	22,152 7 0	.....	73 11 6	.....
1899-1900	22,152 7 0	.....	1,577 2 1	.....
1900-01	22,151 13 0	.....	910 13 2	.....
1901-02	22,151 13 0	.....	174 5 6	.....
1902-03	22,141 14 0	.....	476 6 11	.....
1903-04	22,151 4 6	.....	585 2 9	.....
1904-05	22,204 4 6	.....	716 10 10	.....
1905-06	22,151 4 6	108 1 3	1,589 6 0	.....
1906-07	22,151 4 6	108 1 3	621 5 3	.....
1907-08	22,152 0 6	108 6 3	551 0 10	.....
1908-09	22,151 12 6	108 5 3	937 4 6	.....
1909-10	22,151 12 6	108 1 3	.....	.....
1910-11	22,151 12 6	108 1 3	.....	.....
1911-12	22,152 2 6	108 1 3	.....	.....
1912-13	22,155 15 6	108 10 3	.....	.....
1913-14	22,157 9 6	108 10 3	.....	.....
1914-15	22,152 9 6	108 7 2	.....	.....
1915-16	23,548 2 4	115 6 6	.....	.....
1916-17	23,546 3 0	115 6 6	.....	.....
1917-18	23,547 11 6	120 6 5	.....	.....
1918-19	23,647 9 4	366 5 1	15 7 4	.....
1919-20	23,549 12 5	115 6 3	.....	.....
<i>Group IV (8 villages)—Maximum Rs. 5.</i>					
1890-91	4,511 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	4,511 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	4,511 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	4,511 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	4,511 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	4,511 4 0	.....	83 14 11	.....
1896-97	4,511 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	4,511 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	4,510 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	4,510 3 0	.....	198 13 4	.....
1900-01	4,510 3 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	4,510 3 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	4,510 7 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	4,510 7 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	4,510 7 0	.....	143 4 2	.....
1905-06	4,510 7 3	35 4 0	570 14 10	.....
1906-07	4,510 7 0	34 11 0	188 15 2	.....
1907-08	4,510 7 0	35 4 0	129 3 6	.....
1908-09	4,510 7 0	35 4 0	54 1 5	.....
1909-10	4,510 7 0	35 4 0	.....	.....
1910-11	4,510 7 0	35 4 0	.....	.....
1911-12	4,510 14 0	35 4 0	.....	.....
1912-13	4,514 0 6	35 4 0	.....	.....
1913-14	4,514 0 6	35 14 0	.....	.....
1914-15	4,513 15 0	35 4 0	.....	.....
1915-16	4,799 12 6	37 7 0	.....	.....
1916-17	4,798 2 6	37 6 11	.....	.....
1917-18	4,795 7 4	37 6 11	.....	.....
1918-19	4,801 10 6	94 11 4	147 3 1	.....
1919-20	4,795 10 6	37 6 10	.....	.....
<i>New Group V (9 villages)—Maximum Rs.</i>					
<i>(a) Old Group IV of Lanja Petha—(1 village), Maximum Rs. 4.</i>					
1890-91	919 3 3	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	919 3 3	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	919 3 3	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	919 3 3	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	919 3 3	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	911 8 9	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	911 8 9	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	911 8 9	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	911 8 9	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	911 8 9	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX K—contd.

Year. 1	Demand. 2	Remission. 3	Outstanding.		Remarks. 6
			Authorized. 4	Unauthorized. 5	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Old Group IV—contd.</i>					
1900-01	911 8 9	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	911 8 9	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	911 8 9	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	911 8 9	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	911 8 9	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	911 8 9	7 0 0	.....	.....
1906-07	911 8 9	7 0 0	.....	.....
1907-08	911 8 9	7 0 0	.....	.....
1908-09	911 8 9	7 0 0	231 2 7	.....
1909-10	911 8 9	7 0 0	.....	.....
1910-11	911 8 9	7 0 0	.....	.....
1911-12	911 8 9	7 0 0	.....	.....
1912-13	911 8 9	7 0 0	.....	.....
1913-14	911 8 9	7 0 0	.....	.....
1914-15	911 8 9	7 0 0	.....	.....
1915-16	968 8 10	7 7 0	.....	.....
1916-17	968 8 10	7 7 0	.....	.....
1917-18	968 8 10	7 7 0	.....	.....
1918-19	968 8 10	11 13 6	.....	.....
1919-20	968 8 10	7 7 0	.....	.....
<i>(b) Old Group V of Rajapur Taluka—(8 villages), Maximum Rs. 4.</i>					
1890-91	3,279 9 6	.....	60 3 9	.....
1891-92	3,279 9 6	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	3,279 9 6	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	3,279 9 6	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	3,279 9 6	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	3,279 10 6	.....	34 15 9	.....
1896-97	3,279 10 6	.....	202 10 4	.....
1897-98	3,279 10 6	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	3,279 10 6	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	3,279 10 6	.....	106 10 6	.....
1900-01	3,279 10 6	.....	116 0 0	.....
1901-02	3,279 10 6	.....	128 7 4	.....
1902-03	3,277 10 6	.....	86 5 10	.....
1903-04	3,279 10 6	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	3,279 10 6	.....	51 6 11	.....
1905-06	3,279 10 6	20 0 0	398 12 4	.....
1906-07	3,279 10 6	20 0 0	78 2 7	.....
1907-08	3,279 10 6	20 0 0	82 12 10	.....
1908-09	3,279 10 6	20 8 0	62 1 11	.....
1909-10	3,279 10 6	20 8 0	35 7 7	.....
1910-11	3,279 10 6	20 8 0	2 14 11	.....
1911-12	3,279 10 6	20 8 0	.....	.....
1912-13	3,279 10 6	21 4 0	.....	.....
1913-14	3,279 10 6	21 4 0	.....	.....
1914-15	3,279 10 6	21 4 0	.....	.....
1915-16	3,484 10 0	22 9 3	.....	.....
1916-17	3,483 14 0	22 9 3	.....	.....
1917-18	3,486 5 1	22 9 3	.....	.....
1918-19	3,486 5 1	83 2 6	.....	.....
1919-20	3,486 5 1	22 9 3	4 9 6	.....

1	2	By Former Settlement.																									
		Maximum Rate.					Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
																						No. of group.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Area.
Group I (40 villages) (a) Out of old group I of Rajapur Taluka (39 villages)																											
1	Kasheli	1	8	20	1	40	A-12	349	1,838	..	..	..	1,797	369	..	19D	143	..	2,165	2,400	..			
2	Rajwadi	..	..	..	..	..	D-9	65	212	..	..	..	181	40	..	3D	25	..	249	277	..
3	Wada Mogre	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	88	..	..	..	869	158	..	5D	45	..	947	291	..
4	Wada Panare	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	45	..	..	..	348	91	..	1D	4	..	374	140	..
5	Wada Bharade	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	96	..	..	..	241	49	..	2D	17	..	270	162	..
6	Wada Wetaye	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	230	..	..	..	550	187	..	3D	27	..	608	394	..
7	Wada Tivre	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	142	..	..	..	509	119	..	1D	11	..	564	272	..
8	Wada Khurd	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	185	..	..	..	387	89	..	3D	25	..	415	279	..
9	Wada Kombhe	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	24	..	..	..	79	17	..	3A	18	..	93	59	..
10	Wada Peth	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	206	..	..	..	490	89	..	1D	8	..	507	303	..
11	Wada Rundhe	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	216	..	..	..	615	131	..	2D	15	..	694	364	..
12	Wada Navadar	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	628	..	..	..	570	127	..	3D	22	..	765	777	..
13	Wada-Kondar Khurd	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	526	..	..	..	499	99	..	7D	58	..	684	688	..
14	Wada-Kondar Budruk	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	891	..	..	..	525	111	..	6D	49	..	849	1,051	..
15	Wada-Kalkadevi	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	217	..	..	..	329	67	..	2D	15	..	386	329	..
16	Nate	..	..	..	..	..	..	443	1,256	..	..	..	1,873	436	..	1A	0	..	2,329	1,815	..
17	Dhaulwadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	463	..	..	..	2,038	425	..	11D	117	..	2,306	964	..
18	Ghara-Yehawantgad	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	36	10	..	..	..	..	41	16	..
19	Jaitapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	476	..	..	..	40	30	..	24A	238	..	214	747	..
20	Dole	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	269	..	..	..	197	33	..	4A	28	..	221	230	..
21	Holi	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	202	..	..	..	339	60	..	1D	5	..	381	267	..
22	Kuvashi	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	428	..	..	..	401	85	..	3D	22	..	501	533	..
23	Sakhari	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14	..	..	..	44	12	..	1D	8	..	50	34	..
24	Wadi-Waghrao	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	93	..	..	..	35	7	..	..	..	..	57	102	..
25	Mitrawane	..	..	..	..	..	..	418	1,656	..	..	..	818	190	..	5D	34	..	1,241	1,880	..
26	Madban	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	562	..	..	..	804	212	..	1A	5	..	976	786	..
27	Bakale	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	430	..	..	..	139	39	..	1D	7	..	245	368	..
28	Janshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	273	..	..	..	310	54	..	1D	6	..	371	333	..
29	Anasuro	595	1,591	..	2	3	..	919	238	..	11A	79	..	1,525	1,957	..					
30	Hurno	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	44	..	..	..	89	19	..	..	..	..	90	65	..
31	Karni	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	179	..	..	..	140	31	..	..	..	..	178	210	..
32	Chavanwadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	47	..	..	..	71	15	..	..	..	..	85	62	..
33	Sakhar	129	334	..	9	10	..	968	198	..	2A	8	..	1,111	681	..					
34	Gothivre	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	233	..	..	..	1,055	180	..	8D	40	..	1,159	453	..
35	Sagwe	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	1,526	..	..	..	2,163	414	..	14D	98	..	2,677	2,028	..
36	Wada-Palye	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	110	..	..	..	125	22	..	1D	7	..	152	139	..
37	Khajani-Tad-Nannar	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	55	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	12	66	..
38	Wada-Chivari	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	56	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	28	59	..
39	Nannar	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	251	..	..	..	1,574	276	..	5D	39	..	1,739	566	..
40	Gakhadi	511	1,930	1,442	394	..	16D	60	..	1,987	2,570	..						
Total		5,371	18,020	3	5	11	22	2	23,552	5,046	0	3	5	64A	568	8	14	19,147	24,739	0	13

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Taluka.

By Revision Settlement.																					Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.								
Maximum Rate.				Kharif.		Rabi.		Warkas.		Bagayat.				Total.																	
Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.													
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43											
10	0	2	4	1	4	A-15 D-10 8	248	2,300	..	..	..	..	1,997	369	..	19D	167	..	2,165	2,696	..	20-66	Kashell	1			
..	65	265	..	..	..	..	181	40	..	3D	29	..	249	334	..	20-57	Rejawadi	2						
..	58	110	..	..	..	..	889	158	..	5D	53	..	947	321	..	10-30	Wada Mogre	3						
..	25	56	..	..	..	..	248	91	..	1D	5	..	374	152	..	8-57	Wada Panere	4						
..	27	120	..	..	..	..	241	49	..	2D	20	..	270	189	..	10-66	Wada Bbarado	5						
..	56	287	..	..	..	..	550	137	..	3D	31	..	608	455	..	16-48	Wada Wetaya	6						
..	54	177	..	..	..	..	509	119	..	1D	13	..	564	309	..	13-60	Wada Tivro	7						
..	45	231	..	..	..	..	397	69	..	8D	29	..	415	329	..	17-92	Wada Khurd	8						
..	12	30	..	..	..	..	78	17	..	3A	22	..	83	69	..	16-94	Wada Kombhe	9						
..	106	257	..	..	..	..	400	89	..	1D	9	..	507	355	..	17-16	Wada Peth	10						
..	77	272	..	..	..	..	615	131	..	2D	17	..	694	426	..	15-38	Wada Bundhe	11						
..	132	785	..	..	..	..	570	127	..	3D	26	..	705	938	..	20-72	Wada Navedar	12						
..	128	657	..	..	..	..	499	99	..	7D	68	..	634	624	..	20-64	Wada-Kondsar Khurd	13						
..	318	1,114	..	..	..	..	525	111	..	6D	57	..	849	1,292	..	21-97	Wada-Kondsar Budruk	14						
..	58	309	..	..	..	..	389	67	..	2D	17	..	389	393	..	19-45	Wada-Kalkadevi	15						
..	443	1,570	..	..	..	..	1,873	436	..	1A 11D 10D	8 137 69	..	2,328	2,151	..	18-51	Nate	16						
..	212	579	..	..	..	..	2,086	423	..	..	..	..	2,308	1,983	..	13-38	Dhaulwall	17						
..	5	7	..	..	..	..	36	19	..	..	..	..	41	17	..	6-25	Ghera-Yeshwantgad	18						
..	149	586	..	..	..	..	40	30	..	24A 1D	298 3	..	214	926	..	23-96	Jaitapur	19						
..	60	386	..	..	..	..	167	33	..	4A	35	0	221	404	..	22-42	Dale	20						
..	41	252	..	..	..	..	339	60	..	1D	6	..	391	319	..	19-10	Holi	21						
..	97	583	..	..	..	..	401	85	..	3D	28	..	501	644	..	20-82	Kaveshi	22						
..	5	17	..	..	..	..	44	12	..	1D	9	..	50	38	..	11-76	Sakhari	23						
..	22	119	..	..	..	..	36	7	..	..	..	..	57	126	..	23-52	Wadi-Waghrau	24						
..	418	2,070	..	..	..	..	818	190	..	5D	40	..	1,241	2,300	..	22-34	Mitgawane	25						
..	170	793	..	..	..	..	804	213	..	1A 1D	6 8	..	976	929	..	18-19	Madban	26						
..	104	425	..	..	..	..	139	33	..	2D	17	..	245	475	..	22-42	Bakale	27						
..	60	341	..	..	..	..	310	54	..	1D	7	..	371	402	..	20-72	Janshi	28						
..	585	1,969	..	2	3	..	919	233	..	11A 8D	99 50	..	1,525	2,384	..	21-81	Ansaure	29							
..	7	55	..	..	..	..	89	19	..	..	..	..	96	74	..	17-46	Hurna	30						
..	36	224	..	..	..	..	140	21	..	..	..	..	178	255	..	21-42	Keral	31						
..	14	89	..	..	..	..	71	15	..	..	..	..	85	74	..	19-35	Chavanvadi	32						
..	139	418	..	9	21	..	908	198	..	2A 3D	10 28	..	1,111	673	..	15-88	Sakhar	33							
..	96	291	..	..	..	..	1,055	180	..	8D	47	..	1,159	518	..	14-34	Gothivre	34						
..	495	1,908	..	..	..	..	2,168	414	..	14D	114	..	2,677	2,436	..	10-52	Bagwe	35						
..	27	138	..	..	..	..	125	22	..	1D	3	..	153	168	..	26-86	Wada Palve	36						
..	10	69	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	12	70	..	25-	Khajan-Tad-Namur	37						
..	19	70	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	28	73	..	23-72	Wada-Chivari	38						
..	160	314	..	..	..	..	1,574	276	..	5D	45	..	1,739	635	..	12-19	Nanar	39						
..	511	2,413	..	..	..	..	1,442	394	..	16D 18A	70 232	..	1,987	3,109	..	20-97	Geokhadi	40						
Total				..	5,371	22,525	4	3	11	24	3	2	11	23,552	5,046	0	3	6	64A 149D	710 1253	11	1	6 8 6 7	29,147	29,558	1	0	3	19-52		

Number.	Name of village.	By Former Settlement.																			
		Maximum Rate.					Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.		
		No. of group.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	<i>Group II (52 villages)</i>	<i>out of</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>group</i>	<i>I of Lonja Potha (I of villages)</i>																
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
41	Golavshi	1	7	2 0	1 8	D-7	62	120	..	..	..	..	1,138	256	..	..	..	..	1,200	886	..
42	Beni-Budrak	..	..	..	..	..	135	501	..	2	5	..	861	221	..	2D	11	..	1,000	768	..
43	Harche	..	..	..	1 4	..	227	798	..	..	..	..	1,229	196	..	9D	52	..	1,465	1,040	..
44	Mauja-Juwe	..	..	..	1 8	..	58	211	..	9	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	232	..
45	Bun	..	..	..	..	..	139	363	..	..	..	..	1,273	316	..	6D	30	..	1,418	709	..
46	Isavli	..	..	..	..	..	68	228	..	..	..	..	1,813	252	..	1D	6	..	1,402	488	..
47	Khanaoli	..	..	..	1 4	..	180	404	..	..	..	..	2,124	362	..	9D	44	..	2,313	810	..
48	Panore	..	..	..	1 8	..	49	113	..	..	..	..	476	84	..	1D	8	..	620	260	..
49	Bapere	..	..	..	..	..	87	219	..	..	..	..	1,340	297	..	..	..	..	1,407	516	..
50	Bawari	..	..	..	..	..	31	112	..	..	..	..	98	18	..	2D	10	..	126	140	..
51	Sataoli	1	7	2 0	1 12	D-7	223	763	..	..	..	..	730	160	..	3D	19	..	956	952	..
	<i>(b) Out of old group</i>	<i>II of</i>	<i>Rajapur</i>	<i>Tahuka.</i>																	
52	Bhalavli	11	7	2 0	1 8	D-8	221	849	..	5	11	..	2,831	613	..	16D	111	..	3,078	1,584	..
53	Hansoldevi	..	..	..	..	..	175	627	..	19	47	..	1,513	292	..	1D	8	..	1,708	969	..
54	Dasur	..	..	..	..	..	100	327	..	7	11	..	658	158	..	1D	9	..	766	505	..
55	Chikhle	..	..	..	..	..	37	115	..	..	..	..	631	144	..	3D	19	..	671	276	..
56	Bhu	..	..	..	..	..	105	363	..	..	..	..	952	213	..	24D	178	..	1,081	75	..
57	Kotapur	..	..	..	..	..	166	569	..	11	21	..	2,197	511	..	20D	146	..	2,394	1,247	..
58	Tarvan	..	..	..	..	..	82	373	..	..	..	..	1,428	303	..	9D	69	..	1,519	745	..
59	Khingini	..	..	..	..	..	61	200	..	..	..	..	936	206	..	8D	21	..	1,000	519	..
60	Solgaon	..	..	..	..	..	195	412	..	..	..	..	2,410	540	..	4D	20	..	2,609	972	..
61	Barsu	..	..	..	..	..	58	92	..	..	..	..	1,849	307	..	1D	5	..	1,908	404	..
62	Gowai	..	..	..	..	..	257	1,012	..	12	21	..	963	20	..	..	..	..	1,232	1,237	..
63	Shivne-Khurd	..	..	..	..	..	112	425	..	..	..	..	417	94	..	4D	25	..	533	544	..
64	Fanhale, Tarf Rajapur	..	..	..	..	..	51	163	..	3	5	..	785	186	..	2D	12	..	841	340	..
65	Rajapur	..	..	..	..	..	39	87	..	5	8	..	318	92	..	9D	58	..	366	246	..
66	Hardi	..	..	..	..	..	34	152	..	..	..	..	557	132	..	4D	26	..	595	310	..
67	Fatharda	..	..	..	..	..	50	208	..	..	..	..	1,109	255	..	2D	12	..	1,161	475	..
68	Kodavli	..	..	..	..	..	81	378	..	..	..	..	1,420	306	..	6D	39	..	1,513	723	..
69	Gethua	..	..	..	..	..	146	442	..	28	37	..	2,919	746	..	..	..	..	3,093	1,227	..
70	Shli	11	7	2 0	1 8	D-8	77	249	..	6	9	..	991	236	..	1D	10	..	1,075	506	..
71	Donivde	..	..	..	..	..	91	377	..	4	7	..	1,482	329	..	1D	5	..	1,578	718	..
72	Unhale	..	..	..	..	..	71	258	..	7	10	..	859	20	..	1D	6	..	932	478	..
73	Kondye	..	..	..	..	..	78	189	..	2	2	..	747	190	..	1D	4	..	828	395	..
74	Bag-Kaji Hussein	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	..	1	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	11	29	..
75	Bag-Abdul Kadir	..	..	..	..	..	12	52	..	2	4	..	39	8	..	..	..	..	53	64	..
76	Shodhe	..	..	..	..	..	41	185	..	6	12	..	634	147	..	..	..	..	681	344	..
77	Kaneri	..	..	..	..	..	68	302	..	2	2	..	325	85	..	..	..	..	395	389	..
78	Vhlye	..	..	..	..	..	172	720	..	..	..	..	2,152	493	..	1D	10	..	2,325	1,223	..
79	Donger	..	..	..	..	..	112	403	..	..	..	..	1,367	292	..	2D	13	..	1,481	708	..
80	Mahalunge	..	..	..	..	..	50	102	..	..	..	..	891	191	..	3D	21	..	944	314	..
81	Gothne Vkhare	..	..	..	..	..	63	105	..	..	..	..	66	155	..	6D	38	..	733	295	..
82	Hativle	..	..	..	..	..	63	159	..	..	..	..	636	201	..	..	..	..	902	361	..
83	Kondye	..	..	..	..	..	66	197	..	..	..	..	1,806	465	..	..	..	..	1,874	666	..
84	Talgaon	..	..	..	..	..	164	577	..	..	..	..	2,105	526	..	..	..	..	2,269	1,103	..
85	Gunjavne	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	..	..	..	..	366	89	..	..	..	..	380	111	..
86	Walje	..	..	..	..	..	15	778	..	10	15	..	1,281	264	..	1D	3	..	1,448	1,060	..
87	Bandivde	..	..	..	..	..	8	416	..	1	2	..	192	46	..	..	..	..	274	464	..
88	Pirdavne	..	..	..	..	..	16	894	..	13	35	..	1,181	236	..	1D	7	..	1,356	1,171	..

L-contd.

By Revision Settlement.																					Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rate.				Kharif.		Rabi.		Warkas.		Bagayat.			Total.										
Kharrif.	Bahl.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.								
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
8 8	2 4	1 8	D 9 4	62	157	..	..	..	..	1,138	256	..	..	..	..	1,300	418	..	7-27	Golavahi	41
..	185	608	..	2	6	..	861	221	..	2D	15	..	1,000	350	..	15-17	Beal-Budruk	42		
..	..	1 4	..	227	980	..	..	..	..	1,229	196	..	9D	66	..	1,465	1,293	..	17-66	Harche	43
..	..	1 8	..	5t	256	..	9	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	280	..	20-68	Mauju-Juwe	44
..	18t	441	..	..	..	..	1,273	316	..	6D	39	..	1,418	796	..	12-27	Run	45		
..	8t	271	..	..	..	..	1,318	252	..	1D	10	..	1,402	538	..	10-85	Isavali	46		
..	..	1 4	..	18t	491	..	..	..	..	2,124	362	..	9D	58	..	2,313	911	..	12-47	Khannoli	47
..	..	1 8	..	4t	187	..	..	..	..	476	84	..	1D	4	..	526	225	..	12-5	Panore	48
..	67	206	..	..	..	..	1,340	297	..	..	..	..	1,407	568	..	..	Bagere	49		
..	81	136	..	..	..	..	98	18	..	2D	13	..	128	167	..	19-28	Rawari	50		
8 8	2 4	1 12	D 9 4	22t	914	..	..	..	..	730	180	..	3B	25	..	956	1,119	..	17-54	Sataoli	51
..	..	1 8	D 9 4	22t	1,081	..	5	12	..	2,631	618	..	16D	128	..	3,073	1,784	..	12-62	Bhalavli	52		
..	17t	762	..	18	53	..	1,513	292	..	1D	8	..	1,708	1,110	..	14-55	Hasoldevi	53		
..	10t	307	..	7	12	..	658	168	..	1D	10	..	768	577	..	14-25	Daur	54		
..	8t	140	..	..	..	..	681	144	..	3D	21	..	671	308	..	10-07	Chikhli	55		
..	10t	441	..	..	..	..	952	213	..	24D	206	..	1,081	860	..	14-05	Bhu	56		
..	16t	681	..	11	24	..	2,107	511	..	20D	169	..	2,394	1,395	..	11-87	Kotapur	57		
..	8t	453	..	..	..	..	1,428	303	..	9D	80	..	1,519	636	..	12-21	Tervan	58		
..	61	352	..	..	..	..	936	205	..	8D	24	..	1,000	584	..	12-52	Khingoli	59		
..	19t	500	..	..	..	..	2,410	540	..	4D	25	..	2,609	1,063	..	9-36	Solgaon	60		
..	5t	112	..	..	..	..	1,849	307	..	1D	8	..	1,908	425	..	5-19	Barsu	61		
..	25t	1,320	..	12	24	..	968	204	..	..	..	..	1,232	1,457	..	17-78	Gowal	62		
..	11t	516	..	..	..	..	417	94	..	4D	26	..	533	639	..	17-48	Shivne-Khurd	63		
..	5t	139	..	8	6	..	785	166	..	2L	13	..	841	377	..	10-38	Panhale, Tarf Rajapur	64		
..	3t	105	..	6	10	..	313	92	..	9D	67	..	368	274	..	11-38	Rajapur	65		
..	3t	184	..	..	..	..	557	132	..	4D	30	..	595	346	..	11-61	Hardi	66		
..	5t	252	..	..	..	..	1,109	255	..	2D	13	..	1,161	520	..	9-47	Patharde	67		
..	8t	459	..	..	..	..	1,426	306	..	6D	46	..	1,519	810	..	12-03	Kodavli	68		
..	14t	537	..	28	42	..	2,019	748	..	..	..	..	2,093	1,327	..	9-14	Gothne	69		
8 8	2 4	1 8	D 9 4	7t	302	..	6	10	..	991	236	..	1D	11	..	1,075	561	..	10-36	Shil	70		
..	9t	453	..	4	8	..	1,482	329	..	1D	7	..	1,578	601	..	11-55	Donvide	71		
8 8	2 4	1 8	D 9 4	7t	318	..	7	11	..	663	204	..	1D	7	..	932	635	..	11-03	Unhale	72		
..	7t	242	..	2	2	..	747	190	..	1D	4	..	829	433	..	10-68	Kondye	73		
..	1	32	..	1	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	11	35	..	20-08	Bag-Kaji Husein	74		
..	1t	63	..	2	4	..	39	8	..	..	..	..	53	75	..	17-16	Bag-Abdul Kadir	75		
..	4t	225	..	6	13	..	634	147	..	..	..	..	681	385	..	11-91	Shodhe	76		
..	6t	367	..	2	2	..	325	56	..	..	..	..	396	454	..	10-70	Kaneri	77		
..	17t	674	..	..	..	..	2,153	492	..	1D	11	..	2,325	1,378	..	12-67	Vilve	78		
..	11t	430	..	..	..	..	1,367	292	..	2D	16	..	1,481	796	..	12-42	Donger	79		
..	5t	126	..	..	..	..	891	191	..	3D	21	..	944	340	..	8-28	Mahalunge	80		
..	8t	127	..	..	..	..	664	132	..	6D	44	..	783	323	..	9-49	Gothne Vikhare	81		
..	8t	193	..	..	..	..	839	202	..	..	..	..	902	695	..	9-41	Hativle	82		
..	6t	239	..	..	..	..	1,808	459	..	..	..	..	1,924	708	..	6-30	Kondye	83		
..	10t	701	..	..	..	..	2,105	526	..	..	..	..	2,269	1,227	..	11-24	Talgaon	84		
..	1t	39	..	..	..	..	368	80	..	..	..	..	330	118	..	8-30	Gunjavne	85		
..	15t	945	..	10	17	..	1,281	264	..	1D	3	..	1,448	1,229	..	15-24	Waiye	86		
..	8t	505	..	1	2	..	192	46	..	..	..	..	274	553	..	19-16	Bandvide	87		
..	18t	1,084	..	13	39	..	1,181	236	..	1I	8	..	1,356	1,367	..	16-73	Pirdavne	88		

L—contd.

By Revision Settlement.																				Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rate.				Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.						
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.				
..	107	1,010	..	..	..	..	1,801	352	..	2D	16	..	1,970	1,378	..	15-02	Uple	89	
..	20	66	..	..	..	..	306	65	..	1D	7	..	333	156	..	11-26	Chauko	90	
..	160	1,031	..	..	..	..	1,280	283	..	2D	16	..	1,497	1,380	..	16-08	Taral	91	
..	323	1,304	..	..	..	..	1,692	397	..	8D	60	..	2,233	1,761	..	15-62	Kumbharde	92	
..	5,499	23,757	151	158	323	219	67,690	12,712	636	173D	1,333	7118	68,515	38,125	996	13-14	Total		
70	24	14	D-1	331	756	..	..	..	..	3,520	790	..	1D	3	..	3,835	1,558	..	7-52	Lanja	93
..	49	119	..	..	..	..	1,735	455	..	..	..	..	1,735	574	..	3-05	Kharavshe	94	
..	15	48	..	..	..	..	1,019	294	..	..	..	..	1,08	337	..	1-81	Dhundare	95	
..	31	90	..	..	..	..	505	101	..	..	..	..	536	191	..	7-30	Borthade	96	
..	96	285	..	..	..	..	1,749	420	..	1D	5	..	1,846	690	..	5-08	Asage	97	
..	108	355	..	..	..	..	760	184	..	1D	6	..	878	507	..	11-02	Indavli	98	
..	160	632	..	..	..	..	2,250	528	..	3D	19	..	2,430	1,174	..	8-80	Kuwe	99	
..	33	89	..	..	..	..	1,024	271	..	..	..	..	1,057	360	..	3-74	Kelambe	100	
..	89	303	..	1	2	..	1,436	336	..	..	..	..	1,528	641	..	7-10	Kondhye	101	
..	129	305	..	..	..	..	1,564	352	..	..	..	..	1,693	717	..	7-81	Khavdi	102	
..	44	117	..	..	..	..	861	302	..	1D	1	..	920	420	..	4-21	Fadvan	103	
70	24	18	D-2	117	300	..	..	..	..	1,720	451	..	..	..	..	1,637	751	..	6-07	Panhale	104
..	37	100	..	..	..	..	1,433	375	..	..	..	..	1,475	473	..	3-05	Bent-Khurdt	105	
..	24	90	..	..	..	..	393	84	..	1D	7	..	420	181	..	9-03	Niveshi	106	
..	72	183	..	..	..	..	1,587	413	..	..	..	..	1,659	596	..	4-56	Manjal	107	
70	24	14	..	43	136	..	..	..	..	1,356	287	..	..	..	..	1,401	413	..	4-51	Vivli	108
..	83	264	..	..	..	..	1,609	341	..	5D	20	..	1,697	694	..	7-64	Vangule	109	
70	24	18	D-3	135	569	..	7	16	..	1,865	441	..	1D	2	..	2,008	1,029	..	8-77	Hasol Wadad	110	
..	43	192	..	..	..	..	633	145	..	3D	24	..	679	361	..	9-06	Shivac Budruk	111	
..	121	482	..	..	..	..	2,477	579	..	8D	47	..	2,606	1,108	..	7-26	Pendkhale	112	
..	25	103	..	..	..	..	640	151	..	1D	7	..	666	261	..	6-52	Kelawde	113	
..	77	303	..	..	..	..	2,058	470	..	..	..	..	2,145	773	..	5-89	Kharavte	114	
..	91	320	..	..	..	..	2,359	639	..	..	..	..	2,450	958	..	5-04	Kalasaoli	115	
..	37	129	..	..	..	..	1,055	247	..	..	..	..	1,092	376	..	5-05	Wadavli	116	
..	108	462	..	1	1	..	1,560	360	..	5D	33	..	1,674	858	..	8-90	Kolvanchuna	117	
..	66	257	..	..	..	..	1,719	421	..	..	..	..	1,787	678	..	5-77	Manrul	118	
..	245	803	..	3	5	..	2,510	690	..	1D	3	..	2,750	1,559	..	8-50	Watul	119	
..	93	287	..	..	..	..	2,048	550	..	..	..	..	2,141	837	..	5-15	Vilavde	120	
..	113	372	..	..	..	..	852	209	..	..	..	..	965	581	..	10-67	Shiravli	121	
..	136	524	..	1	1	..	3,051	676	..	..	..	..	2,788	1,200	..	6-66	Oxar	122	
..	75	600	..	..	..	..	606	163	..	..	..	..	684	463	..	10-23	Tivre	123	
..	196	746	..	..	..	..	2,078	663	..	2D	10	..	2,376	1,419	..	8-23	Oni	124	
..	78	269	..	..	..	..	927	255	..	..	..	..	1,005	624	..	7-81	Chikhalgaon	125	
..	212	636	..	05	120	..	2,501	708	..	..	..	..	2,908	1,473	..	7-63	Saundal	126	
..	400	117	..	2	2	..	1,544	406	..	..	..	..	1,596	527	..	3-33	Koivan-Khedi	127	
..	49	161	..	13	19	..	1,525	342	..	..	..	..	1,587	522	..	5-09	Yeivan	128	
..	250	806	..	20	42	..	2,420	639	..	1D	2	..	2,697	1,489	..	3-76	Raypatan	129	
..	114	344	..	13	20	..	1,967	503	..	..	..	..	2,089	873	..	6-33	Oshivie	131	
..	49	194	..	..	..	..	404	104	..	..	..	..	453	208	..	10-37	Partavli	132	
..	23	102	..	8	4	..	214	49	..	..	..	..	240	156	..	10-71	Thirankond	133	
..	100	422	..	3	4	..	1,582	359	..	..	..	..	1,694	785	..	8-37	Adavli	134	

APPENDIX

Number.	Name of village.	By Former Settlement.																				
		Maximum Rate.					Khatif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.			
		No. of group.	Khatif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
135	Phupero	..	..	..	..	..	58	147	..	8	8	..	1,284	27	..	..	..	..	1,295	424	..	..
136	Shembavne	..	..	..	..	..	42	105	..	..	..	..	895	226	..	3D	..	..	900	389	..	..
137	Sasale	..	..	..	..	..	40	91	..	..	..	..	972	25	..	..	..	..	1,012	345	..	..
138	Haaol	..	..	..	..	..	175	627	..	19	47	..	1,513	292	..	1D	9	..	1,708	969	..	..
139	Solye	..	..	..	..	..	92	251	..	..	..	..	913	152	..	..	..	..	705	413	..	..
140	Jambavall	..	..	..	..	..	24	59	..	..	..	..	1,211	314	..	..	..	..	1,235	373	..	..
141	Kelavll	..	..	..	..	..	302	818	..	9	12	..	4,534	1,196	..	..	..	..	4,845	2,016	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	4,785	13,451	2 13 5	209	292	1 6 4	75,283	18,606	0 3 11	39D	175	4 7 10	10,266	32,524	0 6 6	..
	<i>Group IV.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	Waghangaon	..	IV 5 0	1 8	1 4	D-0	31	80	..	8	8	..	734	175	..	..	..	..	773	266	..	..
143	Kudewadi	..	..	..	..	..	29	81	..	..	..	..	824	160	..	..	..	..	853	241	..	..
144	Wihal	..	..	..	..	..	77	195	..	1	1	..	1,895	423	..	..	..	..	1,973	619	..	..
145	Argaon	..	..	..	..	..	88	174	..	..	..	..	2,380	550	..	..	..	..	2,474	70	..	..
146	Ringne	..	..	..	..	..	104	215	..	..	..	..	2,406	497	..	..	..	..	2,609	712	..	..
147	Parule	..	..	..	..	..	125	324	..	1	1	..	2,519	473	..	..	..	..	2,645	798	..	..
148	Haral	..	..	..	..	..	60	154	..	..	..	..	1,319	252	..	..	..	..	1,379	406	..	..
149	Pachal	..	..	..	..	..	95	196	..	1	1	..	2,918	586	..	..	..	..	3,014	783	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	609	1,419	2 5 3	11	11	1	15,091	3,009	0 3 3	..	..	..	15,711	4,529	0 4	..
	<i>Group V (9 villages),</i>	(a)	Old group	IV of	Lanjan	Patka	(1 village).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Prabhanwall	..	IV 4 0	..	1 4	D-4	272	227	..	..	..	..	3,728	645	..	..	..	..	4,009	972	..	..
	<i>(b) Old group V of Rajapur Taluka</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Bhaunbed	..	V 4 0	1 8	1 0	D-5	113	189	..	..	1	1	3,214	525	..	..	..	..	3,325	715	..	..
152	Haradkhale	..	..	..	..	..	59	104	..	..	..	..	3,171	457	..	..	..	..	3,230	561	..	..
153	Kondge	..	..	..	..	..	67	89	..	..	..	..	2,455	366	..	..	..	..	2,525	457	..	..
154	Kurang	..	..	..	..	..	56	87	..	..	..	..	2,601	362	..	..	..	..	2,657	449	..	..
155	Zarye	..	..	..	..	..	17	26	..	..	..	..	1,387	298	..	..	..	..	1,404	284	..	..
156	Karavli	..	..	..	..	..	29	36	..	..	..	..	2,114	317	..	..	..	..	2,143	353	..	..
157	Yeradao	..	..	..	..	..	23	29	..	..	..	..	1,517	206	..	..	..	..	1,540	287	..	..
158	Pangri-Khuri	..	..	..	..	..	22	42	..	..	..	..	1,831	232	..	..	..	..	1,653	274	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	658	929	1 6 7	1	1	1	21,321	3,322	0 2 5	..	..	..	22,480	4,252	0 3 0	..
	Total of groups I to V..	..	..	..	..	..	16,372	53,384	8 2 7	365	614	1 9 6	1,93,427	42,763	0 3 8	A 64 D 361	562 2,361	8 14 0 6 9 7	211,119	99,778	0 7 7	..
	<i>Inam Villages.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Group I.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Dewache-Gothne	..	I 8 0	2 0	1 4	A-12	744	2,012	..	..	..	..	2,241	543	..	14D	6	..	2,995	2,623	..	..
2	Nivell	..	1	..	..	D-0	32	67	..	..	..	..	917	53	..	1D	..	..	350	127	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	776	2,079	2 10 10	..	..	..	2,558	596	0 3 9	15D	7	5 0 0	3,348	2,750	0 13 5	..
	<i>Group II.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Juwati	..	II 7 0	2 0	1 8	D-8	248	867	..	..	..	..	2,211	635	..	..	..	..	2,459	1,502	..	..
4	Pashale Tarf Saundal	..	..	..	..	..	88	380	..	..	..	..	1,038	295	..	..	..	..	1,121	625	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	336	1,197	3 9 0	..	..	..	3,244	930	0 4 7	..	..	..	3,580	2,127	0 9 5	..
	<i>Group III.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Waked	..	III 6 0	2 0	1 4	D-6	198	610	3 1 4	1	1	1	1,919	618	0 5 2	1D	..	4 0 0	2,119	1,233	0 9 4	..
	<i>Group V.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ajavli transferred from Duvgad Taluka..	..	V 3 0	2 0	1 0	D-0	8	192	2 4 7	23	34	1 7 8	2,709	296	0 4 5	..	..	..	2,876	992	0 5 4	..
	Total of Inam villages.	..	..	..	..	..	1,894	4,973	2 14 10	2	35	1 7 4	10,490	2,910	0 4 5	16D	7	4 15 0	11,924	7,102	0 9 6	..
	Grand total of the Taluka.	..	..	..	..	..	18,266	57,482	3 2 4	40	449	1 9 5	203,927	46,635	0 3 7	A 64 D 377	5,621 2,461	8 14 0 6 8 5	223,042	1,06,876	0 7 7	..

-contd.

By Revision Settlement.																					Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rate.				Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Jagayat.			Total.							
Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Jagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
18	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
				153	172	..	3	3	..	1,234	274	..	..	..	..	1,295	449	..	5.89	Phupere	135
				42	123	..	..	..	..	895	229	..	8D	6	..	940	358	..	5.80	Shembavne	136
				40	109	..	..	..	..	972	254	..	..	..	..	1,012	360	..	4.34	Saale	137
				175	732	..	19	53	..	1,513	292	..	1D	3	..	1,708	1,080	..	11.45	Hadol	138		
				92	293	..	..	..	..	613	162	..	..	..	..	705	455	..	10.16	Soiyen	139
				24	69	..	..	..	..	1,211	314	..	..	..	..	1,235	383	..	2.68	Jambholl	140
				302	933	..	9	13	..	4,534	1,186	..	..	..	..	4,845	2,152	..	6.74	Kelavli	141
				4,735	15,693	3 5	209	326	1 6 11	75,283	18,006	0 3 11	D39	209	5 5 9	80,266	34,834	0 6 11	7.10	Group IV.			
4	2 4	1 4	D-7	31	84	..	8	22	..	784	178	..	..	..	..	773	274	..	..	Wahanganon	142
				29	85	..	..	..	..	824	180	..	..	..	..	853	245	..	1.65	Kudewadi	143
				77	205	..	1	1	..	1,395	423	..	..	..	..	1,073	629	..	1.61	Whele	144
				85	188	..	..	..	..	2,386	530	..	..	..	..	2,474	713	..	1.27	Argaon	145
				104	226	..	..	..	..	2,496	497	..	..	..	..	2,600	723	..	1.64	Ringne	146
				125	340	..	1	1	..	2,519	473	..	..	..	..	2,645	814	..	2.	Parule	147
				60	162	..	..	..	..	1,319	252	..	..	..	..	1,379	414	..	1.97	Haral	148
4	2 4	1 4	D-7	95	205	..	1	1	..	2,918	586	..	..	..	..	3,014	792	114	1.14	Pachal	149
				009	1,400	2 7 2	11	15	1 5 10	16,091	3,099	0 3 3	..	..	..	15,711	4,604	0 4 6	1.85		
4	2 4	1 4	D-5-12	272	347	..	..	..	..	3,728	640	..	..	..	..	4,000	922	..	2.05	Prabhanwadi	150
		1 0		118	201	..	1	1	..	3,214	525	..	..	..	..	3,320	727	..	1.66	Bhambad	151
				59	110	..	..	..	..	3,171	457	..	..	..	..	3,230	567	..	1.07	Haradkhale	152
				67	95	..	..	..	..	2,458	368	..	..	..	..	2,525	463	..	1.31	Kondge	153
				56	92	..	..	..	..	2,601	362	..	..	..	..	2,657	454	..	1.11	Kurang	154
				17	28	..	..	..	..	1,387	203	..	..	..	..	1,404	236	..	.85	Zarye	155
				29	38	..	..	..	..	2,114	317	..	..	..	..	2,143	355	..	.57	Karavli	156
				28	31	..	..	..	..	1,517	208	..	..	..	..	1,540	239	..	.84	Yeradav	157
				22	45	..	..	..	..	1,631	232	..	..	..	..	1,653	277	..	1.09	Pangri-Khurd	158
				658	987	1 8 0	3	1	1	21,621	3,322	0 2 5	..	..	..	22,480	4,310	0 3 1	1.36		
				16,872	64,452	3 13 1	336	669	1 12 9	193,437	42,785	0 3 6	A64 D361	710 2,795	11 1 0 7 11 11	211,119	1,11,431	0 8 5	11.68				
0	2 4	1 4	A-15 D10-5	744	2,516	..	..	..	..	2,241	543	..	14D	70	..	2,999	3,137	..	19.59	Dewache Gothne	1
				32	84	..	..	..	..	317	53	..	1D	2	..	350	145	..	14.17	Niveli	2
				776	2,599	3 6 3	..	..	..	2,558	596	0 3 9	15D	27	5 12 0	3,249	3,282	0 15 6	19.34		
6	2 4	1 8	D9-4	248	1,052	..	..	..	..	2,211	635	..	..	..	..	2,459	1,687	..	12.31	Juwati	3
				83	401	..	..	..	..	1,032	293	..	..	..	..	1,121	696	..	11.36	Panhal Tarf Saundal	4
				336	1,453	4 5 2	..	..	..	3,244	930	0 4 7	..	..	..	3,580	2,383	0 10 8	1.03		
0	2 4	1 12	D-8	193	712	3 9 6	1	1	1	1,019	618	0 5 2	1D	5	5 0 0	2,119	1,336	0 10 1	8.35	Waked	5		
0	2 4	1 2	D-7	84	356	3 0 9	23	38	1 10 6	2,769	820	0 5 0	..	..	..	3,676	1,156	0 6 5	16.53	Ajavli	6
				1,594	5,020	3 9 5	24	39	1 10 0	10,449	3,006	0 4 7	16D	92	5 12 0	11,924	3,157	0 10 11	14.35				
				16,266	69,473	3 12 10	499	728	1 12 6	293,927	45,791	0 3 7	A64 D377	710 2,837	11 1 6 7 10 6	223,233	1,19,568	0 8 7	11.89				

APPENDIX
(MATH KHURD), RAJAPUR
Effect of settlement proposals in one Inam village not

Number.	Name of village.	Average.	Total assessment on occupied land.	Remission .			Balance for collection.	Maximum Rates.			Gross area including inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Kharif.		
				Perma- nent.	Casual.	Total.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1.	M a t h Khurd.	Rs. 160	Rs. 160	..	..	..	Rs. 160	Rs. a. 7 0	Rs. a. 2 4	Rs. a. 1 8	A. g. 506 30½	A. g. 67 36½	A. g. 22 5½	Rs. a. p. 77 10 2	Rs. a. p. 3 8 1

The Khot pays the Inamdar as under:—Rs. 63
" 42
" 38
" 16

L—contd.
TALUKA.
previously settled in Rajapur Taluka, Ratnagiri District.

to Survey.

Occupied Land.													Percentage increase decrease of assess on occupied land.
Rabi.			Warkas.			Total.			Unoccupied assessed waste.				
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1 6½	1 14 1	1 10 5	415 23	135 0 6	0 5 2	498 34½	214 8 9	0 7 10	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	34.09	

In cash.
 14 maunds of rice.
 12 maunds of wari.
 4 maunds of Nagil.

S. B. VAIDYA,
 Assistant Settlement Officer, Rajapur

APPENDIX M.

Population and area showing village unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land,
Rajapur Taluka, Ratnagiri District.

Serial Number in appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.			Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.			
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1891.	1901.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1921.	Area.			At the end of the expiring settlement 1920-21.
					At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1890-91.	1900-01.	1910-11.	
								A. G.
1	Kashell	11,858	2,181	2,076	..	..	..	..
2	Rajwadi	810	389	398	..	..	..	..
3	Wodamogre	455	552	571	..	..	..	..
4	Wada Panere	54	82	85	..	..	..	..
5	Wada Bharade	100	117	125	..	..	..	..
6	Wada Wetye	385	370	338	20	20	..	..
7	Wada Tivre	370	414	393	22	22	..	22-7
8	Wada Khurd	98	97	110	..	..	..	..
9	Wadakombhe	140	144	171	..	..	..	..
10	Wada Peth	828	898	732	..	..	..	..
11	Wada Bundhe	286	363	371	1	..	..	..
12	Wada Nawedar	512	583	599	12	12	..	..
13	Wada Kondsar Khurd	609	859	839	14	14	14	..
14	Wada Kondsar Budruk	642	726	741	22	6	2	0-10
15	Wada Kalkadevi	267	272	313	..	..	..	..
16	Nate	4,188	4,439	4,297	48	6	6	6-16½
17	Dhauwalli	1,881	2,118	2,272	2	..	..	..
18	Ghara Yeshwantgad	317	352	268	6	6	6	5-25½
19	Jaitapur	2,252	2,134	2,083	99	81	74	71-19½
20	Dole	374	480	510	..	..	..	..
21	Holi	300	323	356	4	4	..	..
22	Kuwashi	1,088	1,195	1,253	26	..	..	..
23	Sakharl	158	185	207	..	..	..	..
24	Wadiwaghran	140	140	121	..	..	..	..
25	Mitgwane	1,319	1,538	1,579	50	135	43	42-37½
26	Madban	841	938	1,057	16	16	16	15-26
27	Bakale	182	208	208	3	3	..	..
28	Janshi	253	302	290	..	..	..	..
29	Anasare	1,794	2,013	2,279	280	198	190	174-8
30	Hurse	101	120	128	..	..	..	..
31	Karel	110	142	160	..	..	..	..
32	Chavanwadi	183	211	206	..	..	..	..
33	Sakhar	1,131	1,351	1,391	..	..	..	..
34	Gothivre	351	415	368	..	..	..	..
35	Sagwe	3,650	3,731	3,757	5	6	69	68-23
36	Wada-Palye	207	216	292	..	..	..	..
37	Khajan Tad-Nanar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Wada-Chiwari	180	133	129	..	..	..	..
39	Nanar	721	805	1,045	44	16	..	..
40	Geokhadi	2,472	2,738	2,676	..	..	25	16-19½
	Total	31,141	34,315	34,752	680	548	445	423-32½
	Group II.							
41	Golavshi	588	676	633	..	..	..	..
42	Beni Budruk	702	888	856	..	..	..	..
43	Harche	1,228	1,400	1,297	..	..	..	..
44	Mansu Juwa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Run	972	1,061	900	..	..	..	..
46	Inavli	794	864	747	4	..	..	..

APPENDIX M—*contd.*

Serial Number in appendix I.	Name of village.	Population.			Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.			
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1891.	1901.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1921.	Area.			At the end of the expiring settlement 1920-21.
					At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1890-91.	1900-01.	1910-11.	
<i>Group II—concl.</i>								
								A. g.
47	Khanavil	1,198	1,377	1,276	..	..	..	..
48	Panore	295	348	376	..	..	..	..
49	Bapere	432	484	439	..	..	..	..
50	Baori	277	322	335	..	..	..	..
51	Satawil	1,426	1,479	1,293	..	..	..	..
52	Bhalavil	1,525	1,674	1,636	4	2	..	..
53	Hasoldevi	924	1,172	1,113	7	..	..	..
54	Dasur	595	596	532	..	..	..	..
55	Ohkhale	277	268	258	..	..	..	..
56	Bhun	744	791	739	..	..	..	..
57	Kotapur	1,181	1,254	1,379	..	..	..	..
58	Torvan	581	590	536	..	..	..	..
59	Khingini	340	314	335	..	..	..	..
60	Sojgaon	1,097	1,284	1,241	..	..	..	..
61	Barsu	380	371	355	..	..	..	..
62	Gowai	1,216	1,398	1,356	2	..	..	..
63	Shivne Khurd	389	537	541	1	..	..	..
64	Panhale-Tarf-Rajapur	389	300	335	..	..	..	..
65	Rajapur	7,784	5,124	6,381	6	1	..	..
66	Hardi	309	365	398	..	..	..	..
67	Patharde	321	331	336	..	..	..	..
68	Kodavil	747	792	900	..	..	..	..
69	Gothne	1,274	1,346	1,470	..	..	..	..
70	Shil	554	625	631	..	..	..	..
71	Donivde	331	309	307	..	..	..	..
72	Unhale	623	641	532	..	..	..	..
73	Kondye	376	1,443	701	..	..	..	..
74	Bag-Kaji Hussain	25	213	18	..	..	..	..
75	Bag-Abdul Kadir	110	72	61	..	..	..	..
76	Shodhe	402	436	520	..	..	..	..
77	Kaneri	578	611	626	..	..	..	0-74
78	Vilye	1,237	1,495	1,433	1	..	..	0-3
79	Donger	1,248	1,320	1,300	..	..	..	..
80	Mahaiunge	343	435	516	..	..	..	..
81	Gothne-Vikhare	487	444	413	..	..	..	..
82	Hativle	311	438	462	..	..	..	..
83	Kondye	696	722	..	..	..	..	..
84	Talgaon	368	973	1,000	7	7	..	..
85	Gunjawne	126	108	122	..	..	..	..
86	Walje	366	792	873	4	4	..	..
87	Bandivde	363	349	256	1	1	..	0-364
88	Piradawne	319	376	335	3	2	..	..
89	Upie	977	1,101	1,067	36	..	..	..
90	Chavke	238	253	258	..	..	..	..
91	Tarai	1,322	1,508	1,495	2	2	..	..
92	Kumbhavde	1,535	1,751	1,855	71	69	..	..
	Total	42,900	44,948	15,863	149	88	..	1-12
<i>Group III.</i>								
93	Lanje	2,535	2,466	2,290	950	595	597	131-144
94	Kheravabe	424	399	372	..	..	..	25-14

APPENDIX M—*contd.*

Serial Number in appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.			Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.			
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1891.	1901.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1921.	Area.			At the end of the expiring settlement 1920-21.
					At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1890-91.	1900-01.	1919-11.	
<i>Group III—concl'd.</i>								
95	Dhundre	80	84	43	..	..	..	A. G.
96	Borthade	332	364	406	..	..	..	..
97	Aaga	629	617	706	..	..	..	..
98	Indavli	541	655	648	..	..	..	..
99	Kuwe	1,109	1,144	1,082	..	..	..	..
100	Kelambe	195	181	230	..	..	..	..
101	Kondhye	615	625	1,256	..	..	..	..
102	Khavdi	848	874	719	..	..	..	..
103	Padwan	322	389	377	..	..	..	..
104	Panhale-Tari (Lanje)	745	765	728	..	..	..	..
105	Beni-Khurd	496	444	468	..	..	..	..
106	Niwoshi	175	206	201	..	..	..	..
107	Manjai	509	527	511	..	..	..	..
108	Viwli	310	355	319	..	..	..	..
109	Yangule	699	741	763	..	..	..	..
110	Hasolwadad	1,197	1,237	1,203	..	..	..	..
111	Shivne Budruk	462	483	385	..	..	..	..
112	Pendkhale	1,023	1,361	1,228	..	..	..	..
113	Kelavde	199	225	246	..	..	..	..
114	Kharavte	892	989	1,011	..	..	..	..
115	Kalasavi	891	933	1,183	..	..	..	..
116	Wadavi	398	408	381	..	..	..	..
117	Kolvan Chuna	910	903	873	..	..	..	..
118	Manrul	423	496	520	..	..	..	..
119	Wetul	1,012	1,143	1,147	..	..	..	..
120	Vilavde	649	770	757	..	..	..	..
121	Shiravi	682	767	894	..	..	..	..
122	Ozar	943	946	1,133	..	..	..	..
123	Tivre	402	440	410	..	..	..	..
124	Oni	1,248	1,334	1,510	2	..	..	..
125	Chikhalgaon	485	589	470	..	..	..	..
126	Saundal	1,742	1,631	1,514	..	..	..	..
127	Kolvankhadi	378	384	440	..	..	..	..
128	Veivan	602	582	681	..	..	..	..
129	Dhamanpe	179	273	300	..	..	..	..
130	Baipatan	1,281	1,360	1,400	..	..	..	..
131	Oshivie	768	823	897	..	..	..	..
132	Partavi	504	464	506	..	..	..	..
133	Thikankond	83	298	..	..	..	..	..
134	Adavi	513	402	637	..	..	..	..
135	Phupere	568	556	541	..	..	..	..
136	Shembavne	317	336	298	..	..	..	..
137	Sasale	500	531	581	..	..	..	..
138	Hasole	782	812	734	..	..	..	..
139	Solye	465	478	418	..	..	..	..
140	Jambholl	276	261	258	..	..	..	..
141	Kolavi	1,975	2,100	2,123	..	..	..	..
	Total	33,248	33,040	35,591	952	596	597	156-281
<i>Group IV.</i>								
142	Waghangaon	336	340	346	..	..	..	..
143	Kudewadi	257	303	276	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX III—concl'd.

Serial Number in appendix I.	Name of village.	Population.			Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.			
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1891.	1901.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1921.	Area.			
					At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1890-91.	1900-01.	1910-11.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1920-21.
<i>Group IV—concl'd.</i>								
144	Whei	828	933	953	..	..	..	A. 5.
145	Argaon	975	1,074	988	..	..	..	..
146	Ringne	1,199	1,253	1,227	..	..	..	..
147	Parule	907	896	810	..	..	..	..
148	Haraj	438	479	481	..	..	..	..
149	Pachal	1,249	1,408	1,579	..	..	..	..
	Total	6,187	6,681	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Group V.</i>								
150	Prabhanwalli	1,956	2,123	2,245	..	..	..	0—20½
151	Bhambed	1,142	1,256	1,454	..	..	..	..
152	Haradkhale	1,075	1,108	1,035	..	..	..	..
153	Kondya	815	842	..	..	..	..	..
154	Kurang	608	679	742	..	..	..	..
155	Zarye	405	487	534	..	..	..	..
156	Karavil	701	716	732	..	..	..	..
157	Yerdoo	300	254	392	..	..	..	..
158	Pangri Khurd	349	316	372	..	..	..	..
	Total	7,351	7,881	8,336	..	..	..	0—20½
<i>Inam villages.</i>								
<i>Group I.</i>								
1	Dewashe Gothne	3,043	3,549	3,629	..	..	..	43—14
2	Niwali	146	201	199	..	..	..	..
	Total	3,189	3,750	3,828	..	..	..	43—14
<i>Group II.</i>								
3	Juwati	1,356	1,404	1,427	..	..	..	..
4	Panhalo Tari-Saundal	437	540	550	..	..	..	..
	Total	1,843	2,004	2,037	..	..	..	..
<i>Group III.</i>								
5	Waked	1,023	1,205	1,145	..	..	..	..
<i>21. Unsurveyed villages and part charges.</i>								
		14,060	17,983	15,440	..	..	..	..
	Taluka Total	1,40,941	1,58,568	1,51,740	1,781	1,232	1,042	625—27

Floating population 247/151,967.

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Rajapur and Deogad Talukas.

APPENDIX N.

Rajapur Taluka, Ratnagiri District.

Colonel Godfrey's Original Settlement Report of the 124 villages of Rajapur Taluka proper together with the correspondence thereon as also Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5091, dated 28th July 1888 issued on the same is printed as selection No. CCXXII—New series.

Mr. J. Gibson's Original Settlement Report No. 45, dated 10th January 1878, on the villages of the old Lanja Petha, of which subsequently 33 villages named below were transferred to the Rajapur Taluka were approved in the Government Resolution No. 308, Revenue Department, dated 19th January 1875, and were finally sanctioned and guaranteed for the period of the Original Settlement of the Taluka proper aforesaid Government Resolution.

1 Golavshi, 2 Beni Budruk, 3 Harche, 4 Majrejuwe, 5 Run, 6 Isawli, 7 Khanaoli, 8 Panore, 9 Bapere, 10 Rawri, 11 Satawli, 12 Wadi Lavgan-Satawali, 13 Wadi Bunder-Satawli, 14 Wadi Mahamad Satawli, 15 Lanja, 16 Kheravshe, 17 Dhundare, 18 Borthade, 19 Asage, 20 Indawati, 21 Kuwe, 22 Kelambe, 23 Kondhye, 24 Khawadi, 25 Padavan, 26 Panhale, 27 Beni Khurd, 28 Niwoshi, 29 Manjal, 30 Vivali, 31 Vangule, 32 Prabhanwalli and 33 Waked.

The Original Settlement of the village of Gaokhadi which lapsed to Government in 1904 is printed as a selection No. DII—New series.

The Original Settlement of the Inam village Gothane Dewache was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 12240, dated 9th December 1914.

The Original Settlement of the Inam village of Vaked was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 64 of 4th January 1916.

The Original Settlement of the Inam villages Panhale Tarf Saundal and Juwati were sanctioned in Government Notification No. 6816, dated 26th June 1918.

The Inam village of Ajivli was settled along with the Original Settlement of Deogad Taluka of which the report is printed as selection No. CCLIII—New series.

The reduction of maximum warkas rates of the noted below villages of the old Lanja Petha was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6877, dated 17th September 1906.

1 Dhundare, 2 Kheravshe, 3 Kelambe, 4 Beni Khurd, 5 Asage, 6 Kuwe and 7 Lanja.

In Government Resolution No. 6852, dated 8th September 1904, Government directs that the assessment on lands in khoti villages which are held free of assessment for religious or charitable purposes is for services rendered.

S. B. VAIDYA,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Rajapur.

Copy of Mr. Fox's remarks on an advance copy of the report of Revision Settlement of the Rajapur Taluka.

No. S.R.V.—3.

15th March 1923.

Submitted.

2. After only four months' experience of the district I feel some diffidence in submitting an opinion on settlement proposals which have been in my hands only a fortnight. Moreover supplementary information which I found it necessary to have collected and on which, in my opinion, a good deal turns, has only just reached me. I have accordingly not had all the time that I should have wished, to study Mr. Vaidya's report and other materials. However, as I am going on leave and my successor has had no previous experience of the district, the only course is to submit my opinion on the proposals at once.

3. I would like to clear the ground by offering some remarks on the Khoti Settlement Act as it may be supposed to affect a Revision Settlement. During the last four months I have concentrated my attention on this matter and read a good deal of the official literature on the subject.

It appears to me that there is a considerable amount of misconception afloat as to the extent to which the Khoti Settlement Act actually affects Revision Settlement proceedings, and also as to the way in which the provisions of Rule V of section 33 of the Act have been worked in actual practice.

4. As the result of my enquiries I feel justified in laying down the following propositions:—

- (i) that the crop-share system in khoti villages is now comparatively rare. Appraisalment of crops is generally now not carried out, the rent is generally not a share of the crop, nor is it generally paid in kind; where there is neither makta (fixed rent in cash or kind) nor commuted rent, the rent is generally a cash one, not varying from year to year but fixed by annual agreement and much below the value of the crop-share customary in the village. This is undoubtedly the result of the tenants' dominant position, arising from the fact that he can at any time throw up his land and find remunerative employment in Bombay. The crop-share system is now practically a thing of the past.
- (ii) that, contrary apparently to the generally received official opinion, as I find it expressed in much of the literature on the subject, commuted rents are comparatively rare.

They have in fact been applied, in Rajapur Taluka (and I have no reason to suppose that, if the figures were taken out they would be found any different in any other taluka) to only about 8 per cent. of the kharif and 12 per cent. of the warkas, lands of the khoti villages.

This fact calls for some detailed explanation as I believe it to be of material importance, and to be rather a new, but well-substantiated, view of the subject.

I was struck by the fact that whereas personal enquiries in half a dozen representative khoti villages indicated that commuted rents were rather the exception than the rule, the official literature suggested an assumption that the contrary was the case. Detailed information was then collected for all khoti villages of the taluka, and the results are shown in the following table:—

Total No. of kul khatedars (permanent tenants).	Kul khatedars who have had part of their rents "commuted" (Sis.)	Total area of kharif land in acres.	Area of kharif land of which rent has been "commuted" (Sis.)	Total area of warkas land in acres.	Area of warkas of which rent has been "commuted" (Sis.) in acres.	Area of kharif land for which there is makta (fixed rent in cash or grain) in acres.	Area of warkas land for which there is makta, in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13,208	2,617	11,103	1,639 or 15 per cent. of total.	159,467	40,073 or 25 per cent. of total.	3,346	2,746

A commutation applies of course to the whole of a holding except that portion for which a makta has been previously fixed. The balance of the kharif and warkas lands is mostly subject, nominally to the payment of crop-share, but in practice to a rent fixed by mutual agreement renewed annually.

I must now draw attention to a point of very considerable importance. Section 33 of the Act has not, in practice, been worked as its framers seem to have intended.

From an examination of the Recording Officer's proceedings under section 33 in 26 Rajapur villages taken at random, I find that though in all the 26 cases the rents recorded by him have been considered as "commuted" rents, they were in fact true legal commutations in only ten cases, in two cases I find it a little difficult to determine what they were, and in the remaining 14 cases they were in my opinion, not commutations under rule V at all, but entries of "amounts fixed by agreement of the parties" under rule II (1) (b), and indeed the Recording Officer has stated specifically in many of these cases that his order is made under rule II (1) (b). But he has, in my opinion, in these cases under rule II (1) (b), invariably made a very curious and material mistake, for the rent he has entered, is not a "fixed amount" at all, but a multiple of the assessment, and I am informed that in these cases in other talukas when a Revision Settlement has been introduced all these rents recorded under rule II (1) (b) have been revised under rule V (3) as if they had been in fact rents commuted under rule V. I am loath to believe that an error of this magnitude can really have been committed and remained so long undetected, but it is perhaps understandable in Ratnagiri, and no other conclusion seems open to me.

These orders of the Recording Officer (which, as in the case of true "commutation" orders, are uniform for the whole village for which they are made, for all the permanent tenants who agreed to have them applied to them) cannot, it seems to me, be considered by any stretch of the imagination, as having been made under rule V, even if we ignore the fact that the Recording Officer distinctly states, in many cases, that his order is made under rule II (1) (b). Rule V distinctly shows that if the average money-value of the crop-share payable can be reliably ascertained it should be entered, and if it cannot be so ascertained, a rent should be entered which is a certain multiple of the assessment, bearing a proportion definitely fixed by the rule, to the customary crop-share of the village.

Now in these orders of the Recording Officer under rule II (1) (b) which have hitherto been considered as establishing "commuted" rents, we find invariably that the multiple of the assessment, ordered by the Recording Officer to be entered as the rent, does *not* bear to the crop-share of the village the proportion laid down in rule V (2). Moreover in several of these cases there was satisfactory evidence of the actual value of the crop-share paid, and if the Recording Officer had been acting under rule V he must have entered that value and nothing else, but as that would have been rather a heavy rent what he actually did was to arrange a compromise between the Khot and the tenants and enter, as by agreement (but unfortunately, in terms of the assessment which the law never contemplated) a rent which was something less than the actual value of the crop-share, but something more than the multiple of the assessment that would have been permissible under rule V (2) if the value of the crop-share had not been really ascertainable. (This appears to have resulted from the assessment being a low one.) For example the gist of the order for the village Har̄di is: "Abhavnis (crop appraisal records) for nine years are satisfactory and show the rent paid to be equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ multiples of the assessment. The customary crop-share of the village is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. This would mean a rent of two multiples if the abhavnis were not satisfactory. Being near Rajapur and good for rabi crops, I think $2\frac{3}{4}$ multiples would be a fair rent. This is agreed to by both parties and I order it to be entered under rule II (b)." It is impossible to consider a case of this sort as a "commuted rent" under rule V. At the same time it is not a correct order under rule II (b), which contemplates only the entering of an "amount fixed" [defined in rule I (a)], i.e., a "makta" which is fixed for ever and has nothing to do with the survey assessment. Its revision when a Revision Settlement was introduced was never contemplated, and the carrying out of such revision in talukas recently "revision settled" was, in my opinion, totally wrong.

Out of the 116 khoti villages there are no commutations (regular or irregular) in 41. Out of the remaining 75, in 38 the multiple of the assessment ordered to be entered as rent does not bear to the crop-share of the village the proportion laid down in rule V (2). This confirms the result arrived at from my scrutiny of the Recording Officer's orders in 28 cases, *viz.*, that in about 50 per cent. of these cases he did not order the entry of a real commuted rent at all, but that of a fixed amount (*makta*), which he wrongly expressed in terms of the then assessment.

Hence, in my opinion, the true area of kharif land of which the rent has been commuted, can only be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (not 15 per cent.) of the whole, and that of the warkas land about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (not 25 per cent.) of the whole, whilst the number of permanent tenants the rent of whose holdings (apart from the lands on which there were previously '*maktas*') has been commuted is only about 10 per cent. (not 20 per cent.).

The final conclusion then is that the area of land with commuted rent is so insignificant that we need not bother for a moment as to the possible special effects, in a khoti village, of a material increase in the assessment rates, the point has been given in past official literature (*vide* the Ratnagiri Revision Settlement Report) an importance to which it is not at all entitled, and the special table of "Multiple of the assessment in khoti villages" attached to this and previous reports is uncalled for and misleading. If any specially hard cases were to come to light they might, if necessary, be dealt with by special orders of remission, but the assessment rates should be fixed regardless of any distinction between khoti and Government villages. In my opinion however the possibility of land being thrown up by the tenant, who could get better remuneration in Bombay, will certainly in any such "hard cases" prevent the khot from extracting too high a rent from his tenant. This is proved by the low range of the rents now annually agreed upon in place of the customary crop-share.

5. There is one other matter in which I think there has been some confusion in the past when settlements have come up for revision in this district. This is the question of pressure of population, and the emigration to Bombay for employment. I have seen it stated (and it is repeated in this report) that apparently about 50 per cent. of the population find employment, for part of the year at least, outside the district, returning periodically to their homes. This I believe to be a fallacy. The actual annual number of passages taken by steamer in the district is 864,000. Enquiry however shows that it is likely that the great majority of these Bombay workers return home three times in the year, *viz.*, for the marriage season, Holi, cultivation season, and perhaps Divali.

There is of course also a large passenger traffic simply between ports of the district. It appears likely therefore that the actual number of Ratnagiri people who find employment outside the district is about $864,000 \div 3$, *i.e.*, 288,000, it may be somewhat less but I do not think it can be much more; the actual population of Bombay forbids the latter supposition. The census was taken a week before Holi and it appears, from enquiries made, that about 30 per cent. of these "Bombay-walas" were then at their homes and included in the Ratnagiri figures. The total population of the district, therefore, including those who find employment outside it is about one and a half millions, and the number who get employment outside (together with the dependents they take with them) are about 20 per cent. of this total.

6. It has been argued that holdings in the district are so small that any material increase of assessment is to be deprecated because, owing to this smallness of the average holding, the occupant's margin from which any such increase must be paid, is already insignificant. If the percentage of emigration were so formidable as 50 per cent. or if Bombay's capacity for absorption of labour were more limited than it is, there might be something to be said for this argument, but on the facts as they stand I do not think any weight need be attached to it. Were this argument admitted we must logically proceed to remit almost all taxation in the district, and yet, after a few years for adjustment, the pressure of population would be just the same. Nor need it be considered that by our land assessment we are taxing the Bombay earnings of the people, if they choose not to emigrate sufficiently but to go on cultivating holdings which are smaller than a man could cultivate conveniently.

7. I am therefore of opinion that in fixing our assessment rates we can with safety practically ignore these two special circumstances of the district, viz., the khoti tenure, and the pressure of the population with its accompanying emigration for employment. We should be guided, in fixing our rates, by the same factors as when conducting similar operations in other districts, viz., prices, communications, and other market facilities, and recorded rents and sale-values.

8. Now prices have admittedly risen at least 100 per cent., rents and sale-values are high, and communications have certainly not deteriorated since the original settlement was introduced. I am sceptical about the supposed deterioration of warkas lands remarked on by Mr. Vaidya. The answer I got in one village when I asked why they did not convert more warkas into kharif (much has been so converted) was "It would be useless labour to make more rice land than we have rab for." I am also sceptical as to the labour not having become more efficient. Schools and the free intercourse with Bombay must have their indirect effect on labour. I do not believe that the cultivator is such a fool as seriously to deplete his supply of rab or exhaust his land.

9. The increases proposed by Mr. Vaidya would leave the rentals at a level of about three times the assessment, and he has proposed no increase in warkas rates.

The following table shows the original kharif and warkas rates, those which my predecessor Mr. Brendon favoured, and those proposed by Mr. Vaidya :—

Group.		Original.	Mr. Brendon.	Mr. Vaidya.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	Kharif	8 0 0	8 12 0	10 0 0
	Warkas	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
II	Kharif	7 0 0	8 12 0	8 8 0
	Warkas	{ 1 4 0	{ 1 4 0	{ 1 4 0
		{ 1 8 0	{ 1 8 0	{ 1 8 0
{ 1 12 0		{ 1 12 0	{ 1 12 0	
III	Kharif	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
	Warkas	{ 1 4 0	{ 1 4 0	{ 1 4 0
{ 1 8 0		{ 1 8 0	{ 1 8 0	
{ 1 12 0		{ 1 12 0	{ 1 12 0	
IV	Kharif	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
	Warkas	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
V	Kharif	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	Warkas	{ 1 0 0	{ 1 0 0	{ 1 0 0
		{ 1 4 0	{ 1 4 0	{ 1 4 0

Mr. Brendon has left nothing on record as to his reasons for favouring so small an increase, and I cannot help fancying that perhaps he followed the line of least resistance.

Personally, in view of the rise of prices, I can see no valid reason why all the rates in all the groups for all classes of land should not be raised 33 per cent. The present rents would then be from 2·4 to 2·9 times the proposed assessment, and such an amount cannot be considered an exiguous rental. The 33 per cent. rule forbids any consideration of the level to which the rates might be raised above this amount, but I think they may safely be increased to this limit.

10. I may remark that Mr. Vaidya's figures of rents have been obtained (in part) by conversion of grain into money at rates (the "phad" rates) which are, in the case of rice, about 14 per cent. below the true market prices.

11. Mr. Vaidya's other proposals may be accepted.

H. L. FOX,

Collector of Ratnagiri.

15th March 1923.

Below Ratnagiri Collector's No. S. R. V.—3 of 30th April 1923.

No. S. T.—257.

Poona, 20th February 1924.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. Mr. Vaidya has made a good report and has supplied us with facts even when we cannot agree with all his inferences. I do not propose to review the whole of it in detail; but I agree entirely with the Collector that no ground has been shown why we should take less than the recognised increase of 33 per cent. Population has increased, health is good, except in the influenza year: births always exceed deaths. Rainfall is better than in 1868-77. It is proved and admitted that prices and wages and rents have risen far more than 33 per cent. and that if we increase the assessment by 33 per cent. we shall not even come within sight of the limit of half the unearned rent or the net assets. Mr. Vaidya has got his eye too much upon the settlements which were made in 1912 and thereabouts. They have no relevancy in 1923. What would be the use of going to buy cotton cloth in the market and arguing with the vendor about the prices we used to pay in 1912? The whole situation has been revolutionized. The following table shows the relation of existing assessments to sale and rental values:—

Group.	Kharif				Warkas			
	Rents.		Sale Multiples.		Rents.		Sale Multiples.	
	Multiples of assessment.	Raised 15 per cent. to adjust low commutation values.	Khalsa.	Khoti.	Multiples of assessment.	Raised 20 per cent.	Khalsa.	Khoti.
I	3.9	4.5	102.3	148.4	3.34	4.0	432	..
II	3.8	4.37	67.8	(49.7)	2.28	2.7	143	82
III	3.6	4.14	(180)	(31.2)	2.51	3.0	97	56.4
IV	3.26	3.75	..	..	2.78	3.3	..	51.0
V	3.31	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

3. Upon the existing maximum rates of Rs. 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, we might take Rs. $10\frac{2}{3}$, $9\frac{1}{3}$, 8, $6\frac{2}{3}$ and $5\frac{1}{3}$. I concur with the Collector that we should have an approximate increase of 33 per cent. all round; but in rounding off the awkward fractions which occur I would put the actual rates at Rs. 10, 9, 8, $6\frac{2}{3}$ and $5\frac{1}{3}$. This is taking a minute fraction more than 33 per cent. from Groups IV and V and I would set that right by lowering a few villages from Groups III to IV, and a few from IV to V. Those which should go down from III to IV are in my opinion the following eight:—

1. Panhale	(104)	5. Tivre	(123)
2. Kolwan	(117)	6. Valul	(119)
3. Manrul	(118)	7. Shirvali	(121)
4. Velavde	(120)	8. Ozare	(122)

From Groups IV to V, in order to avoid the slight infraction of the 33 per cent. rule, I would reduce 3 villages —

Parule (147)
Whela (144)
Kudevadi (143).

If, however, this re-arrangement in the groups is *not made*, and Government also insist upon the strict observance of the 33 per cent. rule in these two groups, then the rate should be Rs. 6-10-0 and Rs. 5-4-0 instead of Rs. 6-12-0 and Rs. 5-8-0. As we are not taking quite 33 per cent. increase in Groups I and II, the rates of Rs. $6\frac{2}{3}$ and Rs. $5\frac{1}{3}$ which I propose for IV and V would result in almost exactly 33 per cent. being taken from the whole taluka which is what the Collector recommends.

4. *Rabi and Warkas*.—The reasons which Mr. Vaidya gives for making no increase are—

- (1) land is of a poor quality ;
- (2) it is growing less fertile by denudation ;
- (3) also because sufficient time is not allowed for fallow ;
- (4) it is mostly held by the poorer classes ;
- (5) the grain grown is their staple food ;
- (6) the cost of cultivation, especially fish manure, is high ; and
- (7) " any rise in rates would combine the minimum gain to Government with the maximum hardship to the cultivators " (a tag quoted from Mr. Hardy's Malvan Report).

Of these reasons I am sceptical about (4). Statistics in other parts of Ratnagiri indicate that a good deal more than half the land is not held by cultivators at all but by landlords and therefore in fixing our assessment we are not to think of the cultivator whose rents are in no way influenced by our assessments but of the landlord. The reasons (1) and (4) are probably true, so far as they are true, of all warkas in India. Reasons (2) and (3) the Collector does not believe. Reason (5) I cannot understand. If the grain it grew were unfit for food altogether, it might be some argument. As to (6) there is of course no doubt ; but it must be weighed against the parallel fact that the price for which the produce sells has equally or even more enhanced. As to reason (7) the total warkas assessment is Rs. 42,785, an increase of 25 per cent. exceeds Rs. 10,700 which upon the population and warkas acreage of the taluka means about 1 anna per head and about 9 pies per acre. But these are not the only things we have to consider. There is the fact that the prices of produce have gone up very heavily. Also we have the sale prices of pure warkas land. This pure warkas would not command so good a sale as warkas in combination with rice land, and yet the lowest single instance in the whole taluka (in a khoti village) is a sale of a warkas land for 34·4 times the assessment. Now even this rate would justify an increase of 100 per cent. in the assessment, and there is no other field in the whole of the taluka which has sold for so little.

5. The rents have been set out in the table already given. These rents are paid after all expenses of cultivation are first met, and moreover these rents are substantially below the truth. Mr. Vaidya tells us that he has got them by commuting nagli at Rs. 4 a maund ; but in fact nagli sells for Rs. 5 and more than Rs. 5. They therefore should all be raised fully 20 per cent. to give us their true pitch. This I have shown in the table.

In Ratnagiri the classification was declared final before Government had dealt with the question of position class warkas, which has exercised us so much in Karjat and Thana District generally. No assessment for position class was imposed nor did we levy anything on the converted rice land. No doubt this seems very wrong, but there is the fact ; and the crop figures show that between 6,000 and 10,000 acres of the warkas in Rajapur have been converted into rice, and are not paying one anna increased assessment on that account. This no doubt has in some measure helped to raise the rents on the average, since some of the warkas land must be ' converted ' land. There is one small error in Mr. Vaidya's presentation of rents. When land is cultivated for 3 years at a rent of 1, and then left fallow for 7 years, he takes 10 years as the total period and divides the rent of 3 years by 10 putting ·3 for the average rent of each year and so compiles Appendix H. But in those 7 years of fallow there is grazing and rab material (which otherwise would have to be paid for) taken from the fallow land, and therefore the actual income of the 10 years is probably fully 10 per cent. greater than the tabulated rents indicate. However, we have not any need of regarding the rents as understated. Taking them as they actually are given, we find that there is only one instance in the whole of Rajapur Taluka of a plot of warkas land which is rented below twice the assessment. That therefore is the only plot upon which it can possibly be said that the present assessment takes a trifle more than the standard assessment. One plot in the whole taluka ! There are only 10 instances of plots which are leased below 3 multiples of the assessment ; whereas we have 28 instances of leases of pure warkas in which the rents run above three times the assessment. The sale figures are of course staggering. The lowest sale multiple recorded (for

khote villages in Group IV) is 51.09 multiples of the assessment. For all other classes of villages in all other groups the multiples are much higher, reaching in Group I to the extraordinary figure of 432.4 times the assessment. In face of all these facts Mr. Vaidya recommends that no increase should be levied on warkas or rabi. I agree with the Collector that something like 33 per cent. increment should be levied. However, we have no desire to shear this warkas too closely. The present general rate is Rs. 1-4-0. An increase of 33 per cent. upon this would take us to Rs. 1-10-8. There is one village rated at Rs. 1-12-0. I do not think it worth while maintaining a separate rate for a single village. It came about because it was a village originally in Lanja peta. There are also a few villages in Groups II and III already rated at Rs. 1-8-0. I would leave that rate; and in all the villages below Group I where we have the uniform rate of Rs. 1-4-0, I would raise it to Rs. 1-8-0. For Group I which shows far superior sale and rental figures, we should take Rs. 1-10-0. The effect of this would be to levy roughly about Rs. 8,000 more than Mr. Vaidya recommends.

6. *Bagayat*.—As there is none in Groups IV and V it is quite superfluous to record rates for those groups. There are only 440 acres in the whole taluka. Very little is Agri and this should be raised certainly from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 as recommended both by Mr. Vaidya and the Collector. The existing Dongri rates are Rs. 9, 8, 7, 6, and should be raised to Rs. 12, 10½, 9 and 8, which is a fraction less than 33 per cent. in Groups II and III. The Collector also recommends 33 per cent. increase throughout, instead of Mr. Vaidya's 16 per cent. If warkas and rice land is raised about 33 per cent. there is no doubt that bagayat ought not to be let off more leniently, because the increase in the value of bagayat products (mainly coconuts) has been far greater than that of any other kind of produce. It may be true as Mr. Vaidya says that the gardens are not "so flourishing". I did not see them 30 years ago and cannot judge. But it is quite certain that a 33 per cent. enhancement will take less of the produce than was taken 33 years ago and so is actually an intrinsic reduction. These rates will leave the cultivator every inducement to work at the bagayat cultivation as much as possible. If these gardens have deteriorated it can be due only to laziness, want of energy and labour. There is no shortage of rain and all the other conditions of bagayat cultivation are artificial. Gardens are kept up by hard work and constant attention, and the profits are now so great that there is no reason to reduce the penalties upon neglect by low assessments.

7. There is so little rabi land that we may accept Mr. Vaidya's proposal: Pardi land should have the same rate as other lands in the village.

8. One matter specially deserves mention and has been discussed by the Collector. In these talukas as in the rest of Ratnagiri, the food grown is not sufficient to feed the population. Imports largely exceed exports. The population is able to live because large numbers work in Bombay. It is probable that the population in the monsoon is considerably greater than that shown in the census, and they return from their mill and other employments with wages to spend. A substantial amount also comes into the taluka on account of Government pensions, and there must also be private earnings. This condition is exceedingly usual in the Konkan. It is very marked, for instance, in Goa, where the land system is entirely different. We find the same condition in the United Kingdom where the population is far larger than could ever be supported by the arable land. Grain is imported and paid for by industrial earnings. The population is 152,000: the *cropped* area is about 52,500: about 1 acre to 3 persons. This would feed them only if each acre yielded 1,800 lbs.: in rice land this is probably below the true yield. But in warkas it is much above. Hence the deficit. For Ratnagiri the mills are actually in the Bombay Island. But do not let this accident confuse our thinking. Let us suppose that each group of villages had its own mill. For five months of the year the population is agricultural, growing rice; for seven months they become mill-hands. If a wall were built between their two functions, and the man who for five months grew rice was compelled at the end of five months to clear up his agricultural accounts completely and sell off any grain he had not eaten, and then pass into the next compartment, where for seven months as a mill-hand he would have to buy his grain from the shops, we shall then see the economic position more clearly. If during the five months he did not grow enough to feed himself and had no surplus to pay as rent (or if he owns the land then to pocket

as normal rent after meeting all his expenses), why should he not abandon agriculture and become a landlord letting the land to others; while for those five months also he went to work in the mill where his earnings would be higher? If we see it in this light we can easily convince ourselves that the return of population at considerable expense to their villages to cultivate in monsoon proves that cultivation is profitable while it lasts; in fact more profitable than mill work. The theory that agriculture is unprofitable and that the assessment and rents are paid out of the earnings in the mill, and that agriculture is undertaken as a pastime in obedience to tradition during the cold, wet, monsoon months at heavy loss, is a fantastic delusion. In an importing area the grain which the cultivator grows and eats during the five months he is cultivator and which he sells to his dual personality, the mill-hand, during the seven months, must be reckoned as worth the market price of exported grain in each village, and so is worth to the grower more as it is more and more remote from the markets. Hence we get the explanation of the phenomenon that in these remote talukas the higher values and lighter incidence of assessment are often found in the more remote parts distant from the coast and the ports; in fact the old theory that nearness of market enhances rents is almost reversed, and if it were not for other considerations which also operate we might say that distance from markets *enhances the rents*. The only way in which we can arrive at a true conclusion is not by theorising one way or the other but taking the actual rents which we do know and standing firm upon them.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

*Below Settlement Commissioner's No. S.T.—257, dated 20th February 1924
with accompaniments.*

No. S.R.V.-18.

Office of the Commissioner, S. D.

Camp *via* Belgaum, 14th May 1924.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The current (original) settlement of the taluka was introduced in 1888-89 by G. R. No. 5091 of 28th July 1888 and the period of guarantee expired in 1919-20. In G. R. No. 2446 of 17th August 1920 Mr. S. S. Deshpande was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer for a period of six months for submitting proposals for the revision settlement of Rajapur and Deogad talukas. His reports were rejected by Government and in G. R. No. 3937 of 12th July 1922 Mr. S. B. Vaidya was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer for a period of three months in addition to his own duties to submit fresh proposals for both the talukas.

3. The Assistant Settlement Officer has submitted proposals for 165 villages, the tenures of which are as under :—

- 40½ Government villages.
- 92 Pure khoti villages.
- 23 Dharekari and Khichadi villages.
- 2½ Sharakati villages.
- 5 Inam villages (first revision).
- 2 Inam villages (Mathkhurd and Ajivli of which Mathkhurd which was surveyed in 1920 is to be settled for the first time).

Total 165

The two inam villages were formerly included in Deogad taluka : Math Khurd is at a distance of 36 miles from Deogad while it is only 16 miles from Rajapur. The khot and the villagers having expressed their desire to have the village included in Rajapur the Collector has approved of its transfer to that taluka. The villagers of Ajivli which is only four miles to the east of Math Khurd, also wished to have the village transferred to Rajapur Taluka but the Inamdars of the village who reside near Deogad are against the transfer. The Collector, however, acceded to the wishes of the villagers and approved of the transfer of that village also to Rajapur Taluka. The Commissioner recommends that the Collector's action be sanctioned.

4. *Agricultural condition.*—The agricultural condition of the taluka has been on the whole good. The occupied area in 1920-21 showed an increase of 3,446 acres over that at the beginning of the current settlement and the unoccupied area showed a decrease from 1,781 acres to 626 acres during the same period. These figures will show that practically all the cultivable area is occupied and testify to the demand for land and the pressure of population.

The cropped area is 64,145 acres and fallow 146,267 acres, the proportion being 30 per cent. and 70 per cent. respectively. The large proportion of fallow is due to inferior warkas lands (which is 91 per cent. of the total cultivable area) which according to the Assistant Settlement Officer are left fallow for several years ranging from 3 to over 10 according to situation and soil.

5. *Live and dead stock.*—Statistics for the 158 Government and khoti villages are contained in Appendix D. There are no figures of previous years for the taluka as a whole for comparison with the present figures. But from a comparison of the figures of 124 villages given in Table No. VI of the original settlement report with the figures of cattle census of 1919-20 for the same 124 villages, it is apparent

that the agricultural stock has appreciably increased within the last 30 years, viz :

Ploughs from 8,256 to 13,790,
Plough cattle from 15,957 to 21,924,
Milch cattle from 28,429 to 36,308.

6. *Prices.*—Rice (26,428 acres) and nachni (9,139 acres) are the principal crops. Appendix C of the original settlement report gives the price of rice and nachni for twenty years ending 1884-85. The average quantities of rice and nachni sold per rupee during that period were 18½ seers and 17½ seers respectively. The average for the seven years ending 1917 (prewar prices) was—

rice 8 seers, 3/7 chataks,
nachni 11 seers, 12 chataks,

which gives an increase in the price of rice of 128 per cent. and of nachni of 46 per cent. The high prices of 1918-20 have been omitted from calculation.

The price of cocoanuts was in 1890 Rs. 2-13-8 per hundred: in 1900 it rose to Rs. 3, in 1910 to Rs. 5-12-8 and in 1920 to Rs. 9-11-4. This indicates that a cocoanut garden yields a substantial profit to the owner.

7. *Wages.*—During the settlement period the rate of agricultural wages has increased from 2½ annas to 6 annas a day. This is attributed partly to increased demand for labour in Bombay and partly to a rise in prices: I consider annas 6 a day is underestimated.

8. *Cultivation of crops.*—Rice is the principal crop taking up 38 per cent. of the cropped area, while fodder, cereals and pulses and nachni come next in order taking up 23 per cent., 19 per cent. and 13 per cent. of the cropped area respectively. Nachni is the chief crop in the warkas lands. There is no other crop worth mention.

9. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall for the last eleven years is 126·76 inches as compared with 113·32 inches for the ten years ending 1877 and 131·9 inches for the five years ending 1888. The rainfall is generally sufficient for all purposes.

10. *Population and Health.*—The subjoined table shows that during the twenty years ending 1911 the population increased by about 10 per cent. and during the ten years ending 1921 it decreased by 2 per cent. :—

1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
127,999	140,941	153,808	155,227	151,987*

(* 80 per cent. or 121,753 of the population of 1921 represents agricultural population.)

The decrease since the census of 1911 is due mainly to deaths from influenza. In many places this epidemic destroyed 10 per cent. of the population. On the whole the health of the taluka is good. A large number of the people go to Bombay for work in the Mills, Docks and companies. After retirement they return home and settle in their villages. They contribute also very largely to the Bombay police force as well as to our Mahratta Regiments. The Assistant Settlement Officer's remarks :—

“ Many of the able-bodied men and women and grown up children go to Bombay and other industrial centres where they earn high wages in mills, factories and dockyards as labourers and coolies. They come home for certain holidays and also for the cultivating season. After harvest they return to the towns and to their former work. These people after working in Bombay and other places and according to the statistics of the shipping companies about 50 per cent. of the agricultural population goes out of the taluka derive a great deal more of their income from non-agricultural pursuits than from agricultural. They work at agriculture for four months in the year, the rest of the year they are not really speaking agriculturists. ”

The Collector has shown in paragraph 5 of his endorsement that the often repeated theory that 50 per cent. of the Ratnagiri population find employment outside the district is fallacious. He puts down the figure at 20 per cent., and the Commissioner thinks this is nearer the mark. The shipping Company calculates

on the number carried, but most millhands travel backwards and forwards several times.

11. *Value of land.*—Sale transactions are reported to be very few. The Assistant Settlement Officer has, however, selected 590 sales for appendices G-1 to G-3, after excluding all doubtful transactions. The results are summarised below :—

Groups.	For kharif land.		For warkas land.		For mixed kharif and warkas.	
	Average assessment per acre.	No. of times the assessment paid as price.	Average assessment per acre.	No. of times the assessment paid as price.	Average assessment per acre.	No. of times the assessment paid as price.
	<i>Government Villages.</i>					
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	3 8 10	102-36	0 3 2	432-42	0 14 8	93-81
II	4 3 5	67-80	0 3 8	142-83	0 11 3	49-34
III	1 10 4	180-00	0 4 10	97-30	0 5 8	76-34
IV & V	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	<i>Khoti Villages.</i>					
I	1 1 1	148-38	....	....	0 10 6	91-65
II	5 0 0	49-74	6 3 0	82-20	0 11 8	49-38
III	5 5 1	131-28	0 4 3	56-44	0 8 10	51-48
IV .. ..	....	....	0 2 11	51-09	0 6 5	108-17
V .. ..	....	....	....	....	0 3 9	59-55

The original settlement report does not contain statistics of sales for the pre-settlement period. The Assistant Settlement Officer has given figures to show the value of land in the Government villages Groups I and II during the 20 years ending 1920 :—

Groups.	No. of times the assessment paid as price during					
	1901-10.		1911-15.		1916-20.	
	Kharif.	Warkas.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Kharif.	Warkas.
I	59-22	179-34	109-12	418-93	122-20	177-18
II	266-66	108-03	64-03	88-31	98-82	187-23

But the Assistant Settlement Officer says that these statistics cannot be relied upon as giving the true agricultural value of the land and remarks :—

“ It will be seen from the appendices that prices vary considerably and this is so because they are governed by the personal inclinations of the buyer and seller rather than by any considerations of market value. Land is bought in a great majority of cases solely with the idea of possessing land. The buyer, when he purchases land, as a rule, does not consider what return he would get on his investment. Money is made in Bombay and elsewhere in trade or in service but when the person returns to his village his money gives him no more status than before. His desire is therefore to own land at any cost ; but he finds in his village that no one is willing to part with his land. The land-owner does not consider what income he is getting from his land and what income he would get, if after selling his land, he invests the proceeds, say, in Government securities..... A very great inducement is required to be offered to persuade a land-owner to sell his land, some sales that appear incredible are easily explained when we remember that there is such a thing as the pride of land-lordism and such a thing as the inherent attachment for landed property. ”

However this may be, we must assume actual sales that take place denotes the value the public sets upon the land which is the market value.

12. *Rents.*—Leases are very few in this taluka as one would expect where land has been parcelled out into uneconomic holdings. The leases are generally in the

case of absentee land-holders or of those who cannot arrange to supervise the cultivation.

In khoti villages and also in Government villages, where land is given out on lease, the usual cropshare rent in the case of rice lands is reported to be one-half or one-third. Statistics of rent in respect of kharif, warkas and mixed lands are given in appendices H-1 to H-3. The average rents per acre in multiples of assessment are given below :—

Group.		Kharif.	Warkas.	Mixed.
I	..	3·90	3·34	3·05
II	..	3·80	2·28	3·25
III	..	3·61	2·51	2·66
IV	..	3·26	2·78	4·16
V	..	3·31	....	....

The details of these rents are recent : the cropshare rent and rents in kind have been converted into money value at current prices and the cash rents pertain to the year of inquiry, or to the preceding 3 or 4 years. On this the Collector remarks :—

“ Mr. Vaidya's figures of rents have been obtained (in part) by conversion of grain into money at rates (the ' phad ' rates) which are, in the case of rice 14 per cent. below the true market prices.”

The Settlement Commissioner also thinks that Mr. Vaidya has under-estimated the value of rents in respect of kharif and warkas crops and agreeing with the Collector he considers that an increase of 15 per cent. in the case of former and 20 per cent. in the case of the latter will give the current rate of rent.

Appendix H-4 shows the multiples of assessment at which the cropshare rents originally paid by the tenants in khoti villages have been commuted by the Recording Officer under the amended Khoti Act of 1904. According to this appendix the kharif and warkas rents are on an average 2·43 and 2·34 times the assessment respectively. As regards the revision of rates on the basis of rents in khoti villages where cropshare rents have been commuted into cash value, the Assistant Settlement Officer remarks :—

“ It has been suggested in some quarters that khoti villages should be excluded altogether from an enhancement in rates on the ground that for every increase in the assessment the rents of the tenants who have got them commuted into cash will be increased in proportion to the multiple fixed ; e.g., if the multiple fixed is 3 and if the assessment is increased by 1 rupee, the rent will be increased by 3 rupees. It is true that khoti tenants are comparatively poor and form a class deserving of sympathy, yet an enhancement in rates for khoti villages is perfectly justifiable. The commuted rent merely represents the average value of the cropshare which the tenant used to pay before. This average is found out from an examination of the crop appraisement registers for 12 successive years and of the receipts given to the tenants. The value of the crop and therefore of the rent in kind which is to be commuted into cash is based upon the prices prevailing during those 12 years. If there has been a rise in prices subsequently the commuted rent will not represent the value of the cropshare rent which the tenant would have paid under the old system. Now, an increase in the maximum rates for a group depends mainly on a rise in prices ; and therefore an enhancement of assessment due to this cause and the consequent increase in the commuted rent would not be unjustifiable, so long as it is not more than proportional to the rise in prices since the period on the average prices of which the commutation was based.”

The Collector has discussed this subject at great length in paragraph 4 of his remarks and lays down the following propositions :—

- (i) that the cropshare system is now practically a thing of the past and where there is neither makta nor commuted rent, the rent is generally a cash one fixed by annual agreement and much below the customary cropshare ;
- (ii) that commuted rents have been applied to only 8 per cent. of the kharif and 12 per cent. of warkas lands of khoti villages ;

(iii) that in most cases the rents recorded by the Recording Officer as "commuted" rents are not in fact true legal commutations under Rule V of section 33, Khoti Settlement Act, but represents "amounts fixed by agreements of the parties" under rule II (b), but in multiples of assessment.

He considers that rent fixed under Rule II (b) should be a "fixed amount" but not a multiple of assessment, and its revision at each revision settlement is never contemplated. But it is to be noted that the rule allows fixation of the amount for a period with the consent of the parties. And if fixation of the rents in multiples of assessment as agreed upon by the parties is disallowed, the parties would naturally only agree to have it fixed in a lump sum for the period of the settlement or for shorter periods. This cannot be legally refused, and at the subsequent revision settlement, or at the expiry of the period for which the rent is fixed, if the parties agree to have it fixed again for a further period of years it should be so fixed. As the law allows fixation of the rent for a period, its revision after expiry of the period with the consent of the parties is also legal. Multiples of assessment are easier to deal with and when the mutual agreement of the parties is recorded whether the Recording Officer has strictly acted in accordance with rule II (b) or not is hardly a matter of much importance. So long as the parties agree and their mutual agreement is recorded, the spirit and effect of the Khoti Settlement Act have been observed.

14. *Grouping and Rates.*—The general consideration on the basis of which the Assistant Settlement Officer has framed his proposals are explained in paragraphs 46-47 of his report. He admits that the current rates have not pressed heavily, that the demand for land is great, that there has been a material advance in the general prosperity of the taluka and that there has been a distinct rise in the standard of comfort. He attributes all this not so much to an increase in agricultural profits as to the large amount in the shape of wages, pensions, etc., which men serving outside bring into the taluka.

The villages are at present classified into 5 groups as shown below :—

- Group I. 42 villages of the taluka proper (including 1 inam village) with a maximum kharif rate of Rs. 8.
11 villages of the old Lanja Petha with a maximum rate of Rs. 7.
- Group II. 43 villages of taluka proper (including 2 inam villages) with maximum rate of Rs. 7.
18 villages of the old Lanja Petha (including 1 inam village) with a maximum rate of Rs. 6.
- Group III. 32 villages of taluka proper with a maximum rate of Rs. 6.
- Group IV. 8 villages of taluka proper with a maximum rate of Rs. 5.
1 village of the old Lanja Petha with a maximum rate of Rs. 4.
- Group V. 8 villages of the taluka proper with a maximum rate of Rs. 4.

The Assistant Settlement Officer retains the five groups, but proposes to transfer the villages of the old Lanja Petha to their appropriate groups according to the maximum rice rates as under :—

- Group I. 42 villages (including 2 inam villages Nivel and Devache Gothne).
- Group II. 54 villages (43 taluka proper villages and 11 villages of old Lanja Petha now in Group I).
- Group III. 50 villages (32 taluka proper villages plus 18 villages of old Lanja Petha now in Group II).
- Group IV. 8 villages (taluka proper villages).
- Group V. 9 villages (8 taluka proper villages plus 1 village of old Lanja Petha now in Group IV).

Of the two inam villages to be transferred from Devgad to this taluka, Ajivli has been placed in Group V and Math-khurd in Group III. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner agree to this grouping and this may be sanctioned.

Rates.—The existing rates and the rates proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer are compared below :—

Group.	Existing rates.					Rates proposed by Assistant Settlement Officer.				
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	
				Agri.	Dongri.				Agri.	Dongri.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I	8 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	12 0	9 6 0	10 0 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	15 0	10 0
II	7 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	..	8 0 0	8 8 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	..	9 4
			1 8 0		7 0 0			1 8 0		
			1 12 0					1 12 0		
III	6 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	..	7 0 0	7 0 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	..	8 0
			1 8 0		6 0 0			1 8 0		
IV	5 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	..	6 0 0	5 4 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	..	7 0
V	4 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	..	5 0 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	..	5 12
			1 4 0		4 0 0			1 4 0		

The effect of the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals will be approximately as below :—

Group.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
I	Rs. 27,480	Rs. 32,840	Rs. 5,360	19.50
II	35,865	40,508	4,643	12.95
III	33,757	36,170	2,413	7.14
IV	4,529	4,604	75	1.65
V	5,244	5,466	222	4.63
Total	1,06,875	1,19,598	12,723	11.89

As regards kharif, i. e., rice (18,266 acres).—In order to prove that the rates proposed by him for kharif are not low, the Assistant Settlement Officer has compared the percentage of prices prevalent in Ratnagiri taluka in 1912 (*i. e.* 71.5 per cent.) with the percentage (9.63) of average maximum kharif rates sanctioned for that taluka and remarks that except the rise in prices and consequently in wages there has been no improvement in agricultural conditions in the two talukas since 1912. The Collector however thinks that the rates can be increased by 33 per cent. in all the groups and for all classes of land: The Settlement Commissioner agrees with the Collector and puts kharif rates at Rupees 10, 9, 8, 6-12 and 5-8 respectively for the five groups. But to maintain the enhancement within the 33 per cent. limit he proposes either (a) the transfer of eight villages from group III to IV and three villages from group IV to V or (b) a slight reduction of the maximum rates for groups IV and V from Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-10-0 and from Rs. 5-8-0 to 5-4-0 respectively. I accept the Settlement Commissioner's proposals except that I would put group IV at Rs. 6-8-0 and group V at Rs. 5-4-0. The poorer classes cannot bear much increase and I would propose to treat them leniently.

Rabi (409 acres).—The area is very small. The Assistant Settlement Officer thinks that lands in the first three groups are not favourably situated and are less valuable for cultivation while the existing rates for the other two groups are low and therefore proposes a uniform rate of Rs. 2-4-0 for all the five groups. The Collector proposes to raise these rates also by 33 per cent.; but the Settlement Commissioner, in view of the small area involved, supports the Assistant Settlement Officer's rates and they may be approved.

Warkas (203,927 acres).—The Assistant Settlement Officer proposes no increase in the present rates and remarks :—

“This land is of poor quality and is getting less fertile on account of the denudation of all tree growth thereon. The land is also deteriorating gradually as a sufficiently long period of fallow is not allowed. The greater portion of it is held by the poorer classes and the coarse grains grown on it form their staple food. The cost of cultivating these lands too has increased in recent years owing to the rise in the price of fish manure which is generally used for

growing the first crop (nachni). Besides, as the Revision Settlement Officer, Malvan, remarked in his report 'any rise in the warkas rates would combine the minimum gain to Government with the maximum of hardship to the cultivator'.

Both the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner disagree with this view and suggest that the rates should be raised by 33 per cent. The Commissioner agrees with much the Assistant Settlement Officer has said. The quality of warkas is pretty well the same all over the taluka and a rate of Re. 1-8-0 should be imposed, except where a rate of 1-12-0 already exists. The cultivators of warkas land are poor and the crops are similar. But for the pressure of population these lands would not be cultivated at all. The Collector states that cultivators do not denude their warkas lands of rab. The Commissioner contents himself with the remark that he has seen such denudation everywhere in the Konkan and that the reckless cutting of trees and denudation in the past have destroyed the wooded lands that formerly existed on the bare Ratnagiri hills. This reckless cutting in the Konkan has been for years the subject of discussion by Government and various tahal compaigns have been inaugurated. Rayats have been extraordinarily improvident in the past over their rab.

Sales of warkas land must be received with caution. Rice requires warkas for rab and a rice cultivator will pay a good price for warkas just to secure his rab, without any intention to cultivate. It is also useful for grazing. Any sales would have to be carefully scrutinised to ascertain whether it was arable land that was sold, viz., land producing nachni and wari or grass and scrub land required for rab.

An all round rate of Rs. 1-8-0 is therefore proposed.

As regards Mr. Anderson's concluding remarks at the end of his review, the Commissioner cannot quite agree. The Settlement Commissioner sufficiently estimate the affection people have for their homes. They do not return to cultivate because as he says it pays them better than Mill labour. It does not. They can earn more by Mill labour than by cultivation. When they have earned a certain amount they come back to their homes to see their friends and spend it and when it is time to cultivate they come back and cultivate their land. They will never cease to cultivate although it pays less than Mill labour. In many cases the actual produce on this small holding only serves to keep the cultivator and his family for half the year, so he works in Bombay the other half and remits money home. An example of this also exists in the case of certain hill villages in the Satara District where the cultivator actually goes to Karachi to work for half the year. There is no fantastic delusion that agriculture is unprofitable. There is an absolute fact that it is unprofitable from the point of view that land is not enough, the holdings are small and the population is too large. But the rise in assessment per acre is justified. Even if there were no assessment at all these uneconomic holdings could not support the cultivator. As Mr. Anderson himself agrees the produce 52,500 acres of which much is warkas cannot feed 1,52,000 people. The real food producing areas are the rice lands, which are only 18,266 acres. If the Ratnagiri District had extensive rice lands and less of these vast rocky plateaux it could support its population and we should not find our Mills, Police and Docks filled with Ratnagiri men.

Bagayat (441 acres).—There are two classes of bagayat lands agri bagayat and dongri bagayat. All agri bagayat lands are in group I only, except 12 gunthas in group II. In view of the rise in price of cocoanut and the corresponding revised rate fixed for Ratnagiri the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes to raise the rate for Agri bagayat from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 and the Settlement Commissioner agrees. This may be approved. Any deterioration of gardens is the fault of the occupant. It is true expenses have increased, but the prices obtained have increased in a far larger proportion.

For dongri bagayat the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes Rs. 10-8-0, 9-4-0, 8-0-0, 7-0-0 and 5-12-0 respectively for the five groups. There are however no bagayat lands in groups IV and V and the Settlement Commissioner considers it unnecessary to fix rates for those groups. For the first three groups the Settlement Commissioner proposes rates of Rs. 12 for group I, Rs. 10½ and 9 for group II and Rs. 9 and 8 for group III. This may be approved.

Pardi lands.—They are only in three villages and the Settlement Commissioner accepts the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposal to fix the same rates as those for various descriptions of land in those villages. This may be approved.

14. *Inam villages.*—These villages (including Math-Khurd in which settlement is to be introduced for the first time) present no difficulty as regards grouping and rates. They will take the same rates as Government villages which are included with them in the same groups.

15. If Government approve of the rates as above proposed, then these revised proposals will need fresh publication and the net effect of the increase in the assessment will have to be worked out village by village for different groups before the final sanction of Government is accorded.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revision Settlement.

Rajapur Taluka, Ratnagiri District.

Second — of,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 3937 (A).

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1926.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S. R. V.—18 dated 14th May 1924— Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below,* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Rajapur Taluka of the Ratnagiri District, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.

*Letter from Mr. S. B. Vaidya, Assistant Settlement Officer, Rajapur and Devgad Talukas, No. X. R. W.—3 dated 21st April 1923.

Memorandum from the Collector of Ratnagiri No. S. R. V.—3 dated 15th March 1923.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—257 dated 20th February 1924.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 158 Government and khoti villages of the Rajapur Taluka of the Ratnagiri District. Proposals are also submitted for the revision settlement of six inam villages and original settlement of one inam village of the taluka. These seven inam villages include the villages of Ajivli and Math Khurd which the Collector has transferred from the Devgad Taluka to the Rajapur Taluka. Orders will be passed separately on the Commissioner's recommendation for confirmation of the Collector's action. The inam villages now to be considered are therefore five and not seven.

2. The settlement officer proposes for the Rajapur Taluka an increase of 11·89 per cent., which the Collector, Settlement Commissioner and Commissioner, Southern Division, consider too low. That a fairly substantial enhancement is justified is satisfactorily indicated by the general improvement in the economic conditions of the taluka, the ease with which revenue has been collected and the high rental values which show that the rents are from 2·28 to 4·16 multiples of the assessment.

3. The grouping proposed by the settlement officer and supported by the other officers is approved.

4. The rates for the various classes of lands recommended by the Commissioner, Southern Division, are sanctioned, subject to the modification that the maximum rate for warkas lands for group V should be Rs. 1-4 and not Rs. 1-8 as recommended by the Commissioner. The following statement shows the rates now sanctioned. The usual Bhiwndi concessions should be applied :—

Group	Kharif	Rabi	Warkas	Bagayat	
				Agri	Dongri
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I	10 0	2 4	1 8	15 0	12 0
II	9 0	2 4	1 8	....	{ 10 8 9 0
III	8 0	2 4	1 8	....	{ 9 0 8 0
IV	6 8	2 4	1 8	....	....
V	5 4	2 4	1 4	....	....

5. The settlement officer's proposals for Pardi lands are approved.

6. The proposals for the grouping of the inam villages, except Ajivli and Math Khurd, are approved. The maximum rates should be those sanctioned for the groups of the Government villages in which they are placed.

7. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1925-1926, levied from the revenue year 1926-1927 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

8. The petitions of objections disclose no grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. S. V. ACOTT,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Ratnagiri,
The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Accountant General,

The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

REVISED APPENDIX L

APPENDIX L

Land in Rajapur taluka of Ratnagiri District.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop 19	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33				
Rs. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.				
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	1,797	443	..	349	2,360	..	D 10	190	..	2,165	2,993	..	24-71	Kasheli	1	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	181	48	..	65	265	..	D 3	83	..	249	349	..	24-91	Rajwadi	2	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	889	190	..	53	110	..	D 5	60	..	947	850	..	23-71	Wada Mogare	3	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	348	109	..	26	50	..	D 1	5	..	374	170	..	21-43	Wada Panare	4	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	241	59	..	28	120	..	D 2	23	..	271	202	..	24-89	Wada Bharade	5	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	525	149	..	55	287	..	D 3	38	..	608	485	..	23-10	Wada Vetye	6	
{ P 1 0 }			P 26	13	..			..			..			..
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	489	132	..	54	177	..	D 1	15	..	504	333	..	22-43	Wada Tivara	7	
{ P 1 0 }			P 20	9	..			..			..			..
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	307	83	..	45	231	..	D 3	33	..	415	347	..	24-37	Wadi Khurd	8	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	78	20	..	12	30	..	A 3	22	..	93	72	..	22-03	Wada Kombhe	9	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	400	107	..	100	257	..	D 1	11	..	507	375	..	23-76	Wada Petha	10	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	616	157	..	77	272	..	D 2	20	..	694	449	..	23-35	Wada Rundhe	11	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	370	152	..	132	785	..	D 3	29	..	705	966	..	24-32	Wada Navedar	12	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	499	119	..	128	657	..	D 7	77	..	634	853	..	24-89	Wada Kondsar Khurd.	13	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	523	133	..	318	1,114	..	D 6	65	..	849	1,312	..	24-83	Wada Kond- sar Budruk.	14	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	329	81	..	59	309	..	D 2	20	..	389	410	..	24-62	Wada Kala- badevi.	15	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	1,813	407	..	443	1,570	..	A 1	7	..	2,382	2,251	..	23-82	Nate	16	
{ P 1 0 }			P 60	47	..			..	D 15	160	..			..
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	2,037	510	..	244	600	..	D 10	101	..	2,341	1,211	..	23-44	Dhauvalli	17	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	36	12	..	5	7	..	D 0 8	1	..	41	20	..	17-65	Ghera Yas- havantgad.	18	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	6	2	..			..			..			..
{ P 1 0 }			P 0 11	6	..	149	605	..	A 29	201	..	237	939	..	23-55	Jattapur	19	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	167	40	..	50	335	..	D 4	37	..	221	413	..	25-15	Dals	20	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 } { D 12 }	239	72	..	41	252	..	D 1	7	..	321	331	..	23-07	Holi	21	
{ P 1 0 }			P 0 10	0 2	..			..			..			..

Number	Name of Village	No. of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group I—contd.			Rs. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
22	Kuvshi	I	V 1 4 R 2 0 P 1 0	8	A 12 D 9	V 399 P 2	83 2	..	97	428	..	D 3	22	..	501	533	..
23	Sakharf	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	44	12	..	5	14	..	D 1	8	..	50	84	..
24	Wada Vaghran	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	35	7	..	22	95	..	D 1 0 2 0	..	..	57	102	..
25	Mithgawane	I	V 1 4 R 2 0 P 1 0	8	A 12 D 9	V 752 P 66	165 35	..	418	1,658	..	D 5	34	..	1,241	1,880	..
26	Madaban	I	V 1 4 R 2 0 P 1 0	8	A 12 D 9	V 723 P 81	144 68	..	170	562	..	A 1 5 D 1 7	..	..	976	786	..
27	Bakale	I	V 1 4 R 2 0 P 1 0	8	A 12 D 9	V 133 P 8	32 1	..	104	340	..	A 0 6 1 D 2 14	..	..	244	388	..
28	Janahi	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	310	54	..	59	273	..	D 1	6	..	371	323	..
29	Ansure	I	V 1 4 R 2 0 P 1 0	8	A 12 D 9	V 880 R 2 P 89	179 3 54	..	585	1,591	..	A 11 79 D 8 51	..	..	1,525	1,957	..
30	Hurse	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	89	19	..	7	44	..	D 0 5 0 8 0	..	..	96	63	..
31	Karel	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	140	31	..	28	170	..	D 0 7 2	..	..	178	212	..
32	Chavanwadi	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	71	15	..	14	47	..	D 0 13 1	..	..	85	63	..
33	Sakhar	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	V 969 R 9	198 19	..	129	334	..	A 2 8 D 3 22	..	..	1,112	581	..
34	Gothivare	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	1,055	180	..	96	233	..	D 8 40	..	..	1,159	452	..
35	Sagave	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	2,138	414	..	495	1,528	..	D 14 98	..	..	2,677	2,038	..
36	Wada Palye	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	125	22	..	34	113	..	D 1 7	..	..	180	142	..
37	Khajantad Nanar	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	2	1	..	10	55	..	..	..	..	12	56	..
38	Wadi Chivari	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	9	2	..	22	56	..	D 0 4 1	..	..	31	60	..
39	Nanar	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8	A 12 D 9	1,560	270	..	174	267	..	D 5 39	..	..	1,739	566	..
40	Gavkhadi	I	V 1 4 R 2 0 P 1 0	8	A 12 D 9	V 1,350 P 92	329 66	..	510	1,928	..	A 18 186 D 16 60	..	..	1,902	2,589	..
Total, Group No. I			..	..	..	V 23,071 P 490 R 11	4,718 0 8 3 336 0 10 10 22 2 0 0	..	5,427	18,044 3 5 2	..	A 62 543 8 12 2 D 158 1,107 7 1 0	..	..	20,223	24,770 0 13	..

APPENDIX L—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop 10	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33				
Rs. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.				
<i>Group I—contd.</i>																		
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 P 1 0 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 390 P 2	100 2	..	97	532	..	D 3	29	..	501	669	..	24-89	Kuveshi	22	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	44	14	..	5	17	..	D 1	11	..	50	42	..	23-58	Sakhari	23	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	35	8	..	22	119	..	D 0 1 0	2	..	37	127	..	24-51	Wada Vaghran	24	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 P 1 0 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 752 P 60	180 85	..	418	2,070	..	D 6	45	..	1,241	2,336	..	24-26	Mithgawane	25	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 P 1 0 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 723 P 81	173 68	..	170	703	..	{ A 1 D 1 }	0 9	..	976	958	..	21-88	Madaban	26	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 P 1 0 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 132 P 5	88 1	..	104	425	..	{ A 0 6 D 2 }	1 19	..	244	484	..	24-74	Bakale	27	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	310	65	..	60	341	..	D 1	8	..	371	414	..	24-82	Janshi	28	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 P 1 0 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 980 R 2 P 89	216 3 54	..	585	1,089	..	{ A 11 D 8 }	99 68	..	1,525	2,428	..	24-07	Ansuro	29	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	89	23	..	7	55	..	D 0 5	1	..	96	79	..	25-40	Hume	30	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	140	37	..	38	224	..	D 0 7	3	..	178	264	..	24-53	Karel	31	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	71	18	..	14	59	..	D 0 13	1	..	85	75	..	23-31	Chavanwadi	32	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 969 R 9	238 21	..	129	417	..	{ A 2 D 3 }	10 29	..	1,112	715	..	23-06	Sakhar	33	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	1,055	216	..	66	291	..	D 6	58	..	1,159	660	..	23-62	Gothivare	34	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	2,168	497	..	495	1,907	..	D 14	130	..	2,677	2,534	..	24-34	Sagave	35	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	125	20	..	34	141	..	D 1	9	..	160	176	..	23-94	Wada Palve	36	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	2	1	..	10	69	..	..	..	..	12	70	..	25-00	Khajantad Nanar.	37
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	9	4	..	22	70	..	D 0 4	1	..	31	75	..	25-00	Wadi Chivari	38	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	1,600	394	..	174	321	..	D 5	52	..	1,739	697	..	23-14	Nanar	39	
{ V 1 8 R 2 4 P 1 0 }	10	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 1,356 P 82	395 66	..	519	2,410	..	{ A 15 D 15 }	232 80	..	1,902	3,183	..	23-90	Gavkhadi	40	
..	..	..	{ W 23,071 P 496 R 11 }	{ 5,063 0 3 11 230 0 10 10 24 2 2 11 }	..	5,427	22,549	4 2 8	{ A 62 D 156 }	{ 577 10 14 0 1,472 9 7 0 }	..	20,223	30,721	1 0 10	24-08	Total, Group No. I.	

Number	Name of Village	No. of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II</i>		Ra. a.	Ra.	Rs	Acres	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres	Ra.	Ra. a. p.
41	Golavahi ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 7	1,138	256	..	62	129	..	..	..	..	1,200	385	..
42	Boni Badrukh ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 7	V 861 R 2	221	..	135	501	..	D 2	11	..	1,000	738	..
43	Harche ..	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	7	D 7	1,229	198	..	227	798	..	D 9	52	..	1,485	1,046	..
44	Majarejave ..	II	R 2 0	7	D 7	R 9	21	..	58	211	..	D 0-12	1	..	67	223	..
45	Bun ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 7	1,273	316	..	139	363	..	D 6	30	..	1,418	709	..
46	Isavli ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 7	1,313	252	..	85	223	..	D 1	8	..	1,402	483	..
47	Khanvali ..	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	7	D 7	2,120	302	..	180	404	..	D 9	44	..	2,309	810	..
48	Panore ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 7	476	84	..	49	113	..	D 1	3	..	526	200	..
49	Bapere ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 7	1,840	297	..	67	219	..	D 0-8	1	..	1,407	517	..
50	Ravari ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 7	98	18	..	31	112	..	D 2	10	..	128	140	..
51	Satavali ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 7	730	180	..	223	753	..	D 3	19	..	956	952	..
	Vadi Lavgan Sathavli		V 1 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Bhalgavli ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 2,833 R 5	613	..	221	850	..	D 16	111	..	3,076	1,585	..
53	Hansol Devi ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 1,513 R 19	292	..	175	627	..	D 1	3	..	1,708	969	..
54	Dasur ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 658 R 7	158	..	100	327	..	D 1	9	..	766	505	..
55	Chikhale ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	631	144	..	87	116	..	D 3	19	..	671	273	..
56	Bhu ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	953	213	..	105	363	..	D 24	178	..	1,082	754	..
57	Kotapur ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 2,197 R 11	511	..	160	569	..	D 20	148	..	2,394	1,247	..
58	Teravan ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	1,428	303	..	82	373	..	D 9	69	..	1,519	745	..
59	Khingini ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	936	208	..	61	290	..	D 3	21	..	1,000	519	..
60	Solgar ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	2,410	540	..	195	413	..	D 4	20	..	2,609	973	..
61	Barsu ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	1,849	307	..	58	92	..	D 1	5	..	1,908	404	..
62	Goval ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 963 R 12	204	..	257	1,012	..	D 0-18	3	..	1,232	1,240	..
63	Shivane Khurd.	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	417	94	..	112	425	..	D 4	25	..	533	544	..
64	Panhale, Tari Rajapur.	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 785 R 3	180	..	51	163	..	D 2	12	..	641	340	..

APPENDIX L—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage increase	Name of Village	No. Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																	<i>Group II</i>	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 9	1,138	256	..	62	186	..	..	..	..	1,200	422	..	9-81	Golavshi ..	41
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 9	{ V 861 R 2	{ 221 6	..	135	644	..	D 2	14	..	1,000	885	..	19-92	Beni Budrukhi ..	42	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 9	1,220	235	..	227	1,025	..	D 9	67	..	1,465	1,328	..	26-96	Haraje ..	43	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 9	{ .. R 9	{ .. 24	..	58	271	..	D 0-12	1	..	67	296	..	27-04	Majarejuve ..	44	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 9	1,273	316	..	139	467	..	D 6	36	..	1,418	822	..	15-94	Rua ..	45	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 9	1,313	252	..	68	2-7	..	D 1	10	..	1,402	549	..	13-66	Isavli ..	46	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 9	2,120	434	..	180	519	..	D 9	57	..	2,309	1,010	..	24-69	Khanvafi ..	47	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 9	470	84	..	40	146	..	D 1	4	..	526	233	..	16-56	Panoro ..	48	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 9	1,340	297	..	67	282	..	D 0 8	1	..	1,407	586	..	12-16	Bapere ..	49	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 9	93	18	..	31	144	..	D 2	13	..	120	176	..	25-00	Ilavart ..	50	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 9	730	175	..	223	908	..	D 3	24	..	956	1,107	..	22-58	Safavali ..	51	
V 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Vadi Levgan Sathavli.	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	{ V 2,833 R 5	{ 613 12	..	221	1,093	..	D 16	146	..	3,075	1,861	..	17-60	Bhalavali ..	52	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	{ V 1,513 R 19	{ 292 53	..	175	806	..	D 1	4	..	1,708	1,156	..	18-20	Hasol Devi ..	53	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	{ V 653 R 7	{ 158 12	..	100	420	..	D 1	12	..	766	602	..	19-21	Dasur ..	54	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	631	144	..	37	146	..	D 3	26	..	671	317	..	14-63	Chikhale ..	55	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	953	213	..	105	467	..	D 24	234	..	1,082	914	..	21-22	Bhu ..	56	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	{ V 2,197 R 11	{ 511 24	..	166	732	..	D 20	192	..	2,394	1,460	..	17-00	Kotapur ..	57	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	1,428	303	..	82	480	..	D 9	91	..	1,519	874	..	17-32	Teravan ..	58	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	930	268	..	51	273	..	D 3	28	..	1,000	609	..	17-34	Khingini ..	59	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	2,410	540	..	105	531	..	D 4	26	..	2,669	1,007	..	12-74	Solgav ..	60	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	1,840	307	..	68	118	..	D 1	7	..	1,908	432	..	6-93	Barsu ..	61	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	{ V 963 R 12	{ 204 24	..	257	1,301	..	D 0-18	4	..	1,252	1,583	..	23-63	Gova ..	62	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	417	94	..	112	546	..	D 4	33	..	553	673	..	23-71	Shivane Khurd ..	63	
{ V 1 8 } { R 2 4 }	9	D 10-8	{ V 785 R 3	{ 160 6	..	51	210	..	D 2	16	..	841	392	..	15-29	Panhale, Tarf Rajapur.	64	

1 Number	2 Name of Village	3 No. of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average
<i>Group II—contd</i>			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
65	Rajapur ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 310 R 5 P 0-2	91 9 0-0-6	..	39	87	..	D 9	58	..	363	245	..
66	Hardi ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	557	132	..	34	152	..	D 4	20	..	595	310	..
67	Patharda ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	1,103	255	..	60	208	..	D 2	12	..	1,161	476	..
68	Kodavali ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 1,426 R 0-10	306 1	..	81	378	..	D 6	39	..	1,513	724	..
69	Gothane Donivade.	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 2,918 R 26	747 37	..	148	441	..	D 0-13	2	..	3,092	1,227	..
70	Shij ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 991 R 6	238 9	..	77	249	..	D 1	10	..	1,075	506	..
71	Donivade ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 1,482 R 4	329 7	..	91	377	..	D 1	5	..	1,575	718	..
72	Unhale ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 853 R 7	204 10	..	71	258	..	D 1	6	..	932	478	..
73	Kondhe ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 747 R 2	190 2	..	78	190	..	D 1	4	..	823	395	..
74	Baga Kaji Husen	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 5 R 1	1 2	..	5	26	..	..	..	..	11	20	..
75	Baga Kadir Abdul	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 30 R 2	8 4	..	12	52	..	..	..	..	53	64	..
76	Shedhe ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 656 R 6	154 12	..	41	185	..	D 0-11	1	..	703	352	..
77	Kanerl ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 325 R 2	85 2	..	68	302	..	D 0-12	2	..	395	391	..
78	Vliye ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	2,152	493	..	172	720	..	D 1	10	..	2,325	1,223	..
79	Dongar ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	1,446	309	..	112	403	..	D 2	13	..	1,560	725	..
80	Mavalange ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	891	191	..	50	102	..	D 3	21	..	944	314	..
81	Gothane Vikhare ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	604	152	..	63	105	..	D 0	33	..	733	295	..
82	Hativale ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	839	202	..	63	159	..	D 0-18	3	..	902	364	..
83	Kondye Saundal. Tarf	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	1,808	469	..	66	187	..	D 0-7	1	..	1,874	667	..
84	Talgav ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	2,105	526	..	184	577	..	D 0-1	0-4-0	..	2,269	1,103	..
85	Gunjavane ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	388	80	..	12	31	..	D 0-4	0-2-0	..	380	111	..
86	Valye ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 1,280 R 10	266 16	..	150	776	..	D 1	3	..	1,453	1,062	..
87	Bandivade ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 192 R 1	46 2	..	81	416	..	..	..	..	274	464	..
88	Pirdavane ..	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7	D 8	V 1,131 R 13	236 35	..	161	893	..	D 1	7	..	1,356	1,171	..

APPENDIX L—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																	Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates		Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total								
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Id. n.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	V 310	91	..	30	112	..	D 9	70	..	363	239	..	17.90	Bojapur	65		
R 2 4				R 5									10					R 0-2	0-0-0
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	557	132	..	34	195	..	D 4	34	..	595	301	..	16.45	Hardi	66		
R 2 4				R 0-2									0-0-0						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	1,109	265	..	60	267	..	D 2	16	..	1,161	538	..	13.26	Patharde	67		
R 2 4				R 0-2									0-0-0						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	1,426	800	..	81	480	..	D 6	51	..	1,513	844	..	16.57	Kodavali	68		
R 2 4				R 0-10									1						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	2,018	747	..	148	507	..	D 0-13	3	..	3,092	1,850	..	10.78	G o t h a n e Donivade.	69		
R 3 4				R 20									42						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	901	233	..	77	320	..	D 1	13	..	1,075	681	..	14.82	Shil	70		
R 2 4				R 0									10						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	1,482	320	..	91	485	..	D 1	7	..	1,578	829	..	15.40	Donivade	71		
R 2 4				R 4									6						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	853	204	..	71	332	..	D 1	8	..	932	655	..	16.11	Unhale	72		
R 2 4				R 7									11						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	747	109	..	78	256	..	D 1	5	..	828	453	..	14.66	Kondhe	73		
R 2 4				R 2									2						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	6	1	..	6	33	..	..	..	..	11	36	..	24.14	Bana Husen.	Kaji 74
R 2 4				R 1									2						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	39	8	..	12	67	..	..	..	..	53	79	..	23.44	Baga Kadir.	Abdul 75
R 2 4				R 2									4						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	650	154	..	41	238	..	D 0-11	1	..	703	406	..	15.31	Shedhe	76		
R 2 4				R 6									18						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	325	85	..	68	388	..	D 0-12	3	..	395	478	..	22.25	Kaneri	77		
R 2 4				R 2									2						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	2,152	493	..	172	926	..	D 1	13	..	2,326	1,482	..	17.09	Vilve	78		
R 2 4				R 0									18						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	1,448	369	..	112	518	..	D 2	17	..	1,600	844	..	16.41	Dongar	79		
R 2 4				R 0									18						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	891	101	..	50	131	..	D 3	28	..	944	356	..	11.46	Mavalange	80		
R 2 4				R 0									18						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	664	152	..	63	135	..	D 0	50	..	733	337	..	14.24	G o t h a n e Vikhare.	81		
R 2 4				R 0									18						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	839	202	..	63	204	..	D 0-18	4	..	902	410	..	12.64	Hativale	82		
R 2 4				R 0									18						
V 1 8	9	D 10-8	1,808	469	..	60	253	..	D 0-7	1	..	1,874	723	..	8.40	Kondye, Tarf Saundal.	83		
R 2 4				R 0									18						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	2,105	520	..	164	742	..	D 0-1	0-4-0	..	2,269	1,263	..	14.96	Talgaon	84		
R 2 4				R 0									18						
V 1 8	9	D 10-8	363	80	..	12	40	..	D 0-4	0-2-0	..	330	120	..	8.11	Gunjavane	85		
R 2 4				R 0									18						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	1,396	268	..	156	1,000	..	D 1	4	..	1,453	1,287	..	21.19	Valve	86		
R 2 4				R 10									17						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	192	46	..	81	535	..	..	..	..	274	583	..	26.05	Bandivade	87
R 2 4				R 1									9						
V 1 8	0	D 10-8	1,161	236	..	151	1,148	..	D 1	9	..	1,356	1,432	..	22.29	Pirdavane	88		
R 2 4				R 13									39						

Group II
—contd.

BY FORMER SETTLEMENT																		
1 Number	2 Name of Village	3 No. of Group	Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total			
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	
			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	s. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Group No. II -contd.</i>																		
89	Upale	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7 D	8	1,801	352	..	167	832	..	D 2 0	14 0	..	1,970	1,198	..	
90	Chauke	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7 D	8	300	85	..	26	71	..	D 1 0	8 0	..	333	142	..	
91	Tara	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7 D	8	1,294	282	..	201	850	..	D 2 0	14 0	..	1,497	1,148	..	
92	Kumbhavade	II	V 1 8 R 2 0	7 D	8	1,882	301	..	344	1,080	..	D 8 0	62 0	..	2,234	1,523	..	
Total, Group No. II						R 153 V 57,779	288 12,730	1 14 1 0 3 0	5,512	19,578	8 8 10	D 178 0	1,147 0	6 10 1	68,617	33,738	0 1	
<i>Group No. III</i>																		
93	Lanja	III	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 D	6	3,528	801	..	384	640	..	D 1 0	2 0	..	3,863	1,452	..	
94	Khervase	III	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 D	6	1,735	455	..	40	102	..	D 0 6	1 0	..	1,784	557	..	
95	Dhundare	III	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 D	6	1,049	204	..	15	37	..	....	..	..	1,064	331	..
96	Borthade	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	6	V 520 R 0-0	104 0-0	..	31	77	..	D 0 8	1 0	..	551	182	..	
97	Asnge	III	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 D	6	1,749	420	..	98	227	..	D 1 0	4 0	..	1,846	651	..	
98	Indavati	III	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 D	6	769	184	..	108	913	..	D 1 0	6 0	..	878	453	..	
99	Kuve	III	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 D	6	2,231	530	..	186	542	..	D 3 0	14 0	..	2,470	1,086	..	
100	Kclambe, Lanje	Tarf III	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 D	6	1,024	271	..	83	78	..	D 0 4	0 4	..	1,057	347	..	
101	Kondya, Lanje	Tarf III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	6	V 1,436 R 1	330 2	..	89	260	..	D 0 17	2 0	..	1,526	606	..	
102	Khavadi	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	6	1,564	352	..	129	313	..	D 0 16	1 0	..	1,698	686	..	
103	Padavan	III	V 1 12 R 2 0	6 D	6	884	302	..	44	100	..	D 1 0	1 0	..	929	403	..	
104	Panhale, Lanje	Tarf III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	6	1,720	451	..	117	257	..	D 0 17	1 0	..	1,837	709	..	
105	Bent Khurd	III	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 D	6	1,464	378	..	87	86	..	..	..	..	1,501	464	..
106	Nivoshi	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	6	395	84	..	24	77	..	D 1 0	5 0	..	420	169	..	
107	Manjal	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	6	1,587	412	..	72	157	..	D 0 4	0 7	..	1,659	569	..	
108	Vivall	III	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 D	6	1,358	287	..	43	108	..	D 0 16	2 0	..	1,401	397	..	
109	Wangule	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	6	1,600	341	..	83	328	..	D 5 0	22 0	..	1,697	589	..	
110	Hasolwadad	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	V 1,805 R 7	442 14	..	185	488	..	D 1 0	2 0	..	2,008	946	..	

APPENDIX L—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																	Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total							
Dry-crop 19	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33					
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	34	35	36		
																	Group No. II —contd.		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	9 D 10 8	8	1,801	852	..	167	1,070	..	D 2 0	18	..	1,970	1,440	..	20-20	Upale ..	89		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	9 D 10 8	8	308	85	..	26	91	..	D 1 0	8	..	333	184	..	15-49	Chanke ..	90		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	9 D 10 8	8	1,294	282	..	201	1,093	..	D 2 0	18	..	1,497	1,393	..	21-55	Taraj ..	91		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	9 D 10 8	8	1,882	891	..	344	1,850	..	D 8 0	68	..	2,234	1,848	..	21-34	Kumbhavade ..	92		
..	..	..	{ R 153 V 57,779 }	{ 828 12,836 }	{ 2 1 9 0 8 7 }	5,512	25,165	4 9 1	D 178 0	1,508	8 11 0	63,617	39,827	0 10 0	18-05	Total, Group No. II.	No. II.
																	Group No. III		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	2,528	981	..	334	865	..	D 1 0	3	..	3,863	1,829	..	25-96	Lanja ..	93		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	1,785	540	..	49	136	..	D 0 6	1	..	1,784	682	..	22-44	Kherwase ..	94		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	1,049	853	..	15	49	..	..	..	..	1,064	403	..	21-45	Dhundare ..	95
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	{ V 520 R 0-9 }	{ 104 0-8-0 }	..	31	103	..	D 0 8	1	..	651	208	..	14-29	Borthade ..	96		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	1,749	504	..	96	303	..	D 1 0	6	..	1,846	812	..	24-73	Asage ..	97		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	760	161	..	108	417	..	D 1 0	8	..	878	536	..	22-38	Indavati ..	98		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	2,281	636	..	186	723	..	D 3 0	10	..	2,470	1,378	..	26-89	Kuve ..	99		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	1,024	325	..	33	101	..	D 0 4	0-4-0	..	1,057	426	..	22-77	Kejambe, Tarf Lanje.	100		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	{ V 1,436 R 1 }	{ 336 2 }	..	89	347	..	D 0 17	3	..	1,526	688	..	14-67	Kondya, Tarf Lanje.	101		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	1,554	352	..	129	417	..	D 0 16	1	..	1,603	770	..	15-62	Khavadi ..	102		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	884	259	..	44	134	..	D 1 0	1	..	929	394	..	2-28	Padavan ..	103		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	1,720	451	..	117	343	..	D 0 17	1	..	1,837	795	..	12-13	Panhale, Tarf Lanje.	104		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	1,464	454	..	37	115	..	..	..	..	1,501	569	..	22-63	Beni Khurd ..	105
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	395	84	..	24	102	..	D 1 0	7	..	420	194	..	16-87	Nivoahi ..	106		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	1,687	412	..	72	209	..	D 0 4	1	..	1,659	622	..	9-31	Manjal ..	107		
{ D1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	1,358	344	..	43	144	..	D 0 16	3	..	1,401	491	..	23-68	Vivai ..	108		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	1,609	341	..	83	301	..	D 5 0	29	..	1,697	671	..	13-92	Wangule ..	109		
{ V1 8 R2 4 }	8 D 8 0	0	{ V 1,365 R 7 }	{ 442 17 }	..	135	651	..	D 1 0	3	..	2,008	1,113	..	17-65	Hasolwad ..	110		

Number	Name of Village	No. of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Group No. III</i> <i>—contd.</i>																
111	Shivane Budruk	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	688	145	..	43	165	..	D 3 0 21 0 0	..	..	679	331	..
112	Pendkhale ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	2,477	579	..	121	413	..	D 8 0 41 0 0	..	..	2,606	1,033	..
113	Kolavade ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	640	151	..	25	83	..	D 1 0 6 0 0	..	..	666	245	..
114	Kharvate ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	2,068	470	..	78	260	..	D 0 19 2 0 0	..	..	2,146	732	..
116	Kalsavali ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	2,359	638	..	91	274	..	D 0 16 2 0 0	..	..	2,450	914	..
116	Wadavali ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	1,055	247	..	37	111	..	D 0 1 0 2 0	..	..	1,092	358	..
117	Kolavanchuna ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 1,560 R 1 1 }	{ 360 1 1 }	..	107	392	..	D 5 0 29 0 0	..	..	1,673	782	..
118	Mandrai ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	1,719	421	..	68	220	..	D 0 17 2 0 0	..	..	1,787	643	..
110	Watul ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 2,510 R 3 3 }	{ 690 3 3 }	..	245	740	..	D 1 0 3 0 0	..	..	2,759	1,436	..
120	Wlavade ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 2,048 R 0-9 }	{ 550 0-4-0 }	..	93	246	..	D 0 12 1 0 0	..	..	2,141	797	..
121	Shirvati ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 874 R 0-1 }	{ 209 0-1-0 }	..	113	319	..	D 0 1 0 2 0	..	..	987	528	..
122	Ozar ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 2,651 R 1 1 }	{ 675 1 1 }	..	136	449	..	D 0 12 1 0 0	..	..	2,789	1,126	..
123	Tivare ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	608	163	..	78	257	..	D 0 13 2 0 0	..	..	684	422	..
124	Oni ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	2,378	663	..	196	639	..	D 2 0 9 0 0	..	..	2,376	1,311	..
125	Chikhalgau	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 927 R 0-19 }	{ 255 0-8-0 }	..	78	231	..	D 0 5 0 8 0	..	..	1,005	480	..
126	Saundal ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 2,801 R 95 }	{ 708 115 }	..	212	545	..	..	..	..	2,908	1,368	..
127	Kolvankhadi ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 1,554 R 2 2 }	{ 408 2 2 }	..	40	100	..	..	..	..	1,596	510	..
123	Yelvan ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 1,525 R 13 }	{ 342 17 }	..	49	138	..	D 0 1 0 2 0	..	..	1,587	497	..
129	Dhuanape ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 814 R 6 }	{ 189 7 }	..	22	67	..	D 0 1 0 2 0	..	..	841	263	..
130	Ray Patan ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 2,420 R 26 }	{ 639 37 }	..	250	691	..	D 1 0 2 0 0	..	..	2,897	1,360	..
131	Oshivale ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 1,957 R 18 }	{ 503 23 }	..	114	295	..	D 0 8 1 0 0	..	..	2,089	822	..
132	Partavali ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	404	104	..	49	160	..	..	..	..	453	270	..
133	Thikan Kond ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 214 R 9 }	{ 49 4 }	..	23	87	..	..	..	..	240	140	..
134	Adavli ..	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	6 D	7	{ V 1,581 R 3 3 }	{ 359 4 4 }	..	109	302	..	..	..	..	1,093	725	..

APPENDIX L—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
Group No. III—contd.																		
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	638	145	..	43	220	..	D 8 0 27 0 0	..	..	679	392	..	18-43	Shivane Bndruk.	111
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	2,477	579	..	121	551	..	D 8 0 58 0 0	..	..	2,606	1,183	..	14-52	Pendkhale ..	112
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	840	151	..	25	117	..	D 1 0 8 0 0	..	..	586	276	..	12-65	Kolevade ..	113
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	2,088	470	..	78	847	..	D 0 19 3 0 0	..	..	2,140	820	..	12-02	Kharvate ..	114
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	2,369	638	..	91	305	..	D 0 16 3 0 0	..	..	2,460	1,000	..	10-07	Kalsavali ..	115
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	1,055	247	..	37	148	..	D 0 1 0 2 0	..	..	1,002	395	..	10-34	Wadavali ..	116
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 1,560 R 1	360 1	..	107	523	..	D 5 0 38 0 0	..	..	1,673	922	..	17-90	Kolavanchuna	117
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	1,719	421	..	68	293	..	D 0 17 3 0 0	..	..	1,787	717	..	11-51	Mandru ..	118
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 2,510 R 2	690 2	..	245	989	..	D 1 0 4 0 0	..	..	2,759	1,686	..	17-41	Watul ..	119
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 2,049 R 0-9	550 0-4-0	..	93	328	..	D 0 12 1 0 0	..	..	2,141	879	..	10-29	Wilavade ..	120
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 874 R 0-1	209 0-1-0	..	113	425	..	D 0 1 0 2 0	..	..	987	634	..	20-08	Shravali ..	121
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 2,651 R 1	675 1	..	136	509	..	D 0 12 1 0 0	..	..	2,788	1,276	..	13-32	Ozar ..	122
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	600	163	..	78	843	..	D 0 13 3 0 0	..	..	684	509	..	20-62	Tivare ..	123
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	2,678	663	..	196	852	..	D 2 0 12 0 0	..	..	2,870	1,527	..	16-48	Oni ..	124
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 927 R 0-10	255 1	..	78	308	..	D 0 5 1 0 0	..	..	1,005	585	..	16-26	Chikhalgaon	125
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 2,601 R 95	708 120	..	212	727	..	..	..	..	2,908	1,584	..	14-33	Saundai ..	126
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 1,554 R 2	408 2	..	40	133	..	..	..	..	1,596	543	..	6-47	Kolvankhadi.	127
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 1,525 R 13	342 10	..	49	184	..	D 0 1 0 2 0	..	..	1,587	545	..	9-66	Yeivan ..	128
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 814 R 5	189 8	..	22	89	..	D 0 1 0 2 0	..	..	841	286	..	8-75	Dhamanpe ..	129
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 2,420 R 26	639 42	..	250	921	..	D 1 0 3 0 0	..	..	2,697	1,605	..	17-23	Ray Patan ..	130
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 1,957 R 18	503 26	..	114	393	..	D 0 8 1 0 0	..	..	2,089	623	..	12-29	Oshivale ..	131
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	404	104	..	49	221	..	..	..	..	453	325	..	20-37	Fartavali ..	132
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 214 R 3	49 4	..	23	116	..	..	..	..	240	169	..	20-71	Thikan Kond	133
V 1 8	R 2 4	8 D 9	V 1,581 R 3	359 4	..	109	483	..	..	..	..	1,693	846	..	16-69	Adavli ..	134

Number	Name of Village	No. of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT																
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total				
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average		
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Group III —contd.																			
135	Fupere	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	0 D	7	V 1,234 R 3	274 3	..	58	147	..	D 0-3	0-4-0	..	1,295	424	..	..
136	Shembavane	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	0 D	7	V 895 R 0-1	229 0-1-0	..	42	105	..	D 3	5	..	940	339	..	..
137	Sasale	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	0 D	7	V 972 R ..	254 ..	..	40	91	..	D 0-4	1	..	1,012	346	..	..
138	Hasul, Saundal.	Tarf III	V 1 8 R 2 0	0 D	7	V 1,348 R ..	308 ..	..	178	590	..	D 0-12	0-8-0	..	1,528	898	..	..
139	Solaye	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	0 D	7	V 613 R ..	162 ..	..	92	251	..	D 0-10	1	..	705	414	..	..
140	Shimbhavali	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	0 D	7	V 1,211 R ..	314 ..	..	24	59	..	..	..	..	1,235	373	..	..
141	Kelavshi	III	V 1 8 R 2 0	0 D	7	V 4,534 R 9	1,186 12	..	302	818	..	D 0-3	0-3-0	..	4,845	2,014	..	..
Total, Group III.			..	..	..	V 75,219 R 190	18,638 245	0 4 0 1 4 8	4,788	13,411	2 13 3	38	190	5 0 0	80,185	32,484	0 6	..
Group IV																			
142	Waghgaon	IV	V 1 4 R 1 8	5 D	6	V 734 R 8	178 8	..	31	80	..	..	..	..	773	266	..	..
143	Kudewadi	IV	V 1 4 R 1 8	5 D	6	V 824 R ..	160 ..	..	29	81	..	..	..	..	853	241	..	..
144	Whel	IV	V 1 4 R 1 8	5 D	6	V 1,895 R 1	423 1	..	77	196	..	D 0-7	0-3-0	..	1,973	620	..	..
145	Argaon	IV	V 1 4 R 1 8	5 D	6	V 2,386 R 0-15	530 0-6-0	..	83	174	..	..	..	..	2,474	704	..	..
146	Ringane	IV	V 1 4 R 1 8	5 D	6	V 2,496 R ..	497 ..	..	104	216	..	D 0-3	0-2-0	..	2,600	713	..	..
147	Parute	IV	V 1 4 R 1 8	5 D	6	V 2,520 R 1	473 1	..	125	324	..	D 0-2	0-2-0	..	2,646	798	..	..
148	Haral	IV	V 1 4 R 1 8	5 D	6	V 1,319 R ..	252 ..	..	60	154	..	..	..	..	1,379	406	..	..
149	Pachal	IV	V 1 4 R 1 8	5 D	6	V 2,918 R 1	526 1	..	95	196	..	D 0-3	0-12-0	..	3,014	732	..	..
Total, Group IV.			..	..	..	V 15,022 R 11	3,099 11	0 3 3 1 0 0	809	1,421	2 5 4	..	..	..	15,712	4,531	0 4	..
Group V																			
150	Prabhanvalli	V	V 1 4 R 1 8	4 D	5	V 3,734 R ..	647 ..	..	272	327	..	..	..	..	4,006	974	..	..
151	Bhambad	V	V 1 0 R 1 8	4 D	5	V 3,214 R 1	525 1	..	113	189	..	D 0-4	0-4-0	..	3,328	715	..	..
152	Hardkhale	V	V 1 0 R 1 8	4 D	5	V 3,171 R 0-11	457 0-4-0	..	59	104	..	D 0-1	0-2-0	..	3,230	501	..	..
153	Kondge	V	V 1 0 R 1 8	4 D	5	V 2,458 R ..	368 ..	..	57	89	..	D 0-5	0-3-0	..	2,525	457	..	..
154	Kurang	V	V 1 0 R 1 8	4 D	5	V 2,601 R 0-7	362 4-0-0	..	56	87	..	..	..	..	2,657	449	..	..
155	Zaraye	V	V 1 0 R 1 8	4 D	5	V 1,387 R ..	208 ..	..	17	26	..	..	..	..	1,404	234	..	..

APPENDIX L—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Base			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop 10	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33				
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
<i>Group III—contd.</i>																		
V 1 8	8 D	9	V 1,234	274	..	58	190	..	D 0-3	0-4-0	..	1,295	473	..	11-50	Fupere	136	
R 2 4			R 9	3	..													
V 1 8	8 D	9	V 695	229	..	42	140	..	D 3	6	..	940	375	..	10-02	Shembavane	139	
R 2 4			R 0-1	0-1-0	..													
V 1 8	8 D	9	V 972	354	..	40	121	..	D 0-4	1	..	1,012	376	..	6-67	Sasale	137	
R 2 4																		
V 1 8	8 D	9	V 1,348	308	..	178	787	..	D 0-12	0-8-0	..	1,526	1,095	..	21-94	Hasol, Tarf Saundal	138	
R 2 4																		
V 1 8	8 D	9	V 613	162	..	92	335	..	D 0-10	1	..	795	498	..	20-29	Solaye	139	
R 2 4																		
V 1 8	8 D	9	V 1,211	314	..	24	79	..			..	1,235	393	..	5-38	Jambhavan	140
R 2 4																		
V 1 8	8 D	9	V 4,534	1,180	..	302	1,091	..	D 0-3	0-3-0	..	4,845	2,290	..	13-59	Kelavali	141	
R 2 4			R 9	13	..													
..	..	..	V 75,219	10,309	0 4 1	4,738	17,885	3 12 5	28	248	6 8 5	80,185	27,710	0 7 8	16-11	Total, Group III	
..	..	..	R 190	274	1 7 1												
<i>Group IV</i>																		
V 1 8	0-8 D	8	V 734	214	..	81	104	..			..	773	330	..	24-06	Waghangaon	142
R 2 4			R 8	12	..													
V 1 8	0-8 D	6	V 824	192	..	29	105	..			..	853	297	..	23-24	Kudewadi	143
R 2 4																		
V 1 8	0-8 D	6	V 1,596	508	..	77	255	..	D 0-7	0-6-0	..	1,973	764	..	23-23	Whal	144	
R 2 4			R 1	1	..													
V 1 8	0-8 D	6	V 2,358	630	..	68	223	..			..	2,474	863	..	22-59	Argaon	145
R 2 4			R 0-15	1	..													
V 1 8	0-9 D	6	V 2,496	511	..	104	281	..	D 0-8	0-2-0	..	2,600	877	..	23-00	Bingus	146	
R 2 4																		
V 1 8	0-8 D	6	V 2,520	593	..	124	421	..	D 0-2	0-2-0	..	2,646	900	..	24-06	Purde	147	
R 2 4			R 1	1	..													
V 1 8	0-6 D	6	V 1,319	302	..	60	200	..			..	1,379	502	..	23-65	Haral	148
R 2 4																		
V 1 8	0-3 D	6	V 2,918	703	..	95	255	..	D 0-8	0-12-0	..	3,014	959	..	22-46	Pachal	149	
R 2 4			R 1	1	..													
..	..	..	V 15,092	2,719	0 3 11	609	1,847	2 0 6	..	..	..	16,712	5,581	0 5 8	23-17	Total, Group IV	
..	..	..	R 11	15	1 5 10												
<i>Group V</i>																		
V 1 4	5-4 D	4	V 3,734	847	..	272	429	..			..	4,006	1,078	..	10-47	Prabhanvali	150
R 2 4																		
V 1 4	5-4 D	5	V 3,214	858	..	113	248	..	D 0-4	0-4-0	..	3,328	905	..	26-57	Bhambed	151	
R 2 4			R 1	1	..													
V 1 4	5-4 D	5	V 3,171	571	..	59	132	..	D 0-1	0-2-0	..	3,230	799	..	26-38	Hardkhal	152	
R 2 4			R 0-11	0-6-0	..													
V 1 4	5-4 D	4	V 2,458	490	..	67	117	..	D 0-5	0-8-0	..	2,525	577	..	26-29	Koodge	153	
R 2 4																		
V 1 4	5-4 D	5	V 2,601	452	..	56	114	..			..	2,657	566	..	26-06	Kurang	154
R 2 4			R 0-7	0-4-0	..													
V 1 4	5-4 D	5	V 1,337	260	..	17	34	..			..	1,404	294	..	25-64	Zaraye	155
R 2 4																		

Number	Name of Village	No. of Group	By FORMER SETTLEMENT															
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total			
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Group V—contd.																		
156	Kanyali	V	V 1 0	4 D	5	2,114	317	..	20	36	..	..	..	..	2,143	358	..
		R	1 8															
157	Yaradav	V	V 1 0	4 D	5	1,517	208	..	23	29	..	..	..	..	1,540	237	..
		R	1 8															
158	Pangari Khurd.	V	V 1 0	4 D	5	1,631	232	..	22	42	..	..	..	..	1,653	274	..
		R	1 8															
Total, Group V ..			..	..	..	V 21,827	8,924	0 2 5	658	926	1 6 7	..	..	..	22,486	4,254	0 3 0
			..	..	..	R 1	1 1 0 0										
Total of Groups 1 to V.			..	..	..	V 192,988	42,509	0 3 0	16,944	53,371	3 2 6	A 62	543	8 12 2	211,223	99,777	0 7 2
			..	..	..	P 496	336	0 10 10				D 367	2,444	6 10 7			
Inam Villages																		
159	Devache Gothane.	I	V 1 4	8	A 12	2,241	543	..	744	2,012	..	D 14	68	..	2,999	8,023	..	
		R	2															D 9
160	Niveli	I	V 1 4	8	A 12	317	53	..	33	72	..	D 1	7	..	351	132	..	
		R	2															D 9
Total ..			..	..	..	2,558	596	0 3 9	777	2,084	2 10 11	15	75	5 0 0	3,350	2,755	0 13 2
161	Juwathi	II	1 8	7 D	8	2,211	635	..	248	367	..	D 0-10	1	..	2,459	1,503	..	
162	Panhale Saundal.	II	1 8	7 D	8	1,033	295	..	88	330	..	D 0-14	2	..	1,121	627	..	
Total ..			..	..	..	3,244	930	0 4 7	336	1,197	3 9 0	0-24	3	5 0 0	3,580	2,130	0 9 6
163	Waked	III	V 1 12	0 D	6	V 1,910	618	..	196	610	..	D 1	4	..	2,119	1,233	..	
		R	2 0			R 1	1											
Total ..			..	..	..	V 1,910	618	0 5 2	196	610	3 1 4	D 1	4	4 0 0	2,119	1,233	0 9 4
			..	..	..	R 1	1 1 0 0										
Total of the Inam villages.			..	..	..	V 7,721	2,144	0 4 5	1,311	3,891	2 15 6	16	62	5 2 6	9,049	6,118	0 10 10
			..	..	..	R 1	1 1 0 0	A 62				543	8 12 2				
Grand Total of the Taluka.			..	..	..	V 200,709	44,853	0 3 7	18,256	57,269	3 2 2	A 62	543	8 12 2	220,272	1,05,895	0 7 3
			..	..	..	P 496	336	0 10 10				D 367	2,526	6 9 6			

V = Varkas.
 R = Rabi.
 P = Pukan.
 D = Doagri.
 A = Acrt.

APPENDIX L—concl'd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number						
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total												
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	34	35	36							
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.										
V 1 4	5-4	D 5	2,114	306	..	20	47	..	..	..	..	2,143	443	..	25-50	Group V— contd.	156			
R 2 4																Karvali								
V 1 4	5-4	D 5	1,517	260	..	23	39	..	..	..	..	1,540	208	..	25-74	Yeraday	157			
R 2 4																								
V 1 4	5-4	D 5	1,631	290	..	22	55	..	..	..	..	1,653	345	..	25-91	Pangari Khurd	158			
R 2 4																								
			V 21,827	3,032	0 2 11	658	1,220	1 13 8				22,486	5,213	0 3 9	22-54	Total, Group V.								
			R 1	1 1 0 0																				
			V 102,088	45,519	0 3 9	10,044	68,668	4 0 10	A 62	677	10 14 9	211,223	1,19,059	0 9 0	19-33	Total of Groups I to V.								
			P 496	336	0 10 10										D 367	3,223	8 12 6							
			R 366	627	1 11 10																			
V 1 8	10	A 15	2,241	652	..	744	2,515	..	D 14	91	..	2,999	3,253	..	24-21	Devache Gothane.	159							
R 2 4		D 12																						
V 1 8	10	A 15	317	64	..	33	90	..	D 1	9	..	351	163	..	23-48	Niveli	160							
R 2 4		D 12																						
			2,558	716	0 4 0	777	2,405	3 5 8	15	100	6 10 8	3,350	3,421	1 0 4	24-17	Total.								
1 8	9 D	10-8	2,211	635	..	248	1,115	..	D 0-10	1	..	2,450	1,751	..	16-50	Juwathi	161							
1 8	9 D	10-8	1,033	295	..	88	424	..	D 0-14	3	..	1,121	722	..	15-15	Panhal; Turf Saunda	162							
			3,244	930	0 4 7	336	1,539	4 9 3	0-24	4	6 10 8	3,580	2,473	0 11 1	16-10	Total.								
V 1 8	8 D	V 1,910	1	530	..	108	813	..	D 1	5	..	2,119	1,349	..	9-41	Waked	163							
R 2 4		R 1							1															
			V 1,910	530	0 4 6	108	813	4 1 8	D 1	5	5 0 0	2,119	1,349	0 10 2	9-41	Total.								
			R 1	1 1 0 0																				
			V 7,721	2,176	0 4 6	1,311	4,057	3 12 6	16	108	6 12 0	9,040	7,243	0 12 10	18-39	Total of the Inam villages.								
			R 1	1 1 0 0																				
			V 200,709	47,695	0 3 10	13,255	73,623	4 0 6	A 62	677	10 14 9	220,272	1,26,302	0 9 2	19-27	Total of the Taluka.								
			P 496	336	0 10 10													D 367	3,231	8 11 2				
			R 367	627	1 11 10																			

V - Varkas.
 R - Rabi.
 P - Pujan.
 D - Dongri.
 A - Agri.

K. S. YARDI,
 Superintendent, Land Records, S. D.

**SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
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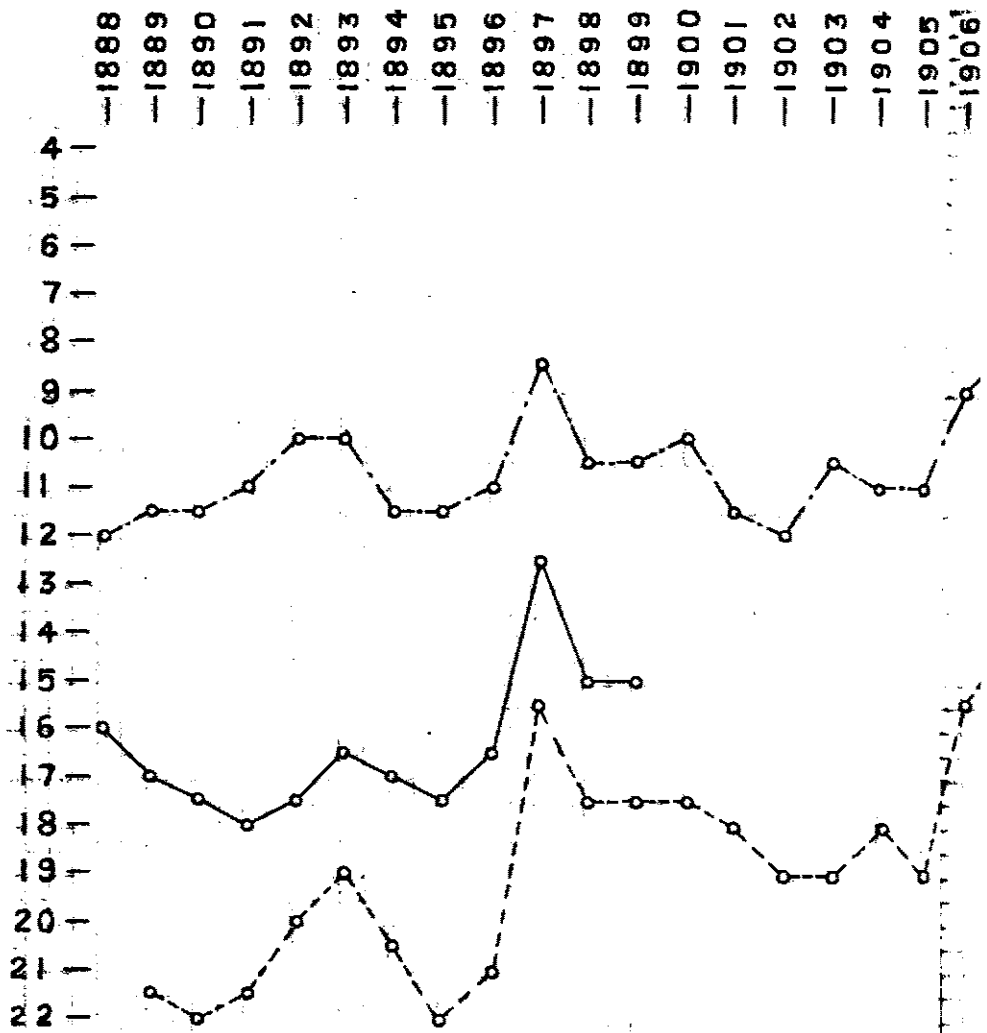
No. DCXXXVI—New Series

PAPERS
RELATING TO THE
REVISION SETTLEMENT
OF THE
DEOGAD TALUKA
OF THE
RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

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The figures 4, 5,

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Ratnagiri District.*

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From

S. B. VAIDYA, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Rajapur and Deogad Talukas,
Ratnagiri;

To

The COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI.

Ratnagiri, 3rd May 1923.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Deogad Taluka. The guaranteed period of the Original Settlement ends with the revenue year 1921-22 (*vide* paragraph 6 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8816, dated 21st December 1891).

I.—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

2. The Taluka at present consists of 129 villages as follows :—

41 Government villages.

82 Khoti villages.

3 Surveyed Inam villages, namely Kasarde, Ajivli and Kamte.

1 The village of Math Khurd given as Inam to Bavda State, and lately surveyed.

2 Unsurveyed Inam villages, viz., Kinjavde and Salshi.

3. The village of Math Khurd is not included in the Original Settlement Report of Colonel Godfrey (CCLIII—New series) and is not shown on the Taluka map. It is one of the 13 villages assigned to the Bavda State in exchange for certain revenue claimable by that State in the Deogad Taluka (the other 12 being included in the Rajapur Taluka). The Survey of this village being, however, completed in 1920, the Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Division, desired that the rates for it should be settled along with the Revision Settlement of the Deogad Taluka. The villagers and the khot expressed their wish to have their village transferred to the Rajapur Taluka, as Rajapur was only fifteen miles, and Deogad 36 miles, distant from them.

The inhabitants of Ajivli, four miles to the east of Math Khurd, also wished to have their village transferred to the Rajapur Taluka on similar grounds. The Inamdars of the village are, however, against the transfer, for they live at Naringre near Deogad and for them Deogad is more convenient.

The Collector to whom the desire of the villagers of Math Khurd and Ajivli was communicated, approved of the transfer of both these villages to the Rajapur Taluka and of their inclusion in the Settlement Report of that Taluka.

Math Khurd and Ajivli are, therefore, proposed to be omitted from this report.

The Original Survey Settlement of Kasarde was effected along with the rest of the Taluka in 1891-92. Its Revision Settlement, therefore, falls due with the rest of the Taluka.

The Original Settlement of the Inam village, Kamte, was sanctioned in Government Order No. 13111 of 1st November 1917 and was guaranteed only for the period ending with the expiry of the existing settlement of the Taluka. Consequently this village also is to be resettled along with the Revision Settlement of the Taluka.

The 82 khoti villages consist of :—

Pure khoti	..	..	..	74
Khichadi	..	..	..	2
Sharakati	..	..	..	6 (of which 3 are Dhara).

During the Settlement period 15 purely khoti villages and 3 Sharakati (Dhara) villages, but no Inam villages lapsed to Government.

4. I propose to include Kille Vijaydurg in Ghera Vijaydurg and the other 8 villages noted in the following statement in Girye :—

No. in statement at pages 28-31 of the original settlement Report.	Name of the village.	Population of the village.	Area of the village.	Survey Nos. of the village.	No. of Kabjedars in the village.	Consolidated L. R. of the village.	Entries in the Record of Rights.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Kille Vijaydurg ..	106	92 16	1	3	45	4	
4	Kanyabag ..	..	14 26	2	3	8	8	
1	Awchitbag ..	..	1 20	2	3	4	5	
18	Narayanbag ..	..	4 17	2	3	10	7	
6	Khavshikuran ..	56	115 9	4	3	9	10	
31	Rayaniche Banda-baheril-khajan.	..	82 25	11	3	125	197	
7	Govindbag ..	..	3 20	2	3	1	2	
24	Metache-khajan ..	..	48 24	7	3	112	237	
36	Sheri-khajan ..	..	66 14	24	3	189	190	

These villages are very small and only two of them are inhabited. The existence of these separate small villages causes administrative inconvenience, *e.g.*, it renders it necessary to keep separate records and registers for each village. The Khatedars have no objection and the necessary sanction of Government is now solicited.

5. If the above arrangements are approved of, the number of villages to be re-settled at this Revision is reduced to 116, the tenures of which are as below :—

- 32 Government villages.
- 82 Khoti villages.
- 2 Inam villages (Kasarde and Kamte).

II.—POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

6. The Deogad Taluka is bounded on the north by the Vijaydurg creek with the Rajapur Taluka on the opposite bank for a distance of about 25 miles, on the east by the Bavda State up to the Sahyadri Ghats, and thence by the Kolhapur State, the Ghat ridge forming the boundary. On the south by the Gad river with the Savantvadi State on the southern bank, and thence by the Malwan Taluka and the Achre River and creek. On the west by the sea.

The average length east and west of the taluka is 28 to 29 miles and the average breadth north and south is 16 to 17 miles, the sea board being about 25 miles. The Taluka is formed by a strip of low land lying between the Sahyadri Ghats and the Indian Ocean. It is very irregular in shape, as will be seen from the accompanying map. The coast line is bold and rocky, rising abruptly from the sea to heights varying from 50 to 100 feet. Along this line of coast there are numerous creeks, inlets and coves, but no sandy beach to speak of even at low tide. From the coast the country stretches out eastwards for a distance of ten miles or so in a series of flat-topped laterite hills intersected by deep ravines; these plateaux of laterite are generally barren, with no soil on them and nothing but sheet rock can be seen except here and there small patches of low stunted brush wood intermixed with cactus bush. The valleys in the intervening ravines, gradually opening out as they approach the sea or the creeks, are generally rich and end in picturesque inlets and estuaries thickly clothed on each side with coconut palms, mango and undni trees with good rich rice fields in between. Proceeding further east the country becomes more undulating the hills although still partaking of the laterite formation are more covered with soil, which is in many places cultivated, and where it is not, the hill sides are well wooded. Still further inland, the country becomes gradually less undulating and the warkas lands decidedly superior in quality and depth of soil. Roughly speaking, all warkas land lying to the east of a line drawn north and south across the map through Kharepatan is remarkably good. This excellent warkas equal to the jirait lands of above ghats, continues in one long stretch up to the very foot of the Ghats, between the spurs of which are found broad fertile valleys producing excellent crops. On the extreme eastern boundary of the district the Sahyadri Ghats rise sheer up like a gigantic wall from the level and rich plains below.

Rivers and Creeks.

7. The Deogad Taluka is rich in rivers and streams; they are as follows:—

(1) The Vijaydurg river ending in the creek of Vijaydurg, takes its source in the Sahyadri hills, near the Kajirde pass, in the Bavda State, from whence it is not much more than a mountain stream of small volume until it approaches Kharepatan where it gradually broadens out until at Vaghotan it becomes from 250 to 300 yards in breadth and eventually reaches the sea at Vijaydurg where on the headland stands the celebrated old Maratha fortress of that name. The tidal flow extends up to Kharepatan about 22 miles inland and forms a natural highway into the interior. The Vijaydurg harbour is considered one of the best on the western coast. Vessels drawing from 6 to 8 feet of water can ascend the river as far as Vaghotan at high tide; beyond that, the river has silted up considerably and only small craft drawing 3 feet of water or less, can ascend at high tide as far as Kharepatan, which was formerly an inland port, up to which even large *Machwas* used to go many years ago.

(2) About nine miles south of Vijaydurg, a small stream rising in a deep ravine in the villages Mond and Nadan, known as the Pural river, flows into the sea. It is not, however, navigable, as after the monsoon a high bank or drift sand forms at the mouth of the river and shuts out the sea water, but in consequence of the salt water being neutralized by the constant flow of fresh water from the upper reaches, the river water is used for irrigational purposes. This, however, is only one of the minor streams.

(3) About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles further south we come to the estuary of the Deogad river which is next in importance to the Vijaydurg river. It has its source in the Sahyadri Ghats in the Bavda State near the Sivgad pass, a few miles north of Phonda Ghat, and after a tortuous course of about 35 miles empties its water into the sea at the fort of Deogad, forming there a harbour, which is also considered very safe and good. The river is navigable for small craft as far as the village Tamhane about ten miles inland.

(4) About a mile south of the Deogad Fort, is the Mitmumbri creek formed by a small river about 8 miles in length, rising in the village of Wareri; it has a tidal up-flow of three miles, as far as the western boundary of the village Dabhol, to which point it is navigable for small craft at high tide.

(5) Further about six miles lower down the coast from Mitmumbri creek is the Hindale river about 18 miles in length. This river, merely a torrent for the greater part of its length, rises in a deep ravine separating the village of Shirgaon from the inam village of Salshi and is affected by the tidal wave for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, but it is not navigable even for small canoes.

(6) South of the Hindle river 5 or 6 miles, there is the Achre creek and river, which for about 9 miles of its length from the coast forms the boundary between the Deogad and Malwan Talukas. This river has its source in the village Dombre below the Ghat near Phonda and flows a course of about 28 miles. Small crafts can ascend this river for four or five miles, the limit of the tidal flow.

(7) The Kalaoli river rises in the Nardave gorge of the Sahyadri Ghats near the boundary of the Deogad Taluka and the Savantwadi State. For the first 24 miles of its course it forms the southern boundary of the Taluka. Twelve miles from its source it receives the waters of a tributary known as the Malhar river and again ten miles further down those of its larger tributary the Gad River and about two miles below this point, the river turns south-west into the Malwan Taluka.

Besides the abovementioned rivers there are numerous streams. The water system of the Taluka is composed of a regular net-work of streams, many of which serve the purpose of irrigation.

III.—CLIMATE.

8. The climate though rather enervating is temperate on the coast and for about half the length of the Taluka towards the east, the extreme heat and cold of summer and winter being tempered by sea-breezes. The country further up to the foot of Sahyadri experiences wide extremes of heat and cold. The extreme limits of temperature recorded at Deogad are maximum 90° and minimum 76° .

Rainfall.

9. The rainfall is registered unfortunately only at one place, Deogad on the coast and cannot therefore be taken as a fair record of rainfall in a Taluka extending thence to the foot of the Sahyadri hills where the rainfall is undoubtedly greater than on the coast. The rainfall registered at Deogad has been supplied by the Director of Agriculture for the 11 years from 1910 to 1920 and is shown in detail in Appendix A. (It will be seen from this that the average rainfall is 87.15 inches. But to obtain a fair estimate of rainfall throughout the Taluka I propose taking the rainfall registered at Rajapur as being equivalent to what is obtained at Kharepatan and that is 123.63 inches for the same eleven years. Further I take the rainfall registered at Deorukh in the Sangmeshwar Taluka to correspond fairly with the rainfall at Phonda and the below ghat villages and that is on an average of the eleven years from 1910 to 1920, 139.50 inches. Thus taking the sum of the above, I obtain an average rainfall for the whole Taluka of 116.76 inches which is very near the exact amount. This is less than the average arrived at in the original report and it appears that as in the rest of the District the rainfall in this Taluka has diminished of recent years. But the rainfall is ample if it is seasonable. Analysing the seasonableness and adequacy of the rain it is found that out of the last 11 years 5 were below the average, two fair, two fairly good and two good.

Cultivation and Crops.

10. Excluding the 2 unsurveyed Inam villages, the total area of the Taluka is as shown below :—

	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.
114 Government and Khoti villages	220,214	99,603
2 Inam villages	12,882	4,933

The cultivable area is made up of the following descriptions of land :—

Description.	114 villages (Government and Khoti).	2 villages (Inam).	Total area.
Rice	27,747	1,376	29,123
Rabi	1,470	74	1,544
Warkas	190,262	11,418	201,680
Bagayat—			
(i) Agri	297	.....	297
(ii) Dongri	438	14	452
			749

11. The soil classification of rice lands in the Taluka is in the original Settlement Report shown as under :—

Classed above 12 annas	10.6
" " 8 to 12	53.8
" " 4 to 8	33.0
" below 4 annas	2.6

100

Though certain Khajan lands and some lands in the village of Lore underwent re-classification since the last settlement, the results do not involve any appreciable change in the above classification.

From the above it will be seen that the rice land though forming only about 12½ per cent. of the total cultivable area of the Taluka, is on the whole good, 64 per cent. being classed as above 8 annas.

The average classification rate of warkas for the whole district is 3 annas, the good soils on the eastern portion being classed higher and those on the western side mixed up with laterite rocks considerably lower. Warkas lands called Bhatle, which are found mainly in the eastern portion, are classed at six annas. They are level warkas lands, with more soil, in good situations, where they might easily be converted into rice or which, if used exclusively for dry crops, require fewer years of fallow or may be cultivated every year.

In the whole Taluka there are only 1,544 acres of Rabi land and 749 of Bagayat, i.e., .09 per cent. of the whole cultivable area.

The principal crops are :—

- (1) Rice
- (2) Nachni
- (3) Wari
- (4) Harik
- (5) Kulith
- (6) Til.

The chief varieties of rice are :—(1) Patni, (2) Wargal, (3) Walye, (4) Bele (5) Bhadas, (6) Panwel and (7) Sonphal.

After rice is taken, wherever there is good moisture, Kulith is grown in many places as summer crop on rice lands.

The superior kind of warkas is left fallow for 3 to 5 years and the inferior for 10—12 years. After the period of fallow the lands are cultivated with Nachni the first year, Wari the next year, Harik the third year, and Til the fourth year, afterwards the period of fallow recurs.

Hemp is cultivated in superior warkas lands in the monsoon, mostly in the villages along the Kharepatan and Deogad creeks. The average area under it during the last five years was 8,358 acres.

[Rabi lands are those, which are in the vicinity of rivers and streams, and get their moisture from floods or by watering from wells dug in or near the streams. The crops usually grown on them are Nachni in the rains, if they are not overflooded and kulith, chillies and vegetables after the first crop is taken. Many rabi lands are as a matter of fact overflooded during the rains and remain uncultivated then.

The chief product of the Agri and Dongri Bagayat is coconut.] A few palm trees (*Mad*) are licensed for tapping toddy and the owner gets Rs. 4 as rent for each such tree. Last year only 90 trees were licensed for tapping as the number of toddy shops and tree-foot-booths in the taluka is very small.

Betelnut occupies only an insignificant area and there are no separate gardens of it.

13. The total cropped area exclusive of the Inam villages was last year covered by the following crops :—

					Acres.
Cereals —Rice	..	..	..	..	32,919
Coarse grains	..	..	..	..	17,487
Pulses	..	..	..	..	30,546
Fruit trees	..	..	..	..	636
Condiments and spices, etc.	..	..	..	..	455
Oil-seeds	..	..	..	..	4,582
Grass	..	..	..	..	1,009
Fibres	..	..	..	..	5,367
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	340
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	73
					93,414

14. About 3,475 acres were last year cropped a second time after the first crops were taken. The crops grown the second time and the acreage under each was as shown below :—

					Acres.
Nachni	..	..	..	..	553
Waigani	..	..	..	..	850
Kulith	..	..	..	..	445
Hemp	..	..	..	..	1,627

15. The irrigated area last year was 742 acres, and was covered by the following crops to the following extent :—

					Acres.
Rice	..	..	..	..	187
Nachni and other cereals	..	..	..	..	327
Pulses	..	..	..	..	45
Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	340
Chillies, vegetables, etc.	..	..	..	..	91
					742

The irrigation was by wells and pats ; there are no irrigational tanks or canals.

Modes of Husbandry.

16. The methods of cultivation and of raising and reaping the crops have undergone no change within the last thirty years and the cultivators have not adopted any improved methods recommended by the Agricultural Department. For the better sort of Kharif lands a seed-bed is prepared at the outbreak of the monsoon, after first burning the plot with brush-wood mixed with cow-dung. About a month after the seed-bed is sown, the seedlings are transplanted to an area about thrice as large as the seed-bed. Inferior rice lands near or surrounded by warkas lands are all generally burnt with rab and ploughed and seeds are then thrown broadcast over them. The Halwa or early crop which is said to be ready in from 60 to 90 days, ripens about the end of September. Garwa or Mahan takes a month more to ripen. The harvesting of the former takes place in October and that of the latter in November and December, but sometimes continues till the end of January.

Halwa rice is also grown as a second crop in the hot weather on lands, which can be watered by a pat from the hills or by a well or a stream near by. It is reaped and harvested in April and May. This is popularly called Waigani crop. In some places, where supply of water is not sufficient, but water can be obtained at intervals, and in places where there is sufficient moisture, Kulith is grown as a second crop.

The same process of manuring is followed for cultivation in warkas lands. But rab burning is required for the Nachni crop only.

In some rice lands, sugarcane is grown after one or two years of rice. This practice is much followed in villages within five miles from the coast. The sugar-canes are watered by wells or from pools of water in the rivers by means of a country water lift.

Communications.

17. The taluka is abundantly supplied with roads and waterways.

The four principal metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department are :—

1. Deogad-Nipani Road, passing through the Phonda Ghat and having a length of 40 miles in the Deogad Taluka.
2. The Phonda-Kharepatan Road about 18 miles in length.
3. The Phonda-Kankavli Road, 10 miles long and leading to Malwan.
4. The Kasarde-Vaghotan Road, 19 miles in length.

The more important of the Local Board Roads and their lengths are :—

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|--------------|
| 1. The Vijaydurg-Vaghotan Road | .. | .. | .. 15 miles. |
| 2. The Kasarde-Janavli Road | .. | .. | .. 11 " |
| 3. The Kankavli-Gothne Road | .. | .. | .. 6 " |
| 4. The Tembavli-Poyre Road | ... | .. | .. 15 " |
| 5. The Vaghotan-Mond Road | .. | .. | .. 4 " |

These roads are in a fair condition and connect different parts of the taluka with the main roads.

18. The navigable creeks have already been described in paragraph 7 above. They are gradually silting up.

The taluka is well supplied with ferries at all the important points on the creeks.

The taluka has a sea-board of 25 miles and has two important ports, Deogad and Vijaydurg. During the fair season, the steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company call at both these ports, while those of the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Company call at them four times a week. The former Company has a bi-weekly cargo steamer service to Vijaydurg during the rainy season.

Markets and Fairs.

19. *Weekly bazars* are held regularly as shown below :—

Name of place.		Day of week.	Average sale.
1.	Talavde	Thursday	Rs. 5,000
2.	Kankavli	Tuesday	12,000
3.	Phonda	Monday	1,500
4.	Talere	Tuesday	1,000
5.	Kharepatan	Sunday	Variable.
6.	Vaghotan	Wednesday	Discontinued recently.
7.	Mithbav	Saturday	600
8.	Deogad	Friday	500
9.	Kamte	Do.	50
10.	Shirgaon	Wednesday	400

The articles brought for sale at these bazars are principally :—Rice, pulses, spices, chillies, coconuts, oils, dried fish, salt and earthen-pots.

Kharepatan is a great trade centre and the daily trade there is enormous, although since the extension of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway to Kolhapore it has dwindled down to one-third of what it was before. Whereas formerly about 150 carts used to arrive daily at Kharepatan partly to empty themselves there and partly to pass on to Rajapur, now hardly 50 carts come down. Roughly speaking, goods worth Rs 3,00,000 are annually received from the Phonda Ghat and disposed of at Kharepatan, about half of them being sold locally and the rest exported to Bombay. Besides, goods worth Rs. 12 lacs are received from Bombay by sea and creek out of which Rs. 9 lacs worth are sold at Kharepatan and the rest sent out to the up-ghat districts.

20. The only important fair in the taluka is held in connection with the old temple at Kunkeshwar on the Shivratri holiday and is attended by about 5,000 people ; a temporary bazar is held there on a small scale for two or three days.

Imports and Exports.

21. The taluka imports large quantities of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life ; and exports such articles as hemp, sugarcane, salted fish, mangoes, myrabolams and aluminium trinkets. The imports through the Phonda Ghat are about Rs. 3 lacs in value and consist of jaggery, chillies, tobacco, oil-cakes, onions, cotton seeds, Shahapur cloth and country blankets. The imports by sea are roughly valued at Rs. 16 lacs and chiefly consist of kerosene oil, sweet oil, coconut oil, rice, pulses, sugar, coconuts, cloth and tea. Kankavli gets its supply of rice, cloth, oil, salt and salted fish, etc., from Malwan, it being nearer than Deogad or Vijaydurg. The principal imports through Vijaydurg and Deogad as communicated by the Customs Department were in 1919-20 as below :—

Article.	Total value.
	Rs.
Husked rice	12,59,642
Paddy	8,027
Other food grains	36,203
Pulses	17,894
Sugar	49,660
Cloth	38,151
Coconuts	11,172
Coconut oil	49,184
Kerosene oil	1,53,687
Sweet oil	15,106
Tea	9,226
Salted fish	30,441

The chief exports by sea for the same year were as below :—

Article.	Total value. Rs.
Sugarcane	18,263
Hemp	1,60,022
Salted fish	25,905
Aluminium manufactures	36,500
Mangoes	24,715
Myrabolams	47,189

Manufactures and Industries.

22. Appendix E gives the number of shops and other industrial concerns in the taluka.

The 148 cotton looms are principally worked in the villages of Kharepatan, Kankavli, Kalmath, and Waravde. They turn out mostly coarse *lugadis* about 15,000 every year for which yarn is obtained from Bombay. The average price of a *lugde* is Rs. 6 so that roughly speaking about Rs. 90,000 worth of these coarse fabrics are produced in the taluka in the year. They are all disposed of in the market places of the taluka at the average price of Rs. 6 each.

The oil presses extract sesamum oil and oil of *undi* fruit.

Eighty-four of the sugarcane presses are used for extracting juice for the preparation of gul, the outturn of which is estimated at Rs. 7,550.

There are six factories worked with oil engines at Vijaydurg, where aluminium bangles and trinkets are prepared for use by women and children of the poorer classes. About Rs. 36,500 worth of such articles are turned out every year and sent to Bombay for sale, some being disposed of locally. There are 87 persons working in these factories.

There is one artisan at Tirlot, who prepares brass locks and small brass utensils, especially small brass articles used in the worship of household idols. His annual output is worth about Rs. 2,000.

There are blacksmiths at Wada, Pural, Walavde and Kharepatan, who prepare penknives, nut-crackers, etc.

In several villages potters manufacture coarse earthen vessels, tiles, etc., to meet the local wants.

On the sea-coast and in some villages on the Vijaydurg and Deogad creeks not far from their mouths, fishing is carried on by the Gabits and Daldis. There are 3,511 fishing boats in the taluka of the aggregate tonnage of 6,684 and about 8,000 persons maintain themselves on this trade.

There are three fishcuring yards in the taluka and in 1919-1920, 10,479 maunds of fish were cured in them. A large quantity of this fish is exported to such distant talukas as Chiplun and Khed and a part finds its way even to Bombay.

The number of carts in the taluka is 936 as against 217 at the beginning of the expiring settlement period.

23. Of the traders, money-lenders and artisans in the taluka, 40 are assessed to income-tax, the total assessment amounting to Rs. 4,380. In 1905-06 there were nine assessees with a tax of Rs. 608.

There are 16 Co-operative Societies, three of which are Weavers Societies. The total number of members is 1,100, and the total working capital is Rs. 75,335.

Population.

25. The population of the taluka according to the census of 1921 was 1,44,106 of which the agricultural population was 118,311 or 82.09 per cent. of the whole. In 1891 the population was 121,886 thus there has been an increase of 18.23 per cent. in the population during the settlement period.

The total number of occupants in Government villages is 6,681 of them 4,548 have a holding of less than 5 acres and 3,042 pay assessment less than one rupee.

26. A large number of people from the taluka are employed in Bombay and other places in industries and in various departments of Government such as Military, Police, Post Office, Customs and Schools and in Railways and other

private firms and companies. After retirement they return home and settle in their villages. At present there are 333 civil pensioners and 376 military ones drawing an aggregate pension of Rs. 34,320 and Rs. 26,632 respectively. During the last war, this taluka supplied 1,219 recruits for the Army.

Many of the able-bodied men and women and grown-up children go to Bombay and other industrial centres, where they earn high wages in mills, factories and dockyards as labourers and coolies. They come home for certain holidays and also for the cultivating season. After the harvest they return to the towns and to their former work. These people working in Bombay and other places—and according to the statistics of the shipping companies about 50 per cent. of the agricultural population goes out of the taluka—derive a great deal more of their income from non-agricultural pursuits than from agricultural. They work at agriculture for four months in the year, the rest of the year, they are not really speaking agriculturists.

Education.

27. Primary education has progressed during the settlement period as shown below :—

1890-91.	1920-21.
Number of schools—	Number of schools—
Boy's .. 20	Boy's .. 90
Girl's .. Nil.	Girl's .. 4
Number of students—	Number of students—
Boys .. 1,383	Boys .. 4,602
Girls .. 57	Girls .. 458

There are four Anglo-Vernacular schools started within the last seven or eight years and supported by fees and public subscriptions. They are at Deogad Kankavli, Mitbav and Naringre and the aggregate attendance at them is 150.

The progress of education can hardly be said to have led to any improvement in the methods of cultivation or to have produced any marked change in the status of agriculturists. The number of Kulwadi boys receiving instruction is extremely small but some other backward classes such as the Bhandaris and the Marathas are showing themselves keen on getting their children educated.

Health.

28. Out of the 11 years ending 1921, seven years were free from plague and cholera. During the other four years, there were 18 deaths from plague and 113 from cholera. Small-pox is an occasional visitor and during the 11 years ending 1919, there were only 317 deaths from it. Vaccination is popular except in two or three villages where the Mahomedans have a prejudice against it. Deogad is not a malarial taluka, but there are some imported cases from Bombay and the Savantwadi State.

The maximum birth-rate per thousand during these 11 years was 38·84 and the minimum 27·08. The maximum death-rate for the years 1910-17 was 23·82 and the minimum 20·49 per thousand. In 1918, the year of the Influenza epidemic, the death-rate had gone up to 45·31 per thousand.

Live and Dead Stock.

Appendix D gives details under this head for the taluka as a whole. Comparing it with the statistical table No. 6 at page 27 of the Original Settlement Report it is seen that the number of carts has increased from 217 to 936. During the settlement period, ploughs have increased by 4,295; and oxen and he-buffaloes for ploughs and other purposes (columns 2, 3, 6 and 7 of Appendix D) by 11,765. Cows have increased by 3,394 and she-buffaloes by 2,350. There is an increase of 4,990 in the number of goats. Thus there has been a considerable increase of cattle, ploughs, and carts during the last 30 years.

Water Supply.

Appendix F gives details of water-supply in the Government villages only as no statistics have been maintained for the khoti and inam villages. There are numerous wells in most of the villages and water is tapped within a few feet from the surface without much trouble or expense; besides, some villages situated on the slopes

of hills obtain their drinking water from perennial springs. On the whole there is no lack of water-supply for human beings or for cattle except in a few villages near the Sahyadri hills where it is scanty during summer. The water is sweet and wholesome everywhere except in some villages near the sea coast or by the side of creeks where it is brackish.

Value of land.

31. Appendices G1, G2 and G3 have been prepared to show the values of land.

Sale transactions are more numerous in this taluka than in the adjacent taluka of Rajapur. However in the 3rd, 4th and 5th groups they are few. 784 sales have been selected for the appendices after excluding all the doubtful ones such as for instance, sales to close relations, sales partaking of the character of the mortgages, sales in liquidation of a debt; Sales of land by a khot accompanied by some khoti right, sales by tenants in khoti villages, sales of land that included building sites, sales of Inam lands, etc.

The following tables are prepared to show the variations in prices of kharif and warkas lands in Government villages during the settlement period.

Group.	1891-1900.			1901-1910.			1911-1915.			1916-1920.		
	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	Multiples of assessment.	Assessment of the land sold.	Sale price.	Multiples of assessment.	Assessment of land sold.	Sale price.	Multiples of assessment.	Assessment of the land sold.	Sale price.	Multiples of assessment.
<i>Kharif.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
I ..	6 8 0	255	40	60 4 4	4,977	82 54	37 1 7	4,710	126 34	47 14 1	7,105	148 39
II ..	..	..	..	2 8 0	220	88	27 5 8	1,785	65 25	68 11 0	4,725	68 79
III ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 3 3	490	90 53	8 12 0	1,740	198 85
<i>Warkas.</i>												
I ..	2 8 0	459	209 82	8 4 2	2,081	249 53	11 2 2	2,559	229 80	32 9 5	7,242	222 22
II ..	0 4 0	50	200	0 8 6	190	357 64	1 0 0	410	410	5 5 2	2,115	305 23
III & IV ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 10	40	132 41	1 6 0	75	54 54

In the inam village of Kasarde, kharif lands measuring 35½ gunthas in area and assessed at rupees two were sold for Rs. 227 which comes to 113 times the assessment; warkas lands measuring 2½ acres and assessed at Re. 0-7-11 were sold for Rs. 58, which comes to 117 times the assessment; and mixed lands assessed at Rs. 14-15-2 were sold for Rs. 807 which comes to 54 times the assessment.

32. The sales are not free from peculiar features which prevent any but the broadest conclusions being based on them. They do show whether the price of land has risen through the taluka; but they cannot be relied upon to show any market rate for particular villages or even for particular groups. It will be seen from the Appendices that prices vary considerably and this is so because they are governed by the personal inclinations of the buyer and the seller rather than by any considerations of market value. Land is bought in a great majority of cases solely with the idea of possessing land. The buyer when he purchases land, as a rule, does not consider what return he would get on his investment. Money is made in Bombay and elsewhere in trade or in service but when the person returns to his village his money gives him no more status than before. His desire is therefore to own land at any cost; but he finds in his village that no one is willing to part with his land. The land owner does not consider what income he is getting from his land and what income he would get if after selling his land, he invests the proceeds, say in Government securities. I know of one instance, where the owner of a piece of land refused to part with it for a consideration of Rs. 150 though it fetched him only 12 annas as rent. There is a great deal of sentiment attached to land and there is much reluctance to part with one's landed property, particularly if it is ancestral. A very great inducement is required to be offered to persuade a land-owner to sell his land. Some sales that appear incredible are easily explained when we remember that there is such a thing as the pride of landlordism and such a thing as the inherent attachment for landed property.

That personal considerations play no small part in the sale transactions, would appear from the following instance that came to my notice in one of the villages in the Rajapur Taluka. A certain land was jointly owned by three persons. On 3rd April 1914 one-third share of his land was purchased by a stranger for Rs. 265. The same person purchased the remaining two shares on 4th March 1919 and 22nd March 1919 for Rs. 325 and Rs. 123-5-4 respectively. As far as I could ascertain there were no encumbrances on any of the shares.

As regards warkas land the statistics would show us that the prices fetched for it are sometimes higher than for kharif. Warkas land is assessed very low and if it is a better sort or if it contains a good tree-growth for Tahal or if it contains new rice land (Nau-kird), it is more valuable than old rice land on which the assessment is comparatively high. Sales of these valuable warkas land have not been separated from sales of the ordinary kind of warkas; but as the former are very few and the latter numerous, the general conclusions are not affected by mixing them together.

As remarked by Mr. Webb in his Belgaum report only a broad conclusion can be drawn from the statistics under this head and it is that the prices show a decided appreciation in the value of land but that they cannot be relied upon as giving the current agricultural value of land.

Rents.

33. In khoti villages the usual crop share rent is one-half or one-third in the case of rice lands, and one-third in the case of warkas. In Government villages where land is given out on lease crop share rents are as a rule agreed upon and the proportion is the same as in khoti villages. Leases are very few in this taluka as one would expect from the way in which land has been parcelled out into such small holdings as would barely suffice the holders themselves. Those that are fortunate enough to have holdings bigger than what they could themselves cultivate, generally prefer to engage labour rather than to lease out the land. The leases one therefore meets with, are generally in the case of land holders, who are either absent or who have no one to supervise the labour.)

Rents in kind have been converted into cash at the rate of Rs. 3 per maund of paddy in villages of the first three groups and at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 in the other two groups. Nachni and wari rents have been converted at the uniform rate of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 respectively, per maund. These rates are based on those fixed by the Collector for the year 1921-22. The Kankavli "Fad" rate is Rs. 2-8-0 for paddy and it has therefore been taken as the rate for converting rents in kind in the villages of groups IV and V.*

In compiling the Appendices H1, H2 and H3 leases of a doubtful nature have been omitted, e.g., rents in the guise of interest. Leases of Khajan lands which appeared to be too low have also been omitted. The rents given in the appendices are all gross rents, i.e., the actual amounts received by the landlord and includes assessment in those very rare cases when it is paid by the tenant on behalf of the landlord. The rents are all recent—the crop share rents and rents in kind have been converted at the current rates and the cash rents pertain to the year of enquiry or to the preceding three or four years.

34. Statistics about kharif, warkas and mixed lands are given in Appendices H1, H2 and H3 respectively. The average rents in the various groups are tabulated below in terms of multiples of assessment :—

Group.				Kharif.	Warkas.	Mixed.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	..	..	..	3·68	3·10	3·65
II	..	..	..	3·94	2·85	3·50
III	..	..	..	3·89	3·05	2·76
IV	..	..	..	4·04	3·42	4·72
V	..	..	..	4·07	3·66	4·58

* The Collector fixes every year rates for paddy, Nagli, Wari, etc., for various Phads (market towns) for the purpose of calculating the cash value of payments in kind due on certain "Kauli" lands and also for the purpose of enabling Japtidars of attached khoti villages to recover, in cash, rents paid in kind by tenants.

35. Leases of purely Bagayat land are rare ; they are generally mixed with those of rice lands. The average rents of such mixed lands as recorded at Naringre, Mitbav and Hindle were 5·16, 5·06 and 3·41 times the assessment.

Appendix H4 is added to show the multiple of assessment, at which the crop share rents originally paid by the tenants in khoti villages have been commuted by the Recording Officer under the amended Khoti Act of 1904. The cash commutation rate is according to rules to be based on the average of the rents received in the 12 years prior to the passing of the amendment. It will be seen that for all the groups the kharif rent is on an average two times the assessment and the warkas a little less than two.

In the inam villages of Kamte and Kasarde kharif rents were on an average 3·52 and 4·20 times the assessment respectively.

Special rents are agreed on when a warkas piece is let out for cultivation after a period of fallow and in preparing Appendix H2, the periods of fallow have been allowed for. Occasionally warkas land is let out for grass alone and some such rents have been included in Appendix H2 to give us a fair average for warkas on the whole.

36. Reference has been made above (paragraph 35) to the Amended Khoti Settlement Act and to the system of fixing cash commutation rates. It would therefore be of interest to enquire here into the relationship between the khots and their tenants under this new system as compared with that under the old or the crop share rent system. Under the latter system the khot had a certain hold on his tenants : if they were well disposed towards him he could be lenient in appraising the crops ; otherwise he could make the appraisal as exorbitant as he strictly could. There are still a few villages—and in these the khoti rights are divided but little—where the khot is a kind of a *pater familias* and is on excellent terms with his tenantry and the latter have no desire to depart from the old system. But in many of the villages where rents have not yet been commuted khoti shares are small and numerous and there is no personal attachment between the khots and the tenants ; the relations between them are strained in such cases. The khot tries to get the utmost out of the tenants ; the tenant has no heart in his work for he finds that he does not get the full benefit of his labor in the field or of any improvements he might effect on the land in his possession. He therefore leaves the land fallow unnecessarily or neglects it, finding his Bombay occupation more profitable.

Under the new system the tenant feels himself independent of the khot. He takes personal interest in the land which he regards more as his own than the khot's. He makes improvements on his land and allows very little of it to lie fallow. Thus there is an increase in the intensive and the extensive cultivation of land. His zeal to extend the cultivation is, however, having some harmful consequences, e.g., the warkas lands not getting a sufficiently long period of fallows is gradually deteriorating ; the hill sides covered with tree-growth being ruthlessly cleared for purposes of cultivation, the supply of rabs and fuel is diminishing. The khot does not like the introduction of the cash rents in his villages. When he received rents in kind, he could sell a certain quantity of paddy, nagli, etc., after keeping enough for his own requirements. With every increase in prices his income naturally increased. Now with the cash rents, he finds, he does not get any benefit from the increase in prices and has on the contrary to purchase foodstuffs for his own use at enhanced prices.

In a large number of villages, therefore, the relations between the khots and tenants are generally not harmonious, the result being the collection of the former's dues from the latter is a matter of some difficulty. In some villages, the khot has frequently to ask for assistance or to go to the civil court for the recovery of a large portion of his rents; in others, the khots relinquish management and the villages come under attachment.* The tenants object is to make the villages lapse to Government so that they would only have to pay the survey assessment.† The khots on the other hand are tenacious of their privileges. Somehow they manage to pay off the Japti (attachment) expenses and get the villages restored to themselves. Thus the khots and the tenants being often at cross purposes do not get on well together.

* During the last five years assistance suits were received from 59 villages and 44 villages or parts of villages had come under attachment.

† (During the last settlement period 18 villages lapsed to Government).

Crop experiments.

37. Crop experiments have been discontinued since 1900-01 and it is not therefore necessary to make any remarks here under this head.

Prices.

38. Appendix I gives the history of prices in this Taluka during the last thirty years. It will be seen that the prices of all the principal commodities have considerably risen during that period. The following table has been prepared to show the average rates per Rupee for rice in husk (paddy), cleaned rice and Nachni during each of the quinquennia from 1890-91. It is also to be remarked from appendix I that since 1921, prices have been gradually falling to an appreciable extent.

Year.	Paddy.	Rice.	Nachni.	Remarks.
1891-95	20 9	10 14	17 6	
1895-00	17 15	10 3	14 13	Average of four years.
1901-05	18 11	11 3	14 12	
1906-10	14 9	8 11	.....	} Average of two years only, 1901 and 1903. For all the other years there is no record.
1911-15	14 6	7 14	.....
1916-20	10 13	6 4	.....

The rise in the case of cleaned rice is smaller than in the case of paddy; this is due to the large import of cleaned rice from out-side specially from the Kolaba and Thana Districts and from Burma.

The price of coconuts in 1890 was Rs. 2-13-8 a hundred; in 1900, it was Rs. 3 a hundred; in 1910, it was Rs. 5-12-8 a hundred; in 1920, it was Rs. 9-11-4. Large quantities of coconuts are imported into the Taluka from the Malabar coast.

A graph is appended to show the variations in the prices of rice, Nachni and paddy from the year 1888-89.

Wages.

39. There has been a rise in agricultural wages during recent years. This has been due partly to an increased demand for labour in Bombay and other industrial centres and partly to a rise in prices. The rate was 2½ annas at the beginning of the settlement period and rose to four annas in 1905 and is now eight annas. The increase in the rate of wages has not been attended by any increase in efficiency.

IV.—REVENUE HISTORY.

Variations in occupied area.

40. During the present settlement period the occupied area increased by 5,546 acres, of which 5,474 acres were warkas and 51 acres kharif. This increase was due in all cases to waste lands being given out for cultivation on demand. During the same period 2,178 acres are shown as decrease in occupied area, of which 8 acres of kharif, one of rabi and 37 of warkas were those relinquished by their owners. The rest of the area shown as decrease is partly due to Inam and waste land being included in occupied area in the Original Settlement Report but subsequently excluded, and partly to several minor causes of no importance.

Variations in Revenue.

68. The Original Settlement of the Taluka comprising 123 Government and Khoti villages and two Inam villages (Kasarde and Ajivli) was sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8816, dated 21st December 1891. The rates sanctioned were levied in the year 1892-93 and were guaranteed for 30 years.

The assessment of the Taluka excluding the Inam villages before the Introduction of this Settlement was Rs. 81,906. It was raised to Rs. 1,41,329, thus causing an increase of Rs. 59,423 over the Mamul assessment. As the increase exceeded the prescribed limit, Government ordered the new assessments to be recovered by gradual increases, i.e., by an increase of 25 per cent, over the mamul assessment during the first two years, of 50 per cent. during the next two years, and of 75 per cent. during the 5th and 6th years. The excess over these percentages was

remitted in these years and the full assessment was levied from the years 1898-99 whatever the excess over the 75 per cent. might be (paragraph 6 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8816 of 21st December 1891). But the consequence was that the greater portion of the increase fell upon the khoti villages and many of the khots not being willing to undertake the management of their villages under a loss chose to abandon it, whereby many of the khoti villages had to remain under attachment and be managed by Japtidars. The management of the villages was unprofitable to the khots not only on account of the heavy increase in the assessment but also on account of the khoti settlement made by the Settlement Officer under the Khoti Settlement Act. This state of things attracted the attention of Government who caused detailed enquiries to be made regarding the clamour of high assessment in khoti villages. As a result of the enquiry, the maximum rates for the villages in groups II, III, IV and V were revised causing a reduction of Rs. 30,000 in the revenue. The maximum rates for the villages comprised in group I remained the same as there was no increase over the mamul assessment in that group as a whole. (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8396 of 29th November 1902). These rates came into force in 1902-03 (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 42 of 6th January 1903). To afford still further relief, the Igatpuri concessions were made applicable to the Taluka with orders that the remissions should not stop in the 7th year but should continue until the maximum assessment was reached; and retrospective effect was given to these concessions from the year 1898-99, i.e., from the year in which the full assessment was recovered under the orders of 1891. The excess collections made from 1898-99 were refunded (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3718 of 2nd January 1902).

The villages which were benefited by this reduction and these concessions have by now come up to the full assessment leviable on them, except Lore.

Further, with a view to induce the khots to resume the management of their villages which had come under attachment and to encourage others to take up the management when their turn arrived, Government under the authority of the amended Khoti Act of 1904, fixed 25 per cent. over the assessment as the Khot's minimum profit and ordered that during the current settlement whatever fell short of this minimum profit should be paid by Government after raising to the limit of the assessment on their lands, the rents payable by the tenants if they were less than the assessment. This principle was applied with retrospective effect and the khots who had relinquished management of their villages as an alternative to bearing losses received compensation for the past periods (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6852 of 8th September 1904).

Government also directed that the cost of management should not be recovered from the khots on the restoration of the village. (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 522 of 23rd January 1904).

After all the reduction as indicated above was effected, there still remained a loud complaint to be redressed in the Taluka and that was about what are called Khajan Lands or reclaimed lands. After much correspondence Government ordered that these lands, which were originally classed as sweet rice lands should be re-classed and the assessment of the group applied according to the capability of the lands. The re-classification in 26 villages, 24 in the first group and 2 in the second group resulted in the reduction of a sum of Rs. 3,888 in the total assessment (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7322, dated 7th August 1914).

Remissions.

42. Appendix K gives figures of remissions for each of the years of the expiring settlement. As the remission statements are destroyed every five years each individual remission cannot be explained but most of the amounts shown under remission were those due to the application of the Igatpuri system in the matter of the collection of Land Revenue after the rates were revised in 1902-03 as explained in the preceding paragraph. The amounts shown under column "Outstanding authorised" were mostly due to expenses of attachment of khoti village under attachment during the settlement period. It is said that a portion of Land Revenue was suspended in 1905-06. During the last two years, there were a few instances of Land Revenue remaining as unauthorised outstandings

at the end of the year ; the amounts being due from persons serving in the army, were after ascertaining their names and exact holdings, remitted in the following year.

Collections.

43. From Appendix K it would appear that there are no unauthorised outstandings at the end of any year to be collected subsequently and that practically the whole of the land revenue due has been collected.

Coercive measures for recovery of Land Revenue.

44. From the foregoing history of the Land Revenue Settlement of the Taluka, it would appear that probably considerable difficulty was felt in the collection of Land Revenue during the first ten or twelve years. But information under this head is not available in the Mamlatdar's office up to the year 1904-05. From that year to the end of 1919-20 (i.e., in sixteen years) there were in all 397 notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code. Movable property was attached in 946 cases for recovery of Rs. 11,712 but was sold only in 37 cases for Rs. 1,252. In 741 cases, fine under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code was levied and amounted to Rs. 826.

Present Settlement.

Groups.—The present groups are :—

- (1) 32 villages with a maximum rate of Rs. 8 for kharif.
- (2) 18 villages (including the Inam village Kamte) with a maximum rate of Rs. 6-8-0.
- (3) 15 villages with a maximum rate of Rs. 4.
- (4) 45 villages (including the Inam village Kasarde) with a maximum rate of Rs. 3.
- (5) 6 villages with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0.

Rates.—The following table gives the existing rates :—

Group.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. d.
I	8 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	12 9
II	6 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	12 8
III	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 7
IV	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6
V	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 5

Before proceeding to discuss the new proposals the two sets of printed applications, the one submitted by the villagers of the first group and the other by the villagers of the other groups may be dealt with here.

The points raised in these applications briefly are as below :—

1. As Government altered the rates in groups II to V in 1902-03, the period of the current settlement should be considered to have run from that year.

2. Government should have refunded the excess collections made from 1892-93 to 1901-02 being the difference between the assessments settled in 1892-93 and those revised in 1902-03.

3. In respect of khajan lands Government should have refunded all the excess collections made from 1892-93 to 1914-15 when the assessment on these land was reduced ; or in the alternative the settlement of khajan lands should be considered as having commenced from 1914-15.

4. That no consideration was shown to villages in Group I, when the rates for other groups were reduced in 1902-1903 ; that as the maximum rate is already too burdensome to bear, Government should now show some consideration towards this group as a recompense for their failure to do any justice to it 1902-03.

5. The maximum rates in groups II—V are already so high that though Government is writing off the remainder of the assessment fixed for the villages after levying the triennial increment of 33 per cent., the maximum has not yet been reached in several villages; therefore, there should be a reduction in the assessments or at least, they should be allowed to remain the same.

As regards the first point, though the rates were revised in 1902-03 retrospective effect was given to them. The guaranteed period was not altered when relief was given in 1902-03.

As regards the second point, Government Resolution No. 3718 of 2nd June 1902 had clearly laid down that any collection made in excess of the prescribed scale from 1898-99 should be refunded. It is not clear what the applicants mean, when they say that the excess collections made from 1892-93 to 1901-02 should be refunded.

With regard to the 3rd point, as the guaranteed period was not altered when the rates were modified in 1914-15, the settlement of the khajan lands cannot be considered to have begun from 1914-15. Regarding the demand for the refund of excess collections it is outside the scope of the present enquiry to settle the claims of the occupants as against the Government.

The complaint contained in points Nos. 4 and 5 is of a general nature and apt to be made at every Revision Settlement. If the rise in prices since the original Settlement together with the values and rents of land in the various groups is to be taken into account, it would appear that the complaint of high assessment is groundless.

PROPOSALS.

(a) *General Considerations.*

47. Before I proceed to state my proposals, it would be pertinent to enquire how far the Taluka has progressed, during the currency of the present settlement. The current rates have not pressed heavily and there has been no complaint against them. Land Revenue has been collected with ease and the number of cases in which coercive measures had to be resorted to, has been small. There has been no contraction in the cropped area and the demand for land is great.

There is no doubt that there has been a material advance in the general prosperity of the Taluka. No longer is the very poor cultivator driven to eke out his subsistence for a part of the year on the roots of the wild plantain and various species of bulb which are found in the jungle. There is such a keen demand for labour everywhere that even the poorest cultivator is in a position to supplement his income from land by wages earned as labourer and the wages have risen considerably though the benefit to him from the rise is to some extent offset by the rise in prices. Population has increased but a proportionately larger increase is noticeable in the imports. There has been a distinct rise in the standard of comfort as can be seen from the large increase in the import of commodities which cannot be considered as necessaries. Through constant touch with the industrial centres, the cultivator has acquired the habits of the town and he now spends more on clothing and lighting than he did before. An instance of the rise in the standard of comfort may be seen in the large number of tea shops spread all over the Taluka. Epidemics have been unknown except that of influenza in 1918; the physique of the people is poor and though the kulwadis and mahars have generally the appearance of being ill-fed and mal-nourished yet their health is good and illness is not common among them. There has been a considerable increase in the live stock and in the number of carts.

But the increase in prosperity has been due not so much to an increase in agricultural profits as to the large amount in the shape of wages, pensions, etc., which men serving outside bring into the Taluka. In 1920 "Postal money orders alone brought in 8 lakhs of Rupees. The rise in the prices of all agricultural products has, not benefitted the cultivator in this Taluka for the simple reason that he has, as a rule no surplus with him for sale or export. The food-stuffs produced locally are not sufficient to meet the local wants of the Taluka which has consequently to depend largely on imports from outside and for these the people have to pay at a much higher rate than before owing to the rise in prices. Besides, this taluka like the rest of the district is notorious for the numerous sub-divisions into which

land has been divided and for the very small size of its holdings so that the average individual holding is not big enough to enable the cultivator to have a surplus after meeting his own wants. The following table prepared for 20 khalsa villages will illustrate the truth of my remark :—

Occupants.		Number.
Paying an assessment of Rs. 5 or under	.. ..	4,226
Paying over Rs. 5 but under Rs. 15	.. ..	632
Paying over Rs. 15 but under Rs. 25	.. ..	152
Do. 25 do. 50	.. ..	98
Do. 50 do. 100	.. ..	38
Do. above 100 do. 200	.. ..	4
Total ..		5,150

48. The rise in prices cannot, however, be altogether ignored on the ground that it does not benefit the agriculturist in a food-importing taluka. The rupee has considerably depreciated in value and if assessments are to have the same relation to produce as they did at the beginning of the settlement, they should be raised by the full 33 per cent. permissible for a group, as prices have risen by a great deal over 33 per cent. But in a taluka, where there are three khoti villages to every Government village, we are prevented by the provisions of the Khoti Settlement Act from enhancing the rates to the full extent that the rise in prices might otherwise demand. In 37 khoti villages out of 82 rents which used to be paid to the khot in kind have been commuted into cash on the basis of "multiples of assessment." These commutation rates for kharif lands vary from a minimum of 2 in 7 villages to a maximum of three times the assessment in one village. If, therefore, the commuted value payable to a khot is not to exceed the ordinary rental of free leases, the assessment would have to be restricted to 40 per cent. of the lease value (the general range of multiples being $2\frac{1}{2}$); and even this limit cannot be reached very closely without the grave risk of driving land out of cultivation. Let us suppose that the gross rental value is 100 on all the khoti land. This is a rental value fixed by general competition and up to this amount tenants can pay rent without any encroachment upon the standard fair return to the cultivator for his labour and expenses. If Government decide to take 40 as assessment, the tenant will then be required to pay 120 to the khot (the multiple fixed being say three) which is *ex-hypothesi* impossible, because he will starve and the land must go out of cultivation if the khot takes more than 100 and the khot will certainly refuse to surrender his right of taking three multiples.

It has been suggested in some quarters that khoti villages should be excluded altogether from an enhancement in rates, on the ground that for every increase in the assessment, the rents of the tenants who have got them commuted into cash will be increased in proportion to the multiple fixed; *e.g.*, if the multiple fixed is three and if the assessment is increased by one rupee the rent will be increased by three rupees. It is true that the khoti tenants are comparatively poor and form a class who deserve sympathy, yet an enhancement in rates for khoti villages is perfectly justifiable. The commuted rents merely represent the average value of the crop share which the tenants used to pay before. This average is found out from an examination of the crop appraisement registers for 12 successive years and of the receipts given to tenants. The value of the crop and therefore of the rent in kind which is to be commuted into cash, is based upon the prices prevailing during those 12 years. If there has been a rise in prices subsequently, the commuted rent will not represent the value of the crop share rent which the tenant would have paid under the old system. Now, an increase in the maximum rates for a group depends mainly on a rise in prices, and therefore an enhancement of assessment due to this cause and the consequent increase in the commuted rent would not be unjustifiable so long as it is not more than proportional to the rise in prices since the period on the average prices of which the commutation was based.

49. Besides the rise in prices, the other factors to be taken into account in proposing rates in a Revision Settlement are (i). The sales of land and (ii) rents. Sales of land are only important in so far as they show a general increase in the price of land; beyond that we cannot draw any reliable conclusion from them. It

is only true in theory that sale value capitalises the profit from land less the assessment; in actual practice the buyer never considers what the return on his investment would be. The personal considerations determining the values of land have already been discussed in paragraph 32. Rents on the other hand give us the correct information regarding profits from land and are therefore of some importance in giving a basis for new proposals.

(b) *Groups.*

50. I do not propose to make any change in the existing groups except for one village—Manche which I propose to transfer from the first to the second group. This village is situated on the Vijaydurg creek and in such a way that the monsoon floods damage the lands to a considerable extent, every year and render them difficult of protection. Rents and values of kharif land in Manche are very low compared to other creek side villages of the first group. In four sale transactions that I came across the total sale value was 64·46 times the assessment. No reliable rents could be ascertained in the village, but one mixed holding of 28½ gunthas assessed at Rs. 3-9-0 was found to have been leased out for Rs. 4 only. I think the necessary relief can be given by reducing the village from the first to the second group.

(c) *Rates.*

51. The following table exhibits the extent of the various descriptions of land in the taluka :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.
					A. D.
I	31	6,640	26	39,190	295 371
II	19	2,816	456	26,953	2 40
III	15	1,553	185	26,949	0 14
IV	45	13,449	722	87,735	0 26
V	6	4,865	156	21,853	0 1

Kharif.

52. I propose to raise the maximum rice rates to Rs. 10, 8-8-0, 5-8-0, 4-4-0 and 3-6-0. ; i.e., the increases will be 4 annas in the rupee for the first group, about 5 annas for the second ; six annas for the third ; 6½ annas for the fourth and 5½ for the last. The ratio of rents to assessment according to the proposed rates will be :—

Group.	Ratio of rents to current assessment.	Ratio of rents to proposed assessment.
I	3·68	2·94
II	3·94	3·01
III	3·89	2·82
IV	4·04	2·85
V	4·07	3·01

It will be seen that the proposed increases are justified by the rents received in the several groups. The proposed rates for the first and second groups are the same as those proposed for the same groups of Rajapur. The cash commutation rates in the Deogad Taluka in the last three groups are generally 2-2½ times the assessment except for one village in group V, where it is 3 multiples. The proposed increases do not exceed the limit referred to in paragraph 48 above.

Rabi.

53. The rabi land is situated near creeks or rivers and is generally flooded in the monsoon. An increase of 2 annas in the rupee is proposed for each group.

Warkas.

54. I do not propose any increase in the existing rates except in groups IV and V. In the first three groups, rents are about 3 times the assessment (*vide* paragraph 34). Warkas land is generally getting less fertile on account of the denudation of all tree growth on them and on account of an insufficient period of fallow being allowed. Besides, the greater portion of warkas land is held by the poorer classes and the coarse grains grown thereon form their staple food; a rise in warkas rates would therefore generally combine the minimum gain to Government with the maximum hardship to the cultivator. In the last two groups, however, these considerations do not apply with such force as in the first three groups. Tree growth is still preserved. It does not pay to cut the trees for purposes of export as fuel—and warkas lands get a sufficiently long period of fallow. I propose a moderate increase of two annas in both the groups thus raising the warkas rate for the fourth group to Rs. 1-2-0 and that for the fifth group to annas 14 (the rents in these groups according to present rates are 3.42 and 3.66 times the assessment respectively, while according to proposed rates they will be 3.04 and 3.12 times the assessment, *i.e.*, about the same as in the first three groups).

Bagayat.

(Agri.)

55. The price of coconuts has risen from Rs. 2-13-8 in 1890 to Rs. 11-4-0 in 1920 per 100, though now (1923) it would appear that the price has a downward tendency. A single coconut costs at present about 15 to 18 pies whereas it cost only 12 pies at the time Mr. Madan made his proposals for the Ratnagiri Taluka 1915. I propose therefore, a rate of Rs. 15 per acre which is more than the Ratnagiri rate by 12 annas. Agri Bagayat is all in the first group, except about 2 acres in two villages in the second group. I do not see any necessity of having a lower rate for the second group.

Dongri.

The Dongri Bagayat does not flourish so well as the Agri Bagayat and in spite of much care and labour the yield is small. I propose the following uniform rates:—

Rs. 10-8-0; 9-4-0; 8; 7 and 5-12 for the five groups. This is an increase of about 2½ annas in the rupee.

Pardi Lands.

56. Pardi lands of more than 5 gunthas each are to be found in thirteen villages only; their total area is 70 acres 12½ gunthas out of which 1-12½ are kharif and the rest warkas. I propose that the assessments on them should be calculated at the same maximum rates as have been proposed for similar lands in those villages.

VI—EFFECT OF REVISION PROPOSALS.

57. The above proposals if sanctioned will give the following maximum rates:—

Group.	Number of villages.	Kharif	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	
					A.	D.
I	31	10 0	2 4	1 4	15	10 8
II	18+1 inam.	8 8	2 4	1 4	15	9 4
III	15	5 8	2 4	1 4	..	6 0
IV	44+1 inam.	4 4	2 4	1 2	..	7 0
V	6	3 6	2 4	0 14	..	5 12

58. The proposed rates will yield the following Revenue.

Group.	Number of villages.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.		Total.
					A.	D.	
I ..	31	28,855	60	7,493	3,179	2,880	42,467
II ..	18	10,779	1,246	4,461	15	168	16,669
III ..	15	3,972	422	4,967	....	67	9,428
IV ..	44	30,640	1,255	18,984	....	106	50,885
V ..	6	8,552	246	3,566	....	4	12,368
Total ..	114	82,698	3,229	39,471	3,194	3,225	1,31,817
<i>Inam Villages.</i>							
II ..	1	2,648	1	983	....	97	3,729
IV ..	1	1,772	157	2,153	....	2	4,084
	2	4,420	158	3,136	....	99	7,813
Grand Total ..	116	87,118	3,287	42,607	3,194	3,324	1,39,630

59. The effect of these proposals will be approximately as below :—

Group.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
I ..	35,645	42,467	6,822	19·13
II ..	17,365	20,398	3,033	17·46
III ..	8,290	9,428	1,138	13·73
IV ..	42,946	54,969	12,023	27·99
V ..	9,615	12,368	2,753	28·64
Total ..	1,13,861	1,39,630	25,769	22·63

60. I recommend that the new rates be guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

Your most obedient servant,

S. B. VAIDYA,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Rajapur and
Deogad Talukas.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Deogad, District Ratnagiri.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April.)		Antemonsoon (11th April to 4th June.)		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August.)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October.)		Late rains (22nd October to 21st December.)		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	* Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1881	..	..	2.00	3	58.16	58	15.08	36	3.85	3	79.09	100	
1882	..	..	15.25	6	46.74	54	24.24	25	0.11	1	87.39	86	
1883	1.01	1	8.04	4	58.16	52	38.02	27	0.56	1	114.29	94	
1884	0.81	1	..	..	44.09	50	33.41	40	1.82	3	79.74	94	
1885	..	..	0.14	1	60.63	56	21.18	31	0.70	2	82.55	92	
1886	..	..	11.88	8	60.61	56	23.62	26	1.60	3	97.71	93	
1887	..	..	1.63	4	66.12	50	28.07	25	2.73	3	98.16	82	
1888	1.80	2	1.40	2	87.80	58	5.62	15	1.56	2	98.18	79	
1889	..	..	7.72	3	71.15	65	24.54	29	..	..	103.41	87	
1890	..	..	7.28	4	72.88	64	6.78	19	1.31	1	83.25	98	
1891	..	..	..	..	49.56	40	14.12	23	0.58	2	64.26	84	
1892	..	..	12.13	7	55.62	53	28.80	37	16.30	9	132.55	106	
1893	..	..	10.32	4	54.74	15	17.88	28	0.34	2	83.28	84	
1894	0.14	..	0.56	2	59.73	53	14.64	29	2.06	5	76.03	89	
1895	..	..	0.20	1	62.55	52	12.20	26	0.71	3	75.66	82	
1896	..	..	3.47	4	35.94	39	10.07	15	2.00	3	51.43	61	
1897	..	..	..	..	90.59	50	25.68	27	..	..	36.27	77	
1898	0.50	1	0.89	1	62.31	57	25.52	33	3.53	3	92.95	95	
1899	..	..	2.42	7	25.83	32	12.83	19	0.65	..	41.13	56	
1900	..	..	0.02	..	57.35	49	15.98	32	0.08	..	73.43	81	
1901	0.10	1	2.17	5	60.67	64	8.42	18	0.59	2	71.94	90	
1902	..	..	0.68	3	55.49	40	32.50	4	4.41	9	98.08	90	
1903	..	..	6.22	6	63.25	53	21.18	39	1.23	3	91.88	109	
1904	0.01	..	0.10	..	57.93	55	16.72	29	0.38	2	75.14	86	
1905	..	..	1.63	2	46.82	48	12.98	25	6.41	1	63.64	76	
1906	0.32	2	..	..	52.64	45	18.35	24	0.95	3	72.56	74	
1907	..	..	0.62	3	50.54	51	14.61	29	0.11	..	65.86	83	
1908	..	..	1.04	1	57.34	53	14.30	27	1.01	2	74.19	83	
1909	..	..	0.77	2	59.47	50	18.08	31	1.18	1	79.50	84	
1910	..	..	1.66	2	55.86	51	21.55	36	3.80	2	82.39	91	
1911	..	..	0.12	1	52.76	57	15.32	27	1.08	2	69.28	86	
1912	..	..	1.61	3	65.86	58	11.01	29	5.25	5	83.73	86	
1913	..	..	2.61	3	45.86	56	15.64	28	..	..	63.68	92	
1914	..	..	6.45	2	60.70	60	32.70	28	0.95	2	94.60	92	
1915	..	..	9.80	2	65.32	40	35.95	31	1.88	3	103.95	76	
1916	..	..	9.39	3	84.28	62	36.95	37	15.09	15	144.71	122	
1917	0.25	1	1.37	5	42.22	59	45.07	46	7.05	10	95.96	115	
1918	..	..	18.28	17	49.01	42	17.04	24	3.53	5	87.78	88	
1919	..	..	1.76	2	61.09	61	13.97	30	0.15	..	76.97	88	
1920	..	..	1.94	6	37.88	65	15.88	39	..	..	55.56	116	
1921	..	..	1.53	2	58.80	54	16.73	48	0.90	2	77.96	116	
1922	..	..	4.28	6	62.75	65	18.59	43	8.19	10	88.73	124	
Average for eleven years from 1910- 1920.	0.25	1	3.63	6	56.37	55	23.64	36	4.25	5	87.15	95	

N.B.—Figures from 1921-22 were not supplied by the Director of Agriculture and hence they are not taken for drawing the average.

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Deogad Taluka of the Ratnagiri Collectorate.

Cultivated and Uncultivated Area.										
Number of Villages.	Gross cropped area (T. F. X.X).	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct Crops in un-assessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste un-occupied and un-assessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.
								Forest.	Other (including un-cultivable.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Average for five years ending 1919-20.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
123	99,108	7,081	....	92,042	128,446	215,488	948	11	85,275	311,722
Average of percentage of area under each crop for the five years ending 1919-20.	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....

Crops (Details of Col. 2).																
Number of Villages.	I. Cereals and II. Pulses.										Oil Seeds.					
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Bajl.	Maize.	Grain.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	Oil.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Average for five years ending 1919-20.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
123	31,819	..	..	..	..	20,403	..	1	30,940	82,663	..	5,861	..	401	..	6,262
Average of percentage of area under each crop for the five years ending 1919-20.	31.60	..	..	..	..	20.68	..	..	31.28	..	..	5.92	..	*40	..	..

Number of Villages.	Condiments and Spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and vegetables including root crops.	Remarks.
		Cano.	Palu Tree.	Cotton.	Others.		Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Average for five years ending 1919-20.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
123	398	260	..	2	8,362	..	..	79	70	537	612	
Average of percentage of area under each crop for the five years ending 1919-20.	*83	*29	..	..	8.42	..	..	*06	..	*54	*61	

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation as per census of 1921 for Deogad Taluka.

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.	Total.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.		
Tenants and Sub-sharers.	Other land-holders.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
1,04,964	4,076	9,271	1,18,311	26,795	1,44,106

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 129 Government villages in the Deogad Taluka during the year 1919-1920.

Number of villages.	Cattle.										Total.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young stock.*		
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloe calves.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
129	35,151	4,103	28	3	50	11	15,462	8,109	16,287	5,257	82,461

Number of villages.	Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
129	23	....	8,532	19,058	....	8	928	11

* *Note.*—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature of breeding, if female.

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the Villages of the Deogad Taluka.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand Industries.						Mechanical Power.				
		Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Sugar-cane Presses.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machines.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engines, Pumps.
431 (34 cloth and 397 grain and other).	11	388	148	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	2

S. B. VAIDYA,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX F.

[Form V. F. 16.]

Wells Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water Supply in the 32 Government Villages of the Taluka Deogad for the year 1914-15.

Group.	No. of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kudha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or of disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I ..	23	105	1,052	473	630	8	331	137	65	11	2	18	5
II ..	3	2	103	98	116	..	164	7	6	..	..	7	..
V ..	1	..	..	32	19	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	32	107	1,155	603	765	11	497	146	71	11	2	26	5

Group.	Tanks.				Other Sources.								Remarks.
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or of disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or of disrepair.	Other causes.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
I ..	25	12	1	2	1	30	8	26	2	7	..	..	..
II ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
V ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	25	13	2	2	1	30	11	30	2	7	..	..	..

S. B. VAIDYA,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ratnagiri	For irrigation	107	1,116	11	2	1	30
Taluka Deogad	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	603	765	25	5	11	30
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, &c.	11	497	26	13	2	7
	In disuse	146	71	2	2	..	..
	Total	867	2,448	63	22	14	67
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements.	No such totals are available in the original settlement report of Colonel C. W. Godfrey. The following is the form given in statistical table No. VI at page 27 of his report regarding water supply :—					
		Wells.					
		For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.		
Government villages		553	1,657	60	2,270		
Alienated, partially or wholly		1	62	2	65		
	Total	554	1,719	62	2,335		

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX G⁽¹⁾.

Selling value of Kharif lands in the villages of the Deogad Taluka, Ratnagiri District.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
GROUP I.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Government.</i>					
2	Kunkeshwar	0 26½	3 0 0	200 0 0	66·66
3	Ghera-Vijaydurg	1 19	1 8 0	500 0 0	333·33
4	Jamsande	2 9½	11 6 6	1,125 0 0	95·24
5	Tembaoli	0 24½	1 12 0	360 0 0	205·71
8	Dabhole	0 33½	5 2 6	527 0 0	102·20
10	Dabhibav	0 19½	2 8 5	300 0 0	118·76
14	Pural	0 4½	1 0 0	95 0 0	95·00
15	Poyare	0 15½	2 8 0	400 0 0	160·
17	Bagmala	5 36	36 5 9	2,015 0 0	55·42
18	Mond	1 34½	9 8 0	1,915 0 0	201·58
20	Mithumbri	0 6½	1 0 0	200 0 0	200·
21	Mitbao	6 19½	32 11 11	4,365 0 0	133·30
23	Wade	1 37½	15 8 0	1,215 0 0	78·38
28	Ilye	3 16½	18 1 4	2,360 0 0	130·50
29	Hindle	3 11½	12 8 5	2,120 0 0	169·25
30	Girye	0 23½	2 8 0	350 0 0	140·
<i>Khoti.</i>					
7	Talavde	1 15½	9 3 6	909 0 0	108·37
12	Naringre	4 27½	30 1 0	4,375 0 0	145·53
22	Munge	1 4½	6 12 8	910 0 0	133·99
Total ..		37 25½	203 2 0	24,331 0 0	....
Average per acre ..		....	5 6 4	646 5 7	119·78
GROUP II.					
<i>Government.</i>					
32	Manche	3 18	24 13 2	1,600 0 0	64·46
35	Korle	0 15	2 8 0	250 0 0	100·
36	Kharepatan	15 7½	56 8 0	3,690 0 0	65·31
39	Tamhane	0 20½	2 3 6	305 0 0	137·47
47	Wanivde	1 15½	8 8 0	885 0 0	104·12
Total ..		20 36½	94 8 8	6,730 0 0	....
Average per acre ..		....	4 8 4	321 13 1	71·19
GROUP III—Nil.					
GROUP IV.					
<i>Khoti.</i>					
65	Talera	0 23	1 0 0	90 0 0	90·
77	Kankavli	1 33	1 9 2	700 0 0	455·03
88	Janaoli	0 26½	1 1 11	255 0 0	227·72
93	Pidwadi	0 11½	0 8 0	90 0 0	180·
102	Sakodi	0 29½	1 11 0	200 0 0	118·51
104	Hadpid	0 11½	0 4 0	60 0 0	200·
105	Harkul Khurd	0 22	1 1 0	100 0 0	94·11
107	Humbrat	2 1½	2 10 8	200 0 0	75·
Total ..		6 39½	9 13 9	1,685 0 0	....
Average per acre ..		....	1 6 7	241 5 9	170·90
<i>Government.</i>					
112	Naradave	8 5½	11 15 3	2,230 0 0	186·56
<i>Khoti.</i>					
111	Natal	3 18½	4 4 5	877 0 0	205·09
113	Bhiravde	9 10½	18 2 10	1,250 0 0	68·74
114	Sagwe	1 22	3 8 0	290 0 0	82·85
Total ..		22 16½	37 14 6	4,647 0 0	....
Average per acre ..		....	1 11 1	207 4 6	122·59

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX G⁽²⁾.

Selling value of Warkas lands in the villages of the Deogad Taluka, Ratnagiri District.

Serial No in Appen- dix L.	Name of village.	Area of the land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
GROUP I.					
		A. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2	Kunkeshwar	38-35	8 12 0	1,415 0 0	269-63
3	Ghera Vijayadurg	2 6	0 7 10	250 0 0	122-40
4	Jamsande	6 8½	1 1 0	378 0 0	355-76
6	Tirlot	8 16	1 7 0	875 0 0	608-70
8	Dabhole	25 26	1 14 10	212 0 0	110-01
10	Dahibao	9 17½	1 15 6	530 0 0	269-20
11	Nadan	32 33½	7 8 0	870 0 0	116-00
13	Padel	5 13½	1 4 6	440 0 0	343-49
14	Pural	9 18½	1 8 2	547 0 0	362-15
15	Poyare	3 5	0 14 0	295 0 0	337-14
17	Bagmala	11 12½	1 9 9	125 0 0	77-87
18	Mond	47 29½	6 11 10	1,010 0 0	149-86
19	Mutat	7 30½	1 8 7	404 0 0	262-94
20	Mithmumbri	0 36	0 2 6	140 0 0	54-94
21	Mithbao	9 38½	1 6 10	345 0 0	241-80
23	Wade	24 35½	6 9 8	1,785 0 0	270-28
25	Ilye	19 30½	3 9 9	975 0 0	260-13
29	Hindale	23 1½	5 8 6	765 0 0	138-30
30	Girye	12 14½	2 2 6	960 0 0	445-22
Khosi					
7	Talayde	5 14	0 8 2	86 0 0	129-30
12	Naringre	19 24½	2 9 6	865 0 0	333-41
22	Munge	33 25½	6 9 9	2,740 0 0	414-56
Total ..		358 32½	63 14 2	15,992 0 0	
Average per acre ..		..	0 2 10	44 9 1	251-68
GROUP II.					
36	Kharepatan	10 17	1 11 11	600 0 0	343-88
32	Manche	8 15½	1 4 6	175 0 0	136-58
39	Tamhane	3 14½	0 8 6	175 0 0	329-41
40	Dhalavi	1 26	0 5 6	116 0 0	320-00
46	Baparde	8 17	1 14 0	1,385 0 0	738-67
47	Wanirde	1 31	0 8 0	170 0 0	340-00
48	Wadi Chandoshi	3 35	0 13 0	150 0 0	181-13
Khosi.					
37	Chinohavli	5 38	1 2 0	190 0 0	343-88
Total ..		43 34	8 3 5	2,964 0 0	
Average per acre ..		..	0 3 0	67 9 6	360-66
GROUP III.					
Khosi.					
56	Mawlange	4 30	0 14 6	50 0 0	55-17
60	Shevre	4 37	1 0 0	150 0 0	150-00
61	Sherpe	13 27	3 4 0	525 0 0	161-54
62	Shirgson	1 5	0 4 0	80 0 0	320-00
63	Shidavne	12 29	3 6 0	505 0 0	149-63
Total ..		37 8	8 12 6	1,310 0 0	
Average per acre ..		..	0 3 9	34 14 11	149-06

APPENDIX G⁽²⁾—continued.

Serial No. in Appen- dix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
GROUP IV.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Khoti.</i>					
72	Koloshi	2 32½	0 12 0	273 0 0	364·00
76	Karanje	0 36	0 2 0	50 0 0	400·00
77	Kankavli	1 10½	0 5 0	165 0 0	528·00
83	Tondavli	1 4	0 4 0	49 0 0	196·00
86	Nandgaon	10 34½	0 15 5	155 0 0	160·86
87	Nagwe	14 25	3 11 6	250 0 0	67·23
88	Janavli	12 23	3 5 9	265 0 0	78·88
92	Belne Khurd	2 31½	0 9 0	55 0 0	97·77
93	Bidwadi	4 5	0 12 3	207 0 0	270·37
98	Wagheri	2 13	0 13 6	75 0 0	88·89
99	Waravde	0 24	0 4 0	50 0 0	200·00
102	Sakedi	0 24	0 3 6	50 0 0	228·57
103	Sawdao	1 21	0 8 0	45 0 0	90·00
104	Hadpid	2 29	0 10 9	131 0 0	194·98
105	Harkul Khurd	47 0	7 11 3	115 0 0	149·29
108	Phonda	2 24	0 7 0	150 0 0	342·13
	Total ..	120 34½	23 8 11	3,745 0 0	
	Average per acre ..		0 3 2	30 15 8	156·31
GROUP V.					
112	Nardave	12 10½	0 7 0	175 0 0	422·65
<i>Khoti.</i>					
110	Digawale	36 22½	5 4 6	300 0 0	56·80
111	Natal	2 22	1 1 3	175 0 0	185·61
113	Bhiravde	24 38½	4 6 4	230 0 0	52·32
114	Sagwe	65 24	12 14 4	525 0 0	48·46
	Total ..	141 37½	24 1 5	1,405 0 0	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 2 9	9 14 4	58·32

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX G (3).

Selling value of mixed lands in the villages of the Deogad Taluka, Ratnagiri District (Kharif and Warkas).

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
GROUP I.					
<i>Government.</i>					
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2	Kunkeehwar	48 7½	39 15 6	5,140 0 0	131·79
3	Ghera Vijaydurg	4 14½	3 2 6	780 0 0	247·20
4	Jamsande	27 11½	42 5 6	4,550 0 0	107·45
5	Tembaoli	18 36½	12 10 1	2,225 0 0	176·16
6	Tirlot	51 8½	31 15 2	2,840 0 0	88·98
8	Dabhole	40 19	29 3 0	2,820 0 0	96·61
10	Dahibav	16 4½	15 5 6	1,245 0 0	81·14
11	Nadan	14 16½	6 8 2	700 0 0	107·52
13	Padal	38 36½	20 0 8	2,145 0 0	107·03
14	Pural	62 13	31 10 1	3,575 0 0	113·20
15	Poyare	2 17½	4 10 3	910 0 0	196·09
18	Mond	77 11½	44 11 8	3,850 0 0	86·07
19	Mutat	107 16½	107 0 1	5,800 0 0	54·20
20	Mith-mumbri	9 6½	13 0 6	800 0 0	61·39
21	Mithav	4 8½	9 15 7	1,750 0 0	175·46
23	Wade	48 29	61 11 5	5,840 0 0	94·63
25	Ilye	17 10½	11 2 8	800 0 0	71·64
29	Hindle	94 31	66 15 7	6,025 0 0	89·96
30	Girye	24 16½	9 13 9	2,200 0 0	223·14
<i>Khoti.</i>					
7	Talavde	52 27½	68 5 6	4,324 0 0	63·27
23	Naringre	67 21	19 4 0	2,930 0 0	150·26
22	Munge	76 16½	90 12 8	9,980 0 0	109·92
Total ..		....	740 7 10	71,229 0 0	....
Average per acre ..		905 0½	0 13 1	78 11 3	96·25
GROUP II.					
<i>Government.</i>					
32	Manche	23 33½	35 2 2	1,775 0 0	50·52
35	Karle	16 18½	16 3 0	1,200 0 0	74·13
36	Kharepatan	11 18½	32 7 9	3,900 0 0	120·06
39	Tamhana	214 35½	68 0 0	5,040 0 0	74·12
40	Dhalavli	25 15½	18 9 11	2,225 0 0	119·50
45	Baparde	145 24½	45 15 10	4,000 0 0	86·96
47	Wanivda	26 3½	22 4 5	1,790 0 0	80·36
48	Wadi-Chandoashi	27 36½	9 12 2	550 0 0	56·36
<i>Khoti.</i>					
37	Chinchavli	11 35½	9 12 6	398 0 0	40·69
41	Nadageve	8 25½	5 2 2	600 0 0	116·84
44	Bele	8 20	15 8 0	1,000 0 0	64·58
49	Walavde	91 3½	24 2 8	2,800 0 0	107·59
Total ..		611 32	303 0 7	25,078 0 0	....
Average per acre ..		....	0 7 11	40 15 10	92·84
GROUP III.					
<i>Khoti.</i>					
53	Phanasgaon	70 11½	43 13 3	774 0 0	17·66
58	Mavhange	7 21½	1 13 8	195 0 0	105·17
59	Wargaon	4 3½	1 14 0	47 0 0	25·07
60	Shevre	43 34½	8 8 1	475 0 0	55·85
62	Shirgaon	16 29	2 6 2	150 0 0	62·93
63	Shidavne	22 27½	23 4 0	1,500 0 0	64·52
Total ..		165 7½	81 11 2	3,141 0 0	....
Average per acre ..		....	7 11 0	19 0 7	38·43

APPENDIX G (3) contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
GROUP IV.					
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
65	Talere	20 34 ½	9 9 0	940 0 0	98.30
67	Ozaram	31 5	13 9 9	1,375 0 0	101.03
68	Asalde	27 38 ½	9 8 1	950 0 0	99.95
70	Otao	47 20 ½	23 7 0	1,500 0 0	64.
71	Are	16 29	4 3 3	622 0 0	147.99
73	Koloshi	25 37 ½	13 10 9	951 0 0	69.56
76	Karanje	26 20 ½	24 10 9	1,290 0 0	52.28
77	Kankaoli	10 27 ½	14 9 0	1,300 0 0	89.27
80	Ghonasari	15 8	16 15 9	1,235 0 0	72.71
82	Damre	37 3 ½	18 4 0	1,350 0 0	73.97
84	Tivre	37 39 ½	12 7 6	655 0 0	52.53
85	Tardale	23 17 ½	10 15 9	600 0 0	54.62
86	Nandgaon	37 31 ½	16 14 10	1,850 0 0	109.29
87	Nagave	80 12 ½	60 9 0	4,500 0 0	74.30
88	Jansoli	18 29 ½	11 8 11	1,110 0 0	96.04
89	Piyali	12 34	8 9 2	549 0 0	64.04
93	Bidwadi	49 39	23 15 6	1,925 0 0	80.31
97	Lore	69 7 ½	50 3 0	2,849 0 0	56.77
99	Warade	94 2 ½	74 2 2	3,440 0 0	46.40
102	Sakedi	57 4 ½	27 9 2	4,320 0 0	115.24
103	Saodae	29 33 ½	12 15 3	595 0 0	45.93
105	Harkul Khurd	77 31 ½	58 0 6	4,310 0 0	74.27
106	Harkul Bk.	40 20 ½	27 2 7	3,800 0 0	139.90
107	Humbrat	50 20 ½	38 13 3	1,995 0 0	49.32
108	Phonda	131 19 ½	86 0 2	5,099 0 0	59.28
	Total ..	1,072 6 ½	678 6 1	49,120 0 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 10 1	45 13 0	72.41
GROUP V.					
<i>Government.</i>					
112	Nardave	252 26 ½	101 6 7	5,740 0 0	107.08
<i>Khoti.</i>					
110	Digavale	159 37 ½	65 11 4	2,170 0 0	34.03
111	Natal	39 26	27 7 1	3,300 0 0	120.25
113	Bhiravde	63 38 ½	35 1 8	5,350 0 0	145.66
114	Sagave	52 22	27 5 0	2,775 0 0	101.60
	Total ..	568 30 ½	258 9 8	19,335 0 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 7 3	33 15 11	75.02

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX H (1).

Leases of Kharif lands in the villages of the Deogad Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Rent in multiples of assessment.
GROUP I.					
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2	Kunkeshwar	3 18½	19 12 9	75 0 0	3.84
4	Jamsande	2 32½	16 4 0	67 8 0	4.15
6	Tirlot	2 14½	14 15 0	35 6 5	2.36
9	Dabhole	6 39½	43 6 3	178 5 7	4.15
10	Dahibao	3 8½	13 6 0	56 6 5	4.21
11	Nadan	4 12½	20 2 0	47 14 0	2.38
13	Padel	3 4	13 11 0	54 0 0	3.94
14	Pural	1 35½	15 12 0	36 0 0	2.29
15	Poyara	1 27½	8 6 0	36 12 7	4.39
17	Bagmala	0 36½	6 6 0	24 0 0	3.75
19	Mutat	12 27	74 10 0	238 8 0	3.19
20	Mith-mumbri	1 8	8 0 0	32 6 5	4.04
21	Mithbao	7 14½	41 6 3	190 10 5	4.75
23	Wade	1 33½	11 2 0	37 3 2	3.33
25	Iye	2 18½	12 0 0	32 12 0	2.72
29	Hindle	18 27½	70 5 0	215 0 0	3.06
30	Giryo	9 13½	60 4 8	243 9 7	4.10
Khoti.					
7	Talavde	4 35½	33 13 0	135 0 0	3.75
12	Naringre	4 25½	12 4 0	50 4 0	4.10
22	Munage	4 4½	25 10 0	120 9 7	4.70
26	Wareri	3 30½	15 14 0	64 8 0	4.06
	Total ..	101 27½	537 5 11	1,977 12 2	3.66
	Average per acre ..	....	5 4 7	19 7 1	3.68
GROUP II.					
35	Korle	1 34½	7 2 0	21 9 7	3.03
38	Kharepatan	1 32½	6 8 0	30 12 0	4.73
39	Tamhane	1 3½	2 13 7	13 8 0	4.73
40	Dhalavli	1 25½	10 0 0	24 0 0	2.40
47	Wanivde	3 20½	20 8 6	99 4 0	4.42
48	Wadi-Chandosli	2 7½	7 11 6	30 15 0	4.00
Khoti.					
37	Chinohavli	1 2½	3 8 0	14 1 7	4.02
41	Nandgaon	0 38½	2 8 0	12 0 0	4.8
49	Valavde	2 19	13 0 0	45 0 0	3.46
	Total ..	16 23½	73 11 7	291 2 2	3.94
	Average per acre ..	....	4 7 1	17 8 9	3.94
GROUP III.					
Khoti.					
50	Undil	1 23½	3 8 0	21 12 0	6.21
52	Gewane	0 16½	1 5 0	3 12 0	2.86
53	Fanasgaon	3 29½	5 4 0	16 0 0	3.04
59	Wargaon	2 7	4 8 0	14 0 5	3.11
61	Sherpe	0 16	0 12 0	2 8 0	3.33
62	Shirgaon	0 31½	1 8 0	7 8 0	5.00
	Total ..	9 4	16 13 0	65 8 5	....
	Average per acre ..	....	1 13 6	7 3 1	3.89

APPENDIX H (1)—contd.

Serial No. in Appen- dix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Rent in multiples of assessment.
GROUP IV.					
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
65	Talere	0 34	2 0 0	12 0 0	6.00
66	Darum	0 14½	0 8 6	2 0 0	3.78
67	Ozarum	0 13½	0 8 0	3 0 0	6.00
68	Asalde	14 6½	25 14 0	72 8 0	2.80
70	Otao	6 6	9 7 0	30 0 0	3.18
72	Ashiye	1 5	2 0 0	9 14 0	4.93
73	Koleshi	21 12	2 4 0	16 2 0	7.17
74	Karul	6 27½	17 12 0	60 0 0	3.38
75	Kondye	3 23½	8 0 0	28 0 0	3.50
76	Kankaoli	15 16½	21 2 0	99 11 0	4.72
78	Kalmath	6 15½	11 6 0	43 12 0	3.84
79	Kuwle	3 9½	6 8 0	26 4 0	4.30
80	Ghonsari	0 28	1 5 3	7 8 0	5.65
82	Damre	0 25½	1 8 0	6 4 0	4.16
83	Tondaoli	3 26½	6 12 0	32 8 0	4.81
84	Tivre	0 21½	1 8 0	6 4 0	4.16
86	Nandgaon	6 37½	11 12 0	62 4 0	5.30
89	Piyali	0 23½	0 11 0	3 8 0	5.09
90	Pise-Kamte	2 36½	5 14 0	16 0 0	2.72
93	Bidwadi	17 37	35 0 0	122 8 0	3.50
94	Bharni	1 21½	2 8 0	11 4 0	4.50
99	Warsode	9 5½	28 13 0	124 12 0	4.33
102	Sakedi	2 8½	7 0 0	32 0 0	4.57
106	Harkul-Bk.	4 87½	12 0 0	60 0 0	5.00
107	Humbrat	3 22½	6 0 6	27 8 0	4.58
108	Phonda	3 20½	5 4 0	26 4 0	5.00
	Total ..	119 16	233 5 3	941 11 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	1 15 3	7 14 2	4.04
GROUP V.					
<i>Government.</i>					
112	Nardave	2 19	3 8 0	17 8 0	5.00
<i>Khoti.</i>					
110	Digawle	15 14½	19 8 0	73 12 0	3.78
111	Natal	2 10	4 2 0	14 5 0	3.48
113	Bhiravda	2 32	3 8 0	18 8 0	5.28
114	Sagwe	1 4½	3 8 0	15 0 0	4.28
	Total ..	24 0½	34 2 0	139 2 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	1 6 9	5 12 9	4.07

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX H (2).

Leases of Warkas lands in the villages of the Deogad Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Rent in multiples of assessment.
GROUP I.					
<i>Government.</i>					
		A. g.	.Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kasba-Vaghotan	0 2	0 1 0	0 5 0	5.00
2	Kunkeshwar	28 7	5 0 3	18 8 0	3.22
4	Jamesade	37 12	8 14 3	43 8 0	4.44
5	Tembaoli	26 12	5 6 0	14 8 0	2.70
6	Tiriot	4 32	0 13 0	3 8 0	4.30
11	Nadan	9 4	1 11 0	6 12 0	4.00
13	Padel	5 30	1 4 0	5 8 0	4.40
15	Poyre	11 7	17 4 0	31 4 0	1.81
19	Mutat	2 33	0 12 9	1 10 0	2.04
14	Pural	0 9½	0 4 0	1 0 0	4.00
29	Hindle	6 1½	2 0 6	9 8 0	4.68
<i>Khotsi.</i>					
24	Mauswaghotan	1 23	0 8 0	3 8 0	7.00
Total ..		143 13	43 14 9	139 7 0	....
Average per acre ..		....	0 4 11	0 15 7	3.17
GROUP II.					
39	Tamhane	30 13	7 4 0	23 4 0	3.20
40	Dhalavli	13 12	1 14 0	5 13 4	3.11
45	Baparde	23 20	4 6 0	10 0 0	2.28
<i>Khotsi.</i>					
33	Kurgavne	4 15	0 14 3	2 0 0	2.24
34	Kunkavne	0 27	0 3 0	0 12 0	4.00
43	Pendri	10 1	3 0 6	8 8 0	2.80
Total ..		82 8	17 9 9	50 5 4	2.85
Average per acre ..		....	0 3 5	0 9 10	2.85
GROUP III.					
<i>Khotsi.</i>					
53	Phansgaon	4 15	1 7 6	4 0 0	2.72
59	Wargaon	2 12	0 10 0	3 0 0	4.8
62	Shirgaon	15 10	1 13 3	5 0 0	2.73
Total ..		18 37	3 14 9	12 0 0	....
Average per acre ..		....	0 3 4	0 10 2	3.05
GROUP IV.					
<i>Khotsi.</i>					
65	Talera	0 25½	0 2 0	2 0 0	16.00
68	Asalde	4 31	0 9 0	3 0 0	5.33
75	Kondye	1 19	0 8 0	1 10 0	4.33
77	Kankavli	11 8	3 4 0	9 8 0	2.92
83	Tondavli	2 19	0 7 0	1 8 1	3.44
93	Bidwadi	37 36	9 6 0	32 4 0	3.33
102	Sakadi	7 21	2 8 0	9 12 0	2.9
107	Humbret	42 39	10 13 0	29 8 0	2.72
108	Phonda	4 13	1 0 0	6 2 6	8.15
Total ..		113 11	28 7 0	97 4 7	3.42
Average per acre ..		....	0 4 0	0 13 9	3.42

APPENDIX H (2)—concl'd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Rent in multiples of assessment.
GROUP V.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
111	Natal	7 10	1 2 0	3 10 0	3.22
112	Bhiravde	15 29	5 6 0	19 8 0	3.62
114	Sagwe	6 19	1 4 0	5 4 0	4.2
Total		29 18	7 12 0	28 6 0	....
Average per acre .. ..		....	0 4 3	0 15 6	3.66

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX H (3).

Leases of mixed (Kharif and Warkas) lands in the villages of the Deogad Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by rent.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2	Kunkeshwar	21 19½	28 8 10	150 15 0	5.30
3	Ghera Vijaydurg	1 19½	1 2 0	6 0 0	5.33
4	Jameande	57 4½	35 2 5	221 0 0	6.31
5	Tembeoli	6 18½	13 2 8	68 8 0	5.20
6	Tirlot	21 13	10 7 6	46 0 0	4.39
10	Dahibao	29 1½	10 15 0	31 0 0	2.83
11	Nadan	61 36½	53 10 11	190 8 0	3.54
13	Padel	36 16½	47 1 0	211 8 0	4.49
15	Eoyaren	32 22½	22 4 6	30 0 0	1.34
17	Bagmata	0 18½	2 11 8	16 0 0	5.86
19	Mutat	63 2½	86 6 3	210 0 0	2.43
30	Mith-mumbri	3 21	11 10 0	50 0 0	4.30
21	Mitbeo	3 10½	13 11 0	36 4 0	2.65
22	Munage	26 7½	11 11 9	60 8 0	5.16
23	Wade	11 29	82 1 6	268 12 6	3.27
25	Ilye	11 22½	17 9 1	42 0 0	2.39
29	Hindle	10 18	10 6 4	37 14 0	3.64
30	Girye	40 32½	17 6 0	88 8 0	5.13
<i>Khote.</i>					
7	Talayde	15 38	47 13 6	198 0 0	4.14
12	Narsingre	4 22½	17 3 0	95 6 0	5.55
28	Saundale	109 4½	43 3 6	76 0 0	1.75
Total		568 19½	584 4 5	2,134 11 6	....
Average per acre .. ..		....	1 0 5	3 12 1	3.65
GROUP II.					
26	Kharopatan	3 26½	8 9 0	52 8 0	6.13
39	Tambane	38 10½	3 15 4	47 2 0	5.26
45	Baparde	43 1½	12 11 8	67 1 0	5.27
47	Wanivde	2 15½	4 3 0	22 0 0	5.25
48	Wadi Chandoshi	39 8½	11 7 11	35 4 0	3.07
<i>Khote.</i>					
33	Kurgavne	72 29½	36 13 6	81 12 0	2.22
34	Kunkavne	5 38½	17 9 11	34 5 0	1.95
37	Chinchavli	0 34½	0 14 0	3 12 0	4.28
41	Nadgave	16 30	38 2 0	136 4 0	3.57
49	Valavde	5 28	4 8 0	25 0 0	5.55
Total		228 23	143 14 4	505 0 0	....
Average per acre .. ..		....	0 10 1	2 3 4	3.50

APPENDIX H (3)—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by rent.
GROUP III.					
<i>Khosi.</i>					
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
53	Phanasgaon	214 34	124 13 2	329 4 0	2.64
57	Vaghivre	15 38½	10 15 6	45 0 0	4.10
59	Wargson	1 24	1 2 0	6 4 0	5.55
61	Sherpe	10 9½	10 4 0	29 12 0	2.90
62	Shirgaon	13 11½	13 1 0	78 4 0	5.61
64	Salaste	123 22½	45 12 9	84 0 0	1.63
	Total ..	379 20½	206 0 5	567 8 0	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 8 8	1 7 11	2.76
GROUP IV.					
65	Talero	2 20	3 2 6	10 8 0	3.33
67	Ozarum	1 26½	1 4 6	7 14 8	6.18
70	Otao	55 0	29 4 6	154 0 0	5.79
72	Ashiya	18 27	19 2 0	74 8 0	3.90
74	Karul	19 16½	19 0 0	80 0 0	4.21
75	Kondye	99 11½	48 9 6	163 12 0	3.37
76	Karanje	77 11½	76 13 9	373 12 0	4.66
77	Kankaoli	51 34½	38 5 9	200 12 0	5.23
80	Ghonsari	12 22	9 3 6	35 3 6	3.80
82	Damre	28 22½	21 6 3	83 12 0	3.92
83	Tondaoli	15 21½	14 13 6	53 12 0	3.62
84	Tivre	30 0	14 1 6	50 1 0	3.55
85	Taradle	40 33½	24 13 0	99 4 6	4.00
86	Nandgaon	11. 21½	13 10 0	50 0 0	3.67
87	Nagwe	121 10½	118 15 6	640 14 6	5.39
88	Janaoli	50 27½	53 12 11	238 8 0	4.40
89	Pyiali	5 14	3 12 9	14 0 0	3.69
93	Bidwadi	15 3½	17 13 6	84 9 0	4.74
97	Lore	52 4½	42 2 5	205 8 0	4.88
102	Sakedi	19 33½	12 11 0	80 8 0	6.34
103	Sawdao	93 19	50 0 7	152 14 0	3.06
105	Harkul Khurd	176 25½	100 2 7	520 0 0	5.19
106	Harkul Budruk	28 7½	27 3 8	159 0 0	5.84
107	Humbrat	32 22½	52 1 6	221 0 0	4.43
108	Phonda	109 32	90 13 9	503 8 0	5.54
	Total ..	1,169 18	903 4 5	4,265 9 2	....
	Average per acre ..	....	0 12 4	3 10 4	4.72
GROUP V.					
<i>Government.</i>					
112	Naradave	4 23	6 13 6	76 0 0	11.11
<i>Khosi</i>					
110	Digavle	27 26½	24 6 0	115 8 0	4.74
111	Natal	205 14	109 0 8	397 15 2	3.65
113	Bhiravde	52 36	39 7 7	230 8 9	5.84
114	Sagwe	25 11½	37 9 0	174 11 3	4.65
	Total ..	315 30½	217 4 9	994 11 2
	Average per acre	0 10 0	3 2 5	4.58

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APPENDIX H (*).

Crop share and cash commutation rents of the Khoti villages in the Deogad Taluka.

No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Crop share rent fixed by the khoti settlement officer.			Crop share rent commuted into cash as a multiple of assessment.			Remarks.
		Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	
<i>Group I.</i>								
24	Mouze-vaghotan	..	..	..	2	2	..	
28	Saundale	..	..	..	2	2	..	
<i>Group II.</i>								
33	Kurgevane	..	..	..	2	2	..	
34	Kunkavne	..	..	..	2	2	..	
38	Gowal	..	..	..	2	2	..	
41	Nadgawe	..	..	..	2	2	..	
42	Patgaon	..	..	..	1½	1½	..	
43	Pendhri	..	..	..	2½	2½	..	
46	Waigani	..	..	..	2	2	..	
<i>Group III.</i>								
50	Undil	..	..	..	2 0 6	2 0 6	..	
51	Ombal	..	..	..	2	2	..	
52	Gawane	..	..	..	2½	2 1 0	..	
53	Fanaagaon	..	..	..	1½	1½	..	
57	Waghivre	..	..	..	2	2	..	
59	Wargaon	..	..	..	2	2	..	
61	Sherpe	..	..	..	2	2	..	
62	Shirgaon	..	..	..	2½	2½	..	
63	Shidavne	..	..	..	2	1½	..	
<i>Group IV.</i>								
68	Analde	..	..	..	2	2½	..	
70	Otao	..	..	..	2	2	..	
72	Ashiye	..	..	..	2	2	..	
75	Kondye	..	..	..	..	2	..	
76	Karanje	..	..	..	..	2	..	
77	Kankaoli	..	..	..	..	2 6 5	..	
78	Kalmath	..	..	..	..	2	..	
80	Ghonasari	..	..	..	2	2	..	
84	Tivre	..	..	..	2	2	..	
86	Nandgaon	..	..	..	2	1½	..	
90	Pise-Kamte	..	..	..	2	1½	..	
91	Bavshi	..	..	..	2½	2½	..	
101	Shiravli	..	..	..	2½	2½	..	
			and of Mala land					
102	Sakedi	..	..	..	2	1½	..	
105	Harkulkhurd	..	..	..	1½	1½	..	
108	Phonda	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Group V.</i>								
109	Kumbhavde	..	½ and ½	..	3-2-0 for 1½	½ and for 1½	..	
111	Natal	..	..	..	..	..	..

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad Taluka.

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Deogad Taluka from 1888-1889 to 1923 (as plotted in the accompanying diagram.)

Years.	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					Price per maund of 3200 Tolas.	
	Paddy.	Rice, cleaned.	Kodra.	Nachni.	Kulith.	Dry grass.	Rice straw.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89	..	12 4	34 7	16 4	20 7	0 3 10	0 4 4
1889-90	21 6	11 5	34 0	17 0	20 0	0 5 7	0 5 5
1890-91	21 15	11 10	35 0	17 5	19 12	0 5 10	0 5 6
1891-92	21 8	11 0	34 14	17 15	22 1	0 10 4	0 8 8
Total	64 13	46 3	138 5	68 8	92 4	1 9 7	1 7 9
Average	21 10	11 9	34 9	17 2	20 9	0 6 5	0 5 11
1892-93	20 2	10 1	32 15	17 12	20 6	0 12 2	0 8 9
1893-94	18 15	10 0	32 13	16 8	19 8	0 11 10	0 8 6
1894-95	20 9	11 9	27 3	16 14	18 13	1 0 11	0 10 3
1895	21 13	11 10	26 11	17 12	19 11	0 8 7	0 6 11
1896	21 4	11 3	30 14	16 12	19 2	0 8 11	0 7 3
1897	15 9	8 12	24 1	12 9	12 2	0 12 10	0 10 6
1898	17 8	10 9	27 12	15 2	17 5	0 5 2	0 7 10
1899	17 11	10 9	19 11	14 14	15 1	0 3 8	0 6 5
1900	17 10	9 13	..	..	11 5	0 4 1	0 5 5
1901	17 15	11 5	..	13 14	10 6	0 4 2	0 5 6
Total	189 0	105 7	222 0	142 1	163 11	5 8 4	4 13 4
Average	18 14	10 9	27 12	15 13	16 6	0 8 10	0 7 9
1902	19 2	11 14	..	..	10 10	0 4 6	0 6 10
1903	19 4	10 11	..	15 11	11 12	0 4 6	0 6 10
1904	18 3	11 1	..	..	16 7	0 4 8	0 6 10
1905	19 0	11 0	..	..	16 8	0 4 9	0 6 10
1906	15 5	9 4	..	..	..	0 5 2	0 7 9
1907	14 1	8 3	..	..	..	0 5 5	0 8 2
1908	14 0	7 12	..	..	..	0 5 5	0 8 2
1909	14 13	8 14	..	..	..	0 5 5	0 8 2
1910	14 11	9 4	..	..	..	0 5 5	0 8 2
1911	14 7	8 12	..	..	..	0 5 5	0 8 2
Total	162 14	96 11	..	15 11	55 5	3 2 8	4 12 0
Average	16 5	9 11	..	15 11	13 13	0 5 1	0 7 7
1912	13 8	7 10	..	..	..	0 5 5	0 8 2
1913	14 6	7 11	..	..	..	..	..
1914	14 14	7 14	..	..	..	..	..
1915	14 12	7 9	..	..	..	..	..
1916	11 8	7 4	..	..	..	..	..
1917	11 8	7 4	..	..	..	..	..
1918	11 9	6 3	..	..	..	0 14 5	..
1919	11 11	5 10	..	..	..	1 2 2	..
1920	7 15	4 15	..	..	..	1 3 2	..
1921	10 8	6 1	Not available for sale.	6 14	6 1	1 2 4	..
Total	122 3	68 1	..	6 14	6 1	4 12 6	0 8 2
Average	12 3	6 13	..	6 14	6 1	0 15 3	0 8 2
1923	10 15	5 14	0 12 10	..
1923	11 4	5 12	0 12 10	..
Average	..	for two months.

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APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment on Government land in the villages of the Deogad Taluka.

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstanding.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
NEW GROUP I. (31 VILLAGES) MAXIMUM.				
<i>(a) Old Group I. (41 villages).</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1892-93	31,691 7 0	3,163 1 10	2,625 8 6	.....
1893-94	31,566 11 10	3,140 1 10	2,124 0 8	.....
1894-95	31,615 5 5	2,591 13 11	2,260 15 4	.....
1895-96	31,614 5 1	2,568 2 11	2,044 4 5	.....
1896-97	31,491 1 5	1,721 13 11	2,249 11 1	.....
1897-98	31,602 3 0	1,715 8 3	2,120 15 1	.....
1898-99	33,611 12 0	.....	1,602 14 5	.....
1899-1900	31,617 10 7	50 12 0	2,276 14 5	.....
1900-01	31,636 14 9	44 0 0	2,150 3 2	.....
1901-02	31,596 11 7	19 0 0	3,032 3 11	.....
1902-03	31,210 10 0	840 15 11	1,722 8 3	.....
1903-04	31,612 4 0	848 11 11	1,699 0 1	0 12 0
1904-05	31,591 15 7	573 11 11	1,674 11 9	.....
1905-06	31,599 5 2	574 13 4	7,163 5 3	.....
1906-07	31,676 9 11	574 13 4	2,055 1 9	.....
1907-08	31,621 15 0	449 4 3	1,760 4 3	.....
1908-09	31,951 0 11	469 4 3	613 13 8	.....
1909-10	31,571 2 6	449 4 3	563 4 10	.....
1910-11	31,531 12 5	382 0 10	466 13 8	.....
1911-12	31,562 8 5	501 12 2	1,008 13 6	.....
1912-13	31,484 9 0	375 13 10	382 0 8	.....
1913-14	31,488 3 8	329 2 9	92 15 2	.....
1914-15	29,063 4 6	192 3 10	.....	.....
1915-16	29,065 12 0	221 13 3	2 8 8	.....
1916-17	29,073 0 6	185 15 7	5 0 3	.....
1917-18	29,073 15 3	185 15 7	99 0 10	.....
1918-19	31,461 8 9	322 7 6	72 12 2	130 7 8
1919-20	31,472 2 4	185 8 5	6 12 1	289 13 9
NEW GROUP II. (18 VILLAGES) MAXIMUM.				
<i>(a) Old Group I. (1 village) Maximum.</i>				
1892-93	1,975 1 0	103 13 4	184 5 2	.....
1893-94	1,964 1 0	100 3 11	180 6 0	.....
1894-95	1,964 1 0	86 15 10	185 2 6	.....
1895-96	1,964 1 0	86 15 10	185 2 6	.....
1896-97	1,964 1 0	76 4 10	203 14 0	.....
1897-98	1,975 1 0	76 4 10	191 6 0	.....
1898-99	1,992 7 6	.....	10 0 0	.....
1899-1900	1,992 7 6	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	1,992 7 6	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	1,992 7 6	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	1,992 7 6	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	1,992 7 6	54 13 4	.....	.....
1904-05	1,982 7 6	54 13 4	10 0 0	.....
1905-06	1,982 7 6	48 2 11	.....	.....
1906-07	1,982 7 6	48 2 11	.....	.....
1907-08	1,982 7 6	48 2 11	.....	.....
1908-09	1,982 7 6	41 8 7	.....	.....
1909-10	1,982 7 6	41 8 7	.....	.....
1910-11	1,982 7 6	41 8 7	.....	.....
1911-12	1,982 7 6	34 14 2	.....	.....
1912-13	1,985 1 6	34 14 2	.....	.....
1913-14	1,985 1 6	34 14 2	.....	.....
1914-15	1,985 1 6	28 3 8	.....	.....
1915-16	1,850 15 6	28 3 8	.....	.....
1916-17	1,850 15 6	28 3 8	.....	.....
1917-18	1,855 6 6	21 9 4	.....	.....
1918-19	1,855 6 6	21 9 4	.....	.....
1919-20	1,971 5 11	21 9 4	.....	.....
	1,971 5 11	14 14 11	.....	.....
<i>(b) Old Group II. (17 villages) Maximum.</i>				
1892-93	13,506 8 2	2,530 15 10	621 0 2	.....
1893-94	13,506 8 2	2,530 15 7	605 0 2	.....
1894-95	13,505 0 8	1,602 10 1	655 7 1	.....
1895-96	13,499 9 6	1,601 3 3	666 14 10	.....
1896-97	13,499 9 6	1,066 9 0	805 10 8	.....
1897-98	13,510 5 2	1,066 9 0	831 3 7	.....
1898-99	13,509 12 8	.....	626 2 9	.....
1899-1900	13,506 9 2	59 4 0	1,618 14 4	.....
1900-01	13,506 14 2	11 8 0	1,470 8 8	.....
1901-02	13,507 4 8	10 8 0	1,381 8 8	.....
1902-03	11,960 15 10	161 13 5	1,219 3 1	.....
1903-04	11,960 15 10	169 13 5	913 12 9	.....

APPENDIX K—*contd.*

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstanding.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
NEW GROUP II. (18 VILLAGES)				
MAXIMUM— <i>contd.</i>				
<i>(b) Old Group II. (17 villages)</i>				
MAXIMUM— <i>contd.</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1904-05	11,960 15 10	135 3 5	358 9 11	.....
1905-06	12,000 15 10	127 15 11	3,113 14 7	.....
1906-07	11,961 7 10	132 11 11	919 10 7	.....
1907-08	11,963 7 10	128 10 7	583 11 0	.....
1908-09	11,963 7 10	126 10 7	488 3 11	.....
1909-10	11,963 11 10	126 10 7	285 3 7	.....
1910-11	11,965 3 10	170 9 4	185 0 11	.....
1911-12	11,963 1 10	129 1 4	88 0 9	.....
1912-13	11,965 4 4	123 1 4	81 13 6	.....
1913-14	11,965 6 10	119 13 7	.....	.....
1914-15	11,844 15 7	89 15 1	.....	.....
1915-16	11,797 0 0	89 15 1	.....	.....
1916-17	11,797 0 0	86 13 3	.....	.....
1917-18	11,797 0 0	86 13 3	.....	.....
1918-19	12,541 5 4	278 12 5	605 14 9	310 3 0
1919-20	12,542 6 4	88 5 6	0 8 0	.....
NEW GROUP III.				
<i>Old Group III. (15 villages).</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1892-93	12,055 14 5	3,198 8 9	845 4 3	.....
1893-94	12,055 10 5	3,269 13 2	249 9 7	.....
1894-95	12,055 10 5	2,032 10 5	411 12 5	.....
1895-96	12,055 10 5	2,032 10 5	425 7 3	.....
1896-97	12,055 15 5	874 14 1	631 13 10	.....
1897-98	12,054 5 11	875 0 7	687 5 0	.....
1898-99	11,554 1 11	.....	642 1 9	.....
1899-1900	12,054 3 11	67 12 0	1,791 4 10	.....
1900-01	12,054 3 11	41 0 0	1,885 3 8	.....
1901-02	12,054 4 5	16 8 0	1,979 7 0	.....
1902-03	8,192 9 1	4 12 0	1,020 6 4	.....
1903-04	8,192 9 1	0 12 0	751 7 1	.....
1904-05	8,192 9 1	.....	1,002 0 7	.....
1905-06	8,194 13 7	60 13 6	293 6 3	.....
1906-07	8,194 13 7	60 13 6	566 13 8	.....
1907-08	8,194 14 7	63 9 6	646 2 7	.....
1908-09	8,195 0 7	60 13 6	660 9 1	.....
1909-10	8,195 7 1	63 1 6	308 15 1	.....
1910-11	8,196 14 1	60 13 6	280 0 0	.....
1911-12	8,250 11 1	62 10 6	296 6 6	.....
1912-13	8,199 12 1	62 10 6	296 4 5	.....
1913-14	8,200 10 7	62 10 6	.....	.....
1914-15	8,200 10 7	62 10 6	.....	.....
1915-16	8,200 10 7	62 10 6	.....	.....
1916-17	8,200 10 7	62 10 6	.....	.....
1917-18	8,203 4 7	62 10 6	.....	.....
1918-19	8,716 5 0	293 12 1	117 10 8	380 3 4
1919-20	8,716 5 0	65 15 6	.....	.....
OLD GROUP IV.				
<i>New Group IV. (44 villages).</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1892-93	56,955 4 6	33,147 2 5	1,153 6 9	.....
1893-94	56,928 14 6	33,147 5 5	1,116 4 3	.....
1894-95	56,929 0 3	28,728 8 1	1,847 3 10	.....
1895-96	56,927 12 3	28,727 4 9	1,651 0 9	.....
1896-97	56,930 0 9	24,500 2 9	1,544 1 7	.....
1897-98	56,931 0 9	24,000 0 9	1,491 15 3	.....
1898-99	56,938 0 3	.....	4,144 8 10	.....
1899-1900	56,938 11 6	236 4 0	10,129 6 6	.....
1900-01	56,940 2 6	121 12 0	8,128 2 7	.....
1901-02	56,935 13 6	96 0 0	8,501 3 6	.....
1902-03	38,898 3 1	6,111 10 9	3,832 7 2	.....
1903-04	38,898 13 1	4,023 2 0	765 9 7	.....
1904-05	38,899 10 7	4,753 14 1	509 12 8	.....
1905-06	38,709 9 1	5,467 4 4	3,915 14 4	.....
1906-07	38,899 7 1	5,514 10 11	449 9 2	.....
1907-08	38,902 10 3	4,523 7 1	333 0 8	.....
1908-09	38,903 2 7	4,422 1 1	339 4 2	.....
1909-10	38,903 10 7	4,513 12 1	558 4 1	.....
1910-11	38,903 11 7	3,597 6 1	382 2 6	.....
1911-12	38,833 5 7	3,534 5 4	309 5 11	.....

APPENDIX K—contd.

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstanding.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
OLD GROUP IV—contd.				
<i>New Group V. (44 villages).—contd.</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1912-13	39,161 7 8	3,524 7 2	1,240 12 5	.....
1913-14	38,844 9 2	2,701 6 6	.....	.....
1914-15	38,845 12 8	2,693 6 6	265 1 9	.....
1915-16	36,846 1 3	2,693 6 6	264 12 7	.....
1916-17	38,649 1 3	1,971 1 11	294 1 0	.....
1917-18	38,849 1 3	1,971 1 11	334 7 9	.....
1918-19	41,284 6 2	3,608 2 0	883 13 0	882 1 4
1919-20	41,279 15 7	1,849 2 11	119 6 6	506 4 0
NEW GROUP V.				
<i>Old Group V. (16 villages).</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1892-93	15,500 11 0	9,037 9 1	806 0 5	.....
1893-94	15,500 11 0	9,037 9 1	939 9 11	.....
1894-95	15,500 11 0	7,749 8 8	1,505 12 6	.....
1895-96	15,500 11 0	7,749 8 8	1,081 13 6	.....
1896-97	15,498 15 6	6,460 4 11	1,390 9 6	.....
1897-98	15,498 5 6	6,459 10 11	1,024 5 2	.....
1898-99	15,499 5 6	.....	1,529 8 3	.....
1899-1900	15,501 13 6	18 0 0	1,991 10 11	.....
1900-01	15,501 13 6	80 0 0	2,142 10 4	.....
1901-02	15,502 3 0	11 12 0	2,193 8 10	.....
1902-03	9,548 5 6	347 3 9	1,361 15 3	.....
1903-04	9,548 5 6	343 11 9	1,178 9 4	.....
1904-05	9,548 5 6	141 14 5	520 11 4	.....
1905-06	9,549 5 6	282 14 8	841 3 6	.....
1906-07	9,549 5 6	495 12 8	753 6 2	.....
1907-08	9,551 9 6	166 3 6	1,179 4 4	.....
1908-09	9,551 12 6	166 3 6	592 7 9	.....
1909-10	9,552 4 6	166 3 6	521 13 7	.....
1910-11	9,552 12 6	141 8 0	365 2 1	.....
1911-12	9,552 12 6	141 8 0	291 11 11	.....
1912-13	9,554 5 6	141 8 0	238 7 7	.....
1913-14	9,556 6 0	141 8 0	316 12 4	.....
1914-15	9,556 6 0	141 8 0	232 5 0	.....
1915-16	9,556 6 0	141 8 0	335 11 4	.....
1916-17	9,559 1 6	141 8 0	394 9 3	.....
1917-18	9,562 11 6	141 8 0	236 4 1	.....
1918-19	10,180 14 2	915 4 8	240 7 3	.....
1919-20	7,761 8 5	166 8 0	.....	125 7 9

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

APPENDIX L.

1 Number	2 Name of village.	3 Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																		
			Maximum Rates.				Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.		
			4 Kharif.	5 Rabi.	6 Warkas.	7 Bagayat.	8 Area.	9 Assessment.	10 Average.	11 Area.	12 Assessment.	13 Average.	14 Area.	15 Assessment.	16 Average.	17 Area.	18 Assessment.	19 Average.	20 Area.	21 Assessment.	22 Average.
	<i>Group I.</i>					Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kasba Vaghota.	8 0 2 0 1 4	{ A 12 D 9 }	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	19	..	1 A	3	..	50	30	..
2	Kunkeshwar	..	..	..	152	449	..	..	..	..	..	1,193	212	..	{ 2 A 18 D }	{ 21 182 }	..	1,365	814	..
3	Ghara Vijaydurg.	..	..	..	58	111	..	..	..	..	..	291	84	..	{ 3 A 4 D }	{ 35 30 }	..	356	260	..
4	Jainsande..	..	..	..	520	1,794	..	1	1	..	..	2,450	495	..	26 A	191	..	2,997	2,481	..
5	Tembadi..	..	..	..	169	427	..	..	..	..	..	593	118	..	2 D	21	..	765	561	..
6	Tiriot	..	..	..	311	1,024	..	..	..	..	..	1,244	239	..	9 D	45	..	1,564	1,308	..
7	Talsvda	..	..	..	192	1,165	..	..	..	..	..	687	144	..	{ 1 A 2 D }	{ 6 8 }	..	882	1,323	..
8	Dabhoi	..	..	..	170	836	..	..	..	..	..	1,444	249	..	27 D	212	..	1,641	1,297	..
9	Deogad	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	108	24	..	{ 7 A 6 D }	{ 58 47 }	..	125	135	..
10	Dabhoi	..	..	..	190	443	..	..	..	..	..	1,473	375	..	{ 14 A 3 D }	{ 155 19 }	..	1,628	892	..
11	Nadan	..	..	..	165	660	..	1	3	..	..	1,827	309	..	{ 1 A 6 D }	{ 7 45 }	..	2,000	1,024	..
12	Naringra	..	..	..	238	796	..	..	..	..	..	1,666	267	..	{ 25 A 22 D }	{ 242 167 }	..	1,951	1,472	..
13	Padi	..	..	..	359	750	..	..	..	..	..	1,387	257	..	49 D	143	..	1,795	1,150	..
14	Pural	..	..	..	244	1,244	..	..	..	..	..	1,697	303	..	12 D	85	..	1,863	1,632	..
15	Poyre	..	..	..	134	378	..	..	..	..	..	1,093	193	..	{ 8 A 12 D }	{ 77 77 }	..	1,247	725	..
16	Thikan-Bag-Talsvda.	..	..	..	19	123	..	2	3	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	27	127	..
17	Bagnala	..	..	..	70	289	..	..	..	..	..	200	37	..	{ 7 A 1 D }	{ 88 4 }	..	278	418	..
18	Mori	..	..	..	353	1,958	..	5	9	..	..	1,875	405	..	{ 1 A 7 D }	{ 2 60 }	..	2,241	1,534	..
19	Mutat	..	..	..	404	1,727	..	13	31	..	..	2,214	456	..	6 D	44	..	2,637	2,258	..
20	Mitrambri.	..	..	..	66	285	..	..	..	..	..	300	71	..	{ 2 A 2 D }	{ 11 16 }	..	370	383	..
21	Mitbae	..	..	..	696	2,429	..	..	..	..	..	1,595	311	..	{ 137 A 19 D }	{ 1,975 115 }	..	2,447	3,930	..
22	Munge	..	..	..	184	575	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	378	..	{ 17 A 67 D }	{ 152 502 }	..	2,268	1,607	..
23	Wade	..	..	..	363	1,613	..	1	2	..	..	2,750	644	..	{ 33 D 1 A }	{ 255 12 }	..	3,148	2,526	..
24	Masra Vaghota.	..	..	..	89	221	..	1	3	..	..	1,183	228	..	2 D	15	..	1,272	467	..

1/1/00.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.

Minimum Rates.			Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
2	1	A 15	3	10	..	..	..	..	40	19	..	1 A	4	..	50	33	..	10-00	Kasha Vaghotan.	1
..	..	D 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 A	26	..	1,365	952	..	16-05	Kunkeshwar	1
..	152	500	..	..	..	..	1,193	212	..	18 D	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	58	139	..	..	..	..	291	84	..	3 A	44	..	358	302	..	16-15	Ghara Vijaydurg.	1
..	4 D	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	520	2,243	..	1	1	..	2,450	495	..	26 A	330	..	2,997	2,078	..	20-09	Jamsande ..	1
..	189	534	..	..	..	..	593	113	..	3 D	24	..	765	671	..	19-61	Tambani ..	1
..	311	1,260	..	..	..	..	1,244	239	..	9 D	53	..	1,564	1,572	..	20-13	Tirhot ..	1
..	192	1,450	..	..	..	..	687	144	..	1 A	7	..	862	1,616	..	22-14	Talavde ..	1
..	2 D	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	170	1,045	..	..	..	..	1,444	213	..	27 D	247	..	1,041	1,541	..	18-81	Dabhoile ..	1
..	4	7	..	..	..	..	108	24	..	7 A	72	..	125	158	..	17-04	Deogad ..	1
..	6 D	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	139	554	..	..	..	..	1,473	275	..	14 A	194	..	1,629	1,045	..	17-15	Dahlhao ..	11
..	3 D	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	105	825	....	1	3	..	1,827	309	..	1 A	9	..	2,000	1,199	..	17-09	Nadan ..	11
..	6 D	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	238	995	..	..	..	..	1,656	267	..	25 A	302	..	1,051	1,759	..	19-40	Nariogre ..	13
..	22 D	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	859	938	..	..	..	..	1,367	257	..	49 D	167	..	1,795	1,362	..	18-43	Padel ..	11
..	244	1,555	..	..	..	..	1,507	303	..	12 D	90	..	1,863	1,957	..	19-01	Pural ..	11
..	8 A	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	134	473	..	..	..	..	1,023	193	..	12 D	30	..	1,247	852	..	17-5	Foyre ..	11
..	19	154	..	2	3	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	27	158	..	24-41	Thikan Bag-Talavde.	11
..	70	361	..	..	..	..	200	37	..	7 A	110	..	278	513	..	22-23	Bagmaia ..	11
..	1 D	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	353	1,323	..	5	10	..	1,375	405	..	1 A	2	..	2,241	1,810	..	17-99	Mond ..	11
..	7 D	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	404	2,152	..	13	35	..	2,214	456	..	6 D	51	..	2,637	2,701	..	19-63	Mutat ..	11
..	86	356	..	..	..	..	300	71	..	2 A	14	..	370	460	..	20-10	Mitnambri ..	11
..	2 D	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	606	3,036	..	..	..	..	1,593	311	..	137 A	1,344	..	2,447	4,825	..	77	Mitthao ..	11
..	19 D	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	184	719	..	..	..	..	2,000	378	..	17 A	190	..	2,268	1,973	..	16-55	Munge ..	11
..	87 D	586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	263	2,016	..	1	2	..	2,730	644	..	33 D	298	..	3,148	2,975	..	17-77	Wade ..	11
..	1 A	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	36	276	..	1	3	..	1,138	229	..	2 D	17	..	1,272	524	..	12-20	Mause Vaghotan.	11

BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																						
Number.	Name of village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.				
			Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<i>Group I—contd.</i>																						
25	Iye	..	..	..	..	209	696	..	..	..	..	2,116	408	..	16 D	111	..	2,341	1,215	..
26	Vareli	..	..	..	..	133	476	..	..	..	..	1,541	258	..	4 D	34	..	1,683	768	..
27	Sheri-Ghera-Kamte.	..	..	..	..	7	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	35	..
28	Saundale	..	..	..	..	169	352	..	2	8	..	1,078	186	..	4 D	27	..	1,263	568	..
29	Hindia	..	..	..	..	321	936	..	..	..	..	1,710	353	..	{ 40 A 25 D }	{ 397 163 }	..	2,029	1,349	..
30	Girye	..	..	..	..	666	2,152	..	..	..	..	2,474	564	..	{ A 1 D 12 }	{ 10 92 }	..	3,185	2,618	..
31	Wada-kerpol	..	..	..	..	31	28	..	..	..	..	30	10	..	A 1	2	..	71	38	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	6,640	23,084	3 7 7	28	55	2 1 10	38,190	7,493	0 3 2	{ A 295 D 371 }	{ 2,544 2,469 }	{ 8 9 7 6 10 6 }	45,522	35,645	12
<i>Group II.</i>																						
32	Manche	..	18 02 0	0	1 4 D 9	287	1,597	..	53	161	..	1,079	175	..	4 D	28	..	1,417	1,351	..		
33	Kurgavne	..	11 6 82 0	0	1 4 D 8	144	487	..	5	10	..	1,497	919	..	..	..	..	1,646	816	..
34	Kunkavane	..	..	..	..	178	671	..	12	23	..	1,911	422	..	1 D	4	..	2,102	1,020	..
35	Korie	..	..	..	..	87	493	..	101	208	..	1,040	201	..	..	..	..	1,223	962	..
36	Kharopatan.	..	..	..	..	163	660	..	104	242	..	1,290	244	..	1 D	3	..	1,563	1,149	..
	Chinchavli	..	..	..	..	66	291	..	39	83	..	765	166	..	1 D	2	..	871	452	..
8	Gowal	..	..	..	..	56	188	..	27	53	..	1,788	345	..	1 D	2	..	1,872	538	..
39	Tambane	A 12	149	619	..	32	66	..	2,851	515	..	{ 1 D 1 A }	{ 6 6 }	..	3,034	1,212	..	
40	Dhalavli	..	..	..	..	99	630	..	27	81	..	675	117	..	1 D	5	..	302	833	..
41	Nadgawe	..	..	..	..	244	726	..	..	..	..	1,339	412	..	2 D	9	..	2,085	1,147	..
42	Patgaon	..	..	..	..	22	64	..	9	21	..	1,316	260	..	1 D	3	..	1,349	368	..
43	Pendhri	..	..	..	..	64	202	..	..	..	..	998	192	..	2 D	11	..	1,082	465	..
44	Belc	..	..	..	..	47	171	..	14	30	..	600	105	..	..	..	..	581	306	..
45	Baparde	A 12	190	623	..	19	37	..	1,594	279	..	1 A 1 D	{ 6 9 }	..	1,805	954	..	
46	Waigani	..	..	..	..	62	204	..	11	29	..	720	139	..	1 D	5	..	794	377	..
47	Wanivde	..	..	..	..	221	811	..	1	2	..	852	153	..	7 D	47	..	1,081	1,013	..
48	Wadi-Chandoshi.	..	..	..	..	42	133	..	1	2	..	967	160	..	1 D	5	..	1,011	300	..
49	Walavde	..	..	..	..	46	162	..	..	..	..	1,281	237	..	2 D	10	..	1,329	409	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	2,172	8,542	3 14 11	455	1,108	2 7 0	22,955	4,461	0 3 1	{ 2 A 27 D }	{ 12 149 }	{ 6 0 0 5 8 3 }	25,611	14,272	11
<i>Group III.</i>																						
50	Undli	..	11 4, 02 0	0	1 4 D 7	90	193	..	..	..	..	1,207	227	..	1 D	4	..	1,298	429	..
51	Ombal	..	..	..	..	25	44	..	..	..	..	1,018	148	..	1 D	6	..	1,044	193	..
52	Gawane	..	..	..	..	104	217	..	..	..	..	923	192	..	2 D	11	..	1,022	429	..
53	Fanagaon	..	..	..	..	200	341	..	64	124	..	3,006	783	..	..	..	..	4,170	1,216	..
54	Nand	..	..	..	..	72	129	..	18	23	..	1,760	319	..	1 D	5	..	1,846	476	..
55	Burbavde	..	..	..	..	78	150	..	5	9	..	1,192	230	..	..	..	..	1,275	389	..
56	Mavlange	..	..	..	..	57	106	..	13	25	..	2,062	359	..	2 D	10	..	2,134	600	..
57	Waghivre	..	..	..	..	66	112	..	2	7	..	1,207	231	..	1 D	5	..	1,267	359	..

-continued.

BY DIVISION SETTLEMENT.																				
Minimum Rates.			Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkaa.			Bagayat.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41				42	43	44
Rabi.	Warkaa.	Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
..	209	870	..	..	..	..	2,116	408	..	16 D	129	..	2,344	1,407	..	15-80	Iyen ..	4
..	138	695	..	..	..	..	1,541	258	..	4 D	40	..	1,683	893	..	16-27	Vareri ..	4
..	7	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	44	..	25-71	Sheri-Ghera Kamte.	4
..	169	440	..	2	3	..	1,073	186	..	4 D	31	..	1,253	660	..	16-19	Saundale ..	4
..	321	1,170	..	..	..	..	1,710	363	..	40 A	496	..	2,006	2,209	..	19-47	Hindie ..	4
..	663	2,690	..	..	..	..	2,474	564	..	1 A	13	..	3,153	3,374	..	19-73	Girye ..	4
..	31	32	..	..	..	..	39	10	..	1 A	2	..	71	44	..	15-79	Wada-kerpoi	4
..	6,640	28,865	4 5 6	26	60	2 4 11	38,190	7,493	30 3 2	A 2 95	3,179	10 12 6	45,522	42,467	0 14 11	19-14		
..	287	1,097	..	53	181	..	1,073	175	..	4 D	29	..	1,417	2,082	..	6-17	Manche ..	3
..	144	637	..	5	11	..	1,497	319	..	..	..	..	1,648	987	..	18-51	Kurgavne ..	3
..	173	747	..	12	26	..	1,911	422	..	1 D	5	..	2,102	1,200	..	17-65	Kunkavne ..	3
..	87	645	..	101	301	..	1,040	291	..	..	..	..	1,228	1,147	..	19-23	Korie ..	3
..	109	868	..	104	272	..	1,290	244	..	1 D	3	..	1,563	1,382	..	20-28	Kharepatan ..	3
..	66	293	..	39	93	..	785	166	..	1 D	2	..	871	524	..	15-03	Chinchavi ..	3
..	56	248	..	27	60	..	1,728	345	..	1 D	2	..	1,872	653	..	11-05	Gowal ..	3
..	140	800	..	32	74	..	2,351	515	..	1 D	7	..	3,034	1,413	..	16-58	Tamhane ..	3
..	99	824	..	27	91	..	675	117	..	1 D	6	..	802	1,038	..	24-61	Dhalavi ..	4
..	244	949	..	..	..	..	1,389	412	..	2 D	10	..	2,085	1,371	..	19-53	Nadgawe ..	4
..	22	83	..	9	24	..	1,318	280	..	1 D	3	..	1,348	390	..	5-98	Patgaon ..	4
..	64	294	..	..	..	..	998	192	..	2 D	12	..	1,062	469	..	15-80	Pendhri ..	4
..	47	223	..	14	34	..	500	105	..	..	..	..	561	382	..	18-30	Bele ..	4
..	100	813	..	19	42	..	1,594	279	..	1 A	7	..	1,805	1,153	..	20-86	Baparde ..	4
..	63	267	..	11	33	..	720	139	..	1 D	6	..	794	443	..	18-04	Waigani ..	4
..	221	1,061	..	1	2	..	852	153	..	7 D	54	..	1,061	1,270	..	25-37	Wanivde ..	4
..	42	174	..	1	2	..	967	160	..	1 D	6	..	1,011	342	..	14-00	Wadi-Chan doshi.	4
..	46	212	..	..	..	..	1,281	237	..	2 D	12	..	1,329	461	..	12-71	Walavde ..	4
..	2,172	10,779	4 15 8	455	1,246	2 11 11	22,955	4,461	0 8 1	2 A	15	7 8 0	25,611	16,669	0 10 5	16-80		
..	90	272	..	..	..	..	1,207	227	..	1 D	5	..	1,298	509	..	17-48	Undil ..	5
..	23	60	..	..	..	..	1,018	143	..	1 D	7	..	1,044	219	..	8-81	Ombal ..	5
..	104	298	..	..	..	..	923	192	..	3 D	12	..	1,029	532	..	19-52	Gawano ..	5
..	200	469	..	64	130	..	3,006	753	..	..	..	..	4,170	1,361	..	11-74	Phanasgaon	5
..	72	177	..	13	26	..	1,760	319	..	1 D	6	..	1,846	523	..	10-92	Nand ..	5
..	78	206	..	5	10	..	1,192	230	..	..	..	..	1,276	446	..	14-65	Burbavde ..	5
..	57	146	..	13	29	..	2,662	859	..	2 D	11	..	2,134	544	..	8-8	Mavtango ..	5
..	66	154	..	3	8	..	1,207	331	..	1 D	6	..	1,207	399	..	12-31	Waghivre ..	5

BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																					
1	2	3	Maximum Rates.				Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Num.	Name of village.	Number of Group.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
<i>Group III - contd.</i>							Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
58	Walgave ..	..	..	..	..	..	31	57	..	10	22	..	922	175	..	1	D	2	..	964	256
59	Wargaon ..	..	..	..	..	..	182	388	..	51	109	..	2,814	532	..	..	..	..	..	3,047	1,129
60	Shevre ..	..	..	..	..	..	19	42	..	..	..	..	594	86	..	3	D	8	..	616	136
61	Shepe ..	..	..	..	..	..	126	256	..	15	33	..	1,295	218	..	1	D	1	..	1,437	508
62	Shirgaon ..	..	..	..	..	..	262	353	..	..	..	..	4,408	677	..	1	D	7	..	4,672	1,037
63	Shidavne ..	..	..	..	..	..	170	348	..	5	10	..	2,209	469	..	..	..	..	..	2,384	827
64	Salaste ..	..	..	..	..	..	81	148	..	6	13	..	1,431	258	..	..	..	..	..	1,518	417
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,553	2,889	1 13 9	185	375	2 0 5	26,949	4,967	0 2 11	D	14	59	4 3 5	28,701	8,290 0 4 7
<i>Group IV.</i>																					
65	Talere ..	IV 3	0 2	0 1	0	D 6	149	211	..	7	14	..	1,892	398	..	..	..	..	..	2,039	623
66	Darun ..	..	..	..	..	..	132	187	..	..	..	..	1,954	384	..	D	1	1	..	2,087	572
67	Ozram ..	..	..	..	..	..	172	279	..	55	116	..	2,529	499	..	D	1	2	..	2,757	895
68	Asalde ..	..	..	..	..	..	203	265	..	28	42	..	1,811	294	..	..	..	..	..	2,042	601
69	Ainal ..	..	..	..	..	..	126	174	..	..	..	..	2,065	342	..	D	1	5	..	2,192	521
70	Otao ..	..	..	..	..	..	111	131	..	..	..	..	1,186	211	..	D	8	16	..	1,250	358
71	Are ..	..	..	..	..	..	117	125	..	..	..	..	2,290	314	..	D	1	6	..	2,408	445
72	Ashiye ..	..	..	..	..	..	160	281	..	12	24	..	420	113	..	..	..	..	..	592	418
73	Koloshi ..	..	..	..	..	..	140	181	..	18	20	..	1,522	266	..	..	..	..	..	1,667	467
74	Karul ..	..	..	..	..	..	147	218	..	..	..	..	1,078	252	..	..	..	..	..	1,225	470
75	Kondye ..	..	..	..	..	..	100	147	..	..	..	..	1,871	409	..	..	..	..	..	1,671	556
76	Karanje ..	..	..	..	..	..	533	996	..	13	17	..	2,561	577	..	..	..	..	..	3,107	1,590
77	Kankaoli ..	..	..	..	..	..	501	891	..	94	135	..	1,216	319	..	D	1	3	..	1,812	1,348
78	Kalmath ..	..	..	..	..	..	400	736	..	40	76	..	854	233	..	D	1	2	..	1,295	1,047
79	Kuwale ..	..	..	..	..	..	244	389	..	16	31	..	3,037	552	..	D	5	29	..	3,302	995
80	Ghonasari ..	..	..	..	..	..	743	1,297	..	2	3	..	2,211	431	..	D	1	2	..	2,957	1,733
81	Chaphed ..	..	..	..	..	..	73	91	..	..	..	..	1,026	170	..	D	1	4	..	1,100	265
82	Dambre ..	..	..	..	..	..	190	335	..	..	..	..	1,425	350	..	..	..	..	..	1,515	685
83	Tondavli ..	..	..	..	..	..	155	230	..	11	22	..	1,741	357	..	..	..	..	..	1,907	609
84	Tivre ..	..	..	..	..	..	88	120	..	..	..	..	1,250	265	..	..	..	..	..	1,338	385
85	Tardale ..	..	..	..	..	..	438	846	..	5	8	..	2,290	551	..	..	..	..	..	2,728	1,405
86	Nadgaon ..	..	..	..	..	..	440	664	..	11	21	..	2,567	573	..	D	1	5	..	3,019	1,263
87	Nagwa ..	..	..	..	..	..	487	787	..	4	7	..	1,097	298	..	..	..	..	..	1,538	1,092
88	Janavli ..	..	..	..	..	..	470	844	..	80	134	..	2,308	617	..	..	..	..	..	2,858	1,595
89	Piyali ..	..	..	..	..	..	87	115	..	18	28	..	1,883	339	..	..	..	..	..	1,488	482
90	Mise-Kamte ..	..	..	..	..	..	124	164	..	..	..	..	1,279	210	..	..	..	..	..	1,403	374
91	Bayshi ..	..	..	..	..	..	60	78	..	..	..	..	1,068	201	..	..	..	..	..	1,128	279
92	Beine-Khurd ..	..	..	..	..	..	34	36	..	10	16	..	777	149	..	..	..	..	..	821	201
93	Bidwadi ..	..	..	..	..	..	490	783	..	..	..	..	3,229	595	..	D	2	7	..	3,721	1,385
94	Bharni ..	..	..	..	..	..	72	117	..	..	..	..	931	141	..	D	1	4	..	1,004	262
95	Math Khurd ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	..	..	..	..	249	66	..	..	..	..	..	261	80
96	Main ..	..	..	..	..	..	75	124	..	..	..	..	1,348	246	..	D	1	2	..	1,424	382
97	Lore ..	..	..	..	..	..	442	817	..	11	18	..	2,284	573	..	..	..	..	..	2,737	1,408
98	Wagheri ..	..	..	..	..	..	172	282	..	12	20	..	2,280	699	..	..	..	..	..	2,464	971
99	Waravde ..	..	..	..	..	..	533	939	..	110	198	..	1,695	424	..	D	1	2	..	2,339	1,563
100	Wadi Ram- baoli ..	..	..	..	..	..	41	38	..	..	..	..	625	95	..	..	..	..	..	666	134
101	Shiravli ..	..	..	..	..	..	70	117	..	10	20	..	1,297	205	..	..	..	..	..	1,377	342
102	Sakedi ..	..	..	..	..	..	314	533	..	19	24	..	1,135	300	..	..	..	..	..	1,468	857
103	Shodao ..	..	..	..	..	..	293	554	..	25	51	..	2,486	579	..	D	2	5	..	2,806	1,189

L-continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.

Maximum Rate.				Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of village.
Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
22	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
				31	78	..	10	25	..	922	175	..	1 D	2	..	984	280	..	9.37	Walgaon
				182	534	..	51	125	..	2,814	632	..	..	..	..	3,047	1,280	..	14.17	Wargaon
				19	58	..	..	..	..	504	89	..	3 D	9	..	616	153	..	12.50	Shevren
				126	852	..	15	37	..	1,295	218	..	1 D	1	..	1,437	608	..	19.69	Sherpe
				262	485	..	..	..	..	4,409	677	..	1 D	8	..	4,672	1,170	..	12.83	Shirgaon
				170	479	..	5	11	..	2,209	469	..	..	..	..	2,384	959	..	15.96	Shidavne
				81	204	..	8	15	..	1,431	256	..	..	..	..	1,518	475	..	13.90	Salaste
				1,553	3,972	2 8 11	185	422	2 4 6	26,949	4,967	0 2 11	D 14	67	4 12 7	28,701	19,428	0 5 3	13.73	
4	4	4	1	2 D 7 0	140	209	..	7	10	..	1,892	448	..	..	..	2,039	763	..	22.47	Talere
				132	265	..	..	..	..	1,954	432	..	1 D	1	..	2,037	698	..	22.03	Darum
				172	395	..	55	129	..	2,529	561	..	1 D	2	..	2,757	1,087	..	21.45	Ozram
				203	375	..	28	47	..	1,811	331	..	..	..	..	2,042	753	..	25.29	Asalde
				126	246	..	..	..	..	2,065	385	..	1 D	6	..	2,192	637	..	22.26	Ainal
				111	186	..	..	..	..	1,196	237	..	3 D	19	..	1,250	442	..	24.24	Otao
				117	177	..	..	..	..	2,290	353	..	1 D	7	..	2,408	537	..	20.67	Are
				180	308	..	12	27	..	420	127	..	..	..	..	592	552	..	32.05	Ashiye
				135	257	..	19	23	..	1,522	299	..	..	..	..	1,807	579	..	23.77	Koloshi
				147	309	..	..	..	..	1,079	215	..	..	..	..	1,225	593	..	32.06	Karni
				100	208	..	..	..	..	1,571	469	..	..	..	..	1,871	668	..	20.14	Kondye
				533	1,411	..	13	19	..	2,561	649	..	..	..	..	3,107	2,079	..	30.70	Karanje
				601	1,262	..	94	152	..	1,216	359	..	1 D	4	..	1,612	1,777	..	31.82	Kankault
				400	1,043	..	40	69	..	854	262	..	1 D	2	..	1,295	1,393	..	33.05	Kalmath
				244	551	..	16	35	..	3,037	621	..	5 D	28	..	3,302	1,235	..	24.12	Kuwale
				743	1,837	..	2	3	..	2,211	485	..	1 D	2	..	2,957	2,327	..	34.27	Ghonsaari
				73	129	..	..	..	..	1,026	191	..	1 D	5	..	1,100	325	..	22.64	Chaphed
				190	475	..	..	..	..	1,425	394	..	..	..	..	1,615	869	..	26.80	Dambre
				155	326	..	11	25	..	1,743	402	..	..	..	..	1,907	753	..	23.65	Tondavli
				88	170	..	..	..	..	1,259	293	..	..	..	..	1,338	468	..	21.55	Tivro
				433	1,193	..	5	9	..	2,290	620	..	..	..	..	2,728	1,827	..	30.03	Tardale
				440	941	..	11	24	..	2,567	645	..	1 D	6	..	3,010	1,616	..	27.5	Nandgaon
				437	1,115	..	4	8	..	1,097	335	..	..	..	..	1,538	1,458	..	33.51	Nagwe
				470	1,196	..	80	161	..	2,308	694	..	..	..	..	2,858	2,041	..	27.96	Janavli
				87	163	..	18	32	..	1,383	381	..	..	..	..	1,489	570	..	19.50	Piyali
				124	232	..	..	..	..	1,279	236	..	..	..	..	1,403	468	..	25.13	Pise Samta
				60	119	..	..	..	..	1,068	226	..	..	..	..	1,128	336	..	20.45	Bavshi
				34	51	..	10	18	..	777	169	..	..	..	..	821	237	..	17.91	Beinc-Khur
				400	1,109	..	..	..	..	3,229	699	..	2 D	8	..	3,721	1,786	..	28.95	Bidwadi
				72	166	..	..	..	..	931	159	..	1 D	5	..	1,004	330	..	25.9	Bharni
				12	20	..	..	..	..	249	74	..	..	..	..	261	94	..	17.6	Muth Khur
				75	176	..	..	..	..	1,348	277	..	1 D	2	..	1,424	453	..	22.3	Main
				442	1,157	..	11	20	..	2,284	645	..	..	..	..	2,737	1,622	..	29.4	Lore
				172	399	..	12	22	..	2,280	752	..	..	..	..	2,464	1,173	..	20.80	Wagheri
				533	1,330	..	110	223	..	1,695	477	..	1 D	2	..	2,339	2,032	..	30.00	Waravde
				41	54	..	..	..	..	625	103	..	..	..	..	666	162	..	30.8	Wadi Ram baoli
				70	166	..	10	22	..	1,297	231	..	..	..	..	1,377	419	..	22.5	Shiravli
				314	755	..	19	37	..	1,135	337	..	..	..	..	1,468	1,111	..	30.51	Sankedi
				293	735	..	25	57	..	2,486	651	..	2 D	6	..	2,806	1,491	..	25.07	Saodao

BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																						
Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.				Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.				
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
<i>Group IV—contd.</i>																						
04						Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
04						68	89	..	7	12	..	1,378	222	..	..	..	..	1,455	323	..
05						970	1,802	..	7	10	..	4,460	902	..	..	..	..	5,437	2,714	..
06						1,015	1,748	..	31	48	..	2,600	641	..	D 1	1	..	3,743	3,439	..		
07						222	436	..	..	..	..	1,592	409	..	..	..	..	1,814	835	..
08						1,373	2,356	..	1	2	..	6,272	1,133	..	..	..	..	7,046	3,481	..
						Total						80,315	16,875	0 3 4	D 25	90	3 9 7	93,706	39,639	6 9		
<i>Group V.</i>																						
09		V 2	8 2	0	0 12	D 5	314	429	..	1	1	..	3,965	480	..	..	..	4,280	910	..
10							582	741	..	50	63	..	3,861	667	..	..	..	4,493	1,371	..
11							1,066	1,468	..	31	45	..	3,967	578	..	..	..	5,064	2,089	..
12							1,097	1,517	..	1	1	..	5,773	727	..	..	..	6,871	2,245	..
13							805	1,092	..	8	9	..	2,292	333	..	1	1	3	3,109	1,437	..	
14							801	1,091	..	64	100	..	1,995	372	..	..	..	2,860	1,563	..
						Total	4,665	6,336	1 5 9	155	219	1 6 7	21,853	3,057	0 2 3	D 1	3	3 0 0	26,074	9,615	5 9	
Total of Groups I to V							27,747	62,409	2 4 9	1,470	2,878	1 15 3	100,282	36,853	0 3 1	{ A 297	2,556	8 9 8	{ D 438	2,776	6 5 2	
<i>Inam villages.</i>																						
<i>Group II.</i>																						
Kante		II 4	8 2	0	1 4	{ A 12 D 8	644	2,025	3 2 4	1	1	1 4 2	3,908	983	3 0 11	13	D	34	6 7 5	4,656	3,093	10 5
<i>Group IV.</i>																						
Kasarde		IV 3	0 2	0	1 0	{ A 12 D 6	732	1,251	1 11 4	73	140	1 14 0	7,420	1,914	0 4 2	1	D	2	2 0 0	8,226	3,807	6 6
		Total					1,376	3,276	2 6 1	74	141	1 14 6	11,418	2,897	0 4 1	14	D	86	6 2 8	12,882	6,400	7 11
Grand Total							29,123	65,685	2 4 1	1,544	3,014	1 15 3	201,680	39,950	0 3 2	{ A 297	2,556	8 9 8	{ D 452	2,856	6 5 1	
																749	54,12			233,006	113,861	1 07

L—continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.

Maximum Rate.				Kharif.			Rabi.			Warkas.			Bagayat.			Total.			Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42				43	44	
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
..	68	126	..	7	13	..	1,378	250	..	..	..	..	1,459	389	..	20'43	Hadpid	..	104			
..	970	2,553	..	7	11	..	4,460	1,015	..	..	..	..	5,437	3,579	..	31'87	H a r k u l kburd.	..	105			
..	1,015	2,478	..	31	54	..	2,696	721	..	1	D	1	3,743	3,254	..	33'41	Harkul Bu- druk	..	106			
..	222	603	..	..	..	..	1,592	460	..	..	..	..	1,814	1,063	..	27'30	Rumbrat	..	107			
..	1,373	3,333	..	1	2	..	6,272	1,275	..	..	..	..	7,646	4,615	..	32'19	Phonda	..	108			
..	12,717	30,540	2 6 5	649	1,255	1 14 11	80,315	18,984	0 3 9	D	25	106	4 3 10	93,706	50,885	0 8 8	28'37					
3	62	40	14	D	0 0	314	579	..	1	1	..	3,965	560	..	..	..	..	4,280	1,140	..	25'27	Kumbhavde	109
..	582	5,820	..	50	71	..	3,861	662	..	..	..	..	4,493	1,733	..	26'40	Digavle	110	
..	1,066	1,979	..	31	51	..	3,967	674	..	..	..	..	5,064	2,704	..	29'44	Natal	111	
..	1,097	2,948	..	1	1	..	5,773	848	..	..	..	..	6,871	2,897	..	29'04	Nardave	112	
..	805	1,474	..	8	10	..	2,292	388	..	1	D	1	3,108	1,876	..	30'54	Bhiravde	113	
..	801	1,472	..	64	112	..	1,985	434	..	..	..	..	2,860	2,028	..	29'11	Sagwe	114	
..	4,665	8,552	1 13 4	155	246	1 9 5	21,853	3,566	0 2 7	D	1	4 4 0 0	26,674	12,368	0 7 5	28'63			
..	27,747	82,698	2 5 8	1,470	3,229	2 3 2	1,90,262	39,471	0 3 4	{ A 297	3,194	10 12 0	220,214	1,31,817	0 9 7	22'66			
..										{ D 438	3,225	7 5 9							
8	82	41	4	D	9 4	644	2,648	4 1 9	1	1	1 0 0	3,998	983	0 3 11	18	D	97	7 7 5	4,656	3,729	0 12 9	20'56	Kamte	..
4	42	41	2	D	7 0	732	1,772	2 6 9	73	157	2 2 5	7,420	2,153	0 4 8	1	D	2	2 0 0	8,226	4,084	0 7 11	23'49	Kasarde	..
..	1,376	4,420	3 3 5	74	158	2 2 2	11,418	3,136	0 4 5	D	14	96	7 1 2	12,882	7,812	0 9 8	22'06		
..	29,123	87,118	2 15 10	1,544	3,387	2 3 1	2,01,680	42,607	0 3 5	{ A 297	3,194	10 12 1	233,096	1,39,630	0 9 7	22'63			
..										{ D 452	3,324	7 5 8							
..										749	6,518								

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, S.D.,
Rajapur and Deogad Talukas.

APPENDIX M.

Population and area showing village unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land,
Deogad Taluka, Ratnagiri District.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.			Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.			
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1892-93.	1901.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1921.	Area.			
					At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1892-93.	1902-03.	1912-13.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
	<i>Group I.</i>							A. S.
1	Kasba-Vaghotan ..	136	166	460	15	10	5	5 5
2	Kunkeshwar ..	821	1,133	1,112	37	34	18	18 12
3	Ghera-Vijaydurg ..	2,164	2,177	2,207	74	70	70	69 37
4	Jamsande ..	3,175	4,714	5,051	32	72	75	76 30
5	Tembsoli ..	1,054	1,038	1,194	19	5	1	1 1
6	Tirlot ..	1,880	1,090	2,167	22	20	....	....
7	Talavde ..	1,088	1,285	1,456	....	....	....	....
8	Dabhola ..	1,032	1,154	1,077	....	....	....	0 10
9	Deogad ..	1,411	1,656	1,935	84	82	82	....
10	Dahibac ..	925	1,114	1,027	2	....	....	....
11	Nadan ..	1,048	1,148	1,291	....	....	....	....
12	Naringre ..	1,536	1,713	1,435	1	1	1	....
13	Padel ..	1,537	1,664	1,612	9	3	126	....
14	Pural ..	1,490	1,811	1,698	19	19	19	53 11
15	Poyre ..	626	696	766	....	....	....	....
16	Thikan-Bag Talavde ..	109	164	135	....	....	....	....
17	Bagmala ..	273	304	249	....	....	....	....
18	Mond ..	1,822	2,075	2,260	1	1	1	....
19	Mutat ..	1,600	1,710	1,631	76	68	30	36 16
20	Mit-Mumbri ..	665	648	612	139	136	....	....
21	Mitbeav ..	3,277	3,615	4,147	202	124	42	30 27
22	Munge ..	1,615	2,166	2,193	101	83	....	....
23	Wada ..	2,659	3,017	3,110	206	21	18	18 17
24	Manse-Waghotan ..	450	453	142	....	....	....	....
25	Dyen ..	1,192	1,437	1,145	2	2	2	1 1
26	Wareri ..	820	937	969	....	....	....	....
27	Sheri-Ghera-Kante ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	Saundale ..	741	879	923	38	38	....	....
29	Hindle ..	2,078	2,154	2,120	4	....	2	1 22
30	Giryen ..	2,911	3,855	2,776	124	5	20	83 34
31	Wada-Korpoi ..	34	....	36	12	12	....	....
	Total ..	40,477	45,915	47,144	1,216	812	613	396 28
	<i>Group II.</i>							
32	Manche ..	1,410	1,643	1,530	....	....	2	0 11
33	Kurgavne ..	727	694	666	1	....	....	....
34	Kunkavane ..	956	992	943	....	....	....	....
35	Korlen ..	693	720	640	3	1	1	1 4
36	Kharopaten ..	3,114	3,120	2,782	....	8	4	8 22
37	Chinchavali ..	405	413	442	....	....	....	....
38	Gowal ..	494	392	797	....	....	....	....
39	Tamhane ..	1,374	1,553	1,598	2	2	....	....
40	Dhalavil ..	832	1,013	1,115	....	....	....	....
41	Nadagawe ..	949	961	1,102	....	....	....	....
42	Patgeon ..	429	476	502	....	....	....	....
43	Pandhrj ..	574	644	695	1	....	....	....
44	Dele ..	152	162	199	....	....	....	....
45	Beparde ..	1,154	1,357	1,275	1	1	....	....

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appen- dix L.	Name of village.	Population			Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.			
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1892-93.	1901.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1921.	Area.			
					At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1892-93.	1902-03.	1912-13.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
	<i>Group II—concl'd.</i>							A. S.
46	Walgani	231	268	293	....	....	....	....
47	Waulvde	969	1,023	1,011	....	....	....	....
48	Wadi-Chandoali	879	830	879	....	....	....	....
49	Walavde	673	708	706	....	....	....	....
	Total	15,424	17,169	....	8	12	7	4 31
	<i>Group III.</i>							
50	Undil	428	421	451	....	....	....	....
51	Ombal	472	536	553	....	....	....	....
52	Gawane	645	672	620	....	....	....	....
53	Phanagaon	1,574	1,811	1,763	....	....	....	....
54	Nand	737	797	692	1	1	....	....
55	Burbavde	465	550	602	....	....	....	....
56	Maulange	728	788	769	....	....	....	....
57	Waghivre	437	359	386	....	....	....	....
58	Walgave	295	292	380	....	....	....	....
59	Wargaon	1,165	1,225	1,140	....	....	....	....
60	Shawre	205	234	218	....	....	....	....
61	Shorpe	648	602	631	....	....	....	....
62	Shirgaon	1,877	2,073	2,237	....	....	....	....
63	Shidavne	664	761	849	5	....	....	....
64	Salaste	473	471	498	....	....	....	....
	Total	1,109	11,691	11,739	6	1	....	....
	<i>Group IV.</i>							
65	Talere	732	846	885	....	....	....	....
66	Darum	793	693	672	1	....	....	....
67	Ozaram	967	1,005	970	....	....	....	....
68	Asalde	770	742	762	....	....	....	....
69	Acnal	671	789	762	....	....	....	....
70	Otao	573	589	558	....	....	....	....
71	Are	982	1,164	1,167	1	....	....	....
72	Ashlye	373	444	420	....	....	....	....
73	Koloshi	657	826	777	....	....	....	....
74	Karui	429	509	523	....	....	....	....
75	Kondye	369	462	325	....	....	....	....
76	Karanje	1,197	1,354	1,332	....	....	....	....
77	Kankavli	2,478	2,775	2,695	....	....	....	....
78	Kalmath	1,276	1,515	1,512	....	....	....	....
79	Kuvie	1,522	1,761	1,488	....	....	....	....
80	Ghonawari	1,651	1,729	1,732	....	....	....	....
81	Chaphed	493	577	532	....	....	....	....
82	Damre	437	516	469	....	....	....	....
83	Tondavli	520	592	613	....	....	....	....
84	Tivre	552	544	600	....	....	....	....
85	Tardale	1,189	1,382	1,435	....	....	....	....
86	Nandgaon	1,623	1,643	1,647	....	....	....	....
87	Nagwan	638	941	1,057	....	....	....	....
88	Janavli	1,154	1,308	1,281	....	....	....	....
89	Piyali	353	444	475	....	....	....	....
90	Pine-Kamta	497	576	539	....	....	....	....

APPENDIX M—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population			Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.			
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1892-93.	1901.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1921.	Area.			
					At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1892-93.	1902-03.	1912-13.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
	<i>Group IV—conold.</i>							A. G.
91	Bawashi ..	237	350	350	....	....	....	....
92	Belne-Khurd ..	252	250	220	....	....	....	....
93	Bidwadi ..	1,525	2,077	1,728	....	....	....	....
94	Bharni ..	543	593	523	....	....	....	....
95	Math-Khurd ..	136	130	110	....	....	....	....
96	Main ..	557	645	587	....	....	....	....
97	Lore ..	782	661	1,062	....	....	....	....
98	Waghori ..	605	634	730	....	....	....	....
99	Warayde ..	1,600	1,762	1,732	....	....	....	....
100	Wadi-Bembavli	233	252	265	....	....	....	....
101	Shiravli ..	781	568	493	....	....	....	....
102	Sakedi ..	839	932	849	....	....	....	....
103	Badav ..	1,161	1,231	1,223	....	....	....	....
104	Hadpid ..	559	672	675	....	....	....	....
105	Harkul Khurd ..	2,020	2,243	2,455	....	....	....	....
106	Harkul Budruk ..	2,110	2,367	2,499	....	....	....	....
107	Humbrat ..	657	597	702	....	....	....	....
108	Phonda ..	2,933	3,767	3,678	1	....	....	....
	Total ..	40,768	45,725	45,110	3	....	....	....
	<i>Group V.</i>							
109	Kumbhavde ..	799	1,029	1,192	....	....	....	....
110	Digayle ..	1,503	1,625	1,660	2	2	....	....
111	Natal ..	2,097	2,589	2,580	3	....	....	....
112	Naradave ..	1,779	2,310	2,662	....	....	....	....
113	Bhiravde ..	2,373	2,729	2,735	....	....	....	....
114	Sangwe ..	1,466	1,903	1,621	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	10,007	11,865	12,456	5	2	....	....
	<i>Inam villages.</i>							
1	Kasarde ..	3,040	3,100	3,336	....	....	....	....
2	Ajivli ..	991	976	1,078	....	....	....	....
3	Kambe ..	2,429	2,870	2,508	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	6,460	6,946	6,917	....	....	....	....
	<i>Unsurveyed Inam villages.</i>	3,464	3,333	3,629	....	....	....	....
	Grand Total ..	1,27,599	1,42,844	1,43,839	1,238	827	520	401 25

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, S. D.,
Rajapur and Deogad Talukas.

APPENDIX N.

*Deogad Taluka.**Ratnagiri District.*

The Original Settlement Report is printed as selection in No. CCLIII—New Series.

Government Resolution No. 8396, dated 29th November 1902, revising the original settlement in groups II to V.

Government Resolution No. 7322, dated 7th August 1914, by which the assessments on certain khajan lands were reduced.

Government Order No. 13111 (Revenue Department), dated 1st November 1917, sanctioning the original settlement in the Inam village of Kamte.

S. B. VAIDYA,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Deogad.

(Below Devgad Revision Settlement Report.)

No. S. R. V. 3.

Submitted.

2. In my note on the Rajapur Revision Settlement proposals I have given at length my reasons for holding that in carrying out these operations we may with safety practically ignore the two special conditions of the Ratnagiri District, *viz.*, the Khoti tenure, and the pressure of population which causes about 20 per cent. of the people (including dependents) to seek employment outside the district. There is no need to repeat here the arguments, which apply as fully to Devgad as to Rajapur.

3. Devgad Taluka has a peculiar settlement history. The Original Settlement was introduced in 1891, with rates similar to or identical with those of Rajapur, but in 1902 they were substantially reduced in all groups but the first. The reasons for this are to be found in the papers underlying Government Resolution No. 8396, Revenue Department, dated 29th November 1902.

4. The original rates, the rates as reduced by Government in 1902, those which my predecessor Mr. Brendon was inclined to favour (without however recording any of the grounds for his opinion), and those proposed now by Mr. Vaidya are as follows :—

Group.	—	Original rates.	Reduced rates.	Mr. Brendon's opinion.	Mr. Vaidya's proposals.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	Kharip ..	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	10 0 0
	Warkas ..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
II	Kharip ..	7 0 0	6 8 0	8 12 0	8 8 0
	Warkas ..	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
III	Kharip ..	6 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0
	Warkas ..	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
IV	Kharip ..	5 0 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	4 4 0
	Warkas ..	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
V	Kharip ..	4 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	3 6 0
	Warkas ..	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 14 0

5. The rates suggested by Mr. Brendon for groups III, IV and V would violate the 33 per cent. rule and there seems to be no reason why Government should lose revenue by the amalgamation of groups I and II.

6. Mr. Vaidya's proposals provide for a total increase of about 25 per cent. in the revenue. As regards warkas rates he has proposed an increase (of 2 annas) in each of the groups IV and V only.

7. The original settlement rates were the same as in the neighbouring taluka, Rajapur, and in view of the subsequent rise of prices the reduction of the rates in 1902 seems to have been unfortunate. There is no real difference between the lands and communications of Devgad and those of Rajapur to the detriment of the former; as a matter of fact the warkas lands of groups III and IV of Devgad are superior to those of the corresponding groups of Rajapur, and the former taluka has also the advantage in the matter of communications.

8. In view of the enormous rise of prices in recent years, and the high value of land, I consider that all classes of cultivation in all groups can easily bear an increase of 33 per cent. in their maximum rates. The limitations imposed by the 33 per cent. rule alone prevent a more substantial increase which, in my opinion, groups III, IV and V might otherwise have safely borne. An all-round increase of 33 per cent. in the rates (rounded off to a manageable figure in each case) will leave the present rental figures at a level of from 2·7 to 3 times the assessment, which I consider substantial.

In view of the very material reduction of the rates in all groups but the first, which was made by Government in 1902, the increases now proposed by Mr. Vaidya appear to me to be too moderate. He seems to me not to have given sufficient weight to an all-important factor, *viz.*, the enormous rise of prices in recent years.

His figures of rentals, where converted from grain rents, are calculated in the case of rice at a rate substantially below the market rate.

9. His other proposals may be accepted.

15th March 1923.

H. L. FOX,
Collector of Ratnagiri.

Below No. S.R.V.—3 of 9th May 1923 from the Acting Collector of Ratnagiri.

No. S. T.—445.

Poona, 23rd February 1924.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. This whole settlement is overshadowed by the discussion which took place in 1902 leading to a reduction of the assessment which had been imposed in 1891, ten years before. Statements were presented to Government which showed that many khots were refusing to continue the management of their villages, and even where they did not so refuse still they were actually put to a loss. We have these statements before us in the Appendix to R. 8396-02 and I take some illustrations out of those statements. On two holdings assessed at Rs. 39-5-6 and Rs. 93-7-8 it was admitted by the enquiring officer (Deputy Collector) that the normal proper rent would have been Rs. 77 and Rs. 192 respectively. The assessments were therefore approximately half the net rental value not unfairly calculated. But in actual fact these lands were paying to the khot a "makta" or fixed rent of Rs. 8 in the first place and Rs. 15-14-6 in the second place, say Rs. 24 against a total assessment of Rs. 133, and a total rent of Rs. 269. In the aggregate it was shown that for a considerable number of the khoti villages the rent fixed by the khots did not enable them to pay the assessment. Upon this representation the assessments were reduced.

3. But it does not seem to have been realized that what we had here to deal with was not at all a case of market rents lower than the assessment. When land is assessed at Rs. 40 and would reasonably let in the open market for Rs. 80, but is actually let by the landlord at a rent of Rs. 8, this is simply *an alienation or grant* by the landlord, precisely similar to the alienations by talukdars which have in Gujarat given us so much trouble. A talukdar holds a village assessed at Rs. 2,000; he makes grants to all his friends and relations on very low rental or perhaps no rent at all, so that the total revenue he derives from his estate is (let us suppose) Rs. 500. Then Government prefers a demand for jama of Rs. 1,200 at 60 per cent. on the assessment. To this he rejoins: "how can I pay Rs. 1,200 when I am in receipt of a miserable rent of Rs. 500 myself?" Of course this matter had to be dealt with in the case of talukdars. Certain of the past alienations had to be acknowledged: others were cancelled: and for the future at least the power of making such alienations was taken away or severely restricted. In any case no one ever suggested that because the talukdar, having alienated his own revenue, was not able to pay the full jama the assessment should be revised and reduced, and maximum rates for the village should be sanctioned totally out of harmony with what could be proved to be just in the case of adjacent villages. The curious thing is that in Devgad not only were the assessments reduced in the khoti villages, but their *Khalsa neighbours* shared the reductions which, to meet these alienations, were conceded to the khoti villages!

4. I was curious to know what are the present rents rendered to the khot by the holders of these very lands which figured in the schedule of 1902. I have got a *statement* (hereto appended) covering 27 of these holdings spread over 7 villages of the taluka. They are of two kinds, some in which the land is held by tenants who hold a sort of position which in the Deccan we should call "mirasi", or perhaps the position of alienee or "jadid inamdar" under the khot. The khot had given him this land many years ago on *terms of concession or alienation*. This of course was very far beyond any right which the khot had. The khot is a gentleman appointed by Government as a farmer to collect its revenue, just as the Collector of Income-tax is appointed to collect income-tax. But if the Collector of Income-tax were to give a written agreement to some firm under his jurisdiction

agreeing that in no circumstances should their income-tax exceed a certain figure, I can scarcely imagine Government recognising such a contract. Suppose the rates of income-tax were raised, and then upon their proved income this firm was liable to twice as much as the Collector had contracted they should pay : suppose that instead of repudiating this arrangement Government signed and regretted that they were bound to respect it, and therefore decided, not that the particular firm should pay the contract rate of income-tax as an individual case, but that the rate of income-tax over the whole country must be reduced so that the demand from this firm should not exceed what some unauthorised Income-tax Collector had improperly agreed to accept ! It would be difficult to imagine a reduction to greater absurdity of such a fiscal arrangement. Yet in my opinion the view hitherto taken of these privileged rents in Devgad, etc., is precisely and exactly parallel to the tale I have told. The khot in no view of his history has ever had greater authority to alienate Government revenue than has the Collector of Income-tax.

5. Some of the persons to whom he has so alienated the Government demand are just his old tenants or retainers, but another class is still more amusing : his friends and relations to whom he has alienated the revenue and pledged himself never to collect more than the most moderate demand ! For both kinds of holdings we now have the figures showing what the tenants are to-day paying, and we find that in all the cases of "kuls" or tenants they are now actually paying the whole of the assessment and local fund, but the khot is receiving from Government a rebate of 25 per cent. of the assessment in order to secure to him his faida, even in respect of the land where he himself committed a breach of trust in respect of the Government revenue. (The Income-tax Collector receiving percentage commission on the income-tax demand he had manoeuvred to compel Government to abandon !) Some of his (khot's) relatives and sharers are similarly paying him just the assessment and local fund, but some others are still paying him a *fixed hereditary rent in kind*. Converted at the current market rates this rent in kind is considerably in excess of the assessment, even adding 25 per cent. for the khot's faida. The position to-day then is that the bogey of 1902 is dead. There are no holdings in which the dues of the khot do not permit him to pay the Government revenue.

6. My own view therefore is that for these holdings the khots should now be told that they must pay the Government assessment and Local Fund and if these do not yield them an adequate faida then it is their own fault for having entered into these improper agreements of the nature of alienation. We were threatened in 1902 that if we did this the khots would throw up their villages and we should be obliged to take up the management, in other words, abolish the khotki and make them khalsa. That threat will carry very little terror to-day ! We are quite prepared to take the management and abolish the khotki of every khoti village in the Konkan. Mr. Vaidya informs me that he has found in his rental enquiries in Rajapur that many khots entitled to receive one maund of paddy as rent agree to commute it into cash not at the rate of Rs. 4 or more which has prevailed, but at a special concession rate of Rs. 3½ or less. That they can afford to do this proves that the assessments in turn do not pinch them heavily : but it does not justify us in regarding the rent of such a plot as below Rs. 3½ : it is actually above Rs. 4.

7. The next serious question before us is that raised by the Khoti Settlement Amendment Act of 1904. My arguments in the case of Ratnagiri taluka have been fully discussed and over-ruled in R. 4934-16. My argument there was that the intention of Rule V (3) under section 33 of that amended Act was that on a revision settlement the recording officer could, while maintaining the practice and principle of recording the rent as a *multiple* of the assessment, alter the multiple to suit the new relation between the new assessment and the just rent as determined by economic conditions. However this view was not accepted by Government, and as a consequence it was decided that the maximum rates to be imposed in Ratnagiri and Sangameshwar must be controlled by this condition, and that therefore Government must sacrifice a certain proportion of the revenue otherwise justly leviable. There are villages (the instances come, it is true, from Rajapur) as shown by Mr. Vaidya in his crop share schedule, e.g., Violi No. 108 where still Brahmins and Marathas pay 1½ multiple : Vanis pay 2 and "other" castes

2 for warkas and 3 for kharif. This intercaste unfairness must therefore be perpetuated.

8. But the khoti villages form a part of the taluka. The rest are khalsa villages in which no such argument has any application. Amongst the khoti villages there are three kinds of holdings :

- (1) the dharekari lands, and those which are called quasi-dharekari which are on the same footing ;
- (2) the occupancy or privileged tenants' lands ; and
- (3) the khoti khasgi land which the khot lets to his tenants-at-will without any privilege and protection.

Now the multiple fixed under Rule V (3) applies to only one of these three types of land (the privileged tenants) ; therefore it does not affect the total area of the khoti villages. Moreover even for the occupancy or privileged tenants the fixing of rent as a multiple of the assessment was only resorted to *in certain circumstances*. The Collector informs me he is sending a report on this matter ; it seems the Khoti Rent Settlement Officer recorded "assessment multiples", as commuted rents in a number of cases. Certainly by no means all of that land has been so treated. Unfortunately we have not got statistics of the proportionate area of (1) Dharekari, (2) privileged, and (3) Khasgi land ; nor amongst the privileged tenancies any statistics of the area held under the various possible forms of rent of which a fixed multiple of assessment is *one form only*. But I do not think I should be far wrong when I say that the area of land in Ratnagiri, which is legally held under rent fixed in multiples of assessment under the aforesaid Rule V (3) is not more than one-eighth of the total khoti area. [The Collector Mr. Fox, I.C.S. (in Rajapur), puts the "rent multiple area" between one-fourth and one-eighth of the khoti village area, which is about two-thirds of the taluka.] It therefore follows that because there is a legal difficulty in respect of say, one-eighth we pitch the maximum rates for the remaining seven-eighths abnormally low, and let off some of the most valuable land (See Dr. Mann's exhaustive Review of the Economic progress of Bombay 1910—1922) in the Presidency from paying its proper revenue, on the principle that the tail has the right to wag the dog.]

9. The proper course in my opinion is to assess the taluka at just the maximum rates without the slightest regard to their effect upon these relatively small areas of land held under the privileged conditions. What we should look to in assessing and fixing the maximum rates are the things which the statistics prove ; that is to say the value of land and the profits of agriculture. Having determined that the proper maximum rate, let us assume for argument, is Rs. 5 ; we should then apply that, and then when we come to a holding under some khot for which the recording officer has put down say three multiples of the assessment whereby the rent under the revised rate will be Rs. 15, and where it is shown that that rent is impossibly high, either the tenant or the khot can apply (not for a revision of the multiple, which has been declared sacrosanct, but) for a reduction of the assessment *on that holding*. Let us suppose that it be established conclusively that the full rent which that holding could bear is not more than Rs. 11-10-0 ; then instead of demanding from that khot Rs. 5 as the assessment on that holding let us be content with Rs. 3-14-0, thereby sacrificing Rs. 1-2-0 of assessment on the altar of what I still submit is an illogical interpretation of the Khoti Settlement Act. If we have to make a concession of a rupee or two per acre over about one-eighth of the land that will be far less serious to the general public and far less unjust than reducing the maximum rate, say from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4, and so surrendering one rupee per acre *over eight times as large an area* ; because if the trouble is the bad wording of Rule V (3), then attribute the sacrifice of legitimate revenue that we have to make to its true cause, and debit them as remissions under that rule. Perhaps it is relevant to point out that this is precisely the course which was taken by Government when this Act was introduced. Wherever in any case it was found that the total rent which the khot could derive from a holding was less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the assessment Government did not adopt the very foolish expedient of saying that in order to meet this situation we must reduce the assessment on every acre of land in the Ratnagiri District ; but they said that in all cases where such shortage could be established they themselves would pay as a refund out of the general revenues to

the khot enough to make the rent upto $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the assessment. This was a sort of "Khot Khatpati Allowance" or remuneration for the Khot's services in collecting the revenue. The course which I have recommended therefore has the fullest support of precedent and usage. Trusting this view will commend itself to Government I now feel myself able to discuss the settlement of Devgad taluka as though this bogey of the fixed multiples did not stand in the way. We are free from the fetters: we can turn to the facts of land values, rents and sales and profits, and find out the proper maximum rates for the taluka. Mr. Fox (in Rajapur) comes to the same conclusions and shown $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. kharif and $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. warkas held on these terms and that in many cases land reported as so held is *not*, the "multiples" having been illegally applied.

10. There is one matter to which I find no reference in the report. That is the matter which has so gravely exercised us in the districts north of Ratnagiri, that is the question of the conversion of warkas land into rice. In the 114 Government and khoti villages there are 27,744 acres *classed as rice land*, but the quantity of rice actually grown was 32,919 acres in these same villages. Now it is not possible to suppose that every acre of the classed rice land was actually under rice, though no doubt the percentage that is left fallow is small: at least we can say with complete certainty that there *cannot be less than 6,000 acres* out of the warkas land which has actually been converted into rice and is *paying warkas assessment and growing rice crops*. These improvements are made by the landlords or owners, but as has been well established in the case of Kolaba and Thana there must usually be some original virtue in the land, chiefly in its position, which enabled this conversion to be advantageously made and we ought not to exempt this conversion from taxation, but should charge a moderate rate in respect of the facility for conversion which did exist. The fact however is that the lands in Ratnagiri are not classed for what is known elsewhere as "position class" [because the classification of Ratnagiri was finished and declared "Final" before the position class discussion and orders in Kolaba District (1894)]. Therefore if an acre of warkas is turned into rice in Ratnagiri however great was the facility for conversion nothing whatever is charged in perpetuity on that account on this acre. It is very unfair to the landholders of the rest of the Konkan. When therefore Mr. Vaidya gives us figures of the sale of kharif land it is clear that in some cases this kharif is converted warkas. For instance I find one plot 1 acre 33 gunthas assessed at Re. 1-9-3, that is 13 annas 7 pies per acre. This land cannot be old kharif, and has every appearance of being warkas or "rabi" land converted into rice and therefore when we find that it sells for 445 times its assessment, we know that the sale price is not a fair sample of the value of unimproved land but it includes three things:

- (1) the value of the land in its unimproved condition;
- (2) the remuneration to the owner of the expenditure upon conversion; and
- (3) the capitalized value of the fact that through neglect to impose the position class or examine land to find out new rice conversion Government have surrendered to the owner a further substantial part of the legitimate assessment, which makes the land a sort of inam holding.

Now the natural value of rice land is about 80 to 100 times the assessment. It is probable that the under assessment of this land amounts to between 1 and 2 assessments.

11. Mr. Vaidya in discussing sales lays stress on the vagaries of the personal element. He instances three properties of (equal) value selling for Rs. 265, Rs. 325 and Rs. 123½. Now the average of these three is Rs. 238 and if the properties were really of exact equality in intrinsic value it means that the purchaser got the first share at nearly its fair price; paid a little more for the second; and a good deal less for the third; and so, on the average, paid what was very near to a fair price. For this reason we always do take averages and not individual transactions as our basis. The larger the mass of the figures from which our averages are deduced the more the variations and vagaries of individual fancy and sentiment are flattened out and obliterated and we get down to the solid foundations of prudent judgment.

12. Mr. Vaidya has been very successful in finding quite a good body of statistics of sale and rents. It could not of course be so large a volume as in an ordinary taluka, but in view of the khoti tenure it is quite satisfactory. He points out that almost every inch of land which can possibly be called cultivable has long ago been taken up in Devgad. The figures are :—

30 years ago	the unoccupied waste was	1,238 acres ;
20 "	" "	827 "
10 "	" "	520 "
to-day	" "	is 400 "

This area is almost entirely situated in 8 villages and it seems to be still unoccupied chiefly because it is incapable of cultivation. It is salt marshy land probably spoiled by the irruption of sea-water. At any rate Mr. Vaidya points out that there is absolutely no land, practically speaking, in the market and the demand continues to rise and has pushed the selling price of land up beyond all reason, which of course means that those cultivators who have long been paying our assessments have in many cases been able to sell their lands at a profit beyond the dreams of avarice ; or perhaps more soberly speaking for about 4 times what they ever expected to get. The following table shows the sale values of rice and mixed rice and warkas land in the five groups, and then against them the rental values as discovered by Mr. Vaidya.

Mixed.		Kharif.	Kharif. and Warkas.	Mr. Vaidya's Rents.*	Corrected Rental Value.	Return per cent. upon sale prices.
Group.						
I	.. .. .	119.7	96	3.7	4.25	3.25
II	.. .. .	71.2	82	3.9	4.49	4.8
III	.. .. .	.. .. .	38	3.0	4.49	....
IV	.. .. .	(179.9)	72.4	4.	4.6	....
V	.. .. .	(122)	75	4.1	4.7	3.7

Figures bracketed are exaggerated and not to be stressed.

I have then worked out the yield upon the capital cost of purchasing one acre taking as a sale value something intermediate between the recorded values of the kharif and 'mixed' areas (because in Ratnagiri nearly all sales would be 'mixed'). In group III and IV the rates are on too slender a foundation ; even in Group V there is one sale at a very high rate which upsets the average. The net result however is that a purchase of land at the current price in Ratnagiri will not yield more than from 3½ upto 5 per cent. in face of the general return on gilt-edged securities of 5½ per cent. This shows the keenness with which land is sought, and the fact that people give up about 1½ per cent. of the return which they might get for their money in the soundest investments is no doubt accounted for by the status and dignity which is purchased with the land. I do not believe in the long run such a sentiment will make itself felt in economics, but the admission of the sentiment is certainly at present the only way of bridging the gap between the very high sale values and the more moderate rental values in Ratnagiri. Another explanation of course would be that the cash and "commuted grain rents" are taken too low : and at least the owner—cultivator can get a much better return. Therefore I do not take the sales as a proper basis for the assessment. They are like those packets of tea which are sold with a prize ticket. You get something more than the tea : and so a man who pays a hundred rupees for land gets the land plus the dignity of a landholder and so is content with a poorer yield. But it is quite clear from the collected rents that as matters now are the taluka is very lightly assessed, since *no competitive rent* is anything like so low as four multiples of the assessment, and

* [Mr. Vaidya has calculated these rental values very largely (out of 451 cases in Rajapur only 11 are actual cash rents) by means of converting maunds of paddy into rupees. Now he has assumed that the price of paddy was Rs. 3. Actually we find that the average for the last 10 years, including the war, some pre-war and the post-war years, is 3.44 and has been remarkably steady. The fluctuations have been greatly controlled by Burma imports, the effect of which is seen still more markedly upon cleaned rice than upon paddy. In commuting his rents at Rs. 3 Mr. Vaidya has pitched them all 14.6 per cent. too low. I have therefore corrected this error by adding 15 per cent. on to them all and giving a column of "corrected rental value." Even this corrected column is below the rate of rentals during the last five years by a substantial amount. Under this revision the rents take a different aspect.]

that the groups are more lightly assessed as we proceed from 1st to 5th: but this difference is slight. We may say that on the whole the gradation from 4.25 to 4.7 multiples is moderate and indicates that all the rates can be doubled without infringing the half net asset standard. This being so we find that the 33 per cent. rule bars us in practice from considering anything so drastic as a doubling of the assessment.

If we cannot double, but must be content with taking 33 per cent. more then there is nothing left to argue about. That all groups can bear this increase and could bear it 2 or 3 times over is perfectly clear. Devgad stands out as far better able to stand the increase even than Rajapur. The Settlement Officer and the Collector are in complete agreement. But Mr. Vaidya has actually proposed a larger increase than 33 per cent. in groups III and IV, and rather less than 33 per cent. in groups I and II. If we are to be guided by the rentals then an increase of a trifle less in the first two groups is justifiable; but we cannot (unless the anachronistic pledge of the 33 per cent. limit is abandoned) take more than 33 per cent. in groups III and IV, and Mr. Brendon's proposals as well as Mr. Vaidya's will have to be ruled out on that ground.

13. As to the grouping: if we change any villages from one group to another it will interfere with the application of the 33 per cent. rule. We should be able to put a far larger increase on the villages raised to a higher group, and to compensate that we shall have to put a much less increase on the villages whose groups are not changed. There does not seem to be any ground for this unfairness. The sales and rental figures show that there is a *rather unusual accuracy* in the Devgad grouping: if anything it is the lower groups which are lightly assessed. I therefore support the Collector's proposal, and propose no alterations in the grouping.

14. *Rabi and Warkas*: This subject I have fully discussed in dealing with Rajapur. The cases are so closely parallel, and supported almost verbatim by the same arguments that I need not go over the ground a second time. I certainly do not agree that in this favoured taluka of Devgad we should take such a very small increment in case of rabi and none from warkas land. We must remember that quite a lot of both the rabi and warkas is now growing rice exactly as though it were fully developed old rice land. It may be that the area so converted is not very great in comparison with the large area of hill-side warkas, but the *relative* value of the converted parts is great, and I should not be in the least surprised to find that the whole of the warkas assessment in the taluka could be paid easily twice over out of the unearned income accruing on the converted rice land alone. I agree with the Collector that the increase on the warkas land should be 33 per cent. without altering the existing groups, and on the rabi land the same. The existing rabi rate is Rs. 2-4-0: that would make the new rate Rs. 3. In warkas the first three groups are at Rs. 1-4-0. 33 per cent. over this would be Rs. 1-10-8, a somewhat inconvenient fraction. I will be content with pressing for Rs. 1-10-0 as for the first group of Rajapur. In group IV (Rs. 1-2-0) the rate should be Rs. 1-8-0 and in Group V Rs. 1-2-0.

15. *Bagayat*. Although coconuts did reach the high value of about Rs. 10 per hundred in the boom after the war, the price to-day is only about Rs. 6½. Even this gives an extraordinary return per acre on good garden land. Our maximum rate of course applies to the land of the best quality. Such land would easily yield well over 4,000 nuts per year and therefore give a produce fit for the market of well over Rs. 250 per acre per annum. There are gardens which yield even substantially more than this. To take as the State share something like Rs. 12 or 15 is so very far off the half net assets standard, and so very far below the existing rents that there can be no question of the justice of at least raising our rates by the amount permitted by the 33 per cent. fetish. I have lately been looking at the facts in Sawantwadi and I have no doubt whatever that the neighbouring taluka of Devgad can bear at least the rates which are considered to be the minimum for Agri and Dongri bagayat in that State. The agri rate should be fixed at Rs. 15. The area is quite small. The present Dongri rates are Rs. 9, 8, 7, 6, and 5. Mr. Vaidya proposes Rs. 10½, 9½, 8, 7, and 5½. He chooses the magic rate of increase of annas 2½ per rupee. I suppose the chief reason is something like this; since we have to choose between nothing and the maximum of 33 per cent. the intermediate safe course, least likely to be

criticised, will be to take just half or 16·6 per cent. that is annas 2 and pies 8 in the rupee, and round this down to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. He gives no reason whatever why he takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas. It might as well have been $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna or $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas or 13 annas in the rupee. My reason for asking for 33 per cent. is that *that* is the limit which Government have laid down in orders not yet withdrawn. I am quite sure that the garden lands could bear even more, and that being so I therefore have no hesitation in asking for the full 33 per cent. or such round figure as approximates thereto. I therefore recommend Rs. 12, $10\frac{1}{2}$, 9 and 8 (as in Rajapur) and for the last group of Devgad, which has no parallel in Rajapur and is now rated at Rs. 5, I recommend Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

16. If the proposals of the Collector which I support are accepted there will then be a substantial increase under the head of warkas and bagayat. I have not worked these out in detail. If Government concur that there is a good case for the general principle of an increase up to their self imposed maximum of 33 per cent. then these revised proposals will need fresh publication and the net effect of the increase in rupees can be worked out village by village before the final sanction of Government is accorded.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

Statement showing the amount of rent actually paid to the Managing Khot by the holders of 27 holdings in the Statement referred to in the note printed as an accompaniment to G. R., R. D., No. 8396 of 29th November 1902.

TALUKA DEVGAD.

Serial No.	Village.	No. of holding in the Botkhat.	Survey assessment	Revised assessment from 1905.	Makta rent shown in the statement referred to in the note printed as accompaniment to G. R., R. D., No. 8396 of 29th November 1902.	Rent payable to Khot by Kul and Khoti-shareholder.			Remarks.		
						Payable by Kul as per order of the Recording Officer.	Payable by the Khoti-shareholder.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Harkul Bk.	18	Rs. a. p. 89 5 6	Rs. a. p. 24 2 0	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	Rs. a. p. 25 10 1	General remark to all holdings:— Survey assessment and L. F. is paid by Kul and 25 per cent. on the revised assessment is borne by Government and paid to the Khot every year by a set off in the Jamabandi of the village, vide G.R., R.D., 6852 of 8th September 1904. The amounts payable to the khot are variable every third year according to G.R., R. D., 3718 of 2nd June 1902.	
2	"	88	6 7 6	4 5 9	2 18 4	4 10 1	....	....	....
3	"	123	22 8 0	14 13 0	10 0 0	15 11 10	....	....	....
4	Nagve	54	98 7 8	61 6 4	15 14 6	Rs. 6, cash and paddy 6 maunds.	6	15		21 0 0
5	"	{ 2, 40, 64, 107 }	188 15 4	125 18 3	47 8 0	Rs. 31, cash and paddy 10 maunds.	31	25		56 0 0
6	"	98, 109	43 6 3	27 9 0	5 5 0	Rs. 2, cash and paddy 2 maunds.	2	5		7 0 0
7	"	7	88 10 6	51 0 6	52 13 0	54 3 6	....	....	....
8	"	56	28 3 6	18 7 0	6 18 11	19 9 5	....	....	....
9	"	{ 8, 48, 581, 80, 116 }	58 13 0	32 6 0	39 0 0	34 6 4	....	....	....
10	Lore	116	85 0 0	57 0 0	7 11 4	....	37 11 5	....	37 11 5
11	"	159	95 5 0	62 6 10	5 11 8	....	52 15 5	....	52 15 5
12	"	123	76 4 6	51 4 0	14 0 0	31 6 2	....	....	....
13	"	{ 174 195 }	55 8 0	35 12 0	12 8 0	23 8 8	....	....	....
14	"	{ 155, 28, 184 }	86 7 3	59 2 8	6 12 0	40 13 8	....	....	....
15	Piyali	7	24 2 6	17 11 0	9 8 0	18 12 8	....	....	....
16	"	24	13 0 6	10 14 0	5 2 0	11 8 10	....	....	....
17	"	38	14 13 6	12 5 0	5 4 0	13 1 4	....	....	....
18	"	48	9 11 0	7 5 9	4 12 0	7 13 2	....	....	....
19	Kondye	4	310 14 8	247 4 0	167 3 8	261 8 1 and Rs. 10-0-0 for paddy 4 maunds.	....	....	....
20	Kanksohi	16	22 6 0	13 10 0	6 5 11	12 10 11	....	....	....
21	"	85	48 8 0	29 3 6	14 3 11	31 0 9	....	....	....
22	"	26	23 9 0	14 9 6	15 9 7	15 8 1	....	....	....
23	"	86	63 4 3	44 6 0	29 8 5	....	8 15 0	3 15 0	43 14 3	
							M. P.			*M—Maund P—Payali.	
							Paddy .. 14 2½	36 6 3			
							Nagli .. 0 4½	1 2 0			
							Vari .. 0 5½	1 0 0			
							Pulse .. 0 6	2 7 0			
							Corn .. 1 11 7	1 11 7	20 8 1		
4	"	2	37 10 9	24 2 3	13 15 8	Paddy .. 7 2	17 13 0			
							Nagli .. 0 1½	0 8 0			
							Vari .. 0 1	0 3 0			
							Pulse .. 0 1	0 6 6			
5	Bhirsavale	{ 24, 67, 109, 88, 130, 161, 226 }	109 6 6	56 0 6	53 6 0	70 2 6	70 2 6	These Khoti shareholders pay survey assessment and L. F. though there is no order to that effect in the Bot Khat.	
6	"	45	30 10 5	21 9 6	13 2 4	....	22 15 1	....	22 15 1
7	"	298	26 2 0	15 9 3	11 7 8	16 8 10	....	....	....

F. G. H. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

(Below Settlement Commissioner's No. S.T.—445, dated 23rd February 1924,
with accompaniments.)

No. S. R. V.—18.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Camp via Belgaum, 16th May 1924.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The original settlement of the taluka was introduced in 1891-92 by Government Resolution No. 8816 of 21st December 1891 and the period of guarantee ended with the revenue year 1921-22. But in 1902 the maximum rates for rice and warkas lands were substantially reduced in all groups except the first on the ground that the assessment fixed in khoti villages exceeded the rent received by the khots (*vide* Government Resolution No. 8396 of 29th November 1902).

In Government Resolution No. 2446 of 17th August 1920 Mr. S. S. Deshpande was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer for a period of six months for submitting proposals for the revision settlement of Deogad and Rajapur talukas. His reports were rejected by Government and in Government Resolution No. 3937 of 12th July 1922 Mr. S. B. Vaidya was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer for a period of three months in addition to his own duties, for both the talukas.

3. The taluka at present consists of 129 villages of which 123 are Government (41 rayatwari and 82 khoti), 4 surveyed and 2 unsurveyed inam villages. Two of the four surveyed inam villages, *viz.*, Ajivli and Math-khurd have been proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer for transfer to the Rajapur Taluka and this has been recommended in the revision settlement proposals for that taluka (separately submitted). So these two villages have been excluded from this report.

Of the remaining 127 villages, 9 villages have been proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer for being amalgamated with 2 others. Thus excluding the 2 unsurveyed inam villages the present proposals relate to only 116 villages the tenures of which are as follows :—

32 Government villages.
82 Khoti villages (74 pure khoti, 2 Khichadi, 6 Shamkati,
of which 3 are dhara).
2 Inam villages.

Total .. 116

All the 9 villages proposed for amalgamation are very small in size with areas ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres to 115 acres and 7 of them are uninhabited. The Commissioner therefore recommends that the proposed amalgamation be sanctioned.

4. *Agricultural condition.*—The agricultural condition of the taluka has improved during the late settlement. The unoccupied cultivable area at the beginning of the settlement was 1,238 acres and at the end is 401 acres and this area is said to be incapable of cultivation. This testifies to the fact that every inch of land which can possibly be called cultivable has been taken up and that the pressure of assessment on the land is not such as to deter land from being taken up for agricultural purposes.

The net area cropped is 92,042 acres and fallow 123,446 acres, the proportion being 42 per cent. and 58 per cent. respectively : The large proportion of fallow is due to warkas lands (which is 86 per cent. of the total cultivable area) which according to the Assistant Settlement Officer are left fallow for three to five years in the case of superior warkas and for 10 to 12 years in the case of inferior warkas.

5. *Live and deadstock.*—Statistics for the 129 villages as given in Appendix D compared with the figures given in Table No. VI of the Original Settlement

Report show that the agricultural stock has considerably increased during the last 30 years. :—

Carts from 271 to 936, ploughs from 14,763 to 19,058. milch cattle from 32,179 to 43,115, goats and sheep from 3,740 to 8,532.

6. *Prices.*—Rice (31,319 acres) and Nachni (20,403 acres) are the principal crops. Up to date figures for nachni are not supplied in Appendix I. For rice, figures for only three years of pre-settlement period are available. The average quantity of rice sold per rupee during that period was 11 seers 12 chataks. The average for the seven years ending 1917 (pre-war prices) was 7-8½ which gives an increase in the price of rice of 56 per cent. The high prices of 1918-20 have been omitted from calculation.

The price of cocoanuts was in 1890, Rs. 2-13-8 per hundred : in 1900 it rose to Rs. 3, in 1910 to Rs. 5-12-8 and in 1920 to Rs. 9-11-4. This indicates that a cocoanut garden yields a substantial profit to the owner.

7. *Wages.*—The rate of agricultural wages per day rose from 2½ annas at the beginning of the settlement period to 4 annas in 1905. The current rate is 8 annas a day. This is due to shortage of labour on account of influenza which cannot meet the demands of Bombay.

8. *Cultivation.*—Rice is the principal crop taking up 32 per cent. of the cropped area, while cereals and pulses and nachni come next in order taking up 31 per cent. and 20 per cent. of the cropped area respectively. Nachni is the chief crop in the warkas lands.

9. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall recorded at Deogad for the 11 years 1910 to 1920 is 87.15 inches as compared with 91.78 inches for the 11 years ending 1890. Deogad town is on the coast and the rain recorded there cannot be taken as a fair record of the taluka which extends up to the foot of the Syhadri hills where rainfall is greater. In order to obtain a fairer estimate of rainfall throughout the taluka the Assistant Settlement Officer has taken into consideration the rainfall registered at Rajapur and Sangmeshwar (which are nearer Syhadri hills) for the years 1910-20 and from this calculates the average rainfall of the Deogad taluka at 116.78 inches. The rainfall, according to the figures recorded at Deogad, has no doubt decreased in recent years but the decrease can easily be spared.

10. *Population.*—The subjoined table shows that during the 20 years ending 1911 the population increased by about 21 per cent. and during the subsequent 10 years ending 1921 it decreased by 3 per cent.

1891.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
117,899	121,886	143,750	148,497	144,106*

The decrease since the census of 1911 is chiefly due to deaths from influenza. The health of the taluka is on the whole good. A large number of people from the taluka are employed in Bombay and other industrial centres in Government service and in private firms and companies and after retirement they return home and settle in their villages. As in the case of Rajapur the Assistant Settlement Officer remarks :—

“Many of the able-bodied men and women and grown up children go to Bombay and other industrial centres where they earn high wages in mills, factories and dock yards as labourers and coolies. They come home for certain holidays and also for the cultivating season. After the harvest they return to the town and to their former work. These people working in Bombay and other places—and according to the statistics of the Shipping Companies about 50 per cent. of the agricultural population goes out of the taluka—derive a great deal more of their income from non-agricultural pursuits than from agriculture. They work at agriculture for four months in the year, the rest of the year they are not really speaking agriculturists.”

The Commissioner does not accept these remarks literally although they are true in a general way. A large number of the agricultural population leave their rice fields after the harvest and find work in Bombay, returning to prepare their fields in May. They also return at intervals from Bombay to visit their homes in the off season. It would be difficult to say what the actual percentage is as the same persons make several journeys.

(* Note.—82 per cent. or 118,311 of the figures for 1921 represent agricultural population.)

Value of land.—Sale transactions are reported to be numerous in Groups I and II of the taluka: The Assistant Settlement Officer has selected 784 sales in Government and Khoti villages for Appendices G-1 to G-3 after excluding all doubtful transactions. The results are summarised below :—

Groups.	For kharif land.		For warkas land.		For mixed kharif and warkas.	
	Average assessment per acre.	No. of times the assessment paid as price.	Average assessment per acre.	No. of times the assessment paid as price.	Average assessment per acre.	No. of times the assessment paid as price.
I ..	5 6 4	119.78	2 10 0	251.68	0 13 1	96.28
II ..	4 8 4	71.19	0 3 0	360.66	0 7 11	82.84
III ..	....	....	0 3 9	149.06	0 7 11	38.43
IV ..	1 6 7	170.90	0 3 2	156.31	0 10 1	72.41
V ..	1 11 1	122.59	0 2 9	58.32	0 7 3	75.02

The original settlement report does not contain statistics of sales for the pre-settlement period. In the present report the Assistant Settlement Officer has given figures to show variations in prices of kharif and warkas lands in Government villages during the settlement period and they are summarised below :—

Groups.	No. of times the assessment paid as price during							
	1891-1900.		1901-10.		1911-15.		1916-20.	
	Kharif.	Warkas.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Kharif.	Warkas.
I ..	40.0	209.82	82.54	249.53	126.94	229.80	148.39	222.22
II ..	..	200	88	357.64	65.25	410	68.79	395.23
III & IV ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V ..	..	..	..	..	90.53	132.41	198.85	54.54

These statistics clearly show that value of land has risen considerably throughout the taluka but the Assistant Settlement Officer states that they cannot be relied upon as giving the market rate for particular villages or for particular groups or as giving the current agricultural value. As in the case of Rajapur the Assistant Settlement Officer remarks :—

“It will be seen from the appendices that prices vary considerably and this is so because they are governed by the personal inclinations of the buyer and the seller rather than by any considerations of market value. Land is bought in a great majority of cases solely with the idea of possessing land. The buyer, when he purchases land, as a rule, does not consider what return he would get on his investment. Money is made in Bombay and elsewhere in trade or in service but when the person returns to his village his money gives him no more status than before. His desire is therefore to own land at any cost: but he finds in his village that no one is willing to part with his land. The landowner does not consider what income he is getting from his land and what income he would get, if after selling his land, he invests the proceeds, say, in Government securities. . . . There is a great deal of sentiment attached to land and there is much reluctance to part with one's landed property, particularly if it is ancestral. A very great inducement is required to be offered to persuade a landowner to sell his land, some sales that appear incredible are easily explained when we remember that there is such a thing as the pride of landlordism and such a thing as the inherent attachment for landed property.”

With regard to these remarks the Settlement Commissioner says :—

“The larger the mass of figures from which our averages are deduced the more the variations of vagaries of individual fancy and sentiment are

flattened out and obliterated and we get down to solid foundation of prudent judgment."

In spite of the vagaries pointed out by the Assistant Settlement Officer the fact remains that land value has been rapidly increasing.

12. *Rents*.—In Government villages the crop-share rents are as a rule agreed upon and the proportion is the same as in khoti villages. The Assistant Settlement Officer remarks :—

"Leases are very few in this taluka as one would expect from the way in which land has been parcelled out into such small holdings as would barely suffice the holders themselves. Those that are fortunate enough to have holdings bigger than what they could themselves cultivate, generally prefer to engage labour rather than to lease out the land. The leases, one therefore meets with, are generally in the case of landholders who are either absent or who have no one to supervise the labour."

In khoti villages the usual crop-share rent in the case of rice lands is reported to be one-half or one-third and in the case of warkas one-third. Appendices H-1 to H-3 show the average rents per acre in multiples of assessment in respect of kharif, warkas and mixed lands and they are summarised in the subjoined table :—

Group.	Kharif.	Warkas.	Mixed.
I	3.68	3.17	3.65
II	3.94	2.85	3.50
III	3.89	3.05	2.76
IV	4.04	3.42	4.72
V	4.07	3.66	4.58

These rents are all recent: the crop-share rent and rents in kind have been converted into money value at current rates and the cash rents pertain to the year of inquiry or to the preceding three or four years. The Collector says that the rentals in respect of rice have been calculated by the Assistant Settlement Officer at a rate substantially below the market rate. The Settlement Commissioner considers that the Assistant Settlement Officer in commuting his rents at Rs. 3 per maund of paddy, has pitched them all 14.6 per cent too low and therefore adds 15 per cent. to the rentals arrived at by the Assistant Settlement Officer. The Settlement Commissioner further observes that even these corrected figures are substantially below the rentals of the last five years.

Appendix H-4 shows the multiples of assessment at which the crop-share rents originally paid by the tenants in khoti villages have been commuted by the Recording Officer under the amended Khoti Settlement Act of 1904. According to this appendix the kharif rent is on an average twice the assessment and the warkas rent is a little less than 2.

The relation of rents to enhancement of assessment in the khoti villages is discussed in the next paragraph.

13. *Grouping and rates*.—The general considerations on the basis of which the Assistant Settlement Officer has formulated his proposals are explained in paragraphs 47—49 of his report in which he has shown that the current rates have not pressed heavily, that the demand for land is great, that there has been a material advance in the general prosperity of the taluka, that there is so much demand for labour that even the poorest cultivator is in a position to supplement his income from land by wages earned as a labourer and that there has been a distinct rise in the standard of comfort as indicated by large increase in the import of commodities which cannot be considered as necessaries. But he attributes all this not so much to an increase in agricultural profits as to the large amount in the shape of wages, pensions, etc., which men serving outside bring into the taluka. He adduces reasons by giving a table for 20 villages to show that the average individual holding is not big enough to enable the cultivator to have a surplus after meeting his own wants :—

Occupants.		Number.
Paying an assessment of Rs. 5 and under	.. ..	4,226
Paying over Rs. 5 but under Rs. 15	.. ..	632
" " 15 " " 25	.. ..	152
" " 25 " " 50	.. ..	98
" " 50 " " 100	.. ..	38
" above Rs. 100	.. ..	4
		5,150

As regards enhancement of rates in khoti villages the Assistant Settlement Officer remarks :—

“ The rise in prices cannot, however, be altogether ignored on the ground that it does not benefit the agriculturist in a food-importing taluka. The rupee has considerably depreciated in value and if assessments are to have the same relation to produce as they did at the beginning of the settlement, they should be raised by the full 33 per cent. permissible for a group, as prices have risen by a great deal over 33 per cent. But in a taluka where there are two khoti villages to every Government village, we are prevented by the provisions of the Khoti Settlement Act from enhancing the rates to the full extent that the rise in prices might otherwise demand. If therefore the commuted value payable to a khot is not to exceed the ordinary rental of free leases, the assessment would have to be restricted to 40 per cent. of the lease value (the general range of multiple being $2\frac{1}{2}$) and even this limit cannot be approached very closely without the grave risk of driving land out of cultivation.”

In the case of khoti villages where crop-share rent has been commuted he says :—

“ * * an enhancement in rates for khoti villages is perfectly justifiable. The commuted rents merely represent the average value of the crop share which the tenants used to pay before. This average is found out from an examination of the crop appraisal registers for twelve successive years and of the receipts given to tenants. The value of the crop and therefore of the rent in kind which is to be commuted into cash is based upon the prices prevailing during those twelve years. If there has been a rise in prices subsequently, the commuted rent will not represent the value of the crop share rent which the tenant would have paid under the old system. Now an increase in the maximum rates for a group depends mainly on a rise in prices, and therefore an enhancement of assessment due to this cause and the consequent increase in the commuted rent would not be unjustifiable so long as it is not more than proportional to the rise in prices since the period on the average prices of which the commutation was based.”

The Collector says :—

“ The original settlement rates were the same as in the neighbouring taluka Rajapur, and in view of the subsequent rise of prices the reduction of the rates in 1902 seems to have been unfortunate. There is no real difference between the lands and communications of Deogad and those of Rajapur and the former taluka has also the advantage in the matter of communications.”

“ In view of the enormous rise of prices in recent years and the high value of land, I consider that all classes of cultivation in all groups can easily bear an increase of 33 per cent. in their maximum rates. The limitations imposed by the 33 per cent. rule alone prevent a more substantial increase which, in my opinion, groups III, IV and V might otherwise have safely borne.”

The Settlement Commissioner has dealt with the question of khoti villages in his paragraphs 2 to 8. He has shown that the reductions of rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8396 of 1902 were unnecessary because the khot who is a farmer appointed to collect Government revenue had no business to alienate some portion of the rents by entering into an agreement with the tenants and for this fault of his Government should not have sanctioned a rebate of 25 per cent. of the assessment in order to secure to the khot his '*faida*'. Even supposing that the khot was at a disadvantageous position in 1902, the Settlement Commissioner asserts that the position is now changed, and that there are no holdings in which the dues of the khot do not permit him to pay Government revenue. He further sums up his views as under :—

“ My own view therefore is that for these holdings the khots should now be told they must pay the Government assessment and Local Funds and and if these do not yield them an adequate *faida* then it is their own fault for having entered into these improper agreements of the nature of alienation. We were threatened in 1902 that if we did this the khots would throw up their villages and we should be obliged to take up the management, in other words, abolish the khoti and make them *khalsa*. That threat will carry very little.

terror today: we are quite prepared to take the management and abolish the khotki of every khoti village in Konkan."

The Commissioner agrees with the Settlement Commissioner. The question of khoti villages where the crop-share rent has been commuted into cash rent under section 33, Rule V of the Khoti Act, 1904, has been discussed by the Settlement Commissioner in his paragraphs 7 and 8. He appears to think that the Government orders passed in 1916 (in the case of Ratnagiri Revision Settlement—*vide* Government Resolution No. 4934 of 11th May 1916) approving the Commissioner's view to regulate the enhancement of rates with due regard to the commuted rents are wrong and considering the small (1/8th) area of land to which this condition applies he proposes that we should not "let off some of the most valuable land in the Presidency from paying its proper revenue". Finally he sums up his conclusion in the following terms:—

"The proper course in my opinion is to assess the taluka at just the maximum rates without the slightest regard to their effect on these relatively small areas of land held under the privileged conditions. What we should look to in assessing and fixing the maximum rates are the things which the statistics prove; that is to say the value of land and the profits of agriculture."

The Commissioner cannot agree with the Settlement Commissioner that the order in Government Resolution No. 4934 of 1916 are wrong, but he considers that in view of the rise in prices an enhancement of the rates up to full permissible limit is perfectly justified.

Groups.

The Assistant Settlement Officer makes no change in the existing grouping except in the case of one village (Mache) which he proposes to transfer from group I to II. The Settlement Commissioner considers that any change in the grouping would interfere with the 33 per cent. Rule and proposes no alteration in the existing grouping which he says are unusually accurate. The Settlement Commissioner's views may be accepted.

Rates.

The existing rates as modified in 1902 and the rates proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer are compared below:—

Groups.	Existing rates as modified in 1902.					Rates proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer.				
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.		Kharif.	Rabi.	Warkas.	Bagayat.	
				Agri.	Dongri.				Agri.	Dongri.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I	8 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	12 0	9 0	10 0 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	15 0	10 8 0
II	6 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	..	8 0	8 8 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	..	9 4 0
III	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0	..	7 0	5 8 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	..	8 0 0
IV	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	..	6 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	1 2 0	..	7 0 0
V	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	..	5 0	3 6 0	2 4 0	0 14 0	..	5 12 0

The effect of the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals will be approximately as below:—

Group.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	35,645	42,467	6,822	19.13
II	17,365	20,398	3,033	17.46
III	8,290	9,428	1,138	13.73
IV	42,946	54,969	12,023	27.99
V	9,615	12,366	2,753	28.64
Total	1,13,861	1,39,639	25,769	22.63

Kharif (29,123 acres): The rates proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer for kharif in groups I and II are below 33 per cent. while those for the other groups are

above that limit. He thinks that these rates are justified by the rents received in the several groups. The Collector proposes an all round increase of 33 per cent. in all the groups and for all classes of lands which he considers will leave the present rental figures at a level of 2·7 to 3 times the assessment and remarks that Mr. Vaidya has not given sufficient weight to an all important factor, *viz.*, the enormous rise of prices in recent years. The Settlement Commissioner agrees with the Collector. If this proposal is accepted the rates for kharif would be as under eliminating pies :—

Group I	..	..	..	10	10
„ II	..	..	..	8	10
„ III	..	..	..	5	5
„ IV	..	..	..	4	0
„ V	..	..	..	3	5

The Commissioner does not, however think that it would be reasonable to increase the 1st group to Rs. 10—10. The Settlement Commissioner proposes to raise Rajapur from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 and Deogad is an exact replica of Rajapur. To raise Deogad to Rs. 10—10 would therefore give rise not only to considerable criticism which would be hard to meet, but would give real cause for complaint. The 1st groups in Rajapur and Deogad should be exactly the same in quality. The trade centre, *viz.*, Kharepatan is situated between both talukas and the lands of the two talukas which the Commissioner has visited, the physical, geographical and climatic conditions are the same. The Commissioner therefore prefers that group I should stand at Rs. 10. Group II is raised to Rs. 8—10 and not to Rs. 9 as in Rajapur as that is the limit permitted eliminating pies. Why the 2nd group of Deogad was fixed in the last settlement at Rs. 6-8-0 instead of Rs. 7-0-0 as in Rajapur cannot be understood, especially as it is a small group compared with group II of Rajapur.

Rabi (1,544 acres)—The Assistant Settlement Officer says that the rabi lands being situated near creeks and rivers are generally flooded. He therefore proposes only a 2 anna increase in the rupee for all the groups, *i.e.*, Rs. 2-4-0. The Collector and the Settlement Commissioner propose an increase of 33 per cent. In giving the actual rates the Settlement Commissioner wrongly takes the existing rates at 2-4-0 (instead of 2-0-0) and puts the 33 per cent. higher rate at 3-0-0 (instead of 2-10-8). The Commissioner considers an all round increase by 33 per cent. be approved and the rate fixed at Rs. 2-10-0.

Warkas (201,680 acres).—The Assistant Settlement Officer does not propose any increase except for groups IV and V for which he proposes an increase of 2 annas, *i.e.*, from Re. 1 and 0-12-0 to Re. 1-2-0 and 0-14-0 respectively. He remarks :—

“ Warkas land is generally getting less fertile on account of the denudation of all tree growth on them and on account of an insufficient period of fallow being allowed. Besides, the greater portion of warkas land is held by the poorer classes and the coarse grains grown thereon form their staple food; a rise in warkas rates would therefore generally combine the minimum gain to Government with the maximum hardship to the cultivator. In the last 2 groups however these considerations do not apply with such force as in the first three groups. Tree growth is still preserved. It does not pay to cut the trees for purposes of export as fuel—and warkas lands get a sufficiently long period of fallow. ”

This is correct, but warkas land increases enormously in value as rice cultivation increases in value, as the warkas is mostly used as a store house to supply rab for rice cultivation.

The Collector says that the warkas lands in groups III and IV are superior to those of Rajapur taluka and proposes an all round increase of 33 per cent. The Settlement Commissioner in supporting the Collector proposes the actual rates as under :—

Rs. 1-10-0 for groups I to III.

Rs. 1-8-0 for group IV.

Re. 1-2-0 for group V.

The Settlement Commissioner has wrongly taken the existing rates for groups IV and V at Re. 1-2-0 and 0-14-0 instead of Re. 1 and 0-12-0 respectively. So

the revised rates for those groups should be Rs. 1-5-0 (eliminating pies) and Re. 1 respectively. With this modification the rates proposed by the Settlement Commissioner may be approved.

Bagayat (297 acres agri plus 452 acres dongri).—All agri bagayat lands are in group I only except 2 acres in group II. In view of the rise in prices of cocoanut and the corresponding revised rates fixed for Ratnagiri the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes to raise the rate for agri bagayat from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15. The Collector proposes a 33 per cent. increase but the Settlement Commissioner, in view of the small area involved, accepts the Assistant Settlement Officer's rate. This may be approved.

For dongri bagayat the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes an increase of about 2½ annas in the rupee for all groups. The Collector proposes a 33 per cent. increase. The Settlement Commissioner considers that these garden lands could bear even more than 33 per cent. increase but accepts the standard limit of 33 per cent. and proposes the following actual rates, viz., 12-0, 10-8, 9-0, 8-0 and 6-8 respectively. These rates may be accepted.

Pardi Lands (70 acres)—They are only in 13 villages and the Assistant Settlement Officer proposal to fix the same rates as those for various descriptions of land in those villages may be approved.

14. *Inam villages*.—These villages will have the same rates as Government villages which are included with them in the same groups.

15. If Government approve the rates proposed above then, the revised proposals will have to be notified afresh and the net effect of the increase in the assessment will have to be worked out village by village for different groups before the final sanction of Government is accorded.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revision Settlement.

Devgad Taluka, Ratnagiri District.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 3937.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1926.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S.R.V.—18 dated 16th May 1924—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below*, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri District together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto:—

*Letter from Mr. S. B. Vaidya, Assistant Settlement Officer, Rajapur and Devgad talukas, No. S.R.V.—3 dated 3rd May 1923.

Memorandum from the Collector of Ratnagiri No. S.R.V.—3 dated 15th March 1923.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T. 445 dated 23rd February 1924

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 114 Government and khoti villages and two inam villages of the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri District. Effect has been given separately to the proposal made by the settlement officer in paragraph 4 of his report for the amalgamation of the nine villages therein mentioned with the two villages of Ghera Vijyadurg and Girye.

2. The settlement officer proposes for the Devgad Taluka an increase of 22·63 per cent., while the Collector, Settlement Commissioner and Commissioner, S. D., recommend a still higher enhancement in the existing rates. The reasons for the enhancement are summarised by the Commissioner in paragraph 13 of his review, to which might be added the still more cogent reasons afforded by the rise in prices, and the increase in the sale and rental values.

3. The proposals regarding the grouping made by the settlement officer are approved, subject to the modification that the village of Manche should remain in group I as recommended by the Settlement Commissioner and Commissioner.

4. After careful consideration, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the rates for the various classes of land recommended by the Commissioner. The following statement shows the rates now sanctioned. The usual Bhiwandi concessions should be applied:—

Group	Bagayat				
	Rice	Rabi	Warkas	Agri	Dongri
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I	10 0	2 10	1 10	15 0	12 0
II	8 10	2 10	1 10	15 0	10 8
III	5 5	2 10	1 10	...	9 0
IV	4 0	2 10	1 5	...	8 0
V	3 5	2 10	1 0	...	6 8

5. The settlement officer's proposals for Pardi lands are approved.

6. The maximum rates for the two inam villages should be those sanctioned for the groups of the Government villages in which they are placed.

7. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1925-26, levied from the revenue year 1926-27 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

8. The petitions of objections disclose no grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. S. V. ACOTT,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Ratnagiri,
The Commissioner of Settlements,

The Accountant General,
The Finance Department,
The Government of India.

REVISED APPENDIX L

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Governme

1 Number	2 Name of village	3 Number of Group	By Formet Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assesment	9 Average	10 Arre	11 Assesment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assesment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assesment	18 Average
	<i>Group I</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a.
1	Kasba Vaghotan	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	40	10	..	3	8	..	A 1	3	..	50	30	..
2	Kunkeshwar ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	1,193	212	..	152	449	..	{ A 2 D 18 }	21 132	..	1,365	814	..
3	Ghara Vijaydurg	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	291	84	..	58	111	..	{ A 3 D 4 }	35 30	..	356	280	..
4	Jamsande ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	V 2,449 P 4 R 1	494 3 1	..	519	1,791	..	{ A 1 D 25 }	7 186	..	2,999	2,482	..
5	Tembaoli ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	588	113	..	169	427	..	D 2	21	..	759	561	..
6	Tirlot ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	1,241	239	..	311	1,024	..	D 9	45	..	1,561	1,308	..
7	Talavde ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	687	144	..	192	1,165	..	{ A 1 D 2 }	6 9	..	882	1,323	..
8	Dabhole ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	1,444	249	..	170	336	..	D 27	212	..	1,641	1,297	..
9	Devgad ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	108	24	..	4	6	..	{ A 7 D 6 }	59 47	..	125	135	..
10	Dahlbho ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	V 1,473 P 0-18	275 0-5	..	139	443	..	{ A 14 D 3 }	155 19	..	1,629	892	..
11	Nadan ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	V 1,827 R 1	309 3	..	166	660	..	{ A 1 D 6 }	7 45	..	2,000	1,024	..
12	Naringra ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	V 1,666 P 1	267 1	..	238	796	..	{ A 25 D 22 }	242 167	..	1,952	1,478	..
13	Padel ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	V 1,387 R 0-4	267 0-2	..	329	750	..	D 49	143	..	1,786	1,150	..
14	Pural ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	1,307	303	..	244	1,244	..	D 12	65	..	1,863	1,632	..
15	Poyre ..	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	V 1,099 F 0-3	193 0-2	..	134	378	..	{ A 8 D 12 }	77 77	..	1,247	726	..
16	Thikan Talavde.	Bag	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9 }	V 6 R 2	1 3	..	19	123	..	A 0-3	0-0	..	27	127	..

APPENDIX L

occupied land in Devgad Taluka of Ratnagiri District

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop 10	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	40	25	..	3	10	..	A 1 4	..	..	50	30	..	30-00	Kasba Vagh- tan	1
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	1,193	276	..	152	561	..	{ A 2 26 D 18 176 }	..	..	1,365	1,030	..	27-04	Kunleshwar..	2
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 16 D 12 }	291	109	..	58	139	..	{ A 3 44 D 4 40 }	..	..	356	332	..	27-69	Ghera Vijay- durg.	3
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 2,449 P 4 8 R 1 1	642	..	519	2,239	..	{ A 1 9 D 25 248 }	..	..	2,999	3,142	..	26-59	Jamsande ..	4
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	588	147	..	169	534	..	D 2 28	..	..	759	709	..	26-33	Temboli ..	5
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	1,241	311	..	311	1,280	..	D 9 60	..	..	1,561	1,651	..	26-22	Tiriot ..	6
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	687	187	..	192	1,456	..	{ A 1 7 D 2 11 }	..	..	882	1,661	..	25-55	Talavde ..	7
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	1,444	324	..	179	1,045	..	D 27 288	..	..	1,641	1,652	..	27-37	Dabhale ..	8
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	103	31	..	4	7	..	{ A 7 72 D 6 63 }	..	..	125	173	..	28-15	Devgad ..	9
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 1,473 P 0-18 R 0-5	357	..	139	554	..	{ A 14 194 D 3 25 }	..	..	1,629	1,180	..	26-68	Dahibao ..	10
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 1,327 R 1 4	402	..	165	825	..	{ A 1 9 D 6 60 }	..	..	2,000	1,900	..	26-95	Nadan ..	11
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 1,666 P 1 1	347	..	236	965	..	{ A 25 302 D 22 223 }	..	..	1,652	1,868	..	26-82	Naringre ..	12
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 1,387 R 0-4	334	..	329	937	..	D 49 191	..	..	1,763	1,462	..	27-13	Padel ..	13
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	1,607	394	..	244	1,555	..	D 12 113	..	..	1,863	2,062	..	26-35	Pural ..	14
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 12 }	V 1,093 P 0-3	251	..	134	472	..	{ A 8 96 D 12 163 }	..	..	1,247	923	..	27-17	Poyre ..	15
V 1 10 P 1 0 R 2 10	10 0	{ A 15 D 13 }	V 6 R 2 4	1	..	19	154	..	A 0-3 9-3	..	..	27	159	..	25-29	Thikan Bag Talavda.	16

1 Number	2 Name of Village	3 Number of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average
	Group I—contd.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
17	Bagmala	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 199 P 1	37 1	..	70	289	..	{ A 7 D 1	88 4	..	278	419	..
18	Mond	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 1,875 R 6	405 9	..	353	1,059	..	{ A 1 D 7	2 60	..	2,241	1,534	..
19	Mutat	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 2,214 R 13	455 81	..	598	1,724	..	D 6	44	..	2,681	2,255	..
20	Mitnumbri	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 157 P 145	34 38	..	66	279	..	{ A 2 D 2	11 16	..	372	378	..
21	Mitbac	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 1,595	311	..	696	2,429	..	{ A 187 D 19	1,075 115	..	2,447	3,936	..
22	Munge	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 1,901 P 99	352 26	..	184	575	..	{ A 17 D 67	152 502	..	2,298	1,697	..
23	Wade	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 2,749 P 1 R 1	641 2 2	..	368	1,613	..	{ A 1 D 38	12 255	..	3,148	2,526	..
24	Mause Vaghotan	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 1,188 R 1	228 9	..	79	221	..	D 2	15	..	1,265	467	..
25	Ilyen	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 2,116	408	..	299	696	..	D 16	111	..	2,341	1,215	..
26	Vareri	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 1,845	260	..	140	430	..	D 5	35	..	1,690	775	..
27	Sheri Ghara-kamta.	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 0-14	0-2	..	7	35	..	..	..	..	7	35	..
28	Saundale	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 1,078 R 2	186 3	..	169	352	..	D 4	27	..	1,268	563	..
29	Hindle	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 1,701 P 10	343 10	..	321	926	..	{ A 40 D 25	397 163	..	2,097	1,849	..
30	Glrye	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	2,474	564	..	666	2,152	..	{ A 1 D 12	10 92	..	3,163	2,318	..
31	Wada Kerpoi	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	39	10	..	31	26	..	A 1	2	..	71	38	..
32	Manche	I	V 1 4 R 2 0	8 0	{ A 12 D 9	V 1,078 R 53	175 161	..	287	1,597	..	D 4	28	..	1,417	1,961	..
	Total Group I.	of	..	..	..	{ V 99,005 P 261 R 79	7,592 82 216	0 3 1 0 5 0 2 11 9	6,885	24,673	3 9 4	{ A 270 D 400	2,360 2,684	3 11 10 3 11 4	48,900	37,608	0 12 9

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	By FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
33	Kurgavne	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 1,497 R 5	819 10	..	144	487	..	D 0-8	1	..	1,046	817	..
34	Kunkavne	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 1,911 R 12	422 23	..	178	571	..	D 1	4	..	2,102	1,020	..
35	Korle	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 1,040 R 101	201 208	..	87	493	..	..	..	..	1,228	962	..
36	Kharepatan	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 1,290 R 104	244 242	..	166	660	..	D 1	3	..	1,562	1,149	..
37	Chinchavall	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 785 R 39	166 33	..	66	201	..	D 1	2	..	871	452	..
38	Gowai	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 1,788 R 27	345 53	..	56	188	..	D 1	2	..	1,872	588	..
39	Tamhane	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 2,651 R 32	615 66	..	149	619	..	{ A 1 D 1	6 6	..	3,024	1,212	..
40	Dhalavli	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 675 R 27	117 31	..	92	680	..	D 1	5	..	802	833	..
41	Nadgawe	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	1,680 R 8	412	..	244	726	..	D 2	9	..	2,065	1,147	..
42	Patgaon	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 1,316 R 9	280 21	..	22	64	..	D 1	3	..	1,348	368	..
43	Pendhri	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 996 R 0-17	192 0-8	..	64	202	..	D 2	11	..	1,062	406	..
44	Bele	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 500 R 14	105 30	..	47	171	..	..	..	..	561	306	..
45	Baparde	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 1,594 R 19	279 37	..	190	623	..	{ A 7 D 1	6 9	..	1,806	954	..
46	Walgaon	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 720 R 11	139 29	..	62	204	..	D 1	5	..	794	377	..
47	Wanivde	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 872 R 1	153 2	..	221	811	..	D 7	47	..	1,101	1,013	..
48	Wadi Chandoshi	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 987 R 1	160 2	..	42	133	..	D 1	5	..	1,011	300	..
49	Walavde	II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 1,281 R 3	237	..	46	182	..	D 2	10	..	1,329	409	..
	Total Group II.	of II	V 1 4 R 2 0	6 8	{ A 12 D 8	V 21,902 R 402	4,236 947	0 8 2 2 5 8	1,895	6,945	3 10 11	{ A 2 D 23	12 122	6 0 0 5 4 10	24,214	12,312	0 8 2
	<i>Group III</i>																
50	Undli	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 1,207 R 8	227 15	..	82	183	..	D 1	4	..	1,298	429	..
51	Ombal	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	V 1,018	148	..	25	44	..	D 1	6	..	1,044	193	..
52	Gawane	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	V 923	192	..	104	217	..	D 2	11	..	1,029	420	..
53	Phanasgaon	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 3,908 R 64	753 124	..	200	341	..	D 0-4	1	..	4,170	1,219	..
54	Nand	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 1,760 R 13	319 23	..	72	129	..	D 1	5	..	1,846	476	..

1 Number	2 Name of Village	3 Number of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average
	<i>Group III</i> —contd.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
55	Burbavde	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 1,192 R 5	230 9	..	78	150	..	D 0-8	1	..	1,275	390	..
56	Mavlange	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 2,000 R 18	359 25	..	57	106	..	D 2-0	10	..	2,138	500	..
57	Waghivre	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 1,207 R 3	231 7	..	56	112	..	D 1	5	..	1,207	365	..
58	Waigave	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 922 R 10	175 22	..	31	57	..	D 1	2	..	964	256	..
59	Wargaon	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 2,814 R 51	632 109	..	182	368	..	..	..	..	3,047	1,129	..
60	Shevran	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 594 R 0-4	86 0-4	..	19	42	..	D 8	8	..	618	136	..
61	Sherpe	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 1,295 R 15	218 88	..	126	256	..	D 1	1	..	1,437	508	..
62	Shirgaon	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 4,409 R ..	677 ..	..	262	863	..	D 1	7	..	4,672	1,087	..
63	Shidavne	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 2,299 R 5	469 10	..	170	348	..	..	..	..	2,984	827	..
64	Salaste	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 1,431 R 6	256 18	..	81	148	..	..	..	..	1,518	417	..
	Total of the 3rd Group.	III	V 1 0 R 2 0	4 0	D 7	{ V 28,958 R 103	4,967 390	0 2 11 2 0 4	1,545	2,874	1 13 9	D 14	61	5 4 9	28,705	8,292	0
	<i>Group IV</i>																
65	Talere	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 1,892 R 7	398 14	..	140	311	..	..	..	..	2,039	628	..
66	Darum	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 1,954 R ..	384 ..	..	132	187	..	..	..	..	2,087	572	..
67	Ozram	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 2,529 R 55	499 115	..	172	278	..	D 1	2	..	2,757	894	..
68	Asalde	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 1,811 R 28	294 42	..	203	265	..	D 0-1	0-2	..	2,042	601	..
69	Alnal	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 2,065 R 1	342 1	..	126	174	..	D 1	5	..	2,193	522	..
70	Otao	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 1,136 R ..	211 ..	..	111	131	..	D 8	16	..	1,350	358	..
71	Are	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 2,200 R ..	314 ..	..	117	125	..	D 1	6	..	2,408	445	..
72	Ashlye	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 420 R 12	118 24	..	160	281	..	..	..	..	592	418	..
73	Koloshi	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 1,522 R 10	266 20	..	135	181	..	..	..	..	1,867	467	..
74	Karul	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 1,078 R 0-2	252 0-1	..	147	218	..	D 0-2	0-3	..	1,225	470	..
75	Kondye	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 1,571 R 0-3	408 0-1	..	100	147	..	D 0-1	0-2	..	1,671	556	..
76	Karanje	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	8 0	D 6	{ V 2,591 R 18	577 17	..	538	996	..	..	..	..	3,107	1,590	..

APPENDIX L—continued

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																	
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total			Percentage increase	Name of Village	Number
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III —contd.	
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 9	V 1,102 R 5	802 12	..	78	109	..	D 0-8	1	..	1,275	514	..	31-79	Burbavde ..	55
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 9	V 2,066 R 13	471 33	..	57	141	..	D 2	13	..	2,138	658	..	31-60	Havlange ..	56
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 9	V 1,207 R 3	303 9	..	56	149	..	D 1	6	..	1,267	467	..	31-55	Waghivre ..	57
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 9	V 922 R 10	280 29	..	31	70	..	D 1	3	..	904	338	..	32-03	Walgave ..	58
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 9	V 2,814 R 51	829 143	..	132	515	..	..	..	..	3,047	1,487	..	31-71	Wargaon ..	59
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 9	V 594 R 0-4	113 0-4	..	19	56	..	D 3	10	..	616	179	..	31-62	Shevren ..	60
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 9	V 1,265 R 15	293 43	..	123	340	..	D 1	1	..	1,487	672	..	32-28	Sharpe ..	61
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 9	V 4,400	880	..	262	409	..	D 1	9	..	4,672	1,367	..	31-82	Shirgaon ..	62
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 9	V 2,209 R 5	616 13	..	170	462	..	..	..	..	2,384	1,091	..	31-89	Shidavne ..	63
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 9	V 1,431 R 6	336 17	..	81	197	..	..	..	..	1,518	550	..	31-80	Saisate ..	64
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 9	V 26,958 R 193	6,522 512	0 3 10 2 10 5	1,545	2,817	2 7 6	D 14	77	5 8 0	28,705	10,928	0 6 1	31-79	Total of the 3rd Group.	
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	V 1,392 R 7	522 18	..	140	280	..	..	..	..	2,040	820	..	31-62	Talere ..	65
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	V 1,954	504	..	132	248	..	D 1	1	..	2,067	753	..	31-64	Darun ..	66
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	V 2,529 R 55	655 150	..	172	369	..	D 1	3	..	2,755	1,177	..	31-66	Ozram ..	67
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	V 1,611 R 26	363 55	..	203	352	..	D 0-1	0-2	..	2,042	793	..	31-95	Asalde ..	68
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	V 2,065 R 1	449 1	..	126	231	..	D 1	7	..	2,193	688	..	31-80	Ainal ..	69
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	1,136	277	..	111	174	..	D 3	21	..	1,250	472	..	31-84	Otao ..	70
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	2,290	412	..	117	166	..	D 1	8	..	2,408	586	..	31-60	Aru ..	71
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	V 420 R 12	143 31	..	180	378	..	..	..	..	592	652	..	32-06	Ashiye ..	72
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	V 1,522 R 10	349 26	..	135	240	..	..	..	..	1,667	615	..	31-89	Koloahi ..	73
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	V 1,078 R 0-2	331 0-1	..	147	239	..	D 0-2	0-2	..	1,225	620	..	31-91	Karui ..	74
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	V 1,571 R 0-3	512 0-1	..	100	196	..	D 0-1	0-2	..	1,671	708	..	27-34	Kondye ..	75
V 1 5	R 2 10	D 8	V 2,561 R 13	757 22	..	533	1,328	..	..	..	..	3,107	2,107	..	32-52	Karanje ..	76

1	2	3	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Name of Village	Number of Group	Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	
	Group IV contd.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a.
77	Kankaoli	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 1,222 R 94	821 135	..	501	801	..	D 1	3	..	1,618	1,350	..
78	Kalmath	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 856 R 40	234 76	..	400	736	..	D 1	2	..	1,297	1,048	..
79	Kuwale	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 3,037 R 16	552 31	..	244	366	..	D 6	23	..	3,302	996	..
80	Ghonasari	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 2,215 R 2	432 8	..	743	1,297	..	D 1	2	..	2,961	1,734	..
81	Chaphed	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 1,026	170	..	73	91	..	D 1	4	..	1,100	266	..
82	Dambre	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 1,425	350	..	190	335	..	D 0-5	0-6	..	1,615	685	..
83	Tondavi	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 1,741 R 11	357 22	..	156	230	..	D 0-1	0-2	..	1,967	609	..
84	Tivre	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 1,250	265	..	88	120	..	..	..	..	1,338	385	..
85	Tardale	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 2,290 R 5	551 6	..	433	846	..	D 0-1	0-2	..	2,728	1,405	..
86	Nandgaon	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 2,507 R 11	573 21	..	440	664	..	D 1	6	..	3,019	1,263	..
87	Nagwe	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 1,097 R 4	293 7	..	437	787	..	..	..	..	1,539	1,092	..
88	Janavli	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 2,308 R 80	617 134	..	470	844	..	..	..	..	2,958	1,595	..
89	Piyali	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 1,337 R 18	340 28	..	87	115	..	..	..	..	1,492	483	..
90	Pise-Kaute	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 1,279	210	..	124	164	..	..	..	..	1,403	374	..
91	Bavshi	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	2 0	D 6	V 1,068	201	..	60	78	..	D 0-4	0-4	..	1,128	279	..
92	Beine Khurd	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 777 R 10	149 10	..	34	36	..	D 0-7	1	..	821	202	..
93	Bidwadi	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	3,229	595	..	490	733	..	D 2	7	..	3,721	1,335	..
94	Bharni	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 3	D 0	931	141	..	72	117	..	D 1	4	..	1,004	262	..
95	Math Khurd	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	249	66	..	12	14	..	..	..	..	261	80	..
96	Main	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	1,348	246	..	75	124	..	D 1	2	..	1,424	372	..
97	Lore	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 2,234 R 11	573 18	..	442	817	..	..	..	..	2,737	1,408	..
98	Wagheri	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 2,280 R 12	609 20	..	173	282	..	D 0-1	0-2	..	2,464	971	..
99	Waravde	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 6	V 1,605 R 112	424 202	..	533	939	..	D 1	2	..	2,341	1,567	..
100	Wadi-Bembaoli	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 0	V 625	96	..	41	38	..	D 0-3	0-5	..	666	134	..
101	Shravli	IV	V 1 0 R 2 0	3 0	D 0	V 1,297 R 10	205 20	..	70	117	..	D 0-1	0-2	..	1,377	342	..

BY FORMER SETTLEMENT																	
Number 1	Name of Village 2	Number of Group 3	Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop 4	Rice 5	Garden 6	Area 7	Assessment 8	Average 9	Area 10	Assessment 11	Average 12	Area 13	Assessment 14	Average 15	Area 16	Assessment 17	Average 18
<i>Group IV —concl.</i>																	
102	Bankedi ..	IV	{ V 1 0 } { R 2 0 }	3 0	D 6	{ V 1,158 } { R 19 }	304 24	..	314	533	..	D 0 4	0 4	..	1,486	861	..
103	Saodao ..	IV	{ V 1 0 } { R 2 0 }	3 0	D 6	{ V 2,480 } { R 25 }	579 51	..	293	554	..	D 2	0 5	..	2,806	1,189	..
104	Hadpid ..	IV	{ V 1 0 } { R 2 0 }	3 0	D 6	{ V 1,378 } { R 7 }	222 12	..	68	89	..	..	..	..	1,453	923	..
105	Harkul Khurd..	IV	{ V 1 0 } { R 2 0 }	3 0	D 6	{ V 4,460 } { R 7 }	992 10	..	970	1,802	..	D 0-9	0 6	..	5,427	2,714	..
106	Harkul Budruk ..	IV	{ V 1 0 } { R 2 0 }	3 0	D 6	{ V 2,690 } { R 31 }	641 48	..	1,015	1,740	..	D 1	1 0	..	3,743	2,429	..
107	Humbrat ..	IV	V 1 0	3 0	D 6	V 1,592	409	..	222	426	..	..	..	..	1,814	835	..
108	Phonda ..	IV	{ V 1 0 } { R 2 0 }	3 0	D 6	{ V 8,276 } { R 1 }	1,134 2	..	1,373	2,356	..	..	..	..	7,650	3,492	..
Total of the IV Group.		IV	{ V 1 0 } { R 2 0 }	3 0	D 6	{ V 80,353 } { R 652 }	16,885 1,121	0 3-4 1 11 6	12,717	21,557	1 11 1	D 25	91 6 3 10 3	..	93,747	39,654	0 8
<i>Group V</i>																	
109	Kumbhavde ..	V	{ V 0 12 } { R 2 0 }	2 8	D 5	{ V 3,965 } { R 1 }	480 1	..	314	429	..	..	..	..	4,290	910	..
110	Digavia ..	V	{ V 0 12 } { R 2 0 }	2 8	D 5	{ V 3,832 } { R 50 }	567 63	..	584	743	..	..	..	..	4,466	1,373	..
111	Natal ..	V	{ V 0 12 } { R 2 0 }	2 8	D 5	{ V 3,967 } { R 31 }	578 45	..	1,066	1,466	..	D 5	0 12	..	5,064	2,089	..
112	Naradave ..	V	V 0 12	2 8	D 5	V 5,773	727	..	1,099	1,519	..	D 10	0 14	..	6,873	2,247	..
113	Bhiravde ..	V	{ V 0 12 } { R 2 0 }	2 8	D 5	{ V 2,292 } { R 8 }	333 9	..	805	1,092	..	D 1	2 0	..	3,108	1,436	..
114	Sangwe ..	V	V 0 12	2 8	D 5	V 1,995	372	..	801	1,091	..	D 3	0 4	..	2,860	1,563	..
Total of the 5th Group.		V	V 0 12	2 8	D 5	{ V 21,824 } { R 155 }	3,057 219	0 2 3 1 6 7	4,669	6,340	1 5 9	D 1	2 0 2 0 0	..	26,649	9,618	0 5
Total of Groups I to V.		V	V 0 12	2 8	D 5	{ V 190,037 } { P 261 } { R 1,481 }	36,788 82 2,893	0 3 1 0 5 0 1 15 3	27,701	62,389	2 4 0	{ A 272 } { D 463 }	2,372 8 11 6 2,960 6 6 3	..	220,215	1,07,434	0 7 1
<i>Inam Villages Group II.</i>																	
	Kamto ..	II	{ V 1 4 } { R 2 0 }	6 8	{ A 12 } { D 8 }	V 3,998 R 1	983 1	0 3 11 1 0 0	644	2,025	3 2 4	D 13	84 6 7 5	..	4,656	3,093	0 10
<i>Group IV</i>																	
	Kasardo ..	IV	{ V 1 0 } { R 2 0 }	3 0	D 6	{ V 7,420 } { R 73 }	1,914 140	0 4 2 1 14 8	732	1,251	1 11 4	D 1	2 2 0 0	..	8,226	3,307	0 6
Total of the Inam Villages.		..	..	..	..	{ V 11,418 } { R 74 }	2,897 141	0 4 - 1 1 14 6	1,371	3,276	2 6 1	D 14	86 6 2 3	..	12,882	6,400	0 7 11
Grand Total ..		..	..	..	..	{ V 201,455 } { P 261 } { R 1,555 }	39,685 82 3,034	0 3 2 0 5 0 1 15 3	29,077	65,665	2 4 2	{ A 272 } { D 477 }	2,372 8 11 6 3,046 6 6 2	..	233,097	1,13,884	0 7 16

APPENDIX L—concluded

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																	Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total							
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average					
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
{ V 1 5 R 2 10 }	4 0	D 8 0	{ V 1,153 R 19 }	809 31	..	314	711	..	D 0 4	0 4	..	1,436	1,141	..	32.52	Sankedl	102		
{ V 1 5 R 2 10 }	4 0	D 8 0	{ V 2,480 R 25 }	760 67	..	293	739	..	D 2 0	7 0	..	2,800	1,573	..	32.30	Saodia	103		
{ V 1 5 R 2 10 }	4 0	D 8 0	{ V 1,978 R 7 }	291 16	..	68	119	..	..	..	..	1,453	426	..	31.80	Hadpid	104
{ V 1 5 R 2 10 }	4 0	D 8 0	{ V 4,460 R 7 }	1,184 13	..	970	2,408	..	D 9 0	0 0	..	5,437	3,600	..	32.65	Harkul Khurd	105		
{ V 1 5 R 2 10 }	4 0	D 8 0	{ V 2,000 R 31 }	841 63	..	1,015	2,332	..	D 1 0	1 0	..	3,743	3,237	..	32.72	Harkul-B u d- ruk.	106		
{ V 1 5 R 2 10 }	4 0	D 8 0	{ V 1,592 R 1 }	537 8	..	222	566	..	..	..	..	1,814	1,105	..	32.34	Humbrat	107
{ V 1 5 R 2 10 }	4 0	D 8 0	{ V 6,376 R 1 }	1,488 8	..	1,878	3,141	..	..	..	..	7,650	4,632	..	32.65	Phonda	108
{ V 1 5 R 2 10 }	4 0	D 8 0	{ V 80,353 R 652 }	22,130 1,462	0 4 5 2 4 1	12,717	23,730	2 4 2	D 26 0	122 4 14 1	..	93,747	52,457	0 8 11	32.20	Total of the IV Group			
{ V 1 0 R 2 10 }	3 5	D 6 8	{ V 3,065 R 1 }	540 1	..	314	368	..	..	..	..	4,236	1,299	..	32.86	Kumbhavde	109
{ V 1 0 R 2 10 }	3 6	D 0 8	{ V 3,332 R 60 }	766 53	..	584	984	..	..	..	..	4,466	1,625	..	32.77	Digavle	110
{ V 1 0 R 2 10 }	3 5	D 6 8	{ V 3,967 R 31 }	771 59	..	1,066	1,942	..	D 0 5	0 12	..	5,064	2,772	..	32.70	Natal	111		
{ V 1 0 R 2 10 }	3 5	D 6 8	{ V 5,773 R 1 }	969 1	..	1,099	2,013	..	D 0 10	0 14	..	6,873	2,983	..	32.76	Naradave	112		
{ V 1 0 R 2 10 }	3 5	D 6 8	{ V 2,292 R 6 }	444 12	..	806	1,447	..	D 1 0	3 0	..	3,106	1,966	..	32.73	Bhivavde	113		
{ V 1 0 R 2 10 }	3 5	D 6 8	{ V 1,905 R 04 }	496 131	..	801	1,446	..	D 0 3	0 4	..	2,800	2,073	..	32.63	Sangwe	114		
{ V 1 0 R 2 10 }	3 5	D 6 8	{ V 21,824 R 155 }	4,076 297	3 0 3 1 13 8	4,669	8,400	1 12 9	D 1 0	3 0	3 0 0	26,649	12,766	0 7 6	32.73	Total of the V Group.			
{ V 1 0 R 2 10 }	3 5	D 6 8	{ V 100,037 P 261 R 1,481 }	48,080 79 3,707	0 4 1 0 4 10 2 9 0	27,761	81,009	2 14 9	{ A 272 D 463 }	2,062 3,942	10 14 3 8 8 3	2,20,216	1,39,869	0 10 2	30.13	Total of Group I to V.			
{ V 1 10 R 2 10 }	8 10	A 15 0 D 10 8	{ V 3,008 R 1 }	1,278 1	0 5 1 1 1 0 0	644	2,687	4 2 9	D 13 0	110	8 7 6	4,656	4,076	0 14 0	31.78	Kamte			
{ V 1 5 R 2 10 }	4 0	D 8 0	{ V 7,430 R 78 }	2,512 184	0 5 5 2 8 4	732	1,668	4 2 9	D 1 0	3	3 0	8,226	4,307	0 8 6	32.05	Kasarde			
..	..	..	{ V 11,418 R 74 }	3,700 185	0 5 4 2 8 0	1,376	4,355	3 2 8	D 14 0	113	8 1 1	12,832	8,443	0 10 8	31.62	Total	
..	..	..	{ V 201,456 R 261 R 1,565 }	51,876 79 3,982	0 4 1 0 4 10 2 9 0	29,077	85,364	2 15 0	{ A 272 D 477 }	2,962 4,055	10 14 3 8 8 0	2,33,097	1,48,312	8 10 2	30.23	Grand Total	

K. S. YARDI,

Acting Superintendent, Land Records, S. D.