

Second Revision Survey Settlement Papers.

East Khandesh District.

1. Chopda Taluka. 1920. 1-32pp.  
X723.23172 CHO F0
2. Bhusawal Taluka and  
Adilabad Peta. 1922. 33-91pp.  
X723.23172 BAU F2
3. Bhadgaon Peta trfd. to  
Parola Taluka. 1924. 92-104pp.  
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4. Chalisgaon Taluka. 1927. 105-146pp.  
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West Khandesh District.

5. Shirpur Taluka. 1920. F0 147-176pp.
6. Shahada Taluka. 1920. F0 177-213pp.  
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OF CHOPDA TALUKA OF EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT.**

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1920

From

J. ABBOTT, Esq., I.C.S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Khándesh ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,  
Poona.

West Khándesh, 27th February 1918.

Sir,

1. I have the honour to submit herewith proposals for a Revision Settlement of the Chopda Táluka, East Khándesh, which settlement will, in the case of 121 villages, be the Second Revision Settlement.

2 My report deals with 125 Government villages, the current settlement of which was introduced in the years and under the authority quoted below, and was guaranteed up to the revenue year 1917-18 :—

Number of villages.	Settlement.	Year.	Authority.
118	Revision	... 1888-89	... Government Resolution No. 2767 of 2nd May 1888.
1	Original	... 1898-94	... Do. do. No. 1688 of 6th March 1893.
1	Revision	... 1894-95	... Do. do. No. 4578 of 25th May 1894.
2	Do.	... 1898-99	... Do. do. No. 3605 of 28th May 1898.
2	Original	... 1908-09	... Do. do. No. 10361 of 22nd October 1907.
1	Do.	... 1913-14	... Do. do. No. 6281 of 5th July 1912.

There are three inám villages in the táluka, but in no one of these is there any Government land for present consideration.

#### *Boundaries, Physical Features.*

3. The boundaries of the táluka reached their present position a few years before the introduction of the present settlement. In 1885 (*vide* Government Resolution No. 6845 of 24th August 1885) the Aner was made the boundary between this táluka and that of Shirpur, but the village of Sikval east of that river was left in the jurisdiction of Shirpur Táluka. In this strange location of boundaries there was apparently some oversight as the Government Resolution to which I refer distinctly alludes to a future transfer of the village of Sikval to the táluka of Chopda, and I have proposed later on this correction of the western boundary of the táluka.

4. The táluka has a well-marked boundary in the Tápti river on the south, and with the exception of the village of Vaijápúr all the revenue villages are gathered in the plain that lies between the Tápti and the Sátপুরas. In general situation, therefore, the táluka is very similar to the Táloda Táluka in West Khándesh ; its revenue villages lie between the river and the hills. In detail the difference is considerable ; Taloda Táluka presents the phenomenon of a plain practically unbroken by ravine and of soil remarkably uniform though backed by a wall of cliffs ; Chopda Táluka has the same range of hills overlooking the plain and those hills have a far less imposing appearance and would *prima facie* suggest less force in the streams that leave them, but in reality the Chopda Táluka is cut up by ravines and nullahs far more than any táluka further west and north of the Tápti.

#### *Soil.*

5. At the foot of the hills the soil is generally covered with small stones and the slope of the plain down to the Tápti river is a gentle and continuous one. The deep ravines to which I have already referred imply an action of water forces from the hills that is well illustrated by Appendix L. For from the táluka, as a whole, only 64 per cent. of the maximum assessment according to the current rates is obtainable, whereas in Taloda that percentage is 85 per cent. and in Sháháda 77 per cent., and even the Shirpur Táluka with settled villages in forest enclosed areas and in tumbled ground at the base of hills attains a percentage of 62. Within each

group in the táluka, as Appendix G shows, there are villages the lands of which realise sale prices considerably below the average for the groups in which they stand.

6. Admitting, however, that in a large number of villages throughout the plain the quality of soil varies considerably, the plain is generally uniform. The sale and rental value of land in the average is the same, or almost the same, in all the groups; the percentage of cotton cultivation in Groups I and II is almost identical and in Group III is even higher than in those other groups and the percentages of several other crops approach the same figure in all the groups. The whole plain as seen in November shows in its stretches of cotton cultivation no conformity to the limits of the Groups.

*Climate and Rainfall.*

7. As the plain to-day is free from jungle which is confined to the slopes and base of the hills, the climate is less malarious than in tálukas further west. Perhaps from the same cause it is considerably hotter in April and May when the heat is intense.

8. The detailed remarks appended to Appedix A require I think little supplement. The figures of rainfall given are those recorded at Chopda itself and would not represent the heavier rainfall in the Sátpuras.

*Crops and Cultivation.*

9. A period of thirty years is long enough to permit of considerable changes in agricultural conditions, but save that the táluka has become a greater cotton-growing centre there is little change to record during the present settlement. The following tables will illustrate this better than any description.

		Percentage of total cultivation.			
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Cotton.
1882—1886	...	21·8	15·6	10·9	36·5
1899—1901	...	19·47	16·52	2·46	50·88
1902—1906	...	17·18	15·47	8·25	52·88
1907—1911	...	15·49	15·83	2·50	52·75
1912—1916	...	18·70	14·92	3·81	55·21

		Average area under cultivation.		
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1882—1887	...	108,395	81,044	189,439
1899—1901	...	186,484	5,862	192,346
1902—1906	...	188,238	6,766	195,004
1907—1911	...	140,826	6,810	147,636
1912—1916	...	142,769	6,459	149,228

10. The increase in cotton cultivation has been at the expense of the cultivation of all oil seeds and pulses and all cereals except bájri; in particular it has affected the area devoted to the cultivation of wheat which has ceased to be the second crop of importance in the táluka.

11. The chief variety of cotton grown is the Varhádi type; its product in the táluka is known for its good seed which is a desired import in other tálukas, and for its bulkiness and good colour. Accidental mixtures of Dhárwár and other cottons are found and of recent years an attempt has been made through the Agricultural Department to introduce pure seed of N. R. cotton (*neglectum roseum*). Three species of jowári are grown, Nirmali, Nilwa and Gari or Aispuri, the last taking up the greater part of the area allotted to this crop. As in general in Khándesh the principal kind of wheat is banshi; Australian beardless wheat is grown in irrigated tracts. Rice cultivation is a negligible quantity; the oil seed crop, which in Khándesh appears to vary largely with the proportion of the population that is Bhil, is small and barely suffices to keep the oil presses at Chopda, Adawad and Dhanora going. San is chiefly grown for purposes of manure

12. Though the táluka has followed the tendency marked in almost every táluka of Khándesh that has been settled of late, to sacrifice cereal and pulse crops to the higher profit-paying cotton crop, it shows no tendency to abandon the custom of annual ploughing. In Yával Táluka of East Khándesh Mr. Jolly in his report of 24th July 1915 remarked upon the habit of substituting hoeing for ploughing in the case of cotton grown in that táluka; that same habit I have traced in the Taloda and Sháháda Tálukas of West Khándesh and in Shirpur Táluka of the same district the practice of using a bullock-drawn hoe instead of a plough has become so contagious that it has spread from the cultivation of cotton to that of other crops. In Chopda Táluka there would seem to be no such practice; though too the number of ploughs in all has decreased since 1902, the number of large ploughs has increased considerably, and these—a feature completely or almost completely absent from tálukas further west—are now more numerous than the small ones. Since the same date, moreover, the number of plough cattle has increased, whereas in Yával and Ráver Tálukas of East Khándesh it has decreased, as also in Shirpur Táluka, West Khándesh, in some groups. Ploughing is an annual event in the poorer soils; in richer soils it is done only every third year.

13. There is no regular system of fallow in the táluka and the fallow area is a very small percentage of the entire occupied area. Just before the present settlement was introduced this percentage was 4·5; during the last five years it has in annual average been 2·25 per cent., and this compares extremely favourably with the percentages obtained by a similar method of calculation in other tálukas.

	District.	Years.	Táluka.	Group I.
Taloda ... ..	West Khándesh ... ..	1912—16 ... ..	6·84 per cent. ... ..	4·56 per cent.
Sháháda ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	4·28 do. ... ..	1·70 do.
Shirpur ... ..	Do. ... ..	Do. ... ..	9·29 do. ... ..	1·59 do.
Yával ... ..	East Khándesh ... ..	1909—13 ... ..	4·74 do. ... ..	.....
Yával and Ráver ... ..	Do. ... ..	1913—14 ... ..	4·47 do. ... ..	.....
Chopda ... ..	Do. ... ..	1912—16 ... ..	2·25 do. ... ..	.....

Such a small percentage of fallow indicates that little more than an edge of ground along the sides of fields is left uncultivated in order to provide grass.

14. Manuring is unsystematically done. The richer agriculturists manure their fields every alternate year.

*Agriculturists and non-agriculturists.*

	Land held by agriculturists.		Land held by non-agriculturists.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.
1912-13 ... ..	134,622	1,88,052	134,321	1,87,668
1913-14 ... ..	141,896	2,01,408	139,722	1,99,603
1914-15 ... ..	140,467	2,00,761	139,368	1,99,469
1915-16 ... ..	131,618	2,00,875	130,947	1,99,693
1916-17 ... ..	131,602	2,00,719	130,811	1,99,526

These figures have been given by the Mámlatdár on the accepted interpretation of "non-agriculturist" as a person who derives some portion of his income from sources other than land. As this definition is somewhat elastic, I append a few further figures in comment thereon. In the táluka there is an acreage of 27,500 acres held by landlords who never themselves cultivate their land; contrawise, beyond the class of lessees who have land of their own is a regular class of lessees with no proprietary rights who take up yearly an acreage of some 4,000 acres. There is too an area of 4,000 odd acres owned by landlords resident without the táluka and of this more than one-fourth lies within Group III.

15. These figures on analysis are peculiarly relative to an illustration of the conditions of Group III. In this group the area of occupied land is 24,280 acres and of this 1,181 acres are held by landlords who cultivate through agents and 4,947 acres by landlords who never cultivate their own land or superintend its cultivation.

## Details of Holdings.

Details.	1893.	1897.	1901.	1905.	1913.	1917.
Up to 5 acres *	542 (52)	552 (52)	557 (74)	621 (69)	590 (65)	2,091
6 to 25 acres	8,966 (806)	4,085 (810)	4,046 (872)	4,045 (857)	3,898 (260)	4,064
26 to 100 acres	1,502 (121)	1,475 (126)	1,481 (139)	1,417 (136)	1,316 (108)	1,170
101 to 500 acres	78 (13)	84 (15)	102 (16)	85 (21)	55 (11)	126
501 and over	.....	.....	.....	.....	(1)	2
Total	6,088 (492)	6,196 (503)	6,186 (601)	6,168 (577)	5,859 (445)	7,453
(a) Average khálsa holding	A. g. 21 21	A. g. 21 6	A. g. 21 17	A. g. 21 17	A. g. 22 25	A. g. .....
(b) Average inám holding	25 8	24 16	20 25	21 19	27 24	.....
Assessment of—						
(a)	Rs. a. p. 35 1 8	Rs. a. p. 34 7 0	Rs. a. p. 34 13 7	Rs. a. p. 34 11 11	Rs. a. p. 36 9 9	Rs. a. p. .....
(b)	19 7 11	19 9 5	16 6 6	17 9 3	22 12 8	.....

The figures bracketed represent inám holdings; in the 1917 column the figures include inám holdings. As the statement for 1917 was prepared in a manner different from that in which the statements of previous years were prepared, it has not been possible to fill in the lower lines of the 1917 column.

## Live and Dead Stock.

16. The Khilári type of bullock common in other tálukas of Khándesh is not to be found in this táluka. There is strictly speaking no cattle breeding in the táluka; imported cattle are brought from Málwa.

17. The agricultural stock of the táluka in 1891-92 numbered 44,159; to-day it numbers 44,714. The difference between these figures is so small that their mere juxtaposition explains nothing and so I add the figures of several intervening years.

1892-93	... 45,598	1896-97	... 40,728
1893-94	... 44,938	1897-98	... 37,167
1894-95	... 44,686	1898-99	... 40,824
1895-96	... 46,724	1901-02	... 28,249

These show a heavy loss of stock in the years 1896—98 when fodder was scarce and a still heavier loss during the famine years 1899—1901, losses so heavy that the táluka has only just succeeded in attaining the numbers of 26 years ago.

18. In my paragraph on cultivation I have already spoken about the decrease in the number of ploughs. Three iron ploughs introduced by the Agricultural Association of Chopda are being used in the táluka.

## Communications.

19. Communications within the táluka as well as those leading without have changed considerably since 1887. Within the táluka at that time all internal communications were country tracks; external to the táluka a metalled road leading from Dharangaon, 17 miles south of Chopda, to Chopda was in course of construction and this when completed would have directed the exports of the táluka to that distributing centre of radiating roads. To-day the Chopda-Dharangaon road is a *fait accompli* and it leads no longer to a centre of roads but to the Tapti Valley Railway. Within the táluka are metalled roads east and west of the táluka town that cut the táluka plain symmetrically into halves; of these the Chopda-Shirpur road was constructed in 1911 and the Chopda-Yáwal road is receiving its last touches at the time of writing.

20. So far as main communications go, the alignment of this communication from Shirpur to Yáwal through the táluka could not be bettered and theoretically there is no village in the táluka that is not within easy access of a good road. The theory, however, will remain somewhat divorced from fact until all the nullahs on this route are bridged, for as I remarked before, the nullahs that cut up the Chopda plain are many and deep and these the road cuts at right angles. Though too a metalled road be at the service of every village, it remains unaltered that many villages have to make a devious route to reach such a road; thus the villages of Wargaon K., Gorgaula and Ghamaval (Pargana Arawad) are cut off from approach to the road from Chopda direct to the Tapti by the wide and deep Gul Nádi nullah that runs north-south on their western flank. West again of that same road in the vicinity of Dhupe (Kd.), Gharvel and Vichkhera are

nullahs that effectually sever these villages from quick access to it. In consequence the villages of Group I are by no means equally well situated as regards communications and many in the fair season when the Tapti is low prefer taking their produce directly across that river to making the circuit necessary to bring them to the good roads within the táluka. Yet one more point to be noted in the disturbing influence of the streams and their deep beds is that these latter are deepest when they have come south of the Shirpur-Yával road so that in general the villages of the present Groups II and III find it an easier task to reach Chopda than do many of the villages in Group I.

21. There are no Government or Local Fund ferries across the Tapti nor any prepared crossing of the river.

#### *Industries.*

22. In comment upon Appendix E I would add that 356 of the cotton handlooms of the táluka are in Chopda and 40 of the oil presses. The remainder are mainly at Adávad and Dhanora. At Adávad there was formerly a trade in making bangles, but this has dwindled until at present only one furnace is working in the trade. There is a certain amount of cart-making at Chopda and at Adávad a Mahomedan community manufactures cradles, cots and such like wooden articles that permit of ordinary lacquered ornament.

23. The cotton gins and presses of the táluka employ some 850 operatives; three-quarters of the táluka crop of cotton is ginned at Chopda and Adávad and finally pressed at Chopda, where it is bought by Bombay merchants. As in other tálukas in Khándesh the gins and presses of the táluka are too many for the work to be done, and by mutual agreement among their owners are worked and closed in rotation.

#### *Fairs and Markets.*

24. Weekly markets are held at Chopda, Adávad, Chahardi, Dhanora, Veloda, Anvarda Kd. and Lásur, but of these the only ones of importance are those at Chopda and Adávad where the market turnover may in a day reach 7,000 and 2,000 rupees respectively. Save that these two markets comprise a cattle market, there is no difference save that of quantity between their vendibles and those of the smaller markets that satisfy purely local needs.

25. There is one annual fair in the táluka held about four miles from Adávad in January. It lasts during the whole month and attracts some 6,000 visitors, but it has no market accompaniment.

#### *Irrigation.*

26. Irrigation plays an unimportant part in the táluka. There is no pásthal cultivation and the area of motasthal cultivation has not exceeded 450 acres in any year since 1910. This latter is confined exclusively to Groups I and II, the area in the second group showing fluctuations between 1910 and 1917 from 40 to 164 acres; that in Group I fluctuations from 183 to 352 acres. In 1915-16 a few gunthas were so irrigated in Group III. There is no special water-rate and this land is assessed at dry crop rates. At the beginning of the current settlement the motasthal area was 696 acres of Government land.

27. In the villages along the Tapti well water is available at a depth varying from 60 to 75 feet. At the foot of the Sápuras it is obtainable at a depth of 30 to 40 feet, and at much the same depth in the east of the táluka around Adávad; near Chopda itself it can be found at a depth of about 25 feet. Of the number of wells in the táluka designed for irrigational purposes very few are actually used for irrigation. Well water is reputed to be saline and to ruin in five or six years the soil which is subjected to its flow.

#### *Co-operative Societies and Agricultural Association.*

28. During the last few years the co-operative movement has gained a footing in the táluka and there are now seven Co-operative Societies of which five were founded in 1913 and two in 1916. Five are Credit Societies and one at Kusumbe is a Seed Society. A few figures taken for the year 1915-16 will explain their position.

Society.	Number of Members.	Deposit during the year.	Advances made during the year.
		Rs.	Rs.
Adáwad	102	1,186	4,069
Webha	55	1,252	4,181
Yardi	89	1,300	5,440
Lásur	88	201	610
Hated	94	571	1,190
Mohidé	88	1,500	1,850
Kusambe	24	24	82

There is an agricultural association for the taluka with a permanently employed fieldman. It has introduced three Arlington ploughs to the taluka, pure N. R. cotton seed from the Government farm at Jalgaon and wheat seed from Kanhur in the Ahmednagar District.

#### Wages.

29. As in many parts of Khándesh the old system of paying for labour in grain still continues in the case of such occupations as those of carpenters and blacksmiths, that retain a semblance of communal responsibility. The 'Saldári' system of payment also continues, but its evil attributes have for the most part disappeared and from the many complaints one hears during a season's tour labour would seem often capable of making agreements in its own favour. By Government Resolution No. 1166 of 4th November 1908 it was pointed out that the Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859 did not apply to such contract, which could be enforced by civil suit only. From a reference to the Civil Court I find that the number of such civil cases instituted since 1908 against 'Saldárs' of this taluka has been 59 and it is clear that this method of enforcing contract, in view of the latitude of decision allowed to the court, is an unpopular one. The details of the saldár's contract vary; the cash wage of the saldár for a year fluctuates between 75 and 125 rupees, but the allure of this form of contract is to the thriftless labourer the advance payment by the employer of a portion of the labourer's hire in the form of a loan, or advance of grain or clothing.

30. The wages of ordinary unskilled labour change very much according to the cotton season which may require few or many pickers, but their normal average may be regarded as 6 annas a day, and that of skilled labour from As. 12 to Re. 1.

#### Population.

31. The cultivating classes of the taluka are mainly Kunbis and Gujars; field labour is supplied by Kolis, Bhils, Párdhis, Mahárs and Mahomedans. Coming eastward from West Khándesh, perhaps the feature that strikes one most in the taluka population is the absence in the plain of a village exclusively occupied by Bhils; at Virwada there is a community of Bhils to whom a large area of waste land was given on restricted tenure and in the villages bordering on the Yával Taluka are many Tadvis, but as a whole the taluka is without the interest that the Bhil, Vanjári and similar castes give to areas further west.

32. The total population of the taluka at the census of 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 was as follows:—

1881	...	68,931	1901	...	75,550
1891	...	71,334	1911	...	82,688

Appendix M illustrates the local distribution of the increase in population. Chopda and Adáwad in proportion to their size show little change. Group III as was perhaps to be expected shows the formation of several large centres and the villages directly north of the taluka town have invariably enlarged the number of their residents. The average number of births and deaths during the last ten years has been respectively 3,783 and 2,542.

33. There are 52 schools in the taluka with an average attendance of 2,347 children, among whom are 147 girls. Private schools number 17 and municipal schools 6.

#### Sales.

34. In Appendix G all the details for the period 1912—17 have been secured from the parties to the sales themselves. For the earlier periods recourse to the



records of the Registrar was sometimes necessary, but as far as possible the same principle was adopted in accepting such records as in accepting the evidence of the village forms. All sales that took the form of concessions to family relationship or previous financial relationship; all sales by court decrees; all sales that were conditional, comprised lands of different villages or included considerations other than that of the land in question, have been excluded and the appendix in its last period may be safely regarded as testifying to competitive sales of land, and in its earlier periods as so testifying with no great margin of error. These are cash sales of dry crop land only as the motasthal area is small in the taluka and there is no patasthal irrigation. Finally the figures are those of representative villages only though other villages were examined in the process of collecting sufficient statistics. The Appendix does not quite cover the whole of the present settlement, but it does cover a period long enough to show the rapid increase in land values. For the opening years of the settlement I have allowed the figures of the previous Report to speak as I found it difficult to obtain the evidence of parties and the collection of statistics resolved itself into mere acceptance of registration records.

35. In his Report of 1887 Mr. Fletcher admitted the dangers of deducing averages from unanalysed records and preferred to make no calculations from the figures of his appendix of sales. Out of the 513 instances of sales that he gives, however, I notice that there are less than a score which realised more than 35 assessments and only 139 that exceeded 20 assessments. The taluka average could not therefore have been as much as 35 assessments and it seems highly improbable that it exceeded 20. With such a conjectural average the following averages of my appendix offer a comparison.

					1899—1903.	1904—1911.	1912—1917.
Group	I	} (old Group I)	{	...	39.16	89.51	146.53
"	II (62 villages)			...	...	35.54	68.05
"	II (29 "	}	{	...	37.29	96.19	190.01
"	III			...	...	69.23	186.68

these being the multiples of assessment represented by the sales of the respective groups.

36. Beyond the general comparison I have already made Mr. Fletcher's figures permit of no comparison with the present values of land. The general rise in those values is, however, clearly shown in Appendix G for the period 1899—1917. During this period the land in each group has increased in value by the following percentage:—

Group	I	...	235 per cent.	} Old Group I.
"	II (62 villages)	...	278 "	
"	II (29 "	...	400 "	
"	III	...	258 "	

#### Leases.

(37. The nim batái lease though not universal in the taluka is common in many villages and its period is invariably one of a single year or of two consecutive cultivating seasons. In some villages to the customary terms of such a lease a guarantee is added that the landlord shall not receive less than a fixed value in money and, as I shall show in discussing the incidence of assessment, this supplementary form of the ordinary batái lease is highly instructive.

38. Of leases on a money rent basis the prevailing forms are the long period lease entailing the annual payment of a fixed sum, and that lease which requires payment in advance of part or the whole of the rent. Whilst perhaps 4 or 5 years is the commonest period for such leases, longer periods extending to 10, 12 and even 16 years are not unusual. The plain and simple one year lease is an exception and from lack of many examples of the same I have been compelled to include in Appendix H leases that imply payment over a period of years of the same annual rent, but I have in these cases strictly confined myself to the shortest of such customary periods.)

39. Leases of inám land, leases that followed mortgage, leases that were only one phase of a financial relationship between lessor and lessee have been excluded, and save for some of those in the earlier of my periods which were examined only in their documentary bonds, every lease incorporated in the Appendix has been justified in its inclusion by an examination of the contracting parties:

40. In his Report of 1887 Mr. Fletcher spoke of the average lease of the taluka as a lease at 3·4 times the Government assessment. His Appendix I shows that (even in the period 1884—86 one year leases were uncommon in the taluka, and that leases of inám land, long period leases and leases of which the rent was paid in advance have constituted the data from which he drew his average.) It is obvious that no average so drawn from the unexamined records of the Registration Department can bear detailed comparison with the averages of my appendix.

41. To proceed to the averages of Appendix H, it is needless to say that these again can only be approximate to the truth. As in the case of the figures of sales these group figures of leases are based on the records of selected villages only. In both cases there is a tendency for the averages to represent the conditions of the smaller and less competitive centres where most of the recorded entries of transactions could be verified, rather than of those larger centres where from a multitude of entries only a small fraction was accepted. But the averages of lease values are also influenced by the fact that some villages (*e.g.*, Chahardi, Akhatwáda, Akulkheda, Sanpule, Nagalwari, Gaule Sim, Ganpur, Lásur, Tandalwádi) afforded a sufficient number of one year leases, whilst other villages had very few or possibly no such leases to show.

42. I have, however, as I said before, confined myself in accepting leases of extended period to the shortest periods; my taluka average has been deduced by multiplying the total assessment of each group by the group multiples of assessment represented in the leases, and forming an average from the resulting figures, so that I think the margin of possible error in the averages presented cannot be great.

43. These averages for the period 1912—17 are :—

Group I	...	...	8·72 Assessments.
"  II (62 villages)	...	...	6·66 "
"  II (29 " )	...	...	8·94 "
"  III	...	...	14·74 "
			"
Taluka	...	...	8·28 "

From Mr. Fletcher's Appendix abstracting all the leases which are marked by annual payments of rent I find that his average lease for the period 1884—86 is one at Rs. 5-2-6 per acre. The taluka average of to-day, multiplying the average assessment of the taluka by the multiple of assessment presented above as the average lease of the taluka, would be Rs. 12-14-5, showing an advance of 151 per cent.

#### *Revenue History.*

44. Appendix H with its figures of remissions and suspensions of revenue indicates the troublous years of the current settlement. The famine of 1899-1900 prolonged into the following year was severe, but it is to be noted that it occasioned no remissions in this taluka, but only suspensions of revenue, and those arrears were recovered in the ensuing two years. In 1896-97 and again in 1907-08 and 1911-12 there was threatening famine; my paragraph on the live stock of the taluka has pointed out the disastrous effect on the cattle of the taluka of the first of these three years. The following figures of the fallow area of the taluka in the other two years, contrasted with the average fallow area between 1912 and 1917 of 3,345 acres, will serve as a comment upon Appendix K and upon the notes appended to Appendix A with respect to those years.

1907-08	...	...	Acres.
1911-12	...	...	5,644
			5,744

45. These years were in no way so disastrous as in talukas further west wherein the fallow area was increased three or fivefold; the remissions of revenue granted in 1896-97 were insignificant and there were none at all in 1907-08 and 1911-12. Capricious rainfall in fact has not given the same anxiety in this taluka as it has in many other talukas of Khandesh. The remissions in the first six years of the settlement, I need hardly say, represent the slow introduction of the new rates.

46. During the present settlement period the area of occupied land has increased from 127,805 acres to 139,457 acres, leaving an area of between 2 and 3 thousand acres of culturable land unoccupied. To this latter area Groups I and III (according to my new grouping) contribute only some 300 to 400 acres each and the bulk of the unoccupied land is in Group II. This is yet another illustration of remarks that I have made elsewhere, viz., that the area of my new Group II is cut up more than any other part of the taluka by deep and frequently recurring nullahs that necessarily throw out of cultivation land otherwise culturable, and that the south-west and the east of the taluka in particular suffer in this respect.

47. Land revenue has been collected without difficulty in all groups. Since 1889 there have been only 27 instances of fine, 14 of distraint and one of sale of land as coercive measures under the Land Revenue Code.

#### *Incidence of Assessment.*

48. Crop experiments are no longer conducted and I was unable to institute any myself as I began my inspection of the taluka late in the season. I was, however, able to obtain valuations of the outturn of many holdings in the different groups and these valuations I now tabulate.

Group.	Village.			Area.	Assessment.	Produce.	Incidence of Assessment.
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
I	Chahardi	...	...	17 23	43 0 0	350	12.28 per cent.
		...	...	13 24	12 8 0	175	7.14 "
		...	...	5 84	4 8 0	60	7.50 "
		...	...	7 23	5 0 0	150	3.33 "
	Ichapur	...	...	11 7	23 0 0	500	4.60 "
	Tausa	...	...	14 21	35 0 0	400	8.75 "
				.....	123 0 0	1,635	7.52 per cent.
II	Lasur	...	...	29 5	48 0 0	770	6.23 per cent.
		...	...	7 22	11 0 0	400	2.75 "
	Ganpur	...	...	19 16	23 0 0	476	4.83 "
		...	...	6 10	7 0 0	130	5.84 "
	Mamalda	...	...	16 28	33 0 0	500	6.60 "
		...	...	1 31	1 4 0	60	3.08 "
	Chaugan	...	...	5 19	7 0 0	63	11.11 "
		...	...	24 26	28 0 0	400	7.00 "
	Nalvra Khurd	...	...	5 6	6 0 0	50	12.00 "
		...	...	4 35	5 0 0	150	3.93 "
				4 27	5 0 0	175	2.85 "
				15 36	20 0 0	287	6.96 "
				.....	194 4 0	3,461	5.61
III	Varti	...	...	19 1	18 0 0	350	5.14 per cent.
		...	...	14 24	6 0 0	104	5.76 "
	Virwara	...	...	19 33	17 0 0	555	3.06 "
		...	...	18 24	13 0 0	700	1.85 "
Ajanti Budruk	...	...	16 21	17 0 0	350	4.85 "	
				.....	71 0 0	2,059	3.44

49. These valuations were those given in every case by the cultivators themselves and it would be natural to assume that they do not err on the side of over-estimate.

50. There remain yet other ways of estimating the average outturn of an acre in the different groups. (In several villages of the taluka I have discovered instances of nim batai leases, wherein the lessee agrees to give the lessor a

definite money rent should the crops when divided according to the nim batái method not be as lucrative as was expected. In other words, the lessee offers a guarantee and the landlord obtains either that guarantee sum or a measure of the produce that is of equal or higher value. Where then the value of this guarantee, this 'nuksán' as it is locally called viewing it from the lessor's point of view, is declared it can be fairly assumed that the expected outturn of the land leased is not less than twice that value. Assuming that it is only just twice that guarantee sum, the following instances record the incidence of assessment and the average acre outturn that these figures of indemnities afford.

Group.	Village.	Area.		Assessment.			Nuksán.	Produce.	Incidence of Assessment.	Outturn per acre.		
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.
I	Kolumbe ...	113	2	149	11	0	1,366	2,782	5.47	24	0	0
	Sanpnle ...	54	16	78	0	0	950	1,900	4.10	34	11	0
	Kathore ...	9	9	22	0	0	200	400	5.50	48	5	0
	Ghadvel ...	13	6	21	8	0	200	400	5.37	30	6	0
		.....		.....		...	...	4.99	28	9	0	
II	Nalwára Khurd ...	14	24	10	0	0	95	190	5.26	13	0	0
	Vartí ...	11	29	9	8	0	299	598	1.58	51	0	0
	Adgaon ...	86	38	38	0	0	600	1,200	3.16	32	7	0
	Ganpar ...	36	2	76	0	0	600	1,200	6.33	38	4	0
		.....		.....		...	...	4.20	32	0	0	
III	Ajanti Budruk ...	268	34	247	0	0	4,600	9,200	2.68	34	3	0

51. In the table of Group I the average of outturn is unduly lowered by the figures of the village of Kolumbe, for not only is the acreage of that village preponderating, but it represents land of a poor quality far below the average of the village; the land instanced pays an acre assessment of Rs. 1-6-0, the average assessment of the village is Rs. 2-2-0. The table, however, illustrates well the incidence of assessment.

52. How low the assessment is in all groups is further illustrated by the fact that not infrequently in the case of a batái lease the landlord takes  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths or  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the produce and pays the whole of the assessment, or  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the produce and pays  $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of the assessment, the result in each case being that his net income is larger than under the simple form of nim batái lease. Now the nim batái rent from the lessor's point of view in normal years must contain an insurance against the bad years in which he shares the losses or poor returns of the lessee, and it seems natural, therefore, to suppose that a monetary fixed rent can never be quite as high as the value of half the produce. Assuming that that rent is as much as a third of the produce, Appendix H suggests the following outturn per acre in the different groups.

Group.	Rent multiple of assessment.	Produce in multiples of assessment.	Incidence of assessment.
I	8.54	25.62	3.90 per cent.
II (62 villages) } (Old Group I) {	6.66	19.93	5.00 per cent.
(29 " )	10.09	30.27	3.30 per cent.
III	14.74	44.22	2.26 per cent.

Finally in the village of Varti (Group III) I found one instance of the sale of a standing crop.

Acre.	Assessment. Rs.	Sale price.	Incidence of assessment.
20.22	13	800	4.33 per cent.

These are ample indications I think of the lightness of assessment in all groups. To the existing average assessments my new rates will add respectively As. 10, As. 8-1, As. 3-2 in the new groups, so that the incidence of assessment will still remain low.

53. There remains a consideration of the ratio of the existing rates of the proposed rates of assessment to the rents and sales. groups

54. In Group I the full cash rents are equal to 8.72 assessments; in all lines is so rents instanced assessment has been included so that the margin of profit to the landowner is 7.72 assessments. The average sales of this group realise 146.55 assessments, i.e., the capitalised value of the landlord's profit is taken at 19 years' purchase. Now the new ratio I propose will raise the average assessment of this group from Rs. 1-15-4 to Rs. 2-9-4 (*vide* Appendix L), so that in terms of the new rates the same rents will be only 6.61 assessments. The margin of profit to the landlord being 5.61 assessments, at 19 years' purchase the average value of land will on the introduction of the new ratio be 106.59 assessments. These and those obtained by similar calculations for the other groups I set out in table form.

Group.	Ratio of assessment to nett rent.		Ratio of assessment to sale value.	
	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
...	7.72	5.61	146.53	106.59
...	5.66	4.29	120.30	94.38
...	7.94	4.96	190.	114.08
...	13.74	10.28	306.32	225.06

In all cases the ratio is from the unit one (1 to 7.72, etc.). The number of years' purchase in the groups is respectively 19, 22, 23, 22. The ratios according to the new rates represent the ratios that the proposed assessment will bear to the rents and sale prices as they will be after the new assessment is imposed.

*The village of Sikval.*

55. This village, though to the east of the Aner river which was made the boundary of the Chopda and Shirpur Tálukas in 1885, is strangely included in the táluka of Shirpur. In the Government Resolution No. 6845 of 24th August 1885 which sanctioned the fixing of that boundary a remark is made that one small hamlet in the area—otherwise forest—transferred to the Chopda Táluka would have its transfer. I have, however, been unable to find any correspondence in which this question of transferring the village of Sikval to the Chopda Táluka was ever taken up again.

56. The village is an uninhabited one and a very small one, its entire area being 432 acres; the rayats who cultivate its land are residents of Ganpur in this táluka and so also are its pátils and watandar kángars. Its transfer to this táluka, moreover, brings its inhabitants nearer a táluka town than its inclusion in the Shirpur Táluka, and as the Aner has to be crossed by persons coming to it from the Shirpur side, I should imagine that it is rarely visited by the táluka staff of Shirpur.

57. I therefore should like to propose now its incorporation within the limits of this táluka; such incorporation I might add is desired by its inhabitants whose wishes have been consulted.

58. At present with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 it stands isolated surrounded by villages on the Shirpur side paying a rate of Rs. 1-11-0, and by villages on the Chopda side paying a rate of Rs. 2-4-0. By my proposals for the resettlement of Shirpur Táluka the villages mentioned on the Shirpur side will pay a rate of Rs. 2-3-0; in a similar way the rates of the Chopda villages will pass by resettlement far beyond any possible enhancement of the rate of the Sikval village. It is accordingly quite impossible to bring this village into any equitable adjustment to the rates of neighbouring groups; there is, however, the third group of this táluka for which I propose a rate of Rs. 1-13-0 and with this group I would place it.

59. This regrouping will entail an increase in the assessment of this village by 61.11 per cent.—its dry crop area being 300 acres and its present assessment Rs. 180, which latter will become Rs. 290 under the new rates—and in the assessment of the entire Group III of 32.29 per cent. There can be no question

pated by the framers of proposals for those talukas—that those proposed for the talukas under consideration are probably at least high enough. Four other talukas fall due for resettlement in successive years from now on, and these are all contiguous to one another and two of them to Bhusawal and Jamner. I should feel rather inclined—if you thought there was justification in present circumstances for asking Government to wait for two or three years longer for the increase of revenue which is proposed in these reports—to suggest postponement of the decision about Bhusawal and Jamner till proposals for the other talukas are received. By that time conditions may be clearer. However, you may have more definite views than I have on the subjects to which I have referred, and may accordingly see no necessity to advise postponement. In that case I would support the proposals as they stand.

11. Both officers have been careful and thorough in the collection of data, have sifted and analysed them intelligently, and have written good and interesting reports. Mr. Kelkar's is perhaps rather long, but he as well as Mr. Taylor knows his area intimately and his observations are sound and deserve close attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. MONTEATH,

Collector, East Khandesh.

*Below S. R. V.—3 of 2nd September 1920 from the Collector, East Khandesh.*

No. S. T.—247.

*Poona, 5th January 1921.*

These two reports are forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. Since the Collector has dealt with both of them in one report, and since the questions of general principle which they raise are the same for each, it is proposed, in the first place, to submit remarks which apply to both the reports, and then to turn to each of the reports and make a few comments which apply to it individually.

3. The Collector is very hesitating in his views. He is right in singling out the one great issue of both the reports, which is whether we are now to levy 25 per cent. increase as recommended, or whether we should go further and take 33 per cent. which under existing standing orders is the maximum. In Khandesh, every one is fully agreed that 25 per cent. can be taken, and it would be superfluous to argue that point, because all the statistics convince the Settlement Commissioner that if it were not for the 33 per cent. limit, we could even put on an increase of 50 per cent. without the least fear of overassessing the talukas.

4. There are two methods of determining assessments. One is to work out laboriously and in infinite detail all the receipts and expenditure, and deduce from that a "net profit", and determine what portion of that net profit can justly be regarded as the State share. In the early days of our settlements we were obliged to adopt that method because we had no other statistics and our settlement reports even to-day are inclined too much to follow the old exemplars and dwell on the cost of agricultural implements, cost of manure and seed, the rate of interest charged for capital advanced to agriculturists, the price of cattle, and all the other things which constitute factors in the calculation of net profit. However, the Land Revenue tax is really a tax on the rental value of land. That rental value grows up without any effort on the part of the holder of the land, whether he does his own cultivating or whether he lets to tenants, or even if he does not use the land at all. The rental value grows upon the foundation of the proved net profit, not assessed as was described in the last paragraph but as assessed by the people themselves who pay rent and take rent. (The method of endeavouring to work out net profit is a perfect quagmire of uncertainty and contention on every side; whereas the net rental is absolutely certainly provable, and has the supreme advantage already pointed out of being assessed by the people themselves.) Now-a-days in the Record of Rights, and the Records of the Registration Department, we have constantly increasing and by now amply sufficient material for determining rental value in these talukas, and moreover the Government of India have laid down that a land tax not exceeding half the proved rental value is the fair and proper standard. Consequently the Settlement Commissioner always inclines more and more to the practice of basing settlements upon proved rental values, rather than upon the debatable and unascertainable "net profit". Should the rental values collected prove in any way misleading then the misleading has been accomplished by the land holders themselves, and not by any misapprehension of facts by Government officials.

5. Turning therefore to the statistics of the rental values and to the sister statistics of the sale values (because the sale price is simply the capitalised rental) we find that the existing assessment in these talukas is very light indeed, and far less than half of what the Government of India have long laid down as the fair standard of the State demand.

6. It is not infrequently represented, and even sometimes seems to be felt by Settlement officers, that high rents press upon the cultivators and form an argument against increasing the assessment. It should hardly be necessary to refer to this point, since obviously the assessment is paid by the person who takes the rent, and not by the person who pays it. Even though sometimes the tenant by his stipulation agrees that he will pay the assessment as well as the rent, still it requires very small reflection to see that if he did not do so he would pay the rent plus the assessment to the landlord, and what presses

village being able to bear such an enhancement as it is in reality part and of the village of Ganpur which pays a much higher assessment.

*The Existing Settlement.*

60. At the original settlement of the taluka the villages were ranged in groups according to their distance from the Tapti river and their proximity to the Sâtpuras. Save that in 1888 the first group was enlarged by the incorporation of nine villages in the south-western corner of the taluka, there has been no modification in this original grouping. A few small villages subsequently settled have been added to these groups and the settlement of the village of Vaijâpur in the Sâtpuras occasioned the creation of a fourth group. The existing grouping is therefore as follows :—

Group I	82 villages.	Maximum rate Rs. 2-12-0
" II	29 "	" " 2-4-0
" III	13 "	" " 1-6-0
" IV	1 "	" " 1-0-0

The characteristics of the first three groups as given by Mr. Fletcher in 1887 were as follows. Group I was described as nearest to the Railway and as that part of the taluka in which internal communications were most easy, Group II as rougher in surface and less advanced, and Group III as only partly cleared and only cultivable in many villages from a distance on account of the scarcity of drinking water.

61. Such a description is no longer applicable to existing facts. As regards communications, there are only 3 villages in Group II, *viz.*, Maula, Lâsur and Chaugaon, that are more than three miles from a metalled road, and it is far easier to approach that road from any village of Group II or Group III than it is to reach it from many of the villages of Group I that happen to be on the wrong side of one of the big nullahs in the taluka. As regards the backwardness of the lower groups, in the whole of the taluka, as I viewed it in December 1916 I do not recollect seeing a more extensive and unbroken expanse of cotton cultivation than I saw extending from the taluka town to the Sâtpuras in the villages of Group III. The figures I have offered in discussing the incidence of assessment in the respective groups of the taluka show that the average acre outturn is much the same in all groups; the figures I now append of the selling value per acre of land in the taluka since 1899 also illustrate how little the value of land varies from group to group.

	1899—1908.	1904—1911.	1912—1917.
Group I (old)	63	122	Rs. 221 per acre.
" II	44	119	" 220 "
" III	57	146	" 204 "

62. Similarly, lease values for the same period show no great variations from group to group.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Group I (old)	9 14 0	8 7 0	11 12 0
" II	9 5 0	9 11 0	10 2 0
" III	7 14 0	8 0 0	11 11 0

Finally if one consider the gathering of population, besides Chopda and Aravad, Group I has only ten villages with a population exceeding 1,000 and of these only one (1), Dhanora, passes the second thousand. Groups II and III have eight villages the population of which exceeds a thousand, and amongst these are two in Group II that exceed 2,000 in their population. Of uninhabited villages Group III contains 4, Group II 7 and Group I 20 and the general cause thereof is merely that villages are so numerous that there are already ample facilities for convenient residence. In Group III one further operative cause is the large area held by landlords resident outside the group.

63. Save that groves of mangoes add a distinctive feature to the landscape in the east of the taluka and the edge of the Tapti is insidiously barren of trees, the whole of the taluka bears much the same aspect, and all justification for the present grouping has ceased to exist. Its *raison d'être* rested in the fact that the taluka looked outwards for its communications and its markets; to-day the taluka is largely a self-contained unit with improved internal communications and internal markets for its main crop of cotton.



*Proposed Grouping.*

64. The taluka should in my opinion equitably be divided into two groups only, but the disparity between the rates of Group II and of Group III is so great that it is impossible to make any reasonable suggestions on these lines without proposing enhancements that would exceed those prescribed by the limitation rules. In Group III, therefore, I propose to make no alteration though the anomaly of its position becomes greater when the rates of all groups are enhanced. It is fortunately a small group.

65. As for the rest of the taluka plain, I propose to divide it into two groups which more or less arrange themselves according to the communications of the taluka. My first group will consist of that area of the present Group I that lies between the great nullah—the Gul Nadi—that runs south *via* Narod, Machle, Gorgaula and Kolambe into the Tapti, and the more tortuous nullah to the west of the Chopda-Amalner road that separates Dondvára from Gharval. Within these two boundaries all the villages have easy and uninterrupted access in all seasons to the main metalled road from Chopda to Amalner; these boundaries, however, are only just crossed when the difficulty of reaching that road or the road from Shirpur to Yával becomes considerable. Riding over this tract in December 1916, I found it extremely difficult on horseback to make any progress at all westwards beyond Dondvára and the villages west of that village must for cart traffic within the taluka make devious routes north to get on to a passable road—in the cold weather they undoubtedly prefer to cross the Tapti at once. Both here and along the Gul Nadi the villages are frequently perched on little patches of comparatively level ground cut off by deep ravines from their neighbours.

66. My second group will consist of the remaining portion of the present Group I after deducting the tract formed into a new group, and the present Group II. This group too contains villages that in a mass are fairly equally well or badly situated as regards communications. East-west through them runs a metalled road which most villages can reach directly in a line south or north and from the taluka town the majority are more or less equally distant. If any villages therein enjoy any comparative advantages of situation it is decidedly those of the existing Group II and not those of the present Group I, many of which will continue to prefer the markets of the Erandol and Amalner Talukas so long as the Tapti flood allows them an easy passage. No small guide to the nature of the communications within the taluka is afforded by a survey of the clustering of the villages. In Group I in the tract I have now made into a new first group and again in almost the whole of the existing Group II (and one might add Group III) the area of the individual village is generally large; in the south-west of the taluka, in the extreme east of the taluka and again along the edge of the Tapti villages are numerous and small in area.

67. This grouping of the villages of the existing first and second groups into two new groups I would advocate on other grounds. Both Appendix G and Appendix H indicate the higher value of land in my first tract than in my second and show that this disparity is one that has existed since at least 1899. Such grouping too permits of a lower rate over a large area of the existing first group and so enables that inequality of north Tapti talukas paying higher rates than those south of the river which has been discussed in so many settlement reports to receive some slight adjustment.

68. One objection to this grouping that I surmise may quite conceivably be raised is that the existing Group II is subject to the ravages of pig and other wild animals from the neighbouring jungles and should therefore *ipso facto* be more lightly assessed than the southern remainder of the plain. This objection I would meet at once by remarking that the villages of Group III form a protective belt between quite half of Group II and the jungle and that a very large portion of the remaining half of Group II is in the vicinity of the central road of the taluka and beyond the ordinary incursion of jungle animals.

69. This grouping, however, I would emphasise, I can only recommend on the interpretation of the term 'group' in the rules forbidding an enhancement of any group assessment beyond 33 per cent. as implying the new group formed by the Settlement Officer. And I must anticipate the contents of my next para-

graph by remarking that this grouping entails with the new rates proposed an increase of some 50 per cent. in the assessment of the old Group II though one of 32 per cent. only in the new Group II; if it be necessary to reduce the rating of the new group so as to occasion an increase of 33 per cent. only in the old Group II, the maximum rate of the group will be Rs. 2-15-0 or Rs. 3, the ensuing loss to Government will be some Rs. 19,000, and two-thirds of the existing Group I will experience an increase in assessment of 9 per cent. only. Accordingly should my proposed rates not be approved, I would recommend merely the retention of the existing Groups I and II and their rating at Rs. 3-10-0 and Rs. 2-15-0 respectively, or in the latter case Rs. 3, if Government be pleased to allow the small decimal advance beyond 33 per cent., for a rate of Rs. 3 affords much greater ease in calculation than Rs. 2-15-0 and represents an increase of 33·33 per cent. I have throughout my appendices kept the figures of the old groups distinct, so that correction of Appendix L if deemed necessary is a simple matter.

70. There remains the solitary village of Vaijapur in the Sáturas. This is a decaying village so far at least as the number of the residents in the village goes, for in 1911 this number was 159 whereas to-day only five or six houses are occupied and its occupants seem to have become less even during the twelve months that I have been engaged in the settlement of the táluka. With the suddenness that often marks the abandonment of one site for another its inhabitants are taking up their residence in the Holkar State across the river Aner that flows by the village and to some extent the change of residence means little. The village, however, is so completely separated from the plains that in the settlement of the táluka I think no raising of its present rate would be justified, and as I do not propose to alter its rate, still less do I propose to alter its grouping.

#### *Proposed Rates.*

71. The period of the present settlement is so long and the comparison of figures of to-day with those given in the earlier settlement reports so difficult that I think the advance of the táluka is most easily and safely illustrated from the appendices I have myself prepared. That advance is a marked one.

72. The selling value of land has increased in the greater part of the táluka by 250 per cent. over the average values of the period 1899—1903 and in one group of villages the increase has been as much as 400 per cent. Since that same period the value of land as illustrated in rents has increased from 30 to 75 per cent. in the various groups, and if the figures of the previous Settlement Report be trustworthy the increase for the táluka has been 151 per cent. since the period 1884—86.

73. The prices of the principal grains of the táluka have advanced from 92 to 147 per cent. since the beginning of the settlement and that of cotton 60 per cent. beyond the average per cent. price of the period 1888—97. The area of culturable land not taken up in the táluka has been reduced from 5,512 acres to 2,240.

74. The area of fallow land is very small and its percentage of the entire occupied area only  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. Changes in preference for crops have shown an increased attention to the profit-paying cotton crop which is now 55 per cent. of the whole crop as contrasted with 36 per cent. in the period 1882—86. Yet again, the revenue has been collected without difficulty and the incidence of assessment has been very light.

75. An increase of 300 per cent. in the receipts from income tax illustrates the prosperity of the non-agricultural classes, the proceeds from the same being Rs. 5,295 in 1888-89 and Rs. 19,356 in 1916-17.

76. The táluka being well able to bear a 33 per cent. increase of its revenue contribution, I propose to distribute such increase proportionately over the suggested groups, raising the assessment of each to the anna nearest to the maximum that represents such increase, with the exception of Group IV, the rate of which will remain unaltered.

77. The new grouping and rating will be as follows :—

Group.	...	Maximum rate.		Increase.
		Rs.	a. p.	
I	...	3	10 0	31·81
II	...	3	6 0	32·21
III	...	1	13 0	31·80
IV	...	1	0 0	No change.

The taluka increase will be 32·05 per cent. In no village does the increase exceed 50·14 per cent. save in the village of Sikval where the increase will be 61·11 per cent. The increase in the average assessments of the groups will be respectively As. 10, As. 8-1, As. 3-2, nil.

78. I would lastly recommend that these rates, which apply to agricultural land only, be guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. ABBOTT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Khândesh.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Chopda, District East Khandesh, for the years 1905-1915.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif 5th June to 14th August.		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st Octo- ber).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st Decem- ber).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1905	...	...	...	...	17.40	13	9.55	6	0.04	...	19.99	19	
1906	0.03	...	...	...	20.25	27	9.87	13	0.15	1	30.30	41	
1907	1.50	1	1.04	2	18.46	25	9.00	7	...	...	23.00	35	
1908	0.90	1	0.88	1	19.10	26	5.40	13	...	...	25.68	40	
1909	0.02	...	1.51	3	20.16	29	7.75	14	0.61	3	30.05	48	
1910	...	...	0.29	1	20.53	32	11.88	16	3.22	3	34.92	51	
1911	1.07	1	0.23	1	17.71	16	1.10	4	3.75	2	23.85	24	
1912	...	...	0.12	1	17.46	28	1.87	4	5.04	2	24.49	35	
1913	...	...	1.63	4	23.35	31	8.99	13	1.90	2	35.17	49	
1914	...	...	2.24	3	22.65	31	16.30	14	0.12	...	41.31	48	
1915	1.49	5	0.85	2	14.47	20	14.97	15	0.62	1	32.40	43	
Average	0.39	1	0.75	2	19.23	25	7.56	10	1.16	1	29.09	39	

Remarks with regard to the character of seasons at Chopda, District East Khandesh, for the years 1905-1915.

1905.—Annual rain much in defect of the average. There was no ante monsoon rain. Monsoon opened timely in June but kharif sowing was started with the fall in the last week. It was continued and completed in July under good rain. August fall was below requirements and the crops began to suffer. They received useful rain in September which improved their condition but more rain was still needed for them. There was practically no rain in October and the two subsequent months. Owing to the absence of late rains rabi sowing was restricted. Season on the whole was fair.

1906.—The total fall of the year slightly above the average. Ante monsoon rain was absent. Monsoon commenced timely in the second week of the June and the fall being good kharif sowing was started and was over by the end of the month. Rain in July and in August was plentiful and the seedlings did well. But September rain was below the requirements and standing crops commenced to suffer. There was practically no rain in October and the two following months were dry. The kharif crops suffered from want of closing showers. Rabi sowing was done in time but the crops suffered from want of sufficient moisture. Season on the whole was much below normal.

1907.—Rain during the year was short of the average. Slight rain in the ante monsoon period. Monsoon opened in the 3rd week of June but the fall was insufficient for general kharif sowing which was confined to sufficiently moist places only. Rain in July fell almost daily in the second half of the month and further sowing was retarded owing to excessive rain. It was resumed and completed in August. The fall in the first three weeks was however continuous and the seedlings did not grow vigorously. September gave a desirable break but the month's rain was very meagre and the crops began to suffer. October was practically dry and even the crops on the rich black soil began to show signs of distress. Rabi sowing was started in anticipation of rain. A few cents in November did not improve the matters and December was rainless. Season on the whole was poor to fair.

1908.—The total fall was less than the average. Ante monsoon rain was practically absent. Monsoon set in in the 2nd week of June but sowing rain fell only in the last week and general sowing was continued and had to be finished in July under continuous rain. A break was desired at the end of the month, but it did not occur in August and the standing crops were damaged by excessive moisture stunting their growth especially of cotton and a break was badly needed. In September rain was confined to the first fortnight only when the monsoon closed. The break in the second fortnight proved useful but as practically no rain was received in October and November the rabi sowing was curtailed and the crops required more moisture for their development. December was dry. Season on the whole very moderate.

1909.—Rain during the year was slightly over the average. Ante monsoon rain was fair. The monsoon began timely in June but sowing was started only in the last week when good rain fell. It was nearly over in July under continuous rain and the seedlings in badly drained fields turned yellow. August rain was beneficial to the standing crops which did well. Fall in September was above the average and rabi sowing commenced in places. It was completed in October though rain fell in scattered showers. No rain in November but the fall in the third week of December was very useful to the rabi crops. Season on the whole was normal.

1910.—The total fall in excess of the average. Very light rain in ante monsoon period. Monsoon opened rather early in June and the fall being adequate kharif sowing was done seasonably. July rain was confined to the first week followed by a break of about 3 weeks which was beneficial for the seedlings. In August the fall was good and a break was desired for the crops. Rain in September was excessive in places, damaging cotton and jowari crops. The fall in October was confined to the first week but was above the average. Rabi sowing was started and completed in November. The rain of the month proved injurious to standing jowari and cotton. There was some rain in December and the rabi crops thrived well. Season on the whole was fairly good.

1911.—Annual rain much under average. Ante monsoon rain was very light. Monsoon set in early in June and the fall was confined to the first fortnight when kharif sowing was begun but was retarded owing to the subsequent break. In July the fall was inadequate but kharif sowing was resumed in anticipation of rain. There was sufficient rain in August under which this sowing was completed. The standing crops were in fair condition. But the September fall being far short of the average more rain was needed for the standing crops which commenced to suffer. There was no rain in October and the crops further deteriorated. Rabi sowing was restricted to moist places only. Unusually heavy rain fell in the last week of November which proved beneficial to rabi crops especially wheat. December was dry. Season on the whole was poor for kharif and fair for rabi crops.

1912.—Rain during the year was in defect of the average. Practically no rain fell in ante monsoon period. Monsoon started in the third week of June but rain sufficient to start kharif sowings did not come till the last two days of the month. They were continued and almost finished in July under good rain in the second fortnight. August rain was up to requirements and the crops thrived well. But the fall in September so essential for the development of these crops was light and partial and the crops stood in the immediate need of more rain. October

rain was again deficient being only a few cents. Rabi sowing was carried out in expectation of rain for which the heavy fall in November was very useful. It changed the situation and the area sown with rabi crops was larger than in recent years. There was no rain in December but the crops thrived well. Season poor to fair for kharif and fairly good for rabi.

1913.—Total fall of the year above the average. Ante monsoon rain was fairly good. The monsoon burst early in June and the fall was more than sufficient for kharif sowing being done seasonably. They were completed in July under favourable rain. The fall in August was poor and its need began to be felt by the end of the month. The deficiency was made up in September when heavy rain fell which was useful for standing crops. Rabi sowing was commenced and continued in October though there was practically no rain in that month as the moisture produced by the last month's fall was sufficient. November was dry. But the rain early in December proved beneficial to the standing rabi crops. Season on the whole was normal.

1914.—The annual rain was largely in excess of the average. Good rain in the ante monsoon period. Monsoon set in timely in June affording sufficient moisture for the kharif sowings which were finished in July when the fall was good. August rain was more than sufficient retarding weeding in places. The fall in September was very excessive damaging standing crops and stunting their growth. Rabi sowing was proceeded with though there was no rain in October. It was completed in November under favourable rain and there was also some rain in December. The rabi crops suffered in places owing to fog and adverse winds. Season on the whole was below normal.

1915.—Rain during the year in excess of the average. Ante monsoon rain was fair. Monsoon commenced rather late but the fall was sufficient and kharif sowing was proceeded with and was completed by the end of the first fortnight of July when there was a break. This was followed by good rain and the seedlings were thriving by the end of the month. August rain was light; more rain was needed for crops in the light soil. The fall in September was in excess of the average and the crops thrived well. October rain was abundant and gave a good start for rabi sowing which was completed under favourable rain in November; the seedlings thrived well. They were further helped by rain in December. Season was very good.

G. F. KEATINGE,  
Director of Agriculture

## Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of

Cultivated and uncultivated area.											I Co				
No. of Villages.	Gross cropped area.	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in unassessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Juarat.	Bajri.
								Forest.	Others (including uncultivable).						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
20	43,451 0	299 0	50 0	43,102 0	758 0	43,860 0	393 0	407 7	7,252 0	51,505 0	0 2	2,339 0	...	5,946 0	4,816 0
	Percentage on cultivated area.								...	...	000001	5.42	...	12.56	11.17
<i>Group II.</i>															
91	89,675 20	1,021 12	104 28	88,549 17	1,556 12	90,105 29	2,281 28	3,238 29	15,429 30	111,508 7	3 82	2,542 34	...	12,921 15	14,548 29
	Percentage on cultivated area.								...	...	0004	2.27	...	14.59	15.74
<i>Group III.</i>															
18	16,478 19	27 3	12 26	16,438 28	800 23	17,239 12	808 15	5,621 2	1,026 27	24,260 18	0 1	20 19	...	1,496 12	2,421 28
	Percentage on cultivated area.								...	...	0001	17	...	9.10	14.73
<i>Group IV.</i>															
1	195 13	...	...	195 13	140 23	335 36	14 6	...	25 26	375 29	...	1 18	...	56 10	41 5
	Percentage on cultivated area.								...	...	...	74	...	28.79	21.06
Taluka Total ...	149,600 12	1,347 16	167 14	148,285 19	3,345 18	151,630 37	3,992 8	9,311 38	23,734 8	187,669 14	5 36	4,912 31	...	20,319 27	23,127 21
	Percentage on cultivated area.								...	...	0001	5.31	...	13.70	14.93

B.

Chopda Taluka of the East Khandesh Collectorate.

Crops,																				
and II Pulses.				Oil-seeds.						Condiments and spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.			Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and vegetables including root crops.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Maize.	Gram.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and spices.	Cane.	Palm trees.	Cotton.	Others.	Dyes.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Fodder.	Fruits and vegetables including root crops.
A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
9 0	434 0	3,370 0	17,305 0	55 0	177 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	268 0	142 0	9 0	...	25,231 0	139 0	...	135 0	...	185 0	175 0	49 0
0004	100	897	4015	012	041	003	003	005	062	033	002	...	5353	032	...	031	...	031	040	006
4 4	753 26	8,770 9	40,825 34	95 8	963 7	12 36	23 38	51 29	1,122 10	108 9	2 38	...	46,143 4	273 39	...	78 39	...	78 39	151 34	1,240 6
0004	085	1103	4610	010	108	001	002	005	127	012	0008	...	5211	030	...	008	...	008	017	140
0 13	26 25	1,526 35	5,501 15	0 16	265 26	...	0 27	6 29	273 22	2 15	...	...	10,453 23	55 5	...	15 15	...	15 15	4 5	172 36
001	16	923	3246	002	161	...	004	04	166	01	...	...	6359	35	...	09	...	09	03	105
0 16	0 12	31 31	131 22	...	8 37	...	...	...	8 37	...	...	...	51 30	0 34	...	0 3	...	0 3	...	2 3
90	23	162 6	6734	...	456	...	...	...	456	...	...	...	2649	45	...	03	...	03	...	104
6 22	1,214 29	15,198 36	63,764 37	150 24	1,414 32	0 4	36 25	80 18	1,622 29	252 18	11 26	...	81,579 17	468 32	...	229 11	...	229 11	52 11	1,468 8
004	81	1024	43001	10	95	00006	02	05	113	17	007	...	5521	31	...	15	...	15	03	96

Average of figures from 1912-13 to 1916-17.

## APPENDIX C.

*Details of population according to occupation in the Chopda Taluka, East Khandesh District.*

Agricultural population.		Non-agricultural population.		
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other land-holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
31,625	391	31,987	64,003	18,685
38.2	0.5	38.7	77.4	22.6

## APPENDIX D.

*Agricultural stock of 125 Government villages in the Chopda Taluka, District East Khandesh, during the year 1916-17.*

No. of Villages.	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch-cattle.		Young stock.	
	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
20	5,255	18	70	31	377	74	2,005	2,106	2,463	1,645
91	9,917	8	21	15	432	127	4,140	3,549	4,611	2,995
13	1,354	...	5	10	86	...	1,039	652	1,093	458
1	32	...	...	...	...	...	78	4	104	5
Total	16,558	21	96	56	895	201	7,762	6,811	8,271	5,043

No. of Villages.	Total.	Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
					Small.	Large.	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	14,044	85	2,088	468	527	456	1,220	1,922	16.51
91	25,750	1,029	7,861	773	704	1,288	1,806	2,832	17.93
13	4,697	93	714	58	16	292	202	390	24.41
1	223	2	15	...	...	7	2	8	13.65
Total	44,714	1,159	10,178	1,294	1,247	2,043	3,230	5,137	

## APPENDIX E.

*Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Chopda Taluka, East Khandesh District.*

Liquor shops.	Hand Industries.			Mechanical Power.		
	Oil presses.	Cotton-looms.	Woollen looms.	Gins Rice husking machine.	Cotton presses.	Flour mill.
6	55	863	6	10	4	1



APPENDIX F.

*Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and the other sources of water supply in the Government villages of the Chopda Taluka of East Khandesh Collectorate for the years 1912-13.*

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
Group I.	20	163	9	118	28	9	4	45	8	...	...	...	...
Group II.	62	231	17	1,550	2	18	...	...	84	...	...	...	...
Group III.	29	116	10	159	12	5	...	29	5	...	...	3	...
Group IV.	13	30	4	51	...	7	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Group IV.	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	125	523	40	1,909	42	39	4	77	50	...	...	3	...

Group.	Tanks—contd.				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	27
Group I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group II.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group III.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

Taluka.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tonks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For Irrigation ...	522	40	...	...	...	...
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	1,909	42	3	...	...	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	39	4	...	...	...	...
	In disuse ...	77	50	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,547	136	3	...	...	...
	Total recorded at the settlement of 118 villages in 1887.	2,218	...	...	...	...	...



## APPENDIX H.

Leases of dry-crop lands in 41 villages of the Chopda Taluka, District East Khandesh.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	1899-1903.				1904-1911.				1912-1917.			
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.
<b>Group I.</b>													
1	Akhatwada	68 23	136 11 0	876 11	275	29 8	56 0 0	900 0	3-07	47 6	117 4 0	739 0	6-3
2	Akulkheda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 22	13 8 0	107 8	7-02
3	Chahardi	18 23	46 0 0	336 0	7-30	91 7	216 0 0	1,066 0	4-93	157 31	324 10 0	1,368 8	6-08
4	Chopda	123 30	274 8 0	1,570 8	5-72	102 30	210 12 0	1,255 12	5-95	124 27	236 4 0	1,756 0	7-37
6	Ghumaval Budruk	49 0	70 8 0	183 8	2-60	...	...	...	...	40 30	96 8 0	918 0	9-51
12	Kolanabe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 23	63 0 0	384 0	6-09
15	Sanpule	91 28	180 0 0	738 0	4-61	65 15	121 6 0	677 5	5-58	52 11	67 1 0	499 5	7-44
16	Tandalwadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 1	23 8 0	148 8	6-31
17	Tausa Budruk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 35	61 10 0	603 10	9-09
18	Tausa Khurd	118 0	223 8 0	1,118 18	4-93	54 23	74 8 0	494 8	6-63	145 29	275 0 0	2,668 0	9-70
19	Wadgaon Budruk	66 32	169 0 0	1,119 0	6-82	81 13	30 0 0	224 0	7-46	75 15	13 8 0	1,200 0	8-75
...	Average per acre	...	...	...	5-03	...	...	...	5-53	...	...	...	8-72
<b>Group II.</b>													
21	Adavad	...	...	...	...	10 32	20 0 0	105 0	5-25	140 14	294 4 0	2,618 8	8-90
28	Bhokari	77 12	123 0 0	468 0	3-80	28 14	103 0 0	509 0	4-66	90 16	151 8 0	681 8	6-31
40	Dhupe Budruk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 22	5 0 0	40 0	8-00
41	Dhupe Khurd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 0 0	62 0	5-77
45	Ghadwel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0 0	66 0	4-12
49	Hated Budruk	...	...	...	...	25 29	70 8 0	353 8	5-01	66 31	143 1 0	998 5	6-08
50	Khedi Budruk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 31	81 12 0	108 0	4-97
56	Loni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 24	15 0 0	68 0	3-66
57	Malkhede	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	22 10 0	75 10	3-30
59	Mangrul	...	...	...	...	23 25	14 0 0	89 0	6-35	29 30	29 0 0	240 0	8-57
66	Panchak	43 29	95 5 0	412 18	4-83	...	...	...	...	69 6	164 0 0	711 0	4-38
67	Pargaon	...	...	...	...	32 0	20 0 0	45 0	2-25	20 30	18 10 0	71 0	3-61
70	Ramsani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 37	55 12 0	408 0	7-31
71	Rukhankheda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 30	51 0 0	320 0	6-27
...	Average per acre	...	...	...	4-04	...	...	...	4-72	...	...	...	6-66
83	Adgaon	43 28	57 0 0	322 0	6-70	...	...	...	...	106 27	139 0 0	1,070 0	7-31
84	Ambode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 37	61 9 0	370 0	7-14
88	Changaon	46 4	60 0 0	610 0	8-5	...	...	...	...	86 24	110 0 0	1,130 0	10-21
89	Chunohala	76 1	103 8 0	636 8	8-62	...	...	...	...	186 2	251 0 0	2,651 0	10-96
90	Dhanora	41 35	59 0 0	314 0	5-32	47 22	91 0 0	491 0	5-39	105 32	163 0 0	1,422 0	7-32
92	Ganpur	42 1	67 0 0	467 0	6-97	36 25	61 0 0	451 0	7-55	14 22	10 0 0	90 0	9-00
100	Lasur	29 21	42 8 0	343 0	8-14	15 21	18 8 0	153 8	8-29	51 29	50 0 0	622 8	12-44
102	Mamalda	...	...	...	...	54 2	77 0 0	627 0	8-14	202 21	248 0 0	2,625 0	10-66
104	Mohorad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 24	34 10 0	328 10	9-40
106	Nalwada Khurd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	4 0 0	50 0	12-50
110	Vardi	74 10	81 0 0	613 0	7-56	62 27	53 0 0	377 0	7-11	111 14	151 0 0	1,361 0	9-01
...	Average per acre	...	...	...	7-06	...	...	...	7-04	...	...	...	8-94
<b>Group III.</b>													
117	Gavla Sim	35 3	82 0 0	293 0	9-15	41 5	20 8 0	250 8	12-70	48 5	20 0 0	575 0	22-75
119	Karjona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 18	14 9 0	675 0	46-55
121	Nagalwadi	23 12	28 0 0	267 0	11-60	32 22	22 0 0	362 0	11-93	63 37	59 0 0	748 0	12-67
123	Varad	18 4	15 0 0	165 0	11-00	30 26	14 0 0	214 0	15-23	122 15	130 0 0	2,506 0	19-27
124	Virwada	62 38	89 10 0	379 10	9-58	97 8	84 0 0	754 0	9-09	229 17	209 0 0	1,881 0	9-02
...	Average per acre	...	...	...	10-04	...	...	...	10-72	...	...	...	14-74

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Chopda Taluka from 1877-78 to 1916.

Years,	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.							Remarks.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Turdal.	Sesame.	Cotton with seed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
1877-78 ...	13 12	14 12	14 8	23 8	...	...	...	
1878-79 ...	16 0	18 8	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	
1879-80 ...	19 8	22 4	14 8	11 8	...	...	...	
1880-81 ...	31 8	29 8	20 4	17 0	...	...	...	
1881-82 ...	22 0	20 12	20 12	17 0	...	...	...	
1882-83 ...	18 0	18 0	17 0	21 12	...	...	...	
1883-84 ...	22 0	22 4	22 0	21 12	...	...	...	
1884-85 ...	30 4	32 4	24 12	20 8	...	...	...	
1885-86 ...	25 12	22 4	20 12	17 12	...	...	...	
1886-87 ...	25 12	22 4	20 12	15 4	...	...	...	
1887-88 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Average ...	22 7	23 4	18 6	17 10	...	...	...	
1888-89 ...	16 7	15 15	14 7	16 2	11 0	6 9	5 15	
1889-90 ...	18 10	17 15	12 12	13 2	10 6	7 5	6 5	
1890-91 ...	25 3	24 12	14 6	13 13	13 10	8 14	7 14	
1891-92 ...	25 0	28 8	12 3	12 10	13 10	8 9	10 6	
1892-93 ...	22 15	21 1	13 9	13 1	11 13	7 15	6 0	
1893-94 ...	18 10	18 7	14 4	15 8	12 6	8 2	7 7	
1894-95 ...	19 2	19 8	16 5	16 4	12 9	8 0	8 7	
1895 ...	22 6	22 8	17 12	19 3	12 11	9 1	6 0	
1896 ...	14 14	15 9	10 15	12 8	10 4	7 8	7 1	
1897 ...	8 11	9 3	6 14	7 12	6 7	7 0	8 2	
Average ...	19 3	18 12	13 5	13 15	11 7	7 14	7 5	
1898 ...	22 15	23 8	9 10	12 14	9 10	9 15	9 4	
1899 ...	13 10	13 6	9 3	13 0	9 10	9 2	7 7	
1900 ...	8 13	8 6	7 3	8 9	7 2	5 12	...	
1901 ...	15 14	14 14	7 15	9 11	7 9	10 7	6 8	
1902 ...	15 8	14 3	8 14	10 4	10 3	7 5	7 14	
1903 ...	18 4	16 1	8 14	11 9	8 12	7 14	9 2	
1904 ...	16 10	16 7	10 5	14 10	9 14	8 8	5 8	
1905 ...	15 2	16 0	10 13	13 10	9 3	6 7	6 13	
1906 ...	18 9	18 2	9 11	10 2	8 5	5 12	5 4	
1907 ...	13 2	13 2	8 3	11 2	7 8	4 4	4 15	
Average ...	15 5	14 14	9 1	11 8	8 12	7 8	6 4	
1908 ...	9 10	9 13	6 12	8 5	6 1	4 11	5 3	
1909 ...	14 6	14 13	7 1	10 1	7 13	5 12	5 0	
1910 ...	13 13	13 15	7 9	10 10	8 1	5 0	3 6	
1911 ...	13 0	12 12	9 10	13 2	9 4	4 9	3 12	
1912 ...	9 5	9 4	7 4	10 2	8 6	3 10	3 14	
1913 ...	10 15	10 2	8 4	11 11	8 12	4 0	4 7	
1914 ...	11 4	10 11	7 11	9 7	6 2	4 6	5 9	
1915 ...	11 3	10 9	7 3	8 12	7 1	6 3	6 2	
1916 ...	12 10	11 9	7 10	8 10	6 8	5 13	3 12	
Average ...	11 12	11 8	7 10	10 1	7 8	4 14	4 9	

## APPENDIX J.

*Changes in occupied area for 125 villages of the Chopda Taluka of the East Khandesh District.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or nuksan.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment full.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1889-90	187,905	208,688	5,512	6,021	12,336	23,940	8,897	145,653	2,38,719
1890-90	189,521	211,746	3,602	3,879	12,355	23,957	9,565	145,478	2,38,382
1890-91	189,725	211,853	3,414	3,575	12,340	23,953	9,562	145,479	2,38,381
1891-92	190,512	212,059	2,627	1,369	12,340	23,953	9,562	145,479	2,38,381
1892-93	180,847	213,445	2,399	1,396	12,395	23,974	9,585	145,641	2,38,715
1893-94	190,996	213,553	2,500	1,341	12,398	23,982	9,589	145,604	2,38,648
1894-95	181,090	213,531	4,036	2,452	12,398	23,982	9,586	147,504	2,39,965
1895-96	181,000	213,466	4,126	2,512	12,398	23,982	9,590	147,524	2,39,960
1896-97	181,026	213,463	4,117	2,510	12,398	23,982	9,583	147,541	2,39,955
1897-98	190,969	213,423	4,133	2,550	12,398	23,982	9,582	147,540	2,39,954
1898-99	190,924	213,405	2,616	2,739	12,398	23,982	9,559	147,938	2,40,125
1899-1900	181,455	213,326	4,065	2,318	12,398	23,982	9,559	147,938	2,40,126
1900-01	182,150	214,223	4,123	2,325	12,398	23,981	9,565	148,670	2,40,534
1901-02	182,129	214,211	4,142	2,341	12,398	23,980	9,565	148,670	2,40,532
1902-03	181,627	213,917	4,643	2,535	12,398	23,981	9,565	148,668	2,40,533
1903-04	182,379	214,326	3,937	2,247	12,398	23,980	10,143	148,664	2,40,563
1904-05	182,508	214,491	3,714	2,064	12,398	23,981	10,141	148,620	2,40,526
1905-06	182,531	214,496	3,654	2,004	12,417	23,992	10,141	148,603	2,40,491
1906-07	182,591	215,390	6,330	3,534	12,166	23,646	10,373	153,066	2,42,470
1907-08	187,226	217,300	4,033	2,298	12,202	23,657	10,413	153,581	2,43,255
1908-09	187,492	217,376	3,735	2,234	12,204	23,645	10,406	153,481	2,43,154
1909-10	187,948	217,562	3,244	1,802	12,253	23,664	10,401	153,445	2,43,148
1910-11	188,441	217,965	2,750	1,617	12,242	23,656	10,401	153,433	2,43,133
1911-12	188,731	218,072	2,409	1,407	12,243	23,659	10,401	153,433	2,43,133
1912-13	188,848	218,080	2,991	2,008	12,243	23,659	10,398	154,089	2,43,747
1913-14	189,530	218,625	2,281	1,368	12,243	23,659	10,416	154,004	2,43,722
1914-15	189,584	218,723	2,236	1,291	12,249	23,659	10,566	154,089	2,43,732
1915-16	189,578	218,731	2,240	1,297	12,234	23,728	10,501	154,032	2,43,726

## APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment on Government land in the villages of the Chopda Taluka.

Year.	Demand.	Remissions	Outstandings:		Year.	Demand.	Remissions	Outstandings.	
			Author-ized.	Unautho-rized.				Author-ized.	Unautho-rized.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<b>NEW GROUP I (30 VILLAGES) MAX. RATE Rs. 3-10-0</b>					<b>NEW GROUP II (91 VILLAGES) MAX. RATE Rs. 3-6-0—contd.</b>				
<i>Old Group I max. rate Rs. 2-12-0.</i>					<i>(a) Old Group I (62 villages) max. rate Rs. 2-12-0—contd.</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1888-89	66,099 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1907-08	86,136 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	73,839 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1908-09	86,176 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	73,462 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1909-10	86,228 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	75,460 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1910-11	86,203 1 9	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	75,872 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1911-12	86,205 3 9	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	75,796 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1912-13	86,166 11 6	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	75,867 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1913-14	85,189 8 6	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	75,873 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1914-15	85,144 11 6	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	75,866 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1915-16	86,248 15 6	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	75,866 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1916-17	86,330 5 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	75,683 0 0	.....	.....	.....	<i>(b) Old Group II (29 villages) max. rate Rs. 2-4-0.</i>				
1899-1900	75,709 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	42,927 11 9	2,655 9 0	.....	.....
1900-01	75,851 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	42,927 12 0	2,598 0 0	.....	.....
1901-02	75,438 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	42,927 12 0	521 10 0	.....	.....
1902-03	75,867 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1891-92	44,110 4 0	508 10 0	.....	.....
1903-04	75,964 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1892-93	44,457 4 0	119 13 0	.....	.....
1904-05	75,929 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	44,457 4 0	119 8 0	.....	.....
1905-06	75,862 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1894-95	44,457 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	75,939 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1895-96	44,388 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	75,878 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	44,391 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	75,848 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	44,391 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	75,829 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-99	44,393 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	75,870 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1899-1900	44,393 4 0	.....	1,156 1 3	.....
1911-12	75,893 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	44,393 4 0	.....	86 4 0	.....
1912-13	75,867 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	44,376 4 0	.....	16 0 0	.....
1913-14	75,862 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	44,376 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	75,932 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	44,410 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	75,829 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	44,384 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	75,697 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	44,384 2 0	.....	.....	.....
<b>NEW GROUP II (91 VILLAGES) MAX. RATE Rs. 3-6-0.</b>					1906-07	44,616 2 0	.....	.....	.....
<i>(a) Old Group I (62 villages) max. rate Rs. 2-12-0.</i>					1907-08	45,060 2 0	.....	.....	.....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1908-09	45,125 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1888-89	90,735 4 8	.....	.....	.....	1909-10	45,156 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	87,970 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1910-11	45,269 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	88,414 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1911-12	45,269 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	86,439 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1912-13	45,359 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	86,131 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1913-14	45,834 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	86,107 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1914-15	45,841 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	86,137 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1915-16	45,877 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....
1895-96	86,136 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1916-17	45,823 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	86,136 8 0	.....	.....	.....	<b>NEW GROUP III (13 VILLAGES) MAX. RATE Rs. 1-12-0.</b>				
1897-98	85,765 9 0	.....	.....	.....	<i>Old Group III (13 villages) max. rate Rs. 1-6-0.</i>				
1898-99	86,226 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1888-89	6,225 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	86,120 2 8	.....	.....	.....	1889-90	6,265 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	86,023 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1890-91	7,049 4 0	51 4 0	.....	.....
1901-02	86,051 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1891-92	7,049 4 0	51 12 0	.....	.....
1902-03	86,022 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1892-93	7,094 12 0	6 12 0	.....	.....
1903-04	86,221 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	7,084 4 0	6 12 0	.....	.....
1904-05	85,964 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1894-95	7,091 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	85,984 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1895-96	7,091 4 0	.....	.....	84 10 0
1906-07	86,068 8 0	.....	.....	.....					

Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.		Year.	Demand.	Remission.	Outstandings.	
			Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.				Autho- rized.	Unautho- rized.
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<b>NEW GROUP III (18 VILLAGES) MAX. RATE RS. 1-13-0—contd.</b>					<b>NEW GROUP IV (1 VILLAGE) MAX. RATE RS. 1-0-0—contd.</b>				
<i>Old Group III (13 villages) max. rate Rs. 1-0-0—contd.</i>					<i>Old Group IV (1 village) max. rate Rs. 1-0-0—contd.</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896-97	7,091 4 0	.....	.....	57 10 0	1891-92	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	7,335 3 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	1892-93	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	7,048 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1893-94	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	7,462 4 0	.....	166 4 0	.....	1894-95	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	7,830 12 0	.....	32 11 6	.....	1895-96	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	7,830 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1896-97	78 0 0	.....	.....	14 0 0
1902-03	7,601 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1897-98	64 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	7,919 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1898-99	64 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	8,063 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1899-1900	64 0 0	.....	54 12 0	.....
1905-06	8,143 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1900-01	64 0 0	.....	14 0 0	.....
1906-07	8,551 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1901-02	64 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	10,106 14 0	.....	.....	.....	1902-03	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	9,996 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1903-04	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	10,228 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1904-05	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	10,403 1 9	.....	.....	.....	1905-06	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	10,565 1 9	.....	.....	.....	1906-07	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	10,567 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1907-08	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	10,748 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1908-09	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	10,744 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1909-10	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	10,705 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1910-11	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	10,699 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1911-12	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
<b>NEW GROUP IV (1 VILLAGE) MAX. RATE RS. 1-0-0.</b>					<b>NEW GROUP IV (1 VILLAGE) MAX. RATE RS. 1-0-0.</b>				
<i>Old Group IV (1 village) max. rate Rs. 1-0-0.</i>					<i>Old Group IV (1 village) max. rate Rs. 1-0-0.</i>				
1888-89	.....	.....	.....	.....	1912-13	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1913-14	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	.....	.....	.....	.....	1914-15	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
					1915-16	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....
					1916-17	120 0 0	21 0 0	.....	.....



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APPENDIX L.

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## Effect of Revision settlement proposals on Government occupi

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. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
1	Akhatwada	I	2 12	...	...	1,046	1,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,046	1,860	...
2	Akulkhoda	I	2 12	...	...	1,431	2,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431	2,986	...
3	Chahardi	I	2 12	...	...	8,646	15,739	...	...	...	...	40	110	...	8,686	15,839	...
4	Chopda	I	2 12	...	...	10,941	22,714	...	...	...	...	88	242	...	11,029	22,956	...
5	Dondwada	I	2 12	...	...	563	856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	856	...
6	Ghumaval Budruk	I	2 12	...	...	613	1,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	1,281	...
7	Gorgavla Budruk	I	2 12	...	...	877	1,820	...	...	...	...	9	25	...	886	1,845	...
8	Ichapur Khurd	I	2 12	...	...	450	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	753	...
9	Kathora	I	2 12	...	...	1,236	2,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,236	2,664	...
10	Khaohna	I	2 12	...	...	1,213	2,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,213	2,368	...
11	Khadgaon	I	2 12	...	...	384	982	...	...	...	...	5	14	...	389	976	...
12	Kolamba	I	2 12	...	...	911	1,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	911	1,970	...
13	Kurvel	I	2 12	...	...	1,898	3,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,898	3,905	...
14	Nimgawhan	I	2 12	...	...	1,011	1,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,011	1,969	...
15	Sanpala	I	2 12	...	...	1,396	2,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,396	2,841	...
16	Tandalwadi	I	2 12	...	...	1,033	1,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	1,871	...
17	Tavsa Budruk	I	2 12	...	...	2,006	3,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,006	3,934	...
18	Tavsa Khurd	I	2 12	...	...	1,545	2,806	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	1,545	2,814	...
19	Vadgaon Budruk	I	2 12	...	...	974	1,568	...	...	...	...	6	16	...	980	1,584	...
20	Vela	I	2 12	...	...	458	1,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	1,181	...
Total, Group I			...	...	...	88,630	75,630	1 15 3	...	...	...	151	415	2 11 11	88,781	76,045	1 15
21	Adavad	I	2 12	...	...	4,476	7,218	...	...	...	...	33	88	...	4,508	7,306	...
22	Ahula	I	2 12	...	...	121	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	326	...
23	Ajanti Sim	I	2 12	...	...	937	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	1,652	...
24	Anarda Budruk	I	2 12	...	...	721	1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	1,767	...
25	Anarda Khurd	I	2 12	...	...	564	1,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	1,208	...
26	Asalwadi	I	2 12	...	...	313	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	365	...
27	Bhardu	I	2 12	...	...	268	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	611	...
28	Bhokeri	I	2 12	...	...	459	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	750	...
29	Budgaon	I	2 12	...	...	1,123	2,590	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	1,123	2,593	...
30	Chandsani	I	2 12	...	...	540	931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	931	...
31	Chinchangaon	I	2 12	...	...	336	647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	647	...
32	Chinchkheda, Prgana Adavad,	I	2 12	...	...	397	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	498	...
33	Chinchkheda, Prgana Chopda,	I	2 12	...	...	224	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	253	...
34	Chitkheda	I	2 12	...	...	247	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	255	...
35	Dagadi Budruk	I	2 12	...	...	287	677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	677	...
36	Dagadi Khurd	I	2 12	...	...	160	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	438	...
37	Devgaon	I	2 12	...	...	936	1,462	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	937	1,467	...
38	Dhaora	I	2 12	...	...	1,646	3,002	...	...	...	...	26	71	...	1,672	3,073	...
39	Dhavda	I	2 12	...	...	269	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	341	...
40	Dhupa Budruk	I	2 12	...	...	735	1,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	1,234	...
41	Dhupa Khurd	I	2 12	...	...	487	811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	811	...
42	Dhupi	I	2 12	...	...	255	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	421	...
43	Gavla Budruk	I	2 12	...	...	538	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	798	...
44	Gavla Khurd	I	2 12	...	...	225	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	310	...
45	Ghadvel	I	2 12	...	...	885	1,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	1,465	...
46	Ghodgaon	I	2 12	...	...	3,030	7,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,030	7,764	...

## land in Chopda Taluka of the East Khandesh Collectorate.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	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.			
...	...	...	38,630	99,894	2 9 3	...	...	...	161	547	3 9 11	38,781	1,00,341	2 9 4	+31'81	Total, Group I	...
8 6	...	...	4,476	8,859	...	...	...	...	32	108	...	4,608	8,967	...	+22'73	Adavad	21
8 6	...	...	121	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	400	...	+22'69	Ahula	22
8 6	...	...	987	2,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	987	2,023	...	+22'76	Ajanti Sim	23
8 6	...	...	721	2,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	2,169	...	+22'76	Anvarda Budruk	24
8 6	...	...	564	1,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	1,483	...	+22'76	Anvarda Khurd	25
8 6	...	...	312	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	449	...	+22'67	Asalwadi	26
8 6	...	...	268	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	750	...	+22'74	Bhardu	27
8 6	...	...	459	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	920	...	+22'52	Bhokari	28
8 6	...	...	1,123	3,178	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1,123	3,192	...	+22'71	Budgaon	29
8 6	...	...	540	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	1,143	...	+22'77	Chandsani	30
8 6	...	...	336	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	794	...	+22'73	Chinchangaon	31
8 6	...	...	397	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	611	...	+22'63	Chinchkheda, Pragma Adavad,	32
8 6	...	...	224	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	310	...	+22'63	Chinchkheda, Pragma Chopda,	33
8 6	...	...	247	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	313	...	+22'74	Chitkheda.	34
8 6	...	...	237	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	831	...	+22'74	Dagadi Budruk	35
8 6	...	...	180	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	537	...	+22'60	Dagadi Khurd	36
8 6	...	...	995	1,794	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	997	1,800	...	+22'69	Devgaon	37
8 6	...	...	1,546	3,534	...	...	...	...	25	87	...	1,672	3,771	...	+22'71	Dhanora	38
8 6	...	...	269	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	418	...	+22'78	Dhavda	39
8 6	...	...	735	1,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	1,514	...	+22'69	Dhupa Budruk	40
8 6	...	...	467	995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	995	...	+22'68	Dhupa Khurd	41
8 6	...	...	255	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	517	...	+22'80	Dhupi	42
8 6	...	...	533	979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	979	...	+22'63	Gavla Budruk	43
8 6	...	...	225	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	391	...	+22'55	Gavla Khurd	44
8 6	...	...	835	1,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	1,798	...	+22'73	Ghadvel	45
8 6	...	...	3,020	9,523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,020	9,523	...	+22'72	Ghodgaon	46

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.	No. of Group.	Dry-crops.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
47	Ghuntaval Khurd	I	2 12	...	...	370	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	619	...	
48	Gorgavla Khurd	I	2 12	...	...	701	1,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	1,182	...	
49	Hated Budruk	I	2 12	...	...	2,779	5,669	...	...	...	16	44	...	2,795	5,713	...	
50	Hated Khurd	I	2 12	...	...	2,312	4,441	...	...	...	11	80	...	2,323	4,471	...	
51	Kamalgaon	I	2 12	...	...	1,276	1,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,276	1,006	...	
52	Khapra	I	2 12	...	...	487	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	886	...	
53	Kbedi Budruk	I	2 12	...	...	418	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	601	...	
54	Khedi Khurd	I	2 12	...	...	204	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	418	...	
55	Kusumba	I	2 12	...	...	458	1,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	1,146	...	
56	Loni	I	2 12	...	...	897	1,337	...	...	...	1	3	...	898	1,340	...	
57	Malkheda	I	2 12	...	...	521	928	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	928	...	
58	Mangrui	I	2 12	...	...	2,647	4,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,647	4,003	...	
59	Matana	I	2 12	...	...	209	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	214	...	
60	Miphavli	I	2 12	...	...	202	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	224	...	
61	Mitavli	I	2 12	...	...	387	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	494	...	
62	Mohida	I	2 12	...	...	486	1,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	1,038	...	
63	Navdali	I	2 12	...	...	209	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	549	...	
64	Nemana	I	2 12	...	...	193	205	...	...	...	8	22	...	201	227	...	
65	Nimkheda	I	2 12	...	...	287	545	...	...	...	5	14	...	292	559	...	
66	Panchak	I	2 12	...	...	1,227	2,251	...	...	...	3	8	...	1,230	2,259	...	
67	Pargaon	I	2 12	...	...	571	759	...	...	...	19	52	...	590	811	...	
68	Pimpri	I	2 12	...	...	867	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	867	395	...	
69	Pungaon	I	2 12	...	...	549	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	619	...	
70	Ramsani	I	2 12	...	...	884	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	518	...	
71	Rukhankheda	I	2 12	...	...	392	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	533	...	
72	Sutkar	I	2 12	...	...	908	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	908	1,045	...	
73	Tahula	I	2 12	...	...	133	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	276	...	
74	Telkheda	I	2 12	...	...	137	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	323	...	
75	Vadgaon Sim	I	2 12	...	...	551	1,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	1,318	...	
76	Vadgaon Khurd	I	2 12	...	...	410	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	514	...	
77	Vadhoda	I	2 12	...	...	1,308	2,743	...	...	...	3	8	...	1,311	2,750	...	
78	Valki	I	2 12	...	...	828	1,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	1,316	...	
79	Vatar	I	2 12	...	...	889	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	889	556	...	
80	Veloda	I	2 12	...	...	1,009	3,722	...	...	...	1	8	...	1,010	3,725	...	
81	Vichkheda	I	2 12	...	...	1,103	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	1,672	...	
82	Vitner	I	2 12	...	...	1,293	2,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,293	2,951	...	
<b>Group II.</b>																	
83	Adgaon	II	2 4	...	...	2,662	3,531	...	...	...	2	4	...	2,664	3,535	...	
84	Ambada	II	2 4	...	...	602	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	1,275	...	
85	Bhawala	II	2 4	...	...	373	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	642	...	
86	Bidgaon	II	2 4	...	...	1,247	1,263	...	...	...	5	11	...	1,252	1,274	...	
87	Borkheda	II	2 4	...	...	234	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	341	...	
88	Changaon	II	2 4	...	...	4,233	5,586	...	...	...	9	20	...	4,239	5,606	...	
89	Chunchala	II	2 4	...	...	1,721	2,506	...	...	...	7	16	...	1,728	2,522	...	
90	Dhanora	II	2 4	...	...	844	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	1,400	...	
91	Galangi	II	2 4	...	...	898	1,335	...	...	...	2	4	...	895	1,339	...	
92	Ganpur	II	2 4	...	...	2,027	3,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,027	3,718	...	
93	Hingona	II	2 4	...	...	436	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	800	...	
94	Hol Budruk	II	2 4	...	...	173	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	146	...	

L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	34	35	36
3 6	..	..	570	760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570	760	..	+22-77	Ghumawal Khurd	47
3 6	..	..	701	1,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	701	1,329	..	+22-70	Gorgavla Khurd	48
3 6	..	..	2,779	5,957	..	..	..	..	16	54	..	2,795	7,011	..	+22-73	Hated Budruk	49
3 6	..	..	2,312	5,450	..	..	..	..	11	37	..	2,328	5,487	..	+22-73	Hated Khurd	50
3 6	..	..	1,976	2,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,976	2,339	..	+22-71	Kamalgaon	51
3 6	..	..	487	1,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	487	1,026	..	+22-73	Khapra	52
3 6	..	..	418	615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	418	615	..	+22-75	Khedi Budruk	53
3 6	..	..	924	513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	924	513	..	+22-72	Khedi Khurd	54
3 6	..	..	458	1,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458	1,407	..	+22-77	Kusumba	55
3 6	..	..	897	1,641	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	898	1,645	..	+22-76	Loni	56
3 6	..	..	621	1,139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	621	1,139	..	+22-73	Malkheda	57
3 6	..	..	2,647	4,919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,647	4,919	..	+22-73	Mangrul	58
3 6	..	..	908	963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	908	963	..	+22-89	Matana	59
3 6	..	..	902	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	902	275	..	+22-89	Miphavli	60
3 6	..	..	397	606	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	606	..	+22-67	Mitavli	61
3 6	..	..	436	1,274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	436	1,274	..	+22-73	Mohida	62
3 6	..	..	909	674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	909	674	..	+22-76	Nevdali	63
3 6	..	..	193	262	..	..	..	..	8	27	..	201	279	..	+22-90	Nemana	64
3 6	..	..	297	689	..	..	..	..	5	17	..	299	686	..	+22-71	Nimkheda	65
3 6	..	..	1,227	2,775	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	1,230	2,785	..	+22-74	Panchak	66
3 6	..	..	671	921	..	..	..	..	19	64	..	690	925	..	+22-68	Pargaon	67
3 6	..	..	367	474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	474	..	+22-79	Pimpri	68
3 6	..	..	549	760	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	760	..	+22-77	Pungaon	69
3 6	..	..	324	636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	636	..	+22-77	Ramsani	70
3 6	..	..	392	654	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	654	..	+22-70	Rukhankheda	71
3 6	..	..	908	1,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	908	1,284	..	+22-75	Sutkar	72
3 6	..	..	133	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	339	..	+22-82	Tahula	73
3 6	..	..	137	402	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	402	..	+22-66	Telkheda	74
3 6	..	..	651	1,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	651	1,618	..	+22-76	Vadgaon Sim	75
3 6	..	..	410	621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	621	..	+22-76	Vadgaon Khurd	76
3 6	..	..	1,308	3,365	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	1,311	3,376	..	+22-72	Vadhodn	77
3 6	..	..	828	1,615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	828	1,615	..	+22-72	Valki	78
3 6	..	..	829	682	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	829	682	..	+22-68	Vatar	79
3 6	..	..	1,609	4,568	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1,610	4,572	..	+22-73	Veloda	80
3 6	..	..	1,103	2,052	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,103	2,052	..	+22-73	Vichkheda	81
3 6	..	..	1,226	3,622	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,226	3,622	..	+22-73	Vitner	82
<i>Group II.</i>																	
3 6	..	..	2,669	5,297	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	2,664	5,303	..	+50-01	Adgaon	83
3 6	..	..	802	1,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	802	1,912	..	+49-26	Ambada	84
3 6	..	..	972	963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	972	963	..	+50-00	Bhawala	85
3 6	..	..	1,947	1,924	..	..	..	..	5	17	..	1,259	1,911	..	+50-00	Bidgaon	86
3 6	..	..	234	512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	512	..	+50-14	Borkheda	87
3 6	..	..	4,222	8,379	..	..	..	..	9	30	..	4,222	8,409	..	+50-00	Chaugaoon	88
3 6	..	..	1,721	3,729	..	..	..	..	7	24	..	1,722	3,723	..	+50-00	Chunchala	89
3 6	..	..	844	2,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	844	2,100	..	+50-00	Dhanora	90
3 6	..	..	822	2,002	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	826	2,002	..	+50-02	Galangi	91
3 6	..	..	2,027	5,577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,027	5,577	..	+50-00	Ganpur	92
3 6	..	..	426	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426	1,200	..	+50-00	Hingona	93
3 6	..	..	172	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	219	..	+50-00	Hel Budruk	94

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By former Settlement.													
			Maximum rates.			Dry-drop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.	
			Dry-drop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
95	Hol Khurd	II	2 4	...	...	196	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	221
96	Kavala	II	2 4	...	...	364	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	469
97	Khardi	II	2 4	...	...	1,609	1,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,609	1,237
98	Kharg	II	2 4	...	...	289	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	407
99	Kui Khurd	II	2 4	...	...	690	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	402
100	Lasur	II	2 4	...	...	3,942	5,534	...	...	...	...	16	85	...	3,858	5,570
101	Machia	II	2 4	...	...	564	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	733
102	Mamalda	II	2 4	...	...	2,060	2,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,060	2,039
103	Maula	II	2 4	...	...	628	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	594
104	Mohorad	II	2 4	...	...	781	978	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	782	980
105	Nalwada Budruk	II	2 4	...	...	487	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	650
106	Nalwada Khurd	II	2 4	...	...	435	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	813
107	Panali	II	2 4	...	...	174	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	134
108	Shevra Budruk	II	2 4	...	...	1,078	668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	668
109	Shevra Khurd	II	2 4	...	...	787	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	552
110	Vardi	II	2 4	...	...	5,852	6,412	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	5,854	6,416
111	Vargawan	II	2 4	...	...	543	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	479
	<b>Total, Group II</b>	...	...	...	...	89,436	1,81,266	1 9 2	...	...	...	172	448	2 9 8	89,608	1,81,714
	<i>Group III.</i>															
112	Ajanti Budruk	III	1 6	...	...	824	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	705
113	Ajanti Khurd	III	1 6	...	...	668	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	409
114	Angurna	III	1 6	...	...	680	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	311
115	Barai	III	1 6	...	...	285	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	109
116	Barvani	III	1 6	...	...	204	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	81
117	Gavis Sim	III	1 6	...	...	680	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	875
118	Ichapur	III	1 6	...	...	671	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	268
119	Karjana	III	1 6	...	...	1,940	1,080	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,941	1,081
120	Khandua	III	1 6	...	...	1,130	992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	992
121	Nagalwadi	III	1 6	...	...	1,220	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,220	1,045
122	Vadli	III	1 6	...	...	1,697	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,697	1,176
123	Varad	III	1 6	...	...	2,319	1,607	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2,320	1,608
124	Virvada	III	1 6	...	...	4,500	3,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	3,128
	<b>Total, Group III</b>	...	...	...	...	16,828	10,626	0 10 2	...	...	...	2	2	1 0 0	16,820	10,628
	<i>Group IV.</i>															
125	Vaijapur	IV	1 0	...	...	226	120	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	120
	<b>Total, Group IV</b>	...	...	...	...	226	120	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	120
	<b>Taluka, Total</b>	...	...	...	...	139,180	2,17,712	...	...	...	...	227	265	...	139,456	2,18,577

L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase or decrease.	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.				
8 6	...	...	196	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	331	...	+49-77	Hol Khurd	95	
8 6	...	...	364	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	734	...	+50-10	Kavtala	96	
8 6	...	...	1,609	1,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,609	1,931	...	+50-08	Khardi	97	
8 6	...	...	289	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	610	...	+49-87	Kharg	98	
8 8	...	...	620	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	603	...	+50-00	Kui Khurd	99	
8 6	...	...	3,342	3,751	...	...	...	...	15	54	...	3,368	3,805	...	+50-00	Lasur	100	
8 8	...	...	564	1,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	1,099	...	+49-93	Machla	101	
8 8	...	...	2,080	4,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,080	4,559	...	+50-01	Mamalda	102	
8 8	...	...	623	891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	891	...	+50-00	Maula	103	
8 6	...	...	781	1,467	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	782	1,470	...	+50-00	Mohorad	104	
8 8	...	...	467	975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	975	...	+50-00	Nalwada Budruk	105	
8 8	...	...	485	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	469	...	+49-84	Nalwada Khurd	106	
8 6	...	...	174	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	301	...	+50-00	Penali	107	
8 6	...	...	1,078	1,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	1,002	...	+50-00	Shevra Budruk	108	
8 6	...	...	787	823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	823	...	+50-00	Shevra Khurd	109	
8 6	...	...	5,852	9,618	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	5,854	9,624	...	+50-00	Vardi	110	
8 6	...	...	543	718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	718	...	+49-89	Vargawan	111	
...	...	...	83,486	1,73,571	2 1 3	...	...	...	172	578	2 5 9	83,608	1,74,149	2 1 3	+52-21	Total, Group II	...	
1 13	...	...	624	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	999	...	+51-77	Ajanti Budruk	112	
1 13	...	...	668	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	539	...	+51-78	Ajanti Khurd	113	
1 13	...	...	690	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	410	...	+51-83	Angurna	114	
1 13	...	...	285	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	144	...	+52-11	Barai	115	
1 13	...	...	204	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	107	...	+52-09	Barvani	116	
1 13	...	...	680	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	494	...	+51-78	Gavla Sim	117	
1 13	...	...	671	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	353	...	+51-71	Ichapur	118	
1 13	...	...	1,940	1,424	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,941	1,425	...	+51-82	Karjana	119	
1 13	...	...	1,130	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	517	...	+51-88	Khandna	120	
1 13	...	...	1,230	1,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230	1,378	...	+51-86	Nagelvadi	121	
1 13	...	...	1,697	1,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,697	1,550	...	+51-80	Vadti	122	
1 13	...	...	2,319	2,118	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2,320	2,119	...	+51-77	Varad	123	
1 13	...	...	4,500	4,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	4,135	...	+51-80	Virvada	124	
...	...	...	16,828	14,099	0 12 4	...	...	...	2	2	1 0 0	16,830	14,101	0 12 4	+51-80	Total, Group III	...	
Group IV.																		
1 0	...	...	236	190	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	190	0 8 1	...	Vajapur	125	
...	...	...	236	190	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	190	0 8 1	+ 0	Total, Group IV	...	
...	...	...	139,130	2,37,502	...	...	...	...	225	1,129	...	139,455	2,38,631	...	+52-05	Taluka, Total	...	

## APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Chopda Taluka,  
East Khândesh District.

Serial No. as in ap- pendix L.	Name of Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the ex- piring settle- ment 1891.	At the end of the ex- piring settle- ment 1911.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the ex- piring settle- ment.	At the end of the ex- piring settle- ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>					
1	Akhatwada	160	195	.....	.....
2	Akulkheda	1,257	1,896	.....	0 1
3	Chahardi	3,245	3,792	1,589 12	21 5
4	Chopda	16,621	17,008	.....	0 30
5	Dondwada	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Ghumaval Budruk	236	297	18 7	18 7
7	Gorgavla Budruk	892	1,003	.....	.....
8	Jahapur Khurd	.....	.....	35 20	21 5
9	Kathora	587	646	6 38	.....
10	Khachna	729	898	74 27	74 27
11	Khadgaon	377	323	.....	.....
12	Kolamba	554	586	88 38	8 22
13	Kurvel	1,005	1,046	18 10	.....
14	Nimgavhan	673	834	134 12	91 34
15	Sanpula	418	572	41 14	41 14
16	Tandalwadi	330	330	59 38	38 1
17	Tavsa Budruk	708	873	.....	.....
18	Tavsa Khurd	282	334	21 28	1 27
19	Vadgaon Budruk	663	806	64 7	60 14
20	Vela	400	460	.....	.....
Total Group I		29,137	31,905	2,141 7	377 17
<i>Group II.</i>					
21	Adavad	5,900	6,215	.....	.....
22	Ahula	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Ajanti Sim	249	352	31 17	19 0
24	Anvarda Budruk	315	355	26 0	26 0
25	Anvarda Khurd	756	899	62 33	28 22
26	Asalwadi	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Bhardu	248	283	.....	.....
28	Bhokari	264	294	42 5	42 5
29	Budgaon	648	788	40 22	29 23
30	Chandsani	194	228	.....	.....
31	Chinchangaon	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Chinchkheda	.....	.....	2 30	2 30
PARGANA ADAVAD.					
33	Chinchkheda	.....	.....	24 35	24 35
PARGANA CHOPDA.					
34	Chitkheda	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Dagadi Budruk	191	145	32 0	32 0
36	Dagadi Khurd	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Devgaon	1,185	1,179	1 12	1 12
38	Dhanora	1,647	2,162	.....	.....
39	Dhavda	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Dhupa Budruk	142	190	.....	.....
41	Dhupa Khurd	260	301	43 10	23 1
42	Dhupi	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Gavla Budruk	.....	.....	166 38	.....
44	Gavla Khurd	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Ghadvel	560	446	.....	.....
46	Ghodgaon	1,435	1,653	41 38	41 38
47	Ghumaval Khurd	79	113	88 7	88 7
48	Gorgavla Khurd	268	418	48 2	17 0
49	Hated Budruk	976	1,457	13 10	13 10
50	Hated Khurd	1,112	1,172	33 27	33 27
51	Kamalgaon	276	251	44 3	27 0
52	Khapra	.....	.....	3 8	.....
53	Khedi Budruk	344	280	97 11	97 11
54	Khedi Khurd	.....	.....	23 2	.....
55	Kunmba	433	602	9 19	.....
56	Loni	552	486	.....	.....
57	Malkheda	248	264	20 0	20 0
58	Mangrol	906	1,418	.....	.....
59	Matana	89	99	9 36	.....
60	Miphavli	.....	.....	16 38	16 38
61	Mitavli	452	655	.....	.....
62	Mohide	717	891	.....	.....



## APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. as in ap- pendix L.	Name of Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the ex- piring settle- ment 1891.	At the end of the ex- piring settle- ment 1911.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the ex- piring settle- ment.	At the end of the ex- piring settle- ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group II—continued.</i>					
63	Navdali	.....	.....	A. g. 8 19	A. g. 8 19
64	Nemane	.....	.....	177 21	167 17
65	Nimkheda	48	.....	8 8	3 8
66	Panchak	678	662	.....	.....
67	Pargaon	616	659	11 4	11 4
68	Pimpri	341	464	18 29	19 28
69	Pungaon	350	389	.....	.....
70	Ramsani	.....	.....	21 2	11 2
71	Rukhankheda	249	245	25 35	25 35
72	Sutkar	429	454	84 9	86 21
73	Tahula	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Tekkheda	.....	.....	10 28	9 25
75	Vadgaon Sim	91	122	.....	.....
76	Vadgaon Khurd	64	59	.....	.....
77	Vadhoda	679	913	7 8	4 7
78	Valki	346	408	188 15	.....
79	Vatar	162	208	44 18	44 18
80	Veloda	857	797	8 88	.....
81	Vichkheda	227	248	28 10	28 10
82	Vitner	728	599	148 37	143 37
83	Adgaon	1,575	1,647	.....	.....
84	Arnbada	187	195	101 14	91 27
85	Bhawala	212	243	.....	.....
86	Bidgaon	295	370	.....	.....
87	Borkheda	198	292	.....	.....
88	Chaugaon	1,043	1,354	.....	.....
89	Chunchala	805	989	.....	.....
90	Dhanora	146	98	.....	.....
91	Galanji	363	358	77 25	92 10
92	Ganpur	981	1,260	129 10	113 8
93	Hingona	276	408	.....	.....
94	Hol Budruk	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	Hol Khurd.	.....	.....	132 8	.....
96	Kavtala	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	Khardi	564	674	.....	.....
98	Kharj	123	127	.....	.....
99	Kui Khurd	.....	.....	44 3	.....
100	Lasur	2,229	2,598	94 14	86 14
101	Machla	219	279	.....	.....
102	Mamalda	468	751	98 14	.....
103	Maula	.....	.....	.....	20 8
104	Mohorad	384	565	.....	.....
105	Nalwada Budruk	196	227	.....	.....
106	Nalwada Khurd	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	Panali	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	Shevra Budruk	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Shevra Khurd	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	Vardi	1,516	2,214	47 8	.....
111	Vargavhan	273	334	.....	.....
Total Group II		38,389	44,824	2,429 16	1,445 87
<i>Group III.</i>					
112	Ajanti Budruk	.....	130	.....	24 5
113	Ajanti Khurd	.....	.....	.....	105 1
114	Angurna	.....	98	.....	19 10
115	Barai	.....	.....	.....	88 6
116	Barvani	.....	.....	.....	81 0
117	Gavia Sim	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	Iohapur	.....	.....	33 20	21 5
119	Karjans	54	282	5 10	.....
120	Khandna	.....	.....	.....	16 23
121	Nagalwadi	995	1,158	9 0	.....
122	Vadti	679	707	.....	.....
123	Varad	204	408	74 19	9 39
124	Virvada	968	1,665	.....	.....
Total Group III		2,900	4,448	122 9	310 9
<i>Group IV.</i>					
125	Vaijapur.	99	159	.....	14 6
Total Group IV		99	159	.....	14 6
Taluka Total		70,525	81,831	4,692 32	2,147 29

## APPENDIX N.

The following selections include the papers relating to the expiring settlement.

No. CCXXI	New Series.
No. CCLXXI	" "
No. CCLXXXII	" "
No. CCCLXIX	" "
No. DXIV	" "

No. 733.

To  
**THE COMMISSIONER,**  
 Central Division.

*Camp Langdia-Amba, 23rd March 1918.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith Mr. Abbott's proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Chopda Taluka.

2. The report was received at the beginning of this month and I have had no opportunity of examining the proposals in the light of a personal inspection of the taluka. I have now to choose between the alternatives of delaying submission of the report till after I have made a tour of the Chopda Taluka, with the probable result that the new rates cannot be announced before the end of the current year, and of sending it on at once, in the hope that Government will be able to pass orders by that time giving effect to the revised rates. Since it is undesirable that the portion due from the additional revenue represented by the difference between the old and the new rates should be foregone for a year if that can be helped, and since I can find nothing in the proposals which seems to me to need clearing up by local investigation on my part, I choose the latter alternative without hesitation and submit Mr. Abbott's report now after careful perusal of it and of the reports relating to the existing settlement. I am issuing notices to the villages concerned, calling for objections to the proposed new rates, and will forward such as are received during the next two months as they come. Unless Government find it necessary to wait till the report has been printed, proofs corrected, and other things done, which are the usual, but perhaps not absolutely necessary preliminaries to the passing of orders; it is, I think, possible for such revised rates as may be sanctioned to be introduced in the current year.

3. There is nothing so far as I can see that is controversial in the proposals, and Mr. Abbott's report is so clearly written that there is no reason for elaboration on my part. For his conclusions he gives most convincing evidence, and he bases his proposals on unassailable data. Making all allowance for the deficiency of statistics available to Mr. Fletcher when he wrote his report in 1887 it is obvious that the taluka has made extraordinary progress in every way. Communications have been very greatly improved, a fact for which the main portion of the credit is due to my predecessor, Mr. Simcox (though the Tapti remains a great barrier during a good part of the year to communication with the railway, and the various nalas and streams are still a considerable impediment to traffic in the rains). Chopda itself has become an important market, and the number of ginning factories in the taluka is a significant indication of prosperity. The steady rise in prices, the great increase in the value of land, and the low incidence of current rates on rentals as well as on produce-values are clearly demonstrated, and the statistics provide ample justification for a good deal larger enhancement of revenue than is proposed.

4. However the law is that revenue must not be increased by more than so much for a group, or so much for an individual village, and I suppose there is no intention of making any change. Proposals for revision must, therefore, abide by these limitations. Mr. Abbott's assumption that the 'group' for the purposes of the 33 per cent. increase means the group according to proposals for revision is I believe correct. It is a matter for the orders of Government, but as far as I remember the latter has always been the interpretation in practice.

5. The proposals do not involve much interference with existing grouping and for the changes proposed the reasons given are in my opinion convincing. The revised rates are, as I have already said, amply justified by the data. I accordingly support the proposals as they stand.

6. The village of Sikval should be incorporated in the Chopda Taluka as soon as that becomes possible—that is as soon as the period of its current settlement expires.

The best thing for Vaijapur would probably be as for all other 'villages' in the Satpuras to make an inforest settlement of it. This cannot, I think, be legally done as long as lands are held on the ordinary survey tenure, unless the occupants themselves agree to a fresh disposal of their lands involving resignation and regrant on different terms.

7. The enquiries have been made with great care and the report puts the results most clearly and logically. I hope Government will be pleased to record an expression of their appreciation of Mr. Abbott's work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. MONTEATH,

Collector, East Khandesh.

*Below No. 733 of 23rd March 1918 from the Collector, East Khândesh.*

No. S.T.—181.

Poona, 25th April 1918.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.

2. We could hardly have a simpler problem in Settlement than this. There is only one difficulty, and that is the difficulty created by the 33 per cent. limit. We ordinarily write 33 per cent. but no doubt in strictness this is intended for 33·3 per cent. or exactly one-third. To apply this limit to Chopda Taluka is a *reductio ad absurdum* of the limit, especially in group III. That group was under-assessed even in 1856. It remains still more under-assessed in 1888. No doubt in the early years it was very jangli and remote. Those conditions are passed away. It is now a rich, immensely prosperous tract, and yet our 33 per cent. rule prevents us from taking more than a maximum rate of Rs. 1-13-4. The proper assessment for the tract upon all the statistics would certainly not be less than Rs. 4; even that would hardly touch half the net assets, however leniently calculated. In groups I and II the maximum assessments we can levy fall almost as grotesquely short of the just share which Chopda should contribute to the Empire. Yet here we find in the midst of war, with every rupee urgently needed, that a large rich tract growing cotton on more than 50 per cent. of its total area has been granted by a rash and unqualified promise of certain limitations to the enhancement of the assessment a sort of permanent jaghir, under which all the landholders enjoy about twice as large a share of the net profits of the land as the landholders in other parts of the Presidency.

3. Mr. Abbott has sifted his statistics most carefully. There has probably never been so lenient an examination of rent and sale statistics in which everything unfavourable to the rayat is excluded. Moreover, there is rarely any tract in which the statistics are so simple, not being complicated by inextricable mixtures of rice and garden land, and khalsa and inam lands; but all perfectly simple and straightforward.

4. As to the grouping, Mr. Abbott would take a portion of the present group I and lower it to group II. The reasons he gives are good, and agreeing with what I have seen of the tract. They are moreover borne out by the statistics. In the portion of group I which is to be retained as group I, the average sale value is 146 multiples, and the average rent is 8·72 multiples. In the villages proposed to be degraded to group II, the average sale multiple is 126, and the rent multiple 6·46. This is upon present rates and shows clearly that there is a difference in value recognised by the public in their transactions and which should therefore be recognised in our ratings. The objection to the alteration is that by including some of the villages of group I with those of group II into a new group, we are limited to an increase of the whole of this new group by 33½ per cent. only. This means a loss of Rs. 19,000 compared with what we should get if all the villages in group I were raised by ½rd. But if we make rash promises of limitations upon the increases, unqualified by any reservation as to prices and money values, such losses are inevitable, and the loss of Rs. 19,000 in group I is as nothing compared to the heavy loss in group III. I therefore support Mr. Abbott's recommendation.

5. The rates he proposes are Rs. 3-10-0, Rs. 3-6-0 and Rs. 1-13-0. Now all of these give increases substantially less than 33½ per cent. and they give figures not at all convenient for calculation. In view of the conspicuous under-assessment of the whole tract, I would recommend that the evil be mitigated by fixing the rates for the three groups at Rs. 3-12-0, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 which give increases of 36·34, 36·8, and 45·45 respectively. These violate the 33½ per cent. guarantee, particularly in group III. But I make this proposal in the conviction that it is time in flagrant cases to refuse to be bound by that guarantee. At any rate, the figures I propose do not go vastly beyond it, and are fully justifiable in this war time.

6. In conclusion, I would call attention to the fallacious policy on which it is usual to make new roads. The general procedure is to construct the flat and easy portions of the roads, and leave the nalas and rivers unbridged for subsequent treatment, and when funds permit. If I could have my own way in such matters, I would lay out the line of the road, and then construct the bridges or crossings for the rivers and nalas *first of all*. The country cart can find its way along the old routes well enough, but is chiefly held up when it comes to the river and nala. Bridges are a necessity, and the long, straight stretches of permanent way barrelled and bermed, and garnished with mile stones, etc., are a luxury which can come afterwards. I fear this has been much exemplified in Chopda. The new communications will not have half their full value until they are supplemented with a proper supply of bridges. The figures in this Settlement Report will show that as communications improve, land values improve at such a rate that it will unquestionably be profitable to make these bridges as soon as possible from public funds, at any rate before the next settlement.

7. It is worth noting as a rather unusual feature that after having dropped to 28,000 in 1902, the number of cattle in the taluka has fully recovered to its former figure and is now about 45,000. The rise of population in the last ten years has been greater than in any previous periods, and the amount of waste land which remains is negligible, and the area of fallow is remarkably low. The prices upon which Mr. Abbott relies run only to 1916. In the 1½ years since passed new records will have been established for everything, most of all for the chief crop, which is cotton.

8. Mr. Abbott has written his Report clearly, and deserves congratulation on this his first effort.

F. ANDERSON,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
Director, Land Records.

No. A—1743/1917 of 1918.

Camp Mahabaleshwar, 9th May 1918.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. When I wrote my remarks on the Shevgaon proposals I observed that the 33 per cent. rule would be found inadvisable when we came to the Khândesh revisions. I was thinking of Chopda. And now that Chopda is before us we can see what has happened. I have again ventured to criticise the 33 per cent. rule when sending on the Tasgaon proposals a few days ago. It is therefore unnecessary for me to say anything further here. It may however be noticed that Mr. Abbot's proposals entail an increase of 50 per cent. for the 29 villages of the old second group. How we can justify such an increase to this solid block of villages when we consider ourselves limited to 33 per cent. for the 20 villages of the old first group that remain now in our first group, I do not understand.

3. On the supposition that we are bound I think I should raise the maximum rates in such a way as to take as much as we can get—Rs. 3-11-0 or 5½ annas increase in the rupee for group I and so on.

C. N. SEDDON,  
Commissioner, C. D.

From

J. ABBOTT, Esquire, I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Khandesh ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,  
and DIRECTOR of Land Records, Poona.

*Khed, West Khândesh, 27th February 1918.*

Sir,

In accordance with order No. 5248 of 27th April 1917, Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, I have the honour to submit for action under section 102, Land Revenue Code, proposals for the re-settlement of the three inâm villages of the Chopda Táluka, district East Khândesh, all of which fall due for their second revision settlement.

2. The last and current settlement of these villages was made in 1890 under the authority of letter No. 942 of 1890 of the Survey Commissioner. By Government Resolution No. 6558-B of October 2nd, 1890, this settlement was guaranteed up to 1917-18, so that it expires along with the current settlement of the Government land in the táluka.

3. The villages of Galwada and Shendni at present are in Group I of the táluka and that of Narod is in Group II. In making proposals for the re-settlement of the táluka I have so divided the existing Group I that the inâm villages of Galwada and Shendni will fall well within the boundaries of my proposed second group. I accordingly propose now that the rates current in these inâm villages be increased to the level of the rates that I have proposed for the groups within which they fall. As my report on the táluka has embraced every circumstance I consider pertinent to a consideration of the re-settlement of the táluka it seems supererogatory to do much more than to invite attention to that report and its bearing upon the condition of the inâm villages. A few individual facts peculiar to the inâm villages however I add as appendices, but these facts being few I think are in many instances as easily expressed in a few words as in the ordinary form of appendix.

4. The effect of my new rates will be seen in Appendix L. The increase in each village will be as follows:—

	Rs.		
Galwada, maximum rate	3-6	Increase	22·68 per cent.
Shendni           "           "	3-6	"	22·73       "
Narod           "           "	3-6	"	50·00       "

These rates are uniform for the whole village in each case, as there is neither rice nor pátasthal land in the villages and motasthal land is assessed at dry crop rates.

5. Finally, I would recommend that the new settlement be guaranteed so as to expire with that of the Government villages of the táluka in 1947-48.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. ABBOTT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Khândesh.

No. 836 of 1918.

Jalgaon, 5th April 1918.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, in continuation of this No. 733 of 22nd March 1918.

G. MONTEATH,  
Collector of East Khândesh.



No. A-1743/1917 of 1918.

Poona, 16th April 1918.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records with reference to this office No. A-1743/1917 of the 27th ultimo for favour of remarks.

A. K. NULKAR,  
for Commissioner, C. D.

No. S. T.-181.

Poona, 16th May 1918.

Returned with compliments.

2. The undersigned agrees to the grouping proposed for these villages. Rs. 3-6-0 gives an inadequate increase to the Inamdar. The maximum rate should be Rs. 3-8-0 as recommended by the undersigned for Group II of the Khálsa villages, please see paragraph 5 of this office No. S. T.-181 of 25th April 1918. If, however, this is not approved, then the inám villages also should be assessed at the rate approved for Group II.

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

No. A-1743/1917 of 1918.

Camp Maháleshwar, 23rd May 1918.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department with reference to this office No. A-1743/1917 of the 9th instant.

2. The Commissioner agrees with the remarks made by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

C. N. SEDDON,  
Commissioner, C. D.

#### APPENDIX D.

In Group I the agricultural stock numbers 307 head; there are 22 sheep, 24 ploughs, of which 13 are large once; 47 carts, of which 11 are for passengers. The plough cattle number 113.

In the village of Narod the agricultural stock numbers 71 head, the plough cattle being 36. There are 20 sheep, one large plough and 14 carts, of which are passengers.

#### APPENDIX E.

Wells, budkis; tanks and other sources of water-supply.

There are nine wells for irrigation purposes and two for drinking supply. Two wells are in disuse.

#### APPENDIX K.

Since 1890 the revenue demand has remained the same without remissions or outstandings.

## APPENDIX L.

*Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals.*

Village.	Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.	Increase.
	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Per cent.
<b>By former settlement—</b>				
Galvade	2 12 0	468	836	.....
Shendani	2 12 0	486	916	.....
Narod	2 4 0	503	568	.....
<b>By revision settlement—</b>				
Galvade	3 6 0	468	1,087	22.68
Shendani	3 6 0	486	1,123	22.73
Narod	3 6 0	503	852	50.00

*N. B.*—Galvade contains 8 acres of motaathal land. The increase in the average assessment is as follows : Galvade annas 7-2 ; Shendani annas 6-10 ; Narod annas 9-1.

## APPENDIX M.

Name of village.	Population	Unoccupied culturable land		
	At the beginning of the expiring settlement, 1901.	At the end of the expiring settlement, 1911.	At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
Galvade	95	Acres. 133	A. g. .....	▲ g. .....
Shendani	183	293	7 38	7 38
Narod	94	19½	.....	.....

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

East Khándesh.

Revision settlement of the Chopda táluka.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6904.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1918.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—1743—1917 dated 9th May 1918—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below \* containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Chopda táluka of the East Khándesh district.

\* Letter from Mr. J. Abbott, I. O. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, East Khándesh, dated 27th February 1918 with accompaniments. Letter from the Collector of East Khándesh No. 739 dated 23rd March 1918. Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—181 dated 25th April 1918.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—1743—1917 dated 23rd May 1918—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below † containing proposals for the revision settlement of the inám villages of Galwáda, Shendni and Narod in the Chopda táluka of the East Khándesh district.

† Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, East Khándesh, dated 27th February 1918. Memorandum from the Collector of East Khándesh No. 836 dated 5th April 1918. Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—1739—1917 dated 16th April 1918. Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—181 dated 16th May 1918.

Letter from the Collector of East Khándesh No. 1557 dated 13th June 1918.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the resettlement of 125 Government villages including the village of Vaizápur and of three inám villages in the Chopda táluka of the East Khándesh district. The current settlement is the first revision settlement in 121 Government villages and the three inám villages and the original settlement in the remaining villages.

2. The Assistant Settlement Officer has written a full and careful report on a settlement which presents few complications owing to the remarkable growth in prosperity throughout the táluka and to the very simple and logical grouping which, with a slight variation, has lasted since the original settlement. Government accept the general conclusion that the statistics given in the report and the appendices thereto justify the imposition of the full permissible increase in assessment.

3. The Assistant Settlement Officer proposes to recast the present grouping. He would exclude 62 villages from the present group I and combine them with the existing group II to form his second group. This proposal is based on the ground that as regards communications these 62 villages are less favourably situated than the other villages which would remain in the first group and that the sale and rent values of land, so far as can be gauged from the figures available, are lower. These sale and rent values are, however, sufficiently high to justify an enhancement of the assessment by one-third, while as regards communications Government are of opinion that Mr. Abbott lays undue stress on the influence which the deep nullahs east and west of Chopda have on the profits of agriculture. Further, his proposals with regard to the new second group involve a 50 per cent. increase in the assessment of the 29 villages comprising the existing group II. For these reasons the Governor in Council considers that the present settlement is not an opportune time to make any change in the grouping and approves the proposal of the Commissioner, C. D., that the present grouping be retained and that the existing dry crop rates be raised by one-third in all the Government villages and in the three inám villages. The rates sanctioned by Government are shown in the appended statement.

4. As regards the village of Vaizápur, the Collector of East Khándesh should be requested to make further enquiry whether the application of an inforest settlement would not be advisable in the peculiar circumstances of the

village. Until the issue of orders on this point the present maximum rate should continue in force in this village.

5. The proposal made by the Assistant Settlement Officer for the transfer of the village of Sikval from the Shirpur to the Chopda taluka, which is supported by the Collector of East Khándesh, is approved. Steps should be now taken to incorporate this village in the Chopda taluka and the requisite notifications under the Land Revenue Code, the Indian Registration Act, etc., should be submitted to Government in due course. The maximum rate suggested by the Assistant Settlement Officer is approved.

6. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1917-18, levied from 1918-19 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

7. The commendations of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Abbott for a report which bears evidence of careful and industrious inquiry.

*Statement referred to in paragraph 3 above.*

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.
<b>(a) Government villages—</b>		
I	82	Rs. a. p. 3 10 0
II	29	3 0 0
III	13	1 13 0
	124	
<b>(b) Inám villages—</b>		
I	2*	3 10 0
II	1†	3 0 0
	127	

\* Gulwáda and Shendni.

† Narod.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 6904, R. D., dated 1st July 1918.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of East  
Khándesh,  
The Settlement Commis-  
sioner and Director of  
Land Records,

also by en-  
dorsement  
No. 6768  
d a t e d  
22nd June  
1918.

The Director of Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department,  
J. Abbott, Esq., I. C. S.,  
The Government of India (by letter).

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REVISED APPENDIX L.

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REVISED

## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Governm

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 No. I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Akhatwada	I	2 12 0	...	1,046	1,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,046	1,869	...
2	Akulkheda	I	2 12 0	...	1,431	2,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431	2,986	...
3	Chahardi	I	2 12 0	...	8,646	15,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	110	...	8,686	15,839	...
4	Chopda	I	2 12 0	...	10,941	22,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	242	...	11,009	22,956	...
5	Dondwada	I	2 12 0	...	583	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	850	...
6	Ghumawal Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	613	1,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	1,281	...
7	Gorgavla Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	877	1,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	25	...	885	1,845	...
8	Ichapur Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	450	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	753	...
9	Kathora	I	2 12 0	...	1,235	2,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,235	2,664	...
10	Khaohana	I	2 12 0	...	1,212	2,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,212	2,368	...
11	Khadgaon	I	2 12 0	...	384	962	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	...	389	976	...
12	Kolamba	I	2 12 0	...	511	1,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	1,970	...
13	Kurvel	I	2 12 0	...	1,898	3,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,898	3,995	...
14	Nimgavhan	I	2 12 0	...	1,011	1,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,011	1,962	...
15	Sanpula	I	2 12 0	...	1,396	2,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,396	2,841	...
16	Tandulwadi	I	2 12 0	...	1,033	1,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	1,971	...
17	Tavsa Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	2,006	3,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,006	3,934	...
18	Tavsa Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	1,545	2,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	1,548	2,314	...
19	Vadgaon Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	974	1,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	...	980	1,584	...
20	Vela	I	2 12 0	...	458	1,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	1,181	...
21	Adawad	I	2 12 0	...	4,476	7,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	88	...	4,508	7,306	...
22	Ahula	I	2 12 0	...	121	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	326	...
23	Ajanti Sim	I	2 12 0	...	937	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	1,562	...
24	Anvarda Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	721	1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	1,767	...
25	Anvarda Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	564	1,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	1,208	...
26	Asalwadi	I	2 12 0	...	312	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	366	...
27	Bhardu	I	2 12 0	...	268	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	611	...
28	Bhokari	I	2 12 0	...	459	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	750	...
29	Budgaon	I	2 12 0	...	1,123	2,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1,123	2,593	...
30	Chandseani	I	2 12 0	...	540	981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	981	...
31	Chinchangao	I	2 12 0	...	336	647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	647	...
32	Chinchkheda, Par- gana Adawad.	I	2 12 0	...	397	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	498	...
33	Chinchkheda, Par- gana Chopda.	I	2 12 0	...	294	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	253	...
34	Chitkheda	I	2 12 0	...	247	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	255	...
35	Dagdi Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	160	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	433	...
36	Dagdi Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	237	677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	677	...
37	Deogaon	I	2 12 0	...	905	1,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	907	1,467	...
38	Dhanora	I	2 12 0	...	1,646	3,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	71	...	1,672	3,073	...
39	Dhavda	I	2 12 0	...	269	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	341	...
40	Dhupa Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	735	1,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	1,234	...
41	Dhupa Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	467	811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	811	...
42	Dhupi	I	2 12 0	...	255	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	421	...
43	Gavla Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	533	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	798	...
44	Gavla Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	225	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	319	...
45	Ghadvel	I	2 12 0	...	885	1,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	1,465	...
46	Ghodgaon	I	2 12 0	...	3,020	7,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,020	7,764	...

PENDIX L

occupied land of Chopda Taluka of the East Khandesh District.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. A. P.	H. a.		Acres.	Rs.					Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.					
3 10 0	..	..	1,046	2,464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,046	2,464	..	31-83	Akhatwada	1	
3 10 0	..	..	1,481	3,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,481	3,936	..	31-81	Akuikheda	1	
3 10 0	..	3 10	8,646	20,734	..	..	..	..	40	145	..	8,686	20,879	..	31-82	Chahardi	1	
3 10 0	..	3 10	10,941	23,941	..	..	..	..	68	319	..	11,009	24,260	..	31-81	Chopda	4	
3 10 0	..	..	562	1,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	562	1,123	..	31-77	Dondwada	1	
3 10 0	..	..	513	1,689	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	513	1,689	..	31-85	Ghumeval Budruk	1	
3 10 0	..	3 10	877	2,309	..	..	..	..	9	33	..	886	2,432	..	31-81	Gorgavla Budruk	1	
3 10 0	..	..	450	933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	933	..	31-87	Ichapur Khurd	1	
3 10 0	..	..	1,236	3,512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,236	3,512	..	31-83	Kathora	1	
3 10 0	..	..	1,212	3,121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,212	3,121	..	31-79	Khaachana	10	
3 10 0	..	3 10	384	1,368	..	..	..	..	5	18	..	389	1,386	..	31-76	Khadgaon	11	
3 10 0	..	..	911	2,597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	911	2,597	..	31-82	Kolamba	14	
3 10 0	..	..	1,893	5,266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,893	5,266	..	31-81	Kurvel	11	
3 10 0	..	..	1,011	2,586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,011	2,586	..	31-80	Nimgavhan	1	
3 10 0	..	..	1,326	3,745	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,326	3,745	..	31-81	Sanpula	11	
3 10 0	..	..	1,033	1,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,033	1,807	..	31-80	Tandulwadi	11	
3 10 0	..	..	2,006	5,186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,006	5,186	..	31-82	Tavsa Budruk	11	
3 10 0	..	3 10	1,545	3,698	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	1,548	3,709	..	31-80	Tavsa Khurd	11	
3 10 0	..	3 10	974	2,067	..	..	..	..	6	21	..	980	2,088	..	31-81	Vadgaon Budruk	11	
3 10 0	..	..	458	1,557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458	1,557	..	31-83	Vela	21	
3 10 0	..	3 10	4,476	9,624	..	..	..	..	32	117	..	4,508	9,741	..	33-32	Adawad	21	
3 10 0	..	..	121	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	435	..	33-43	Ahula	21	
3 10 0	..	..	937	2,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	937	2,203	..	33-35	Ajanti Sim	21	
3 10 0	..	..	721	2,356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	721	2,356	..	33-38	Anvarda Budruk	21	
3 10 0	..	..	564	1,611	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	564	1,611	..	33-36	Anvarda Khurd	21	
3 10 0	..	..	312	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	488	..	33-33	Asalwadi	21	
3 10 0	..	..	268	815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	815	..	33-39	Bhardu	21	
3 10 0	..	..	459	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	459	1,000	..	33-33	Bhokari	21	
3 10 0	..	3 10	1,122	3,453	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1,123	3,457	..	33-22	Budgaon	21	
3 10 0	..	..	540	1,241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	540	1,241	..	33-29	Chandsoni,	21	
3 10 0	..	..	336	831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	831	..	33-38	Chinchangaon	21	
3 10 0	..	..	397	664	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	664	..	33-23	Chinobkheda, Par-gana Adawad.	21	
3 10 0	..	..	224	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	337	..	33-20	Chinobkheda, Par-gana Chopda.	21	
3 10 0	..	..	247	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	340	..	33-33	Chitkheda	21	
3 10 0	..	..	160	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	534	..	33-33	Dagdi Khurd	21	
3 10 0	..	..	257	903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	903	..	33-38	Dagdi Budruk	21	
3 10 0	..	3 10	935	1,949	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	937	1,956	..	33-33	Deogaon	21	
3 10 0	..	3 10	1,646	4,003	..	..	..	..	25	95	..	1,672	4,093	..	33-35	Dhanora	21	
3 10 0	..	..	269	455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	455	..	33-43	Dhavda	21	
3 10 0	..	..	735	1,645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	735	1,645	..	33-30	Dhupa Budruk	21	
3 10 0	..	..	467	1,031	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	467	1,031	..	33-29	Dhupa Khurd	21	
3 10 0	..	..	255	561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	561	..	33-23	Dhupf	21	
3 10 0	..	..	533	1,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	533	1,054	..	33-33	Gavla Budruk	21	
3 10 0	..	..	225	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	425	..	33-33	Gavla Khurd	21	
3 10 0	..	..	225	1,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	1,933	..	33-31	Ghadval	21	
3 10 0	..	..	3,020	10,352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,020	10,352	..	33-33	Ghodgaon	21	

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 No. I—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
47	Ghumaval Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	370	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	619	...	
48	Gorgavia Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	701	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	1,132	...	
49	Hated Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	2,778	5,669	...	...	...	...	16	44	...	2,796	5,713	...	
50	Hated Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	2,312	4,441	...	...	...	...	11	30	...	2,323	4,471	...	
51	Kamalgaon	I	2 12 0	...	1,276	1,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,276	1,906	...	
52	Khapra	I	2 12 0	...	487	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	836	...	
53	Khedi Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	418	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	501	...	
54	Khedi Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	279	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	418	...	
55	Kusumba	I	2 12 0	...	458	1,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	1,146	...	
56	Loni	I	2 12 0	...	897	1,367	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	898	1,340	...	
57	Malkheda	I	2 12 0	...	581	928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	928	...	
58	Mangrul	I	2 12 0	...	2,647	4,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,647	4,008	...	
59	Matana	I	2 12 0	...	209	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	214	...	
60	Miphavali	I	2 12 0	...	202	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	224	...	
61	Mitawali	I	2 12 0	...	367	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	494	...	
62	Mohida	I	2 12 0	...	486	1,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	1,088	...	
63	Nardali	I	2 12 0	...	209	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	549	...	
64	Nemna	I	2 12 0	...	193	205	...	...	...	...	8	22	...	201	227	...	
65	Nimkheda	I	2 12 0	...	287	545	...	...	...	...	5	14	...	292	559	...	
66	Punqhak	I	2 12 0	...	1,227	2,261	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	1,230	2,269	...	
67	Pargaon	I	2 12 0	...	671	759	...	...	...	...	19	52	...	690	811	...	
68	Pimpri	I	2 12 0	...	367	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	386	...	
69	Pungaon	I	2 12 0	...	549	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	619	...	
70	Rameani	I	2 12 0	...	384	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	518	...	
71	Rukhankheda	I	2 12 0	...	392	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	533	...	
72	Sutkar	I	2 12 0	...	903	1,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	1,046	...	
73	Tahule	I	2 12 0	...	133	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	276	...	
74	Telkheda	I	2 12 0	...	137	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	328	...	
75	Vadgaon Sim	I	2 12 0	...	551	1,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	1,318	...	
76	Vadgaon Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	410	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	514	...	
77	Vadhoda	I	2 12 0	...	1,306	2,742	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	1,311	2,750	...	
78	Valki	I	2 12 0	...	828	1,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	1,316	...	
79	Vatar	I	2 12 0	...	389	556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	556	...	
80	Veloda	I	2 12 0	...	1,609	3,722	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1,610	3,725	...	
81	Vishkheda	I	2 12 0	...	1,103	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	1,672	...	
82	Vitner	I	2 12 0	...	1,993	2,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,993	2,951	...	
82	Total of Group No. I.	...	2 12 0	...	2 12	86,123	1,61,071	1 13 11	...	...	...	279	766	2 11 11	86,402	1,61,587	1 14 0
	<i>Group No. II.</i>																
83	Adgaon	II	2 4 0	...	2 4	2,662	3,531	...	...	...	2	4	...	2,664	3,536	...	
84	Ambada	II	2 4 0	...	...	802	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	1,275	...	
85	Bhavala	II	2 4 0	...	...	372	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	642	...	
86	Bidgaon	II	2 4 0	...	2 4	1,247	1,263	...	...	...	5	11	...	1,252	1,274	...	
87	Borkheda	II	2 4 0	...	...	224	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	341	...	
88	Chongaon	II	2 4 0	...	2 4	4,222	5,536	...	...	...	9	20	...	4,232	5,556	...	
89	Chunchala	II	2 4 0	...	2 4	1,721	2,506	...	...	...	7	15	...	1,728	2,522	...	
90	Dhanora	II	2 4 0	...	...	844	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	1,400	...	
91	Galangi	II	2 4 0	...	2 4	692	1,335	...	...	...	2	4	...	696	1,339	...	
92	Ganpur	II	2 4 0	...	...	2,027	3,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,027	3,713	...	



PENDIX 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
Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. I—contd.	
3 10 0	...	...	370	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	825	...	33-28	Ghumavai Khurd	47
3 10 0	...	...	701	1,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	1,509	...	33-30	Gorgavla Khurd	48
3 10 0	...	3 10	2,779	7,559	...	...	...	...	16	59	...	2,795	7,618	...	33-35	Hated Budruk	49
3 10 0	...	3 10	2,812	5,921	...	...	...	...	11	40	...	2,828	5,961	...	33-32	Hated Khurd	50
3 10 0	...	...	1,276	2,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,276	2,541	...	33-33	Kamalgaon	51
3 10 0	...	...	487	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	1,115	...	33-37	Khapra	52
3 10 0	...	...	418	668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	668	...	33-38	Khedhi Budruk	53
3 10 0	...	...	294	557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	557	...	33-25	Khedhi Khurd	54
3 10 0	...	...	458	1,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	1,528	...	33-36	Kusumba	55
3 10 0	...	3 10	397	1,783	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	398	1,787	...	33-36	Loni	56
3 10 0	...	...	521	1,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	1,237	...	33-39	Malkheda	57
3 10 0	...	...	2,647	5,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,647	5,344	...	33-33	Mangrul	58
3 10 0	...	...	209	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	285	...	33-18	Matana	59
3 10 0	...	...	202	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	299	...	33-48	Miphavali	60
3 10 0	...	...	387	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	659	...	33-40	Mitawali	61
3 10 0	...	...	466	1,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	1,384	...	33-33	Mohida	62
3 10 0	...	...	209	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	732	...	33-33	Navdali	63
3 10 0	...	3 10	193	273	...	...	...	...	8	29	...	201	302	...	33-04	Nemna	64
3 10 0	...	3 10	287	727	...	...	...	...	5	19	...	292	746	...	33-45	Nimkheda	65
3 10 0	...	3 10	1,227	3,015	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	1,230	3,026	...	33-36	Punchak	66
3 10 0	...	3 10	571	1,012	...	...	...	...	19	69	...	590	1,081	...	33-28	Pargaon	67
3 10 0	...	...	367	515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	515	...	33-42	Pimpri	68
3 10 0	...	...	549	825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	825	...	33-30	Pungaon	69
3 10 0	...	...	384	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	691	...	33-29	Ramsani	70
3 10 0	...	...	392	711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	711	...	33-40	Rukhankheda	71
3 10 0	...	...	903	1,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	1,995	...	33-36	Sutkar	72
3 10 0	...	...	133	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	268	...	33-33	Tahule	73
3 10 0	...	...	187	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	427	...	33-23	Telkheda	74
3 10 0	...	...	551	1,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	1,757	...	33-21	Vadgaon Sim	75
3 10 0	...	...	410	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	685	...	33-27	Vadgaon Khurd	76
3 10 0	...	3 10	1,308	3,666	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	1,311	3,667	...	33-35	Vadhoda	77
3 10 0	...	...	828	1,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	1,755	...	33-36	Valki	78
3 10 0	...	...	389	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	741	...	33-27	Vatar	79
3 10 0	...	3 10	1,609	4,963	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1,610	4,967	...	33-34	Veloda	80
3 10 0	...	...	1,103	2,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	2,229	...	33-32	Vichkheda	81
3 10 0	...	...	1,293	3,935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,293	3,935	...	33-24	Vitner	82
...	...	3 10	86,123	2,18,675	2 7 8	...	...	...	279	1,016	3 10 3	86,402	2,14,691	2 7 9	...	Total of Group No. I.	82
Group No. II.																	
3 0 0	...	3 0	2,662	4,708	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	2,664	4,712	...	33-32	Adgaon	83
3 0 0	...	...	802	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	1,700	...	33-33	Ambada	84
3 0 0	...	...	372	866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	866	...	33-33	Bhavala	85
3 0 0	...	3 0	1,247	1,684	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	1,252	1,690	...	33-36	Bidgaon	86
3 0 0	...	...	234	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	455	...	33-43	Borkheda	87
3 0 0	...	3 0	4,232	7,448	...	...	...	...	9	27	...	4,232	7,475	...	33-34	Chongaon	88
3 0 0	...	3 0	1,721	3,341	...	...	...	...	7	21	...	1,728	3,362	...	33-31	Chunchala	89
3 0 0	...	...	844	1,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	1,867	...	33-36	Dhanora	90
3 0 0	...	3 0	803	1,780	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	805	1,785	...	33-31	Galangi	91
3 0 0	...	...	2,027	4,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,027	4,957	...	33-32	Ganpur	92

By former Settlement.																	
1	Name of Village.	2	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group No. II—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
33	Hingona	II	2 4 0	...	...	438	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	600	...
34	Hol Budruk	II	2 4 0	...	...	173	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	146	...
35	Hol Khurd	II	2 4 0	...	...	196	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	221	...
36	Kavtala	II	2 4 0	...	...	364	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	460	...
37	Khardi	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,609	1,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,609	1,287	...
38	Kharag	II	2 4 0	...	...	289	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	407	...
39	Kni Khurd	II	2 4 0	...	...	620	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	402	...
40	Lasur	II	2 4 0	...	2 4	3,842	5,834	...	...	...	...	10	36	...	3,852	5,870	...
41	Machola	II	2 4 0	...	...	504	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	733	...
42	Mamalda	II	2 4 0	...	...	2,080	3,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,080	3,039	...
43	Moula	II	2 4 0	...	...	628	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	594	...
44	Moharad	II	2 4 0	...	2 4	781	978	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	782	980	...
45	Nalvada Budruk	II	2 4 0	...	...	467	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	650	...
46	Nalvada Khurd	II	2 4 0	...	...	435	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	313	...
47	Panali	II	2 4 0	...	...	174	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	134	...
48	Shevra Budruk	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,078	668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	668	...
49	Shevra Khurd	II	2 4 0	...	...	787	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	552	...
50	Vardi	II	2 4 0	...	2 4	5,852	6,412	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	5,854	6,416	...
51	Vargavhan	II	2 4 0	...	...	543	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	479	...
52	Total of Group No. II.	...	2 4 0	...	2 4	35,943	45,735	1 4 4	...	...	...	44	97	2 3 3	35,987	45,833	1
	<i>Group No. III.</i>																
53	Ajanti Budruk	III	1 6 0	...	...	824	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	705	...
54	Ajanti Khurd	III	1 6 0	...	...	638	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	409	...
55	Angurna	III	1 6 0	...	...	680	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	311	...
56	Barai	III	1 6 0	...	...	285	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	109	...
57	Barvani	III	1 6 0	...	...	204	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	81	...
58	Gavla Sim	III	1 6 0	...	...	690	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	375	...
59	Ichapur Budruk	III	1 6 0	...	...	671	268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	268	...
60	Karjana	III	1 6 0	...	1 6	1,940	1,030	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,941	1,031	...
61	Khandana	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,130	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	393	...
62	Nagalvadi	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,230	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230	1,045	...
63	Vadti	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,697	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,697	1,176	...
64	Varad	III	1 6 0	...	1 6	2,319	1,607	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2,320	1,608	...
65	Viryada	III	1 6 0	...	...	4,500	3,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	3,133	...
66	Sikawal	III	1 2 0	...	...	351	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	188	...
67	Total of Group No. III.	...	1 6 0	...	1 6	17,179	10,884	0 10 2	...	...	...	2	2	1 0 0	17,181	10,886	0 1
	<b>Grand Total</b>	...	...	...	...	130,945	2,17,630	1 9 0	...	...	...	95	865	2 10 7	130,970	2,18,515	1

## PENDIX 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	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Group No. II—contd.			
8 0 0	...	...	436	1,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	1,067	...	33-37	Hingona	98	
3 0 0	...	...	175	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	195	...	33-56	Hol Budruk	94	
3 0 0	...	...	196	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	295	...	33-43	Hol Khurd	95	
3 0 0	...	...	364	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	652	...	33-39	Kavtala	96	
3 0 0	...	...	1,609	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,609	1,716	...	33-33	Khardi	97	
3 0 0	...	...	289	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	543	...	33-42	Kharag	98	
3 0 0	...	...	620	636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	636	...	33-33	Kui KhurJ	99	
3 0 0	...	3 0	3,842	7,779	...	...	...	16	48	...	...	3,858	7,627	...	33-34	Lasur	100	
3 0 0	...	...	564	977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	977	...	33-39	Machala	101	
3 0 0	...	...	2,080	4,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,080	4,052	...	33-33	Mamaida	102	
3 0 0	...	...	628	792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	792	...	33-33	Moula	103	
3 0 0	...	3 0	731	1,304	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	731	1,307	...	33-37	Moharad	104	
3 0 0	...	...	467	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	867	...	33-38	Nalvada Budruk	105	
3 0 0	...	...	435	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	417	...	33-23	Nalvada Khurd	106	
3 0 0	...	...	174	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	179	...	33-53	Panali	107	
3 0 0	...	...	1,078	891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	891	...	33-33	Shevra Budruk	108	
3 0 0	...	...	787	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	736	...	33-33	Shevra Khurd	109	
3 0 0	...	3 0	5,352	8,549	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	5,354	8,554	...	33-32	Vardi	110	
3 0 0	...	...	543	639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	639	...	33-40	Vargavhan	111	
3 0 0	...	3 0	35,943	60,982	1 11 2	...	...	44	129	2 14 10	...	35,987	61,111	1 11 2	...	Total of Group No. II.	29	
<b>Group No. III.</b>																		
1 13 0	...	...	824	929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	929	...	31-77	Ajanti Budruk	112	
1 13 0	...	...	668	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	539	...	31-78	Ajanti Khurd	113	
1 13 0	...	...	680	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	410	...	31-83	Angurna	114	
1 13 0	...	...	285	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	144	...	33-11	Barai	115	
1 13 0	...	...	204	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	107	...	32-09	Barvani	116	
1 13 0	...	...	630	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	494	...	31-73	Gavla Sim	117	
1 13 0	...	...	671	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	358	...	31-71	Ichapur Budruk	118	
1 13 0	...	1 13	1,940	1,424	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1,941	1,425	...	31-82	Karjana	119	
1 13 0	...	...	1,130	617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	617	...	31-88	Khandana	120	
1 13 0	...	...	1,230	1,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230	1,378	...	31-86	Nagalvadi	121	
1 13 0	...	...	1,697	1,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,697	1,550	...	31-80	Vadti	122	
1 13 0	...	1 13	2,319	2,118	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2,320	2,119	...	31-77	Varad	123	
1 13 0	...	...	4,500	4,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	4,136	...	31-80	Virvada	124	
1 13 0	...	...	351	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	303	...	61-17	Sikawal	125	
1 13 0	...	1 13	17,179	14,402	0 13 5	...	...	2	2	1 0 0	...	17,181	14,404	0 13 5	...	Total of Group No. III	14	
...	...	...	139,245	2,89,059	2 1 3	...	...	325	1,147	3 8 6	...	139,570	2,90,226	2 1 3	...	Grand Total	...	

NOTE.—The village Vajapur is omitted.

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

## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on occupied land in Aliena

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.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Galwade Digar ...	I	2 12 0	...	...	468	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	886
2	Shendani Digar ...	I	2 12 0	...	...	486	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	915
	Total of Group No. I...	I	2 12 0	...	...	954	1,801	1 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	1,801
	<i>Group II.</i>															
3	Narod Digar ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	505	568	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	568
	Total of Group No. II.	II	2 4 0	...	...	505	568	1 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	568
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,459	2,369	1 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	2,369

L.

## Villages of the Chopda Taluka of the East Khandesh District.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.				
10	...	...	468	1,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	1,177	...	32-84	Galwade Digar	1	
10	...	...	468	1,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	1,214	...	32-68	Shendani Digar	2	
10	...	...	954	2,391	2 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	2,391	2 8 1	32-06	Total of Group No. I.		
0	...	...	505	755	1 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	755	1 7 11	32-92	Narod Digar	3	
0	...	...	505	755	1 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	755	1 7 11	32-92	Total of Group No. II.		
...	...	...	1,459	3,146	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	3,146	2 2 0	32-38	Grand Total.		

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

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No. S. R. of 1920.

From

E. GAWAN TAYLOR, Esq., I. C. S.,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta,  
District East Khandesh ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF EAST KHANDESH.

*Jalgaon, 17th May 1920.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Government and alienated villages of Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta.

2. As Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta have now become separate units for all purposes of administration excepting that of Local Boards, it seems unnecessary to retain any longer the use made of the term Bhusaval Taluka in previous settlement reports to convey the sense of the Taluka proper and the Peta in conjunction. As the system of grouping which I am proposing is determined by the differences between these two areas, the retention of this comprehensive use of the term would make comparison and contrast more difficult and so lead to confusion. I have therefore throughout this report and the appendices used the term Taluka to denote the Taluka proper as distinct from the Peta.

3. The primary facts about these areas are tabulated below :—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Total No. of villages.	Government villages.	Alienated villages.
Bhusaval Taluka .. ..	321	86,787	130	126	4
Edlabad Peta .. ..	249	39,833	114	111	3

The above table involves a correction of paragraph 2 of the Settlement Report of 1891, in which it was stated that Edlabad contained 91 villages only. But by Government Revenue Notification No. 1578 of 15th March 1875 the number of Edlabad villages was increased to 114. There has been no change in the number of Edlabad villages between 1875 and to-day.

4. The First Revision Settlement was introduced into the 237 Government villages by Government Resolution No. 4145 of 17th June 1891. The First Revision Settlement was brought into force in 6 alienated villages in 1896-97 and 1 alienated village in 1911-12. In every case the period of guarantee was to 1920-21. Proposals are here made for the Second Revision Settlement of 237 Government and 7 alienated villages to take effect from the year 1921.

5. No reclassification of land has taken place during the existing settlement.

6. The details of pôt hissa measurement work completed during the settlement period are :—

	Total number of measurement operations completed.	Number of operations pending.
Bhusaval Taluka .. ..	12,164	2,743
Edlabad Peta .. ..	3,987	1,605
Total .. ..	16,151	4,348

*Position and physical features.*

7. Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta constitute an irregular block situated in the centre of the eastern border of the East Khandesh Collectorate. This area is bounded on the north by Rawer Taluka and a few miles of Yawal Taluka with the

river Tapti between; on the west by Jalgaon Taluka with the river Waghur between; on the south by Jamner Taluka with small river Sur as part of the boundary line; and on the east by the districts of Nimar, Akola and Buldana. The eastern boundary line is broken by a narrow projection extending twenty miles into the side of the Central Provinces.

8. The area is well served by rivers and streams on all sides except the south. The Tapti has a continuous flow throughout the year. The Purna and the Waghur have an unbroken, though smaller, flow in years of normal rainfall. There are many streams which retain during the hot weather sufficient water either in scattered pools or just below the surface of their beds to satisfy the needs of the villages on their banks. Of these the Bhogavati and the Sur are the most prominent. The Bhogavati follows a central course to the Tapti past the populous villages of Talvel and Warangaon. The Sur has a longer course before it reaches the Waghur, but it runs through hilly and thinly populated country. The regions south of the Purna in the Peta, and south of the Bhogavati but north of the Sur in the Taluka, are not well supplied with streams.

9. There are four principal hill formations which, though not detached from one another, can be distinguished for the purpose of contrasting the land levels of the Taluka and the Peta. One is a rocky treeless ridge running from the mouth of the Waghur diagonally across the Taluka to its centre and mostly reserved for grazing as being useless for cultivation; the other three are hill ranges under forest. Of these one lies along the south of the Taluka from the Waghur nearly to Bodvad; another forms an irregular boundary between the Taluka and the Peta; and the last traverses the northern side of the eastern projection of the Peta.

The Peta is more hilly than the Taluka and more difficult to approach from surrounding areas. One reason for this difficulty of access is that the boundary range between the two fringes Bhusaval while it spreads all over the west and south of Edlabad. Another reason is that whereas all the hills of Bhusaval are crossed by cart tracks, the hill range in the far east of Edlabad is on account of its steepness not open to heavy traffic. A third reason is to be found in the course of the Purna which presents an obstacle between eastern Edlabad and its best markets.

10. The soils and sub-soils of both Taluka and Peta show great variety. There are four principal soils which may be arranged in the following descending order of fertility: black soil, a rich brown soil, a poorish light brown murum soil, and a yellowish soil containing a large element of chalk. Black soil is found along the whole stretch of the Tapti bank extending inland from the river for widths varying from one to three or four miles. It reaches its greatest depths in the neighbourhood of the town of Bhusaval and the village of Anturli in the north of the Peta. Near both these places survey numbers with six feet black soil may be found. Away from the Tapti black soil is found in scattered formations but these formations are much less dense and continuous than those to be found in the central lands of the border Taluka of Rawer. Throughout Bhusaval and Edlabad the distribution of black soil is so uneven that alternate streaks and patches of good black soil and poor murum soil can be frequently found in the smallest sub-division of a survey number. The only point about the three inferior soils that need be mentioned here is that the poorest cultivated soils are proportionately more common in Edlabad than in Bhusaval being found in large quantity among the western and southern hills of the Peta, and on the banks of the Purna.

#### *Climate.*

11. The best tribute to the climate is the general appearance of the cultivators when seen in large numbers at bazaars or fairs. They look a strong healthy people. They are troubled to some extent by malaria in the cold weather, but the hot season, which visitors to Khandesh sometimes find trying, suits the health of the permanent residents. The only area which has had an unhealthy reputation lies between the Purna and the hills on the eastern border. The compilers of the Gazetteer of 1881 speak of the deadly climate of this track and refer in illustration to repeated failures to recolonise the deserted villages of Charthana and Wadhode. The correctness of the illustration seems open to question. For instance, Wadhode is now



a village with a population of 2,600. Its appearance does not suggest that it was deserted forty years ago nor have its old men any memories of a time when it was deserted. However, there is no need to doubt the general accuracy of the statement that this area had a dangerous climate. It appears that the degree and area of unhealthiness have been reduced since 1891 by the clearing away of much bush jungle in that track. At present only the country round Charthana and Dhamangaon remains more malarious than the rest of the area under settlement, but this unhealthiness is only felt by certain castes. The Wanjaris and Kolis living there are not adversely affected.

#### *Rainfall.*

12. Appendix A shows the average rainfall of the last nineteen years to have been 29.55 inches in the Taluka and 26.22 inches in the Peta, a difference of 3.33 inches in favour of the Taluka. The difference occurs within the period of the early rain between the 1st June and the 14th August. The later rain from the 15th August to the 21st October has been much the same in quantity in both areas. Although no separate figures for the rainfall in the two areas have been given in the report of 1891, the inferiority of Edlabad in respect of quantity was insisted on by the Settlement Commissioner at the time and has persisted unchanged.

13. The only seasons in which the failure of rain has been so serious as to occasion the employment of famine machinery were 1896-97, 1899-1900 and 1918-19. The only complete failure of crops was in 1899-1900. In that season the rain amounted to 7.10 inches in the Taluka and 7.22 inches in the Peta. In the other two seasons only part of the crops failed. In the year 1911 the rainfall was only 11.94 inches in the Peta as against 26.03 inches in the Taluka, but it was not found necessary to suspend any revenue. In short, although the character of the rainfall must be described as uncertain, from the point of view of revenue administration there have only been three serious rain failures in thirty years. Cultivators have a habit of complaining that the rain of recent years, though generally sufficient in quantity, has not been so evenly distributed in the times of its fall as to satisfy the needs of the two chief crops, cotton and jowari. But the fact is that these two crops have very different requirements in point of rain, and it is only an exceptional fall which can satisfy all the needs of both of them.

#### *Cultivation and crops.*

14. During the settlement period there have been considerable changes in the acreage of the principal jirait and bagait crops. The following table of figures, taken from Appendix B and representing the average acreage of these crops for the last five years, shows what these changes have been:—

	Increase since 1891.		Decrease since 1891:	
	Acreage.	Percentages to total cropped area.	Acreage.	Percentage to total cropped area.
Cotton .. ..	32,219	12.40	....	....
Pulses .. ..	24,875	10.39	....	....
Jowari .. ..	....	....	13,858	7.01
Wheat .. ..	....	....	9,616	4.29
Linseed .. ..	....	....	7,422	3.26
Bajri .. ..	....	....	3,676	1.88
Gram .. ..	....	....	1,582	.4

The increase in the total cropped area calculated by contrasting the figures of 1891 with the average figures of the last five years amounts to 20,635 acres. The fact that 18,533 acres have passed from Government waste to cultivated land

since 1891 accounts for the bulk of the increase of the cropped area. The increased acreage under cotton and pulses is made up, partly from land first brought under cultivation, partly from land which was formerly sown with jowari, wheat and linseed.

15. The reason for the increased popularity of cotton is to be found in its rise of price during the last twenty years. Cultivators have increased the cultivation of cotton at the expense of all food-grains excepting pulses. The principal food of the people is jowari and tur. Jowari is sown in just sufficient quantity to satisfy the needs of the cultivators, their families and their servants in years of normal rainfall. It is only in years of exceptionally good harvests that they have any considerable amount of jowari for sale. Tur, the chief pulse crop, remains popular because it can be grown along with cotton without injuring the growth of cotton. Wheat and bajri are only eaten by comparatively few people. Wheat needs more attention than cotton, and so there has been no force present to prevent the decline in its area from 12,217 to 2,601 acres. Bajri will grow well on poor land which would not yield a profitable crop of cotton or jowari and so it has only fallen from 20,384 to 16,708 acres. Linseed used to be grown as a kharif crop on land subsequently sown with rabi wheat, and has therefore declined in area as wheat gave place to cotton.

16. Bagait crops, namely, chilis, sugarcane, pan, castor fruit and vegetables, occupy a very small area. Their area was 1,563 acres in 1891. It is now 2,355 acres, made up of 1,384 acres in the Taluka and 971 acres in the Peta. Central Bhusaval, particularly in the area round Talvel, has much land which by reason of its rich soil and the probability of finding water at an easy depth is very suitable for bagait crops. But cotton profits are easily gained and cultivators are not economically pressed to take full advantage of the bagait possibilities of the Taluka. On the other hand, the Peta is handicapped by its distance from markets which will give a good price for its garden produce. The only village in the Peta where gardens are numerous is Wadhod which has easy access to Berar markets. There are many wells in the east of the Peta which could be profitably used for irrigation if there were markets sufficiently accessible to make the business pay.

#### *Modes of husbandry.*

17. The time-honoured methods of cultivation remain unaltered but there has been some improvement in economic management. It has often in the past been made a reproach against Khandesh Kunbis that they spend the profits of good seasons in wiping off the arrears of festal ceremonies which have accumulated in bad years. But this could not now be charged against the sub-caste of Kunbis called Leva or Reva by themselves and Pajana by their enemies. They are only a small sub-caste, and the number of them in the Peta is negligible as far as their influence is concerned. But in the Taluka by a tightening of caste discipline and by their prohibitions against liquor drinking and other forms of extravagance they have lately set an example to other cultivators of the possibility of saving money in prosperous years to meet the emergencies of bad seasons. They have during the last five or six years sharply distinguished themselves from the larger sub-caste, Tirole Kunbis, and though they are comparatively few they have made their influence felt.

18. Some remarks are required as regards the comparative size of holdings. The following table gives the information in summary form. Each holding enumerated is made up of all the lands held on occupancy right by one man, however they may be distributed in different villages.

		Aores	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—100.	100—500.	over 500.
The Taluka	} No. of hold-ings.	{	3,855	5,427	1,678	1,085	66	2
			1,352	2,064	936	690	57	4
The Peta								

A holding paying an assessment of Rs. 25 may be regarded as economic. The average assessment of the whole area under the existing settlement is Rs. 1-7-10. It may therefore be assumed that an average holding of 17 acres is economic. It is not possible however to use this fact to draw from the above table exact conclusions as regards the ratio between economic and uneconomic holdings. For

conclusions regarding this ratio are misleading when deduced from the number of holdings of different sizes on occupancy tenure and not modified by reference to the existing system of *renting lands*. (Continual sub-division of holdings has had very bad results for Mahars and poor cultivators generally. But cultivators of moderate means frequently increase the size of their holdings by renting land for long terms of years from large holders, and the prevalence of this system does something to counteract the injurious effect of minute sub-divisions.)

19. Regarding the subject of the proportion of land held by agricultural and non-agriculturists the following are the summarised figures:—

	Acreage held by agriculturists.	Acreage held by non-agriculturists.
Bhusaval .. .. .	1,52,176	12,118
Edlabad .. .. .	91,166	7,423

These figures also have only a limited value. The accepted definition of agriculturist is "a person who depends mainly on agriculture for his livelihood." What we want to know is how far the ownership of the land is with men who cultivate it either with their own hands or by the agency of their servants. But what has happened in Khandesh is that as cotton profits have risen many money-lenders have reduced their money-lending business and begun to invest in land. The interest which they derive from leasing their lands has come to constitute the bulk of their income.) They therefore become classed as agriculturists even though they do not farm the land themselves or by their servants. In this way the figures are vitiated. However, taking a broad view of the subject it may safely be said that agriculturists are not now under serious pressure to convey their lands to non-agriculturists in order to get credit. For there are among Kunbis a number of big land owners who carry on a regular money-lending business and many more who without calling themselves money-lenders give loans to their tenants in times of need. By going to them a Kunbi can often get money on easier terms than if he were obliged to go to men of a different caste. It is also worthy of notice that there are now 21 Co-operative Credit Societies in the Taluka and 20 in the Peta and these have done much to simplify the question of credit.

#### *Communications—railways, roads and ferries.*

20. The railway communications are the same as in 1891. The G. I. P. Railway line after passing Bhusaval Station divides into two branches, of which the northern branch crosses the Tapti a mile from the point of division, while the southern branch goes nearly through the centre of the Taluka. The southern branch on its way to Nagpur passes two stations in the Taluka, Varangaon and Bodvad, and three stations in the district of Buldana, namely, Khamkheda, Malkapur and Biswa, all of which are useful either to the Taluka or the Peta, as the course of the line after leaving Bodvad is nearly parallel to the Purna. Khamgaon Station on the branch line from Jalamb is also of use to the Peta.

21. During the last 30 years the roads in the Taluka have received much more attention than those in the Peta. In the Taluka the only principal connection which still remains in its rough and primitive condition for the greater part of its length is the southern country road from Bodvad to Nasirabad *via* Bhankheda and Kurha. Something however has been done to remedy the stretch between Bodvad and Bhankheda by the Taluka Local Board in treating it as a section of the improved country track between Bodvad and Varangaon. The other main connections, namely, the Bhusaval-Jamner, Bhusaval-Varangaon, and Bodvad-Jamner roads, have all been given new or improved metal surfaces. As regards secondary connections a metal led road has been constructed between Bodvad and the big cattle bazaar of Jamthi. There are thus four metalled roads in the Taluka as against one in the Peta, namely, the Edlabad-Nadgaon road. This road was in existence but in bad repairs in 1891 and has since been put into order. The only other route in Edlabad on which any considerable amount has been spent is that between Chinchkheda and Vadhoda. Part of this track was embanked as a famine work before 1900, but it remains in a bad state on account of the numerous nalas which intersect it. It is true that the Peta roads are to receive more attention

in the future. The Varangaon-Edlabad road will soon be finished. The Edlabad-Ghodaasgaon-Chikhali road will soon be begun. A road between Edlabad and Burhanpur which is under consideration may possibly be made during the coming settlement period. But even when all these roads are ready, the Peta will still be worse off for communications than the Taluka. To realise this it is only necessary to contrast the shapes of the two areas, the courses of their rivers and the arrangements for crossing their rivers.

22. The important connections are those between the trading centres. Now Bhusaval is of a compact shape. Each of its roads serves the needs of people living over a wide area. Edalabad is composed of three prongs of land. In the eastern prong east of the point where the Purna becomes the boundary line there are no good roads existing and there is no project to construct any new road there at present. The track routes from there run due south and the people living there can hardly make any use of the western roads for trade purposes. These trade routes cross the Purna which is unbridged. The trade routes in north Edlabad cross the Tapti which is also unbridged. It is true that there are ferries over both these rivers at intervals but as they are not much used for trade they are not of importance in the present enquiry. The Edlabad rivers are therefore a serious hindrance to trade. On the other hand the construction of the causeway on the Yaval road has given Bhusaval Taluka an easy connection with the Trans-Tapti talukas. For all these reasons Bhusaval Taluka is bound to remain more easily accessible than Edlabad Peta for as long a time as need be considered here.

#### *Markets and Fairs.*

23. The markets of eminent importance to the cultivator are the cotton markets. The cotton goes principally to the following markets : from the Taluka to Bhusaval, Varangaon, Bodvad, Faizpur and Malkapur as determined by proximity and the prevailing rates ; from the north of the Peta to Raver and Burhanpur ; from the centre and south of the Peta to Edlabad, Bodvad and Malkapur ; from the east of the Peta to Malkapur and Khamgaon. As the amount of cotton which goes to Edlabad and Bodvad from the Peta is small, the bulk of the Peta cotton has to cross the Tapti on the Purna to reach its markets. The only one of these crossings which has a metalled road leading to and from it is the Tapti ford on the way to Burhanpur. The Tapti fords at Shemalda and Narvel on the way to Raver and all the Purna fords for the southern markets are situated between banks so steep and slippery that carts with heavy loads cannot climb them. Therefore carts have either to travel light or to leave part of their loads at the foot of the ascending bank and after taking the remainder to the top to return for what they have left. When a cart has to be unloaded and reloaded in this way, the time which it takes to make the crossing from bank to bank has been estimated to be one hour. Looking at all the advantages which the Taluka has over the Peta, namely, internal markets for the greater part of its produce, a central railway connection and unbroken routes to external markets, it is easy to see why the people of the taluka have become the more prosperous of the two.

24. The largest annual fairs are held at Bhusaval and at Kothali and Changdeo in the Peta. These are however frequented by great numbers of visitors from the Central Provinces and are not distinctively Khandesh celebrations. A glance at the leading bazaars of the Taluka and Peta gives a better idea of the comparative prosperity of the two areas. The capital of the Taluka is primarily important as a railway junction and an industrial centre which attracts a large force of workmen from the Deccan and Northern India. But it has also to be considered as a market town of local prominence. Like Varangaon, Bodvad and Jamthi, it has a bazaar in which goods to the value of more than Rs. 5,000 change hands weekly. Like Bodvad also it is a cotton dealing centre for most of the surrounding villages. Jamthi has a cattle market to which merchants and customers come not only from East Khandesh but also from Buldana Talukas. Varangaon is the second cattle market in importance after Jamthi in the area under settlement. Turning to the Peta we find a very different state of things. Its capital is an out-of-the-way village without importance or trade excepting the little cotton which goes to the single ginning factory there. At none of the principal bazaars, namely, Edlabad, Anturli and Kurha, does the value of the produce sold reach the figure of Rs. 5,000.

*Imports and exports.*

25. The chief imports are grain, timber, coal, cloth, oil, sugar, salt and other necessaries. The chief export is cotton. Grain is only exported in any considerable quantity in years of exceptionally good harvests. No figures for the import and export of goods to and from the three Taluka stations have been given here for the following reasons. First, no figures have been given in the report of 1891 and so no comparisons are possible. Secondly, we cannot get figures of the amount of Khandesh cotton despatched from the stations of Malkapur and Khamgaon. Without this information the figures for the three Khandesh stations would be misleading.

The importance of Bhusaval as a station of import and export for the adjoining taluka of Yawal is worth notice. Yawal has only one small station on the railway, namely, Duskheda. The amount of goods which go to and from Yawal *via* the Tapti causeway is always large but especially large in years when the Yawal grain crops fail.

*Manufactures, industries and shops.*

26. There are no manufactures worth consideration excepting the production of cotton lugadis by the home weavers of Varangaon who still manage to make a living out of their trade in spite of the competition of imported mill made lugadis.

The chief industry is that of ginning and pressing cotton. Hand gins have entirely given place to machine gins, a change which was in progress in 1891. There are seven ginning and three pressing factories in the Taluka as against one ginning factory in the Peta. The total number of factories has increased from 5 to 11 during the settlement period. The gins are worked partly by Khandesh labourers and partly by labourers from the Deccan. Khandesh labourers usually prefer field work when they can get it on good terms. Examples of this fact are to be found not only in the working of the gin factories, but also in the repairing workshops at Bhusaval. Out of 898 labourers employed in the Locomotive Workshops only 394 are Khandeshis.

27. Appendix E shows the number of liquor shops in the Taluka to be 14 now as compared with 16 in 1891. The consumption of liquor in 1917-18 is reported as 61,079 gallons. The destruction of records makes it impossible to institute any comparisons with earlier years as no figures of consumption are available for any year before 1910. However, the figures for 1917 may be compared with those of the scarcity year 1918-1919 which were 45,029 gallons. It is noticeable that in a year of partial crop failures and exceptionally high prices the people were still able to buy as much as three quarters of the normal amount of liquor annually drunk.

*Schools and Education.*

28. The following table shows the progress made as regards the total number of schools and attendance in the Taluka and Peta:—

*Government and Municipal Schools.*

	Boys.		Girls.	
	No. of Schools.	Average attendance.	No. of Schools	Average attendance.
1889-90	37	1,371	1	16
1918-19	71	4,273	7	312

There has also been an Anglo-vernacular school instituted at Bhusaval under the control of the Municipality which has an average attendance of 165. Out of 71 schools 49 are in the Taluka and 22 in the Peta.

In the Taluka the people are generally interested in education, and the chief difficulty is rather in providing sufficient school buildings than in procuring good attendances. In the Peta many castes are still apathetic about education and send their children to work in the fields instead of sending them to school.

*Population and health.*

29. The joint population of Taluka and Peta was—

1881	..	64,774
1891	..	114,011
1901	..	109,315
1911	..	126,620

The nearness of the next census makes it impossible to give reliable figures for the present year.

The Taluka and the Peta have been attacked both by cholera and plague between 1891 and 1911. The worst attack of cholera was in 1899-1900 and of plague in 1902-03. The mortality caused on these occasions was:—

	Cholera in 1899-1900.	Plague in 1902-03
Bhusaval Taluka	.. 551	2,055
Etlabad Peta	.. 343	296

There was a fall in the joint population between 1891 and 1901, but an increase between 1901 and 1911 which brought the population to a figure exceeding that of 1891 by more than 12,000.

The rise in population between 1901 and 1911 was well distributed between the two areas as the following figures show:—

	1901.	1911.
Bhusaval Taluka ...	.. 76,943	86,787
Etlabad Peta ..	.. 32,372	39,833

30. The severest attacks of disease between 1911 and 1919 have been plague in 1917 and influenza in 1918. The number of deaths caused was:—

	Plague in 1917.	Influenza in 1918.
Bhusaval Taluka ..	.. 1,863	4,259
Etlabad Peta ..	.. 378	2,648

Between 1911 and 1919 the average birth and death rates per mile were:—

	Birth rate.	Death rate.
Bhusaval Taluka ..	.. 46.45	44.18
Etlabad Peta ..	.. 49.33	45.74

As there has been no emigration to speak of since 1911 and as the material prosperity of the Taluka and Peta has been increasing, it might be expected that the population figures at the 1921 census will show considerable increase upon those of 1911. But owing to the terrible nature of the influenza attack the increase in 1921 can only be slight. The total number of deaths from plague in the Taluka and Peta between 1901 and 1918 was 9,901. The total number of deaths from influenza was 6,907. Influenza therefore in three months carried away more than two-thirds of the total number destroyed by plague during its almost annual visitations for 18 years.

31. With regard to the different elements of the total population in 1911 89.1 per cent. were found to be Hindus, 8.5 per cent. Musalmans. The remaining 2.4 per cent. were made up of Christians, Zoroastrians, Jews, Animists and others. More than 2/3rds of the total population depend for their living on agriculture, either as owners, or as persons with an interest in the land or as labourers. There is no distinction between the principal land owning and labouring castes. The same castes supply both classes of persons.

*Live and Dead Stock.*

32. The number of cattle fit for all kinds of field work was returned as:—

27,114	in	1891.
14,828	in	1900.
22,925	in	1910.
24,282	in	1919-20.

The decrease in 1900 was due to the mortality of the famine year 1898-99. Recovery between in 1901 and 1910 was rapid. Cultivators did not take much interest in cattle-breeding, but as the price of cotton rose, they acquired the means to import what animals they wanted. The cattle mortality of the year of scarcity 1918-19 was mostly confined to animals unfit for work and so does not affect our figures. The number of cattle is generally sufficient for the needs of cultivators. However, no proportion can be struck between the number of land-holders and the number of working cattle. For many cultivators who could afford to keep a yoke of oxen do not do so but regard it as more economical to hire them when required.

The figures for milch cattle are not very enlightening. They have been returned as:—

23,671 in 1891.
6,681 in 1900.
23,920 in 1910.
22,900 in 1919.

But these figures include immature and senile animals and so are not a correct guide to existing conditions. The fact that Khandesh ghee is three rupees a sher, and milk four annas a sher throughout the Taluka at the time of writing indicates the shortage of milk. As the breeding and fodder of cattle are subordinated to the interests of cotton cultivation there is nothing surprising in this shortage.

33. Appendix D shows that the number of goats and sheep is nearly doubled; a number of ploughs is increased by 300; a number of carts is about one and half times what it was in 1891. It has always been a characteristic of the Khandeshi that he rides where the Deccani walks. In 1891 the number of carts was double what it had been at the time of the original settlement. The continuation of this increase is a good sign of the prosperity of the times.

#### *Water supply.*

34. Figures regarding the cultivation of Bagait land irrigated by wells have already been given. The only large area of land irrigated by pats, measures 359 acres 15 gunthas, is watered by the Hartala tank, and has its assessment settled by the Public Works Department. There are five acres of patasthal land assessed by the Revenue Department at Gombhi and Rawat Chinchol in the Taluka, but they are not now due for re-assessment.

35. The only question of importance from the present stand point is that of the supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes. In years of weak rainfall there is a shortage of water in the south of the Taluka and the south of the Peta. In this area the wells are mostly deep and sunk in hard rock strata. The work of deepening them is expensive and troublesome and in years of water failure the villagers are often obliged to desert the gaathan wells and fetch their water from field wells. Their women folk are put to great trouble in having to make these long journeys to and from the fields. Mahars also are much troubled by the water shortage as their own shallow wells dry up first and they have to depend for water on the courtesy of the Kunbis.

#### *Value of land.*

36. To obtain the details of transactions recorded in appendices G and H information has been taken from the Record of Rights in 36 taluka villages and 21 peta villages. The villages selected represent the geographical, agricultural and commercial variations of different parts of whole area. The information collected was amplified and corrected from enquiries made with the village officers. Entries referring to irrigated land, entries influenced by personal considerations and entries differing in nature from what they purport to be have been excluded. It was noticed that the value of land has risen more rapidly between 1914 and 1920 than at any other epoch of the past settlement period. For cultivators impressed by the rapid rise in the price of cotton since 1914 have bought land at such speculative prices and taken land on such high rents that the value of land has become inflated. To avoid averages unduly influenced by such speculations, sale and lease transactions

have been recorded between the years 1909 and 1919 on the following principle. About 2/3rds of the entries recorded in the appendices have been taken from years 1909 to 1914 and about 1/3rd from the years 1915 to 1919. After taking all these precautions it was still found that not much more than one quarter of the entries originally examined could be admitted into the appendices. The fact is that business men who realise the evidential value of the Record of Rights take pains to get information correctly entered, while poor and ignorant men take little or no interest in the record. The result is that entries referring to the lands of the poor and ignorant are frequently inaccurate.

Figures have been separately collected for the Taluka and Peta. The figures taken for 1891 report referred to the whole area only. Exact comparison is not therefore possible.

*The value of land ascertained from sales.*

37. The following comparative table shows the history of an average acre of land:—

Area.	Years.	Average sale price.			Sale price as multiple of assessment.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta ..	1891	21	3	4	17	1	0
Bhusaval Taluka ..	1909-19	105	0	0	86	0	0
Edlabad Peta ..	1909-19	108	0	0	74	0	0

Taking for comparison the present average sale price for the whole area, namely Rs. 104, we find that the value of land measured in terms of rupees is now five times what it was in 1891. When considering the amount of this increase, the diminution of the value of the rupee itself has to be borne in mind. But even when allowance is made for the lowering of our standard of valuation, the increase in the value of land is still remarkable.

38. Comparing the figures for the Taluka and the Peta separately, much importance should not be attached to the average sale price alone. The sale price considered as a multiple of assessment is the true standard for comparison. Judged by this standard it will be seen that the value of land in the Taluka is 12 per cent. higher than that of land in the Peta.

The prices paid for the best land in the Taluka are very much more than those paid for the best land in the Peta. In the Taluka Rs. 833 were paid for an acre of jirait land near Warangaon, while in the Peta the highest price appearing in the transactions selected is Rs. 385 for land near Anturli. The area of land subject to such high priced transactions is strictly limited. Land sold at prices of more than Rs. 500 an acre in the Taluka was only found in the country surrounding Bhusaval and Warangaon. Land sold at prices of more than Rs. 300 an acre in the Peta was only found in the neighbourhood of Anturli, Changdev and Kurha.

39. Although the most valuable land in the Taluka is worth twice as much as the most valuable land in the Peta, the value of an average acre in the Taluka is not much above the value of an average acre in the Peta. It might have been expected that the disadvantages which the Peta suffers in respect of its communications would have had the effect of lowering the price of land there very much below what it is in the Taluka. But there is a counteracting force which prevents this. The Kunbis of the Peta are just as anxious to be cultivators as those of the Taluka. They regard the status of the labourer as less respectable than that of the cultivator. If they can manage either by buying land or by renting it to get sufficient to form a barely economic holding they will not go out to labour. The result is that land even in remote parts of the Peta can always find a purchaser. In short the keenness of the demand in the Peta often forces up the price of land higher than the intrinsic value of the land appears to deserve. For the demand of the purchaser is influenced not only by commercial motives but also by a social motive, namely, the wish to command respect in the neighbourhood in which he is living.



*The value of land ascertained from leases.*

40. The information collected has regard to cash leases only. [Produce or batai leases are in a small minority. They are unpopular because they give rise to so many quarrels about the divisions of the produce, where as the cash rent can be easily determined and easily collected.] Rents recorded are net rents. That is to say where the assessment is payable by the land lord, that amount has been deducted from the rent before recording.

The results arrived at are :—

	Year.	Average rent of acre of land.	Rent as multiple of assessment.
Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta ..	1891	6-14	5-3
Bhusaval Taluka ..	1909-14	7-75	6-99
Edlabad Peta ..	1909-14	9-43	6-12

It is impossible to accept the figures of 1891 as correct. They appear to be much too high. As Mr. Loch, Collector of Khandesh, remarked in his No. 3162 of 4th/5th May 1891 when submitting the Settlement proposals "I feel sure that land which can be bought for Rs. 21 an acre cannot be let for Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 an acre, and that enormous profits cannot be made out of investments in land". It looks as if rent transactions about bagait land had crept in and vitiated the figures of 1891, and it is therefore advisable to disregard them. It may be taken as certain that rents have risen considerably since 1891 although it is impossible to say exactly what the rise has been. For it would be inexplicable if rents had remained stagnant while land prices rose. Further, our figures show that rents have risen between 1909 and 1919 and there is no reason to believe that the rise began in 1909. It may be assumed that the rise became noticeable after 1900, when the cultivators had recovered from the effect of the famine and land prices were beginning to rise also.

41. Taking the relation of rent to assessment as the standard for comparison of the Taluka and Peta figures, it will be seen that the Taluka figures are only higher by '87. This difference is less than the circumstances of the two areas would lead one to expect. Here again the cause must be found in the eagerness of small cultivators to acquire sufficient land to become temporarily independent and their preference for working in their own lands as masters rather than on the lands of others as labourers.

*Crop Production.*

42. It is not possible to give any figures arrived at by experiment as there is no model farm in the Taluka or the Peta, and figures taken from the Jalgaon farm would be misleading.

However an estimate based on general experience may be given for the out-turn of the two principal crops. Cotton soil of average quality yields from 4 to 5 maunds an acre. From the same soil the out-turn of jowari would be about one map. At the time of writing the price of cotton is Rs. 12 a maund. The gross yield from an acre of cotton would therefore be about Rs. 60. The present price of a map of jowari is from Rs. 50 to Rs. 51.

*Prices.*

43. Appendix I shows the annual price of jowari, bajri, wheat, turdal, gram and sesame since 1888. Two graphs have been prepared to show the fluctuations in the price of the principal staple cotton and the principal food grain jowari since that year. The rise in the price of cotton has been from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 20 a maund between 1888 and 1919. The effect of war conditions after the first unsettlement of the markets had passed away ran up the price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a maund. But between the beginning of 1920 and the time of writing the price has fallen to Rs. 12. The rise in the price of jowari during the period 1888 to 1919 was from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 8 a maund. The sudden rise from 5-8-0 to Rs. 8 in 1918-19 was due to difficulties of transport caused by war conditions. But by April 1920, the price had fallen to Rs. 5 a maund.

44. A consideration of present prices raises the question how far the increased cost of living and cultivating should be regarded as a set off against the cultivator's profits from the increased value of cotton. As the cultivator lives mainly on jowari and tur and grows enough of them for himself and his dependants, in normal years he is not much affected for the worse by the rise in the price of food. He has to pay more for his labourers, his bullocks and his carts. He has also to pay more for his clothes, his pots and pans, his oil and his luxuries. But as he still lives a simple life, his expenses on these accounts do not outweigh the advantages he derives from the increase in the value of cotton.

#### *Wages.*

45. It is unnecessary to enumerate the wages drawn by artisans, railway workers and labourers in the ginning factories. For all these put together are only few in comparison with the large number of agricultural labourers. From the stand point of the present settlement what is of important is the rise in the pay of the field labourer with reference to the increasing costs of cultivation.

Agricultural labourers are of two classes, those who receive their wages partly in food and partly in money, and those who receive their wages wholly in money. The first class predominates in small villages; the second in large villages. Labourers of the first class are protected against the adverse effects of rising food prices by the terms of their contract. Labourers of the second class have no such protection, and they have been obliged to force up the price of labour rapidly in self defence. The labour rates given below refer to this second class. No rates have been quoted in the report of 1891. From the Administration Reports written between 1905 and 1910 it appears that men were drawing from three to four annas and women from two to three annas for a day's work. In Mr. Jolly's Settlement Report of Raver in 1915 the average wage of a daily labourer, presumably male, is given as four annas and yearly wages as between 70 rupees and 100 rupees. At the present time averaging the wages of the busy and the slack seasons men get eight annas a day and women five to six annas a day. Adult yearly labourers draw an average pay of about 160 rupees.

46. It cannot be argued that increase in the pay of labourers has been accompanied by increased efficiency in their work. The character of the work of many labourers is as clearly defined as their caste. For instance Kolis and Bhils are known to be averse from hard or continuous field work and an increase in their pay has not changed this characteristic.

From enquiries I found that the increased cost of cultivation was more often the subject of complaint in the Peta than in the Taluka. The reason for this seems to be that in the greater part of the Peta the nearness of the forest makes field watching more widely necessary than it is in the Taluka. The pay of a Bhil or Koli watchman which was formerly four or five rupees is now seven or eight rupees. Where the holding of a cultivator consists of scattered lands and he has to employ more than one watchman he finds the increase in his expenses heavy.

#### *Revenue History.—Explanation of variation in occupied area and revenue.*

47. From Appendices M and B we can summarise the following results :—

	Area of occupied land.	Assessment of occupied land.
	Acres.	Rs.
• 1891 Taluka and Peta .. ..	226,527	3,07,283
1919 Taluka 154, 293; Peta 89, 896 .. .	244,189	3,23,142
Increase in the occupied area since 1891 ..	17,662	15,859

The increase represents the area taken up for cultivation between 1891 and 1919 from Government waste land, both assessed and unassessed.

The increase in the total cropped area has been 20,635 acres. For in addition to waste land taken up for cultivation a considerable area of occupied but uncultivated land has been brought under cultivation. The area of Government assessed

waste is now in the Taluka 2,819 acres and in the Peta 6,323 acres. Practically all land, not required for grazing or reserved for military purposes, which is capable of yielding a profitable crop has now been brought under cultivation.

*Remissions of Land Revenue.*

48. There have been no permanent remissions. The following summarisation from Appendix K shows what the casual remissions have been:—

	Rs.
Total amount remitted between 1891 and 1919 .. ..	62,017
<i>Subtract</i> remissions due to introduction of first Revision Settlement .. ..	58,788
and Remission given to recruits .. ..	11
Remainder was remitted in connection with famine or scarcity .. ..	3,218
Bhusaval .. ..	161
Edlabad .. ..	3,057

1896-97 was a year of partial and 1899-1900 a year of general famine. 1918-19 was a year of scarcity. In all three years large suspensions of revenue were given in the Taluka and the Peta. But the bulk of these suspensions was recovered. The Taluka figure of the amount remitted is in considerable. The Peta figure of remission is made up mainly from two amounts Rs. 264 in 1898-99 and Rs. 2,732 in 1901-02. At the time of writing nearly the whole amount suspended in 1918-19 has been recovered and no remissions are anticipated.

49. Experience has shown that although the Taluka and the Peta have been liable to occasional periods of scarcity which have necessitated large suspensions of revenue, still recovery of these tracts in the good seasons following the bad ones has been so rapid that very little remission of revenue has been necessary. It was a matter of comment at the time of the excellent harvest of 1919 that long before the crops were cut all appearances of the previous scarcity had disappeared. This tendency to rapid recovery shows the stamina of the cultivators and their ability to bear a heavier assessment.

*Revenue collections and coercive measures for recovery of revenue.*

50. Collections are made with very little difficulty both in the Taluka and the Peta. Coercive processes, ending in an order of forfeiture are very rare. The only cases on the record were 101 cases before 1,900. No details of these cases have been preserved. There has been *no instance of forfeiture during the last twenty years*. As an instance of the readiness with which the people pay the revenue it may be mentioned that out of Rs. 1,31,928 suspended during the scarcity of 1918-19 in accordance with ordinary revenue rules, the sum of Rs. 71,020 was voluntarily paid by the cultivator.

*Proposed grouping.*

51. Prior to 1891 the Taluka and Peta were divided into eight scattered groups bearing maximum rates ranging from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8. By the Revision Settlement of 1891, these eight groups were swept away and two groups established with maximum rates of Rs. 3 and 3-4. It now appears however that the principle which Government accepted as the basis for the determination of the constituents of those two groups was (owing to a misapprehension on the part of the settlement establishment) not correctly followed in composing those groups. To make this clear I give the history of the Settlement in brief. Mr. Turnbull, the Settlement Officer proposed to divide the Taluka and Peta into two groups, of which one should comprise all the villages lying within a certain radius of the three Taluka Railway stations, while the other should include all the remaining villages. Mr. Ozaune the Settlement Commissioner dissented. He accepted the proposed number of groups but disagreed as regards their constitution. In paragraph 15 of his letter 894 of 16th May 1891 he wrote: "I would urge that the whole of the Edlabad Peta should be placed at a lower maximum than the rest of the Taluka". Government accepted this view based on the arguments that the climate of the Peta was

much inferior to that of the Taluka, that the railway was more difficult of access from the Peta, that communications generally throughout the Peta were worse and the rainfall less. Therefore in accordance with the orders of Government there should have been a common rate of Rs. 3 in all the Peta villages. But as has been pointed out in section 2 the Settlement Establishment was under the misapprehension that the Peta contained 91 villages only, whereas in reality at that time it contained 114 villages. As a consequence of this misapprehension 20 of the Peta villages were wrongly included in group 1, that is the Taluka group, and not in group 2, which is a Peta group. The names of these 20 villages are:—

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Manyarkheda.    | 11. Dhormal.          |
| 2. Kothali.        | 12. Dudhale.          |
| 3. Nimkhedi Khurd. | 13. Palaskhedacharam. |
| 4. Malegaon.       | 14. Bhandgure.        |
| 5. Salbardi.       | 15. Ruikheda.         |
| 6. Kanarkheda.     | 16. Vadhwe.           |
| 7. Chinchol.       | 17. Mehun.            |
| 8. Sarola.         | 18. Chikhali.         |
| 9. Hingne Khurd.   | 19. Taroda.           |
| 10. Hartala.       | 20. Satod.            |

The names are taken from the original manuscript list of the villages in each group. The later printed list of the villages in each group which forms part of the District Survey Records is incorrect and valueless. In 1896-97 at the time of the settlement of six alienated villages *one more* Peta village, Kasarkheda, was put in group 1 as a result of the original miscount. Out of the 23 miscounted villages 21 have been thus misplaced. The remaining two miscounted villages, namely Changdeo and Manegaon, were rightly placed in group 2. It is not now possible to say why out of the 23 villages 21 were misplaced and 2 rightly placed.

The constitution of the existing groups is therefore as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Group 1	Bhusaval Taluka <i>plus</i> 21 Peta villages	3	4	0
Group 2	Edlabad Peta <i>minus</i> 21 villages	3	0	0

52. These 21 border villages are subject to the same conditions of climate and communications as the rest of the Peta villages. The differences between the Taluka and Peta which Government accepted in 1891 as grounds for constituting the Taluka and the Peta two distinct groups are in my opinion even more marked now than they were then. I therefore propose that these 21 villages be transferred from group 1 to group 2 and that the 2 groups be retained without further change.

#### *Proposed Rates.*

53. I submit that there is reason to increase the existing rates substantially in both groups. The following are the summarised grounds for this belief, based on the change of conditions since 1891:—

(1) The area of occupied land under crops has increased by 20,635 acres. The acreage under the most valuable crop cotton has increased by 32,219 acres.

(2) The prices of the principle products cotton and Jowari are now three or four times as much as they were in 1891.

(3) The sale value of an acre of land is now 82 times the assessment as against 17.1 formerly.

(4) The rental value of an acre of land is now 6.53 times the assessment.

(5) Excepting years of crop failure the revenue demand has been met with ease. There have only been three years of serious crop failure in the 30 years of the settlement.

54. The following are my reasons for believing that the increase should be considerably higher for group 1 than for group 2:—

(1) The Peta had an average rainfall of 3.33 inches less than the Taluka.

(2) The bulk of the road improvements, including the construction of a causeway over the Tapti, have been carried out in the Taluka.

(3) In times of scarcity Edlabad people suffer more than Bhusaval people from want of employment. For Bhusaval has industrial resources whereas Edlabad is a purely agricultural area. Thus in 1918-19—2,000 persons left the Peta for Berar side in search of work and remained absent for four or five months. The emigration from Bhusaval during the same period was inconsiderable.

(4) The people of the Taluka are in closer touch with the rest of the District and generally better educated in business matters. With the help of their greater experience and their better communications they have been able to get more advantage from the increased profitableness of cotton cultivation and so to reach a higher standard of comfort than the people of the Peta. For instance the number of well built houses is much higher in the Taluka. A subsidiary cause is the fact that Bhusaval has good building stone whereas Edlabad has not. But the main cause is that Bhusaval people have had more surplus money to spend on building.

55. With regard to fixing a maximum rate for group 1, it might be argued that the figures of sale and rent transactions would supply an argument for giving a maximum increase by imposing a maximum rate of Rs. 4-5-0. But I think that there are other factors which make a maximum increase undesirable. I therefore propose a maximum rate of Rs. 4-1-0 and give the following reasons for my decision.

In the first place Bhusaval Taluka, like Edlabad Peta, has been three times visited by scarcity either in its milder or more severe forms during the last thirty years. It has been necessary to declare famine or scarcity three times in the Taluka and Peta as against once in the rest of the District. It was noticed both in 1896 and 1918 that the rainfall in the portion of the Taluka, north east of the Nagpur line was weaker than that in the rest of the Taluka. It is necessary to remember this fact when looking at the figures of rainfall registered by the rain gauge at Bhusaval. These are the figures of rainfall of the west of the Taluka. It may be suggested that there is a tendency to a weaker rainfall in the tracts of East Khandesh verging towards its central eastern border than in the rest of the District.

In the second place it is desirable that the rates fixed for Bhusaval Taluka should as far as possible be in harmony with rates prevailing in adjoining Talukas which possess lands sufficiently similar to make comparison possible and which have been subjected lately to a revised assessment. Complete harmony would only be possible if the settlement of a whole District was made at one time. But even though separate Talukas are settled at different times, people living in adjoining Talukas under similar conditions not unreasonably expect that there should be an equitable relation between their different rates of land taxation. Now there is no comparison possible between Bhusaval and Malkapur Taluka lands. For the Malkapur lands are much superior in quality to those of Bhusaval and bear an average assessment of Rs. 2-10-0, whereas even under a maximum rate of Rs. 4-5-0 the average assessment for Bhusaval would be under Rs. 2. But comparison is possible between Bhusaval and Rawer Taluka lands. The maximum rate in Rawer for group 1 which includes the bulk of the villages is Rs. 3-8-0. There is no doubt that this Rawer area is more prosperous than Bhusaval Taluka and able to bear a heavier assessment. But whereas Bhusaval Taluka at its original settlement was subjected to reasonably high rates, Rawer Taluka was brought under very low rates and the limitation rules have made it impossible to give it such a higher assessment as it could bear. It is impossible to keep the Bhusaval maximum rate lower than Rawer maximum rate in order to preserve a harmony of assessment between the less prosperous and the more prosperous area. For that would mean depriving Government of their fair share of the profits of the Bhusaval cultivators during the next thirty years. The inequality between the two ratings cannot therefore be completely remedied, but by not pushing the Bhusaval rate to the legal maximum we avoid unduly emphasising the existing disproportion.

56. As regards group II, I am of opinion that its rate should be eight annas lower than that of Group I. In 1891 it was given a rate only four annas lower. But I have given some reasons for thinking that the differences between the two groups are more marked now than they were in 1891. I do not think that anything less than the proposed difference between the two rates will represent correctly the present differences between the conditions of the two groups. I therefore propose a rate of Rs. 3-9-0.

57. Of the seven alienated villages, four are within Bhusaval Taluka and three within Edlabad Peta. These villages are subject to the same conditions as adjoining Government villages. Four have been therefore placed in group I and three in Group II. But a remark is necessary as regards the village of Bhusaval. Bhusaval under a revision settlement in 1912 received a maximum rate of Rs. 3-12-0. This rate was eight annas higher than that of any other village in the Taluka. This rate was due to the fact that Bhusaval had at its original settlement in 1880-81 been given a rate of Rs. 3-8-0 and it was impossible in 1912 without decreasing its rate to bring it into the same group as the other villages in the Taluka. It is now possible to remove this anomaly and to bring it into Group I.

58. The proposals may be summarised as below :—

Group. Comprising.		Previous maximum rate.	Proposed maximum rate.	Increase Per cent.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	(a) Bhusaval village ..	3 12 0	4 1 0	8.33
	(b) Former Group I minus 21 villages ..	3 4 0	4 1 0	25
II	(a) 21 villages transferred from Group I ..	3 4 0	3 9 0	9.62
	(b) Former Group II ..	3 0 0	3 9 0	18.75

It may perhaps be objected that the increase is inadequate in the 21 Peta villages transferred from Group I. The reply to the objection would be that the proper place for these villages is Group II, and that it is not possible to give a high rate for these 21 villages without disturbing the proper relation between the two Groups. Considering that these 21 Peta villages have been paying assessment according to a maximum rate which was fixed for Bhusaval villages enjoying better communications and climate, I do not think the present rate proposed for these 21 villages inequitable.

For the bulk of the villages the proposals are convenient. The Taluka with the exception of Bhusaval village receives an increase of four annas in the rupee of revenue. The Peta with the exception of 21 villages receives an increase of three annas in the rupee.

*Estimated result of the proposed grouping and rates.*

58. The average assessment under the existing and proposed settlement is shown below :—

Group.	Under existing settlement.	Under proposed settlement.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Group I	1 7 2	1 13 0	0 5 10
Group II	1 9 1	1 13 4	0 4 3

The relation of assessment to rent and selling prices under both settlement is given in the following table :—

Group.	Under existing settlement.			Under proposed settlement.		
	Sale price as multiple of assessment.	Assurance as percentage of rent.	Rent as multiple of assessment.	Sale price as multiple of assessment.	Assessment as percentage of rent.	Rent as multiple of assessment.
I	86	23.53	6.99	69	29.41	5.49
Formerly I now II (a)	68	20.98	6.17	62	23.00	5.44
II (b)	78	19.04	6.12	66	22.61	5.15

From this it will be seen that even after the present proposals have been brought into effect the assessment will still bear only a small proportion to the selling and rental values of the land.

The increase in revenue resulting from the present proposals would be Rs. 69,260 in Government villages and Rs. 1,721 in Alienated villages.

Taluka or Peta.	Revenue by last settlement		Revenue by proposed settlement.	
	Government villages.	Alienated villages.	Government villages.	Alienated villages.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhusaval Taluka .. .. .	1,94,622	10,008	2,43,27	11,491
Edlabad .. .. .	1,20,862	1,547	1,41,467	1,785
Total .. .. .	3,15,484	11,555	3,84,744	13,276

I recommend that the proposed rates if sanctioned be made applicable to all agricultural lands in Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta with effect from the season 1920-21 and be guaranteed for a term of thirty years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. GAWAN TAYLOR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad

Peta, District East Khandesh.

## APPENDIX A.

*Rainfall recorded at Bhusawal, District East Khandesh.*

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 October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1900	..	..	0.12	1	16.51	37	2.77	17	..	..	19.40	55	
1901	2.60	7	..	..	19.74	42	8.67	25	..	..	31.01	74	
1902	.37	2	1.23	3	11.35	25	6.50	22	2.49	10	21.94	62	
1903	.50	3	2.78	4	20.42	38	7.25	20	..	..	30.93	65	
1904	1.03	6	0.31	2	10.30	40	13.03	19	0.07	1	24.74	68	
1905	0.08	1	0.5	1	17.21	32	6.12	16	..	..	23.46	50	
1906	0.05	1	..	..	26.42	47	9.81	26	0.23	1	36.51	75	
1907	0.36	3	0.63	6	16.34	45	2.79	11	0.38	1	20.50	66	
1908	1.11	4	..	..	22.36	37	3.92	11	0.02	..	27.41	52	
1909	0.06	..	.85	3	15.97	26	14.18	17	1.18	4	32.24	50	
1910	..	..	1.07	1	20.07	29	13.46	20	2.32	3	36.92	53	
1911	0.10	1	..	..	19.21	20	3.28	10	3.44	3	26.03	34	
1912	..	..	..	..	14.99	29	2.44	6	4.47	2	21.90	37	
1913	..	..	1.48	3	18.04	29	7.84	8	1.75	1	29.11	41	
1914	..	..	4.47	5	25.21	34	14.84	18	1.10	4	45.62	61	
1915	3.23	8	0.53	2	21.25	27	13.62	16	1.29	2	39.82	55	
1916	0.17	1	1.09	3	25.51	31	7.61	18	6.62	7	41.00	60	
1917	1.77	3	1.86	3	15.69	28	16.81	28	0.06	..	36.19	62	
1918	..	..	3.20	2	9.82	12	2.57	5	1.22	1	16.81	20	
Total	11.43	40	19.65	39	348.41	608	157.41	313	26.64	40	561.54	1,040	
Average	.60	2	1.03	2	18.23	32	8.28	16	1.40	2	29.55	55	

E. G. TAYLOR,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusawal.



## APPENDIX A.

*Rainfall recorded at Edlabad, District East Khandesh.*

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 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.	
1900	..	..	..	..	19.98	33	4.45	14	..	..	24.43	47	
1901	2.67	7	0.30	4	14.49	32	8.60	17	..	..	26.06	60	
1902	0.94	3	0.15	1	8.16	18	11.05	18	4.59	8	24.89	48	
1903	0.40	1	3.77	4	13.29	29	9.26	19	..	..	26.72	53	
1904	0.56	2	0.54	2	7.03	21	12.46	10	1.86	5	22.45	40	
1905	..	..	..	..	13.03	16	5.58	11	..	..	18.61	27	
1906	..	..	..	..	19.58	28	9.63	18	..	..	29.21	46	
1907	0.45	3	0.31	4	18.74	36	2.40	9	.03	1	21.93	53	
1908	1.17	2	0.07	..	17.67	35	4.69	13	..	..	23.60	50	
1909	0.12	..	0.30	2	16.90	23	10.22	18	1.77	5	29.31	48	
1910	..	..	0.55	2	14.33	30	14.15	19	0.51	1	29.54	52	
1911	0.05	..	..	..	7.94	13	2.38	6	1.57	3	11.94	22	
1912	0.78	1	..	..	11.58	20	2.18	9	2.50	2	17.02	32	
1913	..	..	0.30	1	21.60	21	9.04	9	1.14	1	32.08	32	
1914	0.51	2	4.23	4	17.28	25	14.32	18	0.45	2	36.79	51	
1915	2.41	10	0.27	1	22.16	22	13.82	18	2.06	2	40.72	53	
1916	..	..	0.87	3	22.11	31	10.46	20	4.63	5	38.07	59	
1917	1.88	3	0.48	2	14.11	27	16.08	25	0.95	1	33.50	58	
1918	..	..	0.11	1	6.94	11	1.93	5	2.42	3	11.40	20	
Total	11.92	34	12.25	31	286.92	471	162.70	276	24.48	39	498.27	851	
Average	0.63	2	0.64	2	15.10	25	8.56	15	1.29	2	26.22	45	

E. G. TAYLOR,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusawal.

## APPENDIX B.

*Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Bhusawal Taluka and Edlabad Peta of the East Khandesh Collectorate.*

Number of villages.	Cultivated and uncultivated Area.											
	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 uncultivated and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	I. Cereals and II. Pulses.	
								Forest.	Other (including) uncultivable.		Rice.	Wheat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Bhusawal Taluka. Group I.											
126 ..	149,251	336	33	1,48,882	5,411	1,54,293	3,256	23,541	23,717	2,04,807	61	1,854
Percentage of each crop on cultivated area ..	100.00										0.04	1.24
	Edlabad Peta. Group II.											
111 ..	85,626	53	64	85,509	4,387	89,896	6,541	43,960	17,608	1,58,003	3	747
Percentage of each crop on cultivated area ..	100.00										0.01	0.87
Total ..	2,34,877	389	97	2,34,391	9,798	2,44,189	9,797	67,501	41,323	3,62,810	64	2,601
Percentage of each crop on cultivated area ..	100.00										0.03	1.11
Figures of the last Settlement ..	2,44,242				12,285	2,26,527					225	12,217
Percentage ..	100.0										0.1	5.4

Number of villages.	Crops (Details of Col. 2).													
	I. Cereals II. Pulses.								Oil seeds.					
	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Raji.	Maize.	Grams.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	TL.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
126 ..	..	33,622	12,577	38	44	172	26,100	74,468	86	572	277	792	24	1,701
Percentage of each crop on cultivated area ..	..	22.53	8.43	0.02	0.3	0.11	17.49	..	0.02	0.38	0.19	0.53	0.02	..
111 ..	..	23,435	4,131	..	3	110	11,215	39,644	69	600	2	37	21	729
Percentage of each crop on cultivated area ..	..	27.37	4.82	..	0.00	0.13	13.10	..	0.08	0.70	0.00	0.04	0.03	..
Total ..	..	57,057	16,708	38	47	282	37,315	1,14,112	105	1,172	279	829	45	2,430
Percentage of each crop on cultivated area ..	..	24.29	7.12	0.02	0.02	0.12	15.89	..	0.04	0.49	0.12	0.35	0.02	..
Figures of the last Settlement ..	..	70,915	20,384	..	..	1,864	12,440	..	7,527	2,563	314	196	192	..
Percentage ..	..	31.3	9.0	..	..	0.8	5.5	..	3.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	..

## APPENDIX B—concluded

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.			
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
126 ..	1,031	30	..	70,858 ..	..	..	111	..	111	489	563	
Percentage of each crop on cultivated area ..	69	02	..	47.48 ..	..	..	07	..	..	33	38	
111 ..	542	14	..	43,530	343	1	146	..	140	41	639	
Percentage of each crop on cultivated area.	63	02	..	50.84	46	00	16	..	..	05	75	
Total ..	1,573	44	..	1,14,388	343	1	251	..	251	533	1,202	
Percentage of each crop on cultivated area.	67	02	..	48.70	15	00	10	..	..	23	51	
Figures of the last Settlement	249	..	..	82,169	666	269	489	..	489	..	1,563	
Percentage ..	0.1	..	..	36.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	0.7	

## APPENDIX C.

*Details of population according to occupation as per census of 1911,  
Taluka Bhusaval.*

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
tenants and sub- sharers.	other land holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
31,753	768	22,791	55,312	31,475

## APPENDIX C'

*Details of population according to occupation as per census of 1911,  
Edlabad Peta.*

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
tenants and sub- sharers.	Other land holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
15,784	66	17,104	32,954	6,879

## APPENDIX D.

*Agricultural Stock of the 237 Government villages in the Bhusawal taluka and Edlabad Peta during the year 1919-20.*

Number of villages.	Cattle.									
	For plough		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk 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
126	15,902	8	84	53	1,101	93	9,088	5,880	9,802	4,002
111	8,370	2	19	37	968	170	5,275	2,659	6,938	2,378
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,272</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>14,361</b>	<b>8,539</b>	<b>16,740</b>	<b>6,380</b>
Last Settlement.	27,114						14,902	8,769	12,524	5,160

\* Note.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work if male, or are mature to breeding, if female.

Number of villages.	Cattle.	Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle
	Total.				Small.	Large (i.e. of over 2 cattle)	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
126	46,611	452	6,242	8,950	1,379	1,960	2,796	3,511	19
111	26,866	238	3,808	5,575	625	1,049	1,406	1,957	21
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>73,477</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>10,050</b>	<b>14,525</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>20</b>
Last Settlement		789	5,468	9,491	4,705	6,352			

## APPENDIX E.

*Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Bhusawal taluka and Edlabad Peta.*

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical Power.					
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Flour Mills.	Oil Engine Pumps.	Railway work-shops.
				Bhusawal	Taluka.						
7	55	2	3	45	..	7	..	3	5	..	4
				Edlabad	Peta.						
7	28	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	81	7	7	45	..	8	..	3	5	..	4
Last Settlement.	105	125	91	..	3,362	5	..	..	..	..	..

## APPENDIX F.

*Wells Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water supply in the 237 Government villages of the Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta, Taluka East Khandesh, for the year 1920.*

Group.	No. of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.				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.			
		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 ..	123	175	1,968	1	Bhusaval Taluka.		737	9	22	63	100	..	..	..	..
II ..	111	871	30	710	Edlabad Peta.		9	23	2	127	12	1	..	..	..
Total I & II ..	..	1,046	1,998	711	746	32	24	190	112	1	..	..	..	..	..

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 ..	1	..	..	..	Bhusaval Taluka.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II ..	..	..	..	..	Edlabad Peta.		..	..	..	4	2	..	32	18
Total I & II ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	32	18	..	

*Abstract of Appendix F.*

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhadkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
East Khandeash ...	For irrigation	1,046	1,998	1	..	..	..
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	711	746	..	..	..	4
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	32	24	..	..	2	..
	In disuse	190	112	..	..	32	18
	Total ..	1,979	2,880	1	..	34	22
Totals recorded at the previous settlements.		2,790	900	2	..	..	..



## APPENDIX G.

*Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Bhusawal taluka.*

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assess-ment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of Col. 7 for each village.	
		Survey No.	Area.						
1	Group I. Amadgaon		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra.				
		64	20 1	28 0 0	1,000	36	1910		
		84	7 8	13 8 0	500	37	1909		
		86	17 1	11 0 0	400	38	1910		
		87	14 22	14 0 0	800	57	1911		
		97	10 6	14 0 0	1,000	71	1913		
		84	7 22	13 8 0	1,000	74	1912		
		1/2	5 24	5 8 0	300	55	1914		
		24	7 21	7 12 0	600	77	1916		
		91	6 10	4 5 0	400	100	1917		
		49	12 6	8 0 0	750	93	1918		
		35	10 14	12 0 0	1,600	133	1919		
				124 25		8,350	769		70
		2	Achegaon	57	10 17	27 0 0	500	18	1905
50	4 38			11 4 0	400	36	1896		
34	1 13			3 8 0	600	171	1907		
57	10 17			27 0 0	1,000	37	1910		
		27 5		2,500	262		65		
3	Kathora	21	4 24	16 0 0	400	25	1905		
		13	11 6	10 0 0	200	20	1906		
		18	3 14	4 0 0	150	37	1912		
		27	0 29	2 0 0	200	100	1915		
		19 33		950	182		45		
4	Kanhale Khurd	56	18 4	16 0 0	1,800	112	1913		
		43	4 38	10 0 0	900	90	1914		
		20	6 18	8 8 0	1,000	118	1915		
		39/1	1 36	2 0 0	200	100	1918		
		39/2	1 37	2 0 0	390	195	1919		
				33 13		4,290	615		123
5	Kahul Kheda	36	0 16	0 4 6	50	175	1909		
		11	0 25	0 12 0	50	66	1909		
		17	7 22	15 0 0	1,000	67	1911		
		22	3 29	4 8 0	100	40	1913		
		22	1 38	1 11 0	100	69	1913		
		47	5 23	3 1 0	200	66	1916		
		2	17 8	17 0 0	950	56	1917		
		64	8 25	2 0 0	100	50	1918		
				45 26		2,550	589		74
6	Kirola	22	8 32	5 0 0	275	55	1906		
		23	10 19	7 0 0	700	100	1906		
		19	9 13	6 0 0	375	62	1911		
		11	11 36	11 0 0	500	45	1911		
		35	9 12	15 0 0	1,500	100	1913		
		15/2	6 13	3 0 0	200	67	1917		
		15/1	6 14	3 0 0	100	38	1917		
		11/2	4 31	5 8 0	200	36	1918		
		11/1	4 32	5 8 0	700	127	1919		
				72 2		4,550	625		69

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of Col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
7	<i>Group I—contd.</i> Kurhabardo		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs.			
		33	8 8	14 0 0	350	25	1909	
		31	15 15	26 0 0	1,000	39	1911	
		186	9 20	12 14 0	900	72	1911	
		25	9 7	15 0 0	240	16	1911	
		132	3 5	4 8 0	250	56	1912	
		49	14 29	22 0 0	400	18	1912	
		163	13 17	12 0 0	700	58	1913	
		39	10 24	21 0 0	200	10	1913	
		193	8 2	9 0 0	700	78	1914	
		164	11 30	15 0 0	500	33	1914	
		212	8 22	15 0 0	600	40	1917	
		78	1 25	3 0 0	150	50	1918	
		192	2 11	3 0 0	300	100	1918	
110	12 36	29 0 0	3,000	103	1918			
			129 11		9,290	697		50
8	Kurhe Pronashirabad.	466	13 25	13 0 0	200	15	1912	
		485	6 17	9 0 0	900	100	1912	
		344	10 28	10 0 0	200	20	1912	
		403	10 12	12 0 0	1,500	120	1913	
		293	6 12	6 0 0	500	83	1913	
		484	16 28	16 0 0	1,900	119	1913	
		44	25 39	5 0 0	375	75	1913	
		282	3 1	5 0 0	300	60	1914	
		350	12 31	16 0 0	1,000	63	1914	
		301	6 6	12 8 0	500	40	1915	
		403	6 16	7 8 0	1,000	133	1916	
		294	5 18	3 8 0	350	100	1917	
		39	5 19	4 0 0	400	100	1918	
		205	5 28	7 2 0	650	91	1919	
207	7 3	13 4 0	1,466	111	1919			
			142 3		11,241	1,230		82
9	Chinchkhedesine	52	14 39	21 0 0	1,500	71	1909	
		105	7 27	7 0 0	150	21	1909	
		95	6 14	9 8 0	400	44	1909	
		72	13 10	20 0 0	1,300	65	1911	
		75	6 12	9 8 0	400	44	1913	
		110	5 9	9 0 0	600	66	1918	
		70	3 39	6 12 0	700	104	1919	
					57 30.		5,050	415
10	Jalachakra-khurd	46	8 25	8 0 0	200	25	1909	
		9	4 29	3 0 0	200	66	1911	
		26	6 26	7 0 0	300	43	1912	
		36	7 35	9 0 0	1,240	138	1914	
		101	12 34	14 0 0	900	64	1914	
		34	11 7	14 0 0	1,300	93	1914	
		63	8 7	9 0 0	800	89	1917	
		67	7 23	8 0 0	700	87	1918	
		27	10 35	14 0 0	900	64	1919	
					78 21		6,540	669
11	Jamti	21	8 33	20 0 0	600	30	1908	
		84	5 37	9 0 0	280	29	1910	
		40	14 19	15 0 0	475	32	1911	
		26	7 31	10 0 0	1,000	100	1913	
			37 0		2,335	191		48

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
12	<i>Group I—contd.</i> Talwel		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra.			
		168	3 30	6 8 0	400	62	1909	
		202	3 18	8 0 0	1,000	125	1911	
		164	6 37	12 0 0	600	50	1912	
		182	1 4	3 8 0	300	86	1912	
		177	6 16	14 0 0	2,000	143	1912	
		187	6 10	17 0 0	1,000	59	1912	
		212	13 20	32 0 0	2,000	63	1912	
		193	3 5	6 0 0	300	50	1913	
		105	6 9	6 4 0	400	64	1914	
		105	5 36	6 4 0	500	80	1916	
		166	20 35	28 0 0	2,000	77	1917	
		8	5 5	9 0 0	700	77	1918	
244	2 25	6 14 0	1,000	145	1919			
			85.8		12,200	1,081		83
13	Nadgaon	88	4 11	2 0 0	150	75	1909	
		14	1 19	2 0 0	100	50	1910	
		92	11 17	9 0 0	292	32	1910	
		25	3 11	6 0 0	700	116	1913	
		77	10 8	6 0 0	450	75	1913	
		63	1 18	1 11 0	100	59	1918	
		79	7 37	14 0 0	1,500	107	1919	
		40 1		3,292	514		73	
14	Bodwad	132	5 8	5 0 0	300	60	1909	
		230	4 36	11 3 0	600	54	1909	
		327	8 2	18 0 0	600	33	1909	
		363	11	19 0 0	500	79	1909	
		613	6 36	11 0 0	394	36	1910	
		19	9 17	10 0 0	450	45	1911	
		41	11 27	26 0 0	1,900	77	1911	
		56	5 23	14 0 0	1,000	71	1911	
		94	15 13	43 0 0	2,300	53	1911	
		200	1 20	2 8 0	200	80	1912	
		439	2 13	8 0 0	1,000	125	1912	
		511	9 2	9 0 0	700	78	1912	
		13	5 21	4 8 0	400	89	1913	
		204	6 19	11 0 0	1,000	91	1913	
		217	5 12	4 11 0	700	149	1913	
		259	1 34	3 4 0	200	62	1914	
		476	8 18	14 0 0	1,300	93	1914	
		310	5 3	16 0 0	1,500	94	1915	
		297	6 26	10 0 0	1,100	110	1915	
		99	11 26	20 0 0	1,900	95	1916	
		112	5 34	10 8 0	1,000	95	1916	
		247	7 28	13 0 0	1,000	77	1917	
		405	5 21	10 13 0	1,500	140	1917	
		347	4 29	8 11 0	1,400	160	1918	
		390	6 16	17 0 0	1,299	76	1918	
		356	7 6	15 0 0	1,500	100	1919	
		313	5	11 0 0	2,100	191	1919	
192	14 21	11 0 0	700	64	1911			
208	11 23	20 0 0	2,000	100	1914			
		210 14		31,543	2,577		89	
15	Bargaon	47	14 20	16 0 0	800	50	1909	
		49	11 11	13 0 0	300	23	1907	
		13	11 2	12 0 0	525	44	1910	
		361	16 39	5 0 0	150	30	1910	
		20	12 35	9 0 0	200	22	1914	
		32	13 23	6 0 0	300	50	1917	
		33	17 30	8 0 0	200	25	1917	
		48	7 11	6 8 0	200	31	1915	
		49	10 11	13 0 0	575	44	1917	
		52	22 23	14 0 0	300	21	19 1	
		36	16 34	5 0 0	200	40	19 8	
		29	17 39	22 0 0	1,500	67	1919	
		172 3		5,250	447		37	

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
16	<i>Group I—contd.</i> Bohordi	19	18 20	13 0 0	600	46	1906	
		27	16 15	7 0 0	200	29	1906	
		20	21 29	14 0 0	600	43	1907	
		5	9 25	11 0 0	200	18	1909	
		27	15 23	6 14 0	100	16	1911	
		14	1 38	1 13 0	100	55	1911	
		47	18 22	16 0 0	1,000	62	1916	
		12	7 19	7 1 0	100	14	1918	
		20	6 3	4 14 0	350	72	1919	
					113 34		3,250	
17	Bhankhede P. and Varangaon.	12	4 9	7 0 0	300	43	1904	
		74	13 29	20 0 0	400	20	1907	
		69	9 21	6 0 0	300	50	1909	
		18	2 37	7 0 0	600	36	1914	
		69	11 14	7 0 0	300	43	1914	
		47	7 29	4 10 0	200	43	1916	
		68/1	9 22	5 12 0	300	52	1917	
		68/2	7 29	8 12 0	750	86	1919	
			66 30		3,150	423		53
18	Manmodi	51	19 26	7 0 0	575	62	1912	
		50	16 20	18 0 0	500	28	1912	
		44	16 30	8 0 0	400	50	1913	
		39	13 19	13 0 0	800	62	1913	
		38	12 18	15 0 0	1,000	66	1913	
		22	11 30	15 0 0	1,000	66	1913	
		15	9 25	8 8 0	500	59	1913	
		26	12 15	8 0 0	325	41	1916	
		48	14 27	10 0 0	500	50	1917	
		20	11 39	13 0 0	1,000	62	1918	
		40	9 36	7 15 0	1,000	126	1919	
					149 5		7,000	
19	Yengaon	38	9 6	20 0 0	800	40	1904	
		118	6 21	9 0 0	800	89	1907	
		82	8 12	26 0 0	1,400	56	1910	
		26	1 35	3 0 0	350	117	1911	
		110	5 18	3 4 0	100	30	1911	
		131	1 20	4 0 0	300	75	1913	
		168	3 26	10 0 0	150	15	1913	
		103	19 38	17 0 0	1,500	88	1915	
		7	8 9	10 0 0	460	46	1916	
		121	4 11	9 0 0	1,800	200	1917	
		12	2 11	5 0 0	775	155	1918	
		102	6 5	10 8 0	375	35	1918	
		105	11 11	22 0 0	2,700	123	1918	
			88 23		11,510	1,069		82
20	Vazarkhede	61	3 35	2 4 0	85	39	1909	
		89	10 12	14 0 0	1,300	93	1909	
		60	19 13	13 0 0	400	31	1911	
		69	13 16	5 8 0	100	18	1911	
		11	1 34	4 8 0	900	200	1912	
		98	9 34	9 8 0	1,000	105	1912	
		13	4 31	8 0 0	3,000	375	1913	
		47	10 33	10 0 0	500	50	1913	
		64	1 9	0 12 0	100	133	1914	
		45	2	1 14 0	50	27	1915	
		32	0 35	1 8 0	400	266	1915	
		69	10 37	5 8 0	150	28	1917	
		64	1 6	0 12 0	50	66	1916	
		60	18 29	13 0 0	3,500	269	1917	
		64	0 22	0 10 0	100	160	1918	
		39	1 10	1 4 0	125	100	1919	
			110 36		11,760	1,960		123

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
21	<i>Group I—contd.</i> Varangaon	68	6 29	16 0 0	1,000	63	1909	
		162	8 17	26 0 0	1,000	38	1909	
		211	4 30	10 0 0	1,250	125	1909	
		322	5 4	12 0 0	1,000	83	1909	
		140	6 2	19 3 0	2,000	104	1910	
		324	1 39	4 7 0	600	133	1910	
		341	12 11	22 0 0	1,800	82	1910	
		147	8 35	26 0 0	1,485	57	1910	
		140	9 33	30 13 0	3,500	114	1911	
		226	5 34	15 11 0	1,000	64	1911	
		351	6 2	13 10 0	3,000	220	1911	
		405	5 24	10 0 0	1,000	100	1911	
		83	8 2	23 7 0	1,800	76	1912	
		264	3 29	11 0 0	2,000	182	1912	
		79	3 16	3 8 0	00	171	1912	
		355	4 37	3 0 0	200	66	1912	
		242	7 39	8 0 0	1,000	125	1913	
		300	6 38	9 12 0	1,200	123	1913	
		340	4 26	8 0 0	1,200	150	1913	
		351	8 6	17 6 0	2,500	144	1913	
		53	1 11	2 6 0	300	126	1914	
		304	0 34	0 12 0	80	106	1914	
		18	2 32	5 3 0	2,900	559	1916	
		227	5 14	10 8 0	800	75	1917	
		30	3 11	7 8 0	3,000	400	1917	
		83	4 2	11 13 0	1,400	116	1916	
		33	1 38	6 0 0	2,600	433	1918	
		5	6 20	18 0 0	5,000	278	1918	
		290	4 20	8 0 0	2,000	25	1919	
		326	4 26	11 0 0	1,000	91	1919	
		325	3 15	10 0 0	2,400	240	1919	
					167.36		50,615	
22	Varad Khd	59	11 29	6 0 0	100	16	1909	
		17	19 15	10 0 0	100	10	1909	
		58	9 28	7 0 0	300	43	1910	
		14	12 12	10 0 0	300	30	1912	
		2	18 26	18 0 0	700	39	1913	
		23	12 19	11 0 0	500	45	1913	
		9	18 36	17 0 0	500	29	1914	
		4	18 36	17 0 0	600	35	1916	
		61	7 34	5 0 0	200	40	1918	
					129 35		3,300	
23	Varad Sim	191	6 38	18 0 0	1,500	84	1906	
		98	8 13	8 0 0	600	75	1906	
		97	5 36	10 0 0	500	50	1909	
		142	1 8	4 0 0	300	75	1911	
		35	12 11	15 0 0	600	40	1911	
		135	2 8	6 0 0	700	116	1912	
		112	15 34	12 0 0	1,750	146	1913	
		147	1 12	3 8 0	700	200	1915	
		119	5 11	6 0 0	600	100	1915	
		71	11 24	17 0 0	1,500	88	1916	
		229	3 34	8 0 0	2,500	312	1919	
		196	8 33	17 0 0	1,950	114	1919	
					83 22		13,200	
24	Vaki	10	13 10	10 0 0	200	20	1910	
		13	11 16	9 0 0	300	33	1910	
		84	13 15	6 0 0	400	67	1911	
		81	12 21	10 0 0	400	40	1912	
		6	15 7	22 0 0	440	20	1913	
		78	5 27	12 0 0	700	58	1913	
		4	4 26	4 0 0	460	115	1914	
		10	13 10	10 0 0	500	50	1914	
		22	8 13	14 0 0	400	29	1915	
		51	9 18	16 0 0	800	50	1917	
		58	4 20	5 0 0	600	120	1918	
		84	12 10	6 0 0	300	50	1918	
					123 33		5,500	

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
25	<i>Group I—contd.</i> Vanjole		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Ra.			
		40	2 15	5 0 0	165	33	1911	
		44	24 27	12 0 0	500	42	1910	
		60	5 3	9 0 0	400	44	1910	
		17	7 15	14 0 0	800	58	1912	
		41	24 27	12 0 0	500	42	1912	
		39	8 30	17 0 0	1,716	101	1913	
		98	4	4 0 0	450	112	1913	
		73	11 32	12 0 0	1,200	100	1914	
		93	7 19	11 5 0	1,000	91	1914	
		17	7 15	14 0 0	1,500	107	1916	
		5	3 24	8 0 0	900	113	1917	
		78	6 19	13 14 0	1,475	105	1918	
		4	4 31	6 0 0	900	150	1919	
			118 17		11,506	1,098		84
26	Vithale	10/2	4	6 0 0	500	83	1909	
		221	5 1	5 8 0	300	55	1909	
		89	7 29	25 0 0	2,000	80	1910	
		164	4 20	4 0 0	300	75	1910	
		133	3 12	10 8 0	1,500	143	1911	
		176	9 4	5 0 0	500	100	1911	
		213	9 8	6 0 0	400	66	1912	
		26	11 7	6 4 0	200	31	1913	
		118	15 29	15 0 0	2,000	133	1913	
		169	10 29	5 0 0	200	40	1914	
		202	10 13	12 0 0	1,200	100	1914	
		99	1 5	3 8 0	273	78	1915	
		197	6 3	7 0 0	400	57	1915	
		124/1	11 39	10 0 0	1,000	100	1916	
		124/2	10	9 0 0	1,200	133	1917	
221	13 24	12 5 0	1,500	122	1918			
137	2 4	6 8 0	1,000	154	1919			
			135 27		14,473	1,550		91
27	Vichwa	4	12 19	16 0 0	1,000	82	1913	
		36	14 25	16 0 0	1,850	116	1919	
			27 4	32 0 0	2,850	178		89
28	Shindi	120	6 10	7 8 0	700	93	1909	
		121	18 6	19 0 0	1,400	74	1910	
		21	13 31	15 0 0	800	53	1911	
		141	9 6	9 8 0	1,000	105	1911	
		16	15 26	15 0 0	3,000	200	1912	
		18/3	3 10	2 12 0	600	218	1913	
		18/1	6 5	5 12 0	1,000	174	1913	
		61	7 12	9 0 0	700	78	1916	
		46	8 34	18 0 0	2,500	139	1917	
		125	12 28	22 0 0	4,500	205	1918	
		53	25	9 0 0	800	89	1919	
			126 8		17,000	1,428		130
29	Shelwad	240	10 6	16 0 0	275	17	1909	
		241	9 31	12 0 0	400	33	1911	
		189	6 10	7 0 0	400	57	1912	
		313	5 4	5 8 0	400	73	1913	
		168	7 9	8 0 0	600	75	1914	
		26	6 13	6 8 0	200	31	1915	
		212	6 37	10 0 0	825	82	1916	
		306	3 2	7 0 0	450	64	1918	
		174	8 37	15 0 0	1,000	87	1917	
		187	7 20	7 0 0	700	100	1919	
			71 9		5,250	599		60

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
30	Sakri	Group I—contd.						
		No.	A. g.	Rs. p.	Rs.			
		97	19 13	37 0 0	2,500	68	1909	
		7	7 32	14 0 0	2,000	143	1911	
		12	1 31	2 8 0	300	120	1911	
		61	4 26	3 12 0	800	213	1912	
		14	6 29	14 0 0	1,500	107	1912	
		15	3 22	9 0 0	650	72	1913	
		44	11 26	6 8 0	400	62	1913	
		90	2 22	4 0 0	400	100	1915	
		109	10 19	17 0 0	2,500	147	1916	
		32	10 37	16 0 0	2,500	166	1917	
		93	2 9	4 0 0	700	175	1918	
		34	17 31	17 0 0	3,000	176	1919	
		100 20		17,250	1,539		128	
31	Sakegaon							
		56	7 34	12 8 0	500	40	1910	
		299	6 23	6 0 0	100	17	1911	
		49	16 19	23 0 0	1,500	65	1911	
		91	15 38	18 0 0	400	22	1912	
		188	8 7	25 0 0	2,500	100	1912	
		37	21 22	11 0 0	900	82	1913	
		334	2 3	4 0 0	400	100	1913	
		80	4 25	14 8 0	2,000	138	1914	
		16	3 37	12 0 0	1,300	108	1914	
		93	13 30	29 0 0	1,000	33	1914	
		395	4 28	2 5 0	200	86	1915	
		197	4 5	7 0 0	1,000	142	1916	
		238	7 37	24 0 0	4,500	187	1917	
140	12 36	27 0 0	2,000	74	1918			
81	6 4	21 0 0	3,000	143	1919			
		136 16		21,300	1,337		89	
32	Salsingi							
		251	8	8 0 0	800	100	1909	
		80	4 11	8 0 0	400	50	1910	
		186	7 24	5 0 0	600	120	1910	
		49	11 38	22 0 0	2,000	91	1911	
		257	8 11	7 0 0	500	71	1911	
		141	9 27	6 0 0	600	100	1912	
		266	6 36	7 0 0	500	71	1912	
		58	14 32	32 0 0	3,500	109	1913	
		81	8 1	14 0 0	800	58	1913	
		252	11 26	13 0 0	1,500	115	1913	
		244	12 34	18 0 0	2,000	111	1914	
		116	11 23	14 0 0	1,000	71	1915	
		135	2 2	4 0 0	500	125	1917	
106	2 34	8 0 0	700	87	1918			
178	8 7	21 0 0	2,000	95	1916			
21	9 38	17 0 0	1,000	59	1919			
		138 24		18,400	1,433		90	
33	Sunasgaon							
		36	4 29	9 0 0	400	44	1909	
		229	0 22	0 14 0	100	114	1909	
		68	1 9	1 14 0	200	107	1910	
		136	1 25	3 0 0	400	133	1910	
		82	2 2	4 8 0	800	177	1911	
		170	0 26	1 14 0	100	53	1912	
		50	5 35	7 0 0	400	56	1914	
		26	3 30	5 12 0	600	104	1914	
		69	2 31	5 3 0	400	77	1914	
		205	16 20	7 0 0	300	43	1915	
		50	5 35	7 13 0	400	51	1916	
		26	4 35	11 9 0	3,000	259	1916	
		240	3 23	7 0 0	2,000	285	1917	
33/2	7 15	14 9 0	1,500	103	1918			
33/1	5 8	7 9 0	1,300	172	1919			
		66 25		11,900	1,778		119	

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
34	<i>Group I—contd.</i> Surwade Bk.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
		115	9 19	9 0 0	600	67	1911	
		77	15 21	28 0 0	2,250	80	1911	
		88	21 28	24 0 0	1,000	42	1913	
		1	4 24	5 8 0	200	38	1912	
		44	17 9	30 0 0	1,500	50	1916	
		72	7 28	7 0 0	600	85	1916	
		27	11 1	10 0 0	422	42	1919	
		29	8 17	9 0 0	422	47	1919	
				95 27		6,994	449	
35	Hatnur	94	8	15 0 0	600	40	1909	
		140	3 2	6 0 0	350	58	1910	
		84	3 34	2 8 0	150	60	1910	
		54	13 35	13 0 0	800	62	1911	
		97	4 25	10 8 0	700	66	1911	
		41	3 3	1 10 0	80	49	1912	
		26	5 15	7 15 0	300	37	1913	
		45	9 33	11 0 0	1,000	91	1913	
		92	7 23	18 0 0	1,400	78	1913	
		118	15 3	16 0 0	400	25	1914	
		69	6 22	11 8 0	800	70	1915	
		40	15 15	14 0 0	2,000	143	1916	
		50	3 24	4 0 0	400	100	1917	
		117	7 6	13 11 0	900	66	1918	
		141	8 12	8 0 0	1,500	187	1919	
		115 12		11,380	1,132		75	
36	Harankhede	61	9 33	9 0 0	300	33	1909	
		107	5 7	4 8 0	275	61	1909	
		89	8 21	18 0 0	1,000	56	1911	
		89/1	4 10	9 0 0	600	66	1912	
		155	1 1	1 8 0	100	67	1914	
		82	6	11 0 0	1,000	91	1916	
		84	13 15	21 0 0	3,500	167	1917	
		81	11 34	21 0 0	2,500	119	1918	
		1	0 32	2 0 0	200	100	1919	
		60 33		9,475	760		84	
	Total Group I	3501 31		3,67,594	35,876		86	

Average sale price per acre of 36 villages in Group I .. Rs. 105.

Average of column 7, i. e., sale price as multiple of assessment .. Rs. 86.

Entries 413.

E. G. TAYLOR,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusaval.



## APPENDIX G.

*Selling value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Edlabad Peta.*

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
1	<i>Group II—<i>a</i>.</i> Taroda ..		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
		51	17 2	27 0 0	1,500	55	1909	
		35	8 30	21 0 0	1,700	81	1912	
		44	8 28	16 0 0	1,000	62	1912	
		21	8 22	25 2 0	2,000	80	1912	
		29	16 25	18 0 0	2,000	111	1914	
		69	6 20	16 0 0	1,500	93	1918	
		38	1 31	5 3 0	600	116	1919	
		67 38		10,300	598		85	
2	Hartala ..	340	18 36	13 0 0	600	46	1909	
		80	17 2	28 0 0	1,000	39	1909	
		324	15 25	20 0 0	1,000	50	1910	
		143	5 11	2 0 0	200	100	1910	
		148	15 13	11 0 0	450	41	1911	
		253	8 15	7 0 0	700	100	1912	
		77	15 38	31 0 0	1,300	42	1913	
		240	19 39	5 0 0	300	60	1915	
		331	17 19	8 0 0	600	75	1916	
		116	17 34	16 0 0	800	50	1917	
		74	10 16	5 0 0	275	55	1919	
		161 38		7,225	658		60	
	Total Group II— <i>a</i> ..	229 36		17,525	1,256		68	

Average sale price of 2 villages in Group II—*a* .. .. Rs. 76.

18 Transactions. Average of column 7. Sale price as multiple of assessment .. .. 69.

## APPENDIX G—contd.

Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Edlabad Peta.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assess-ment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of Col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
1	Group II—b. Antarli		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
		103	7 30	17 9 0	700	39	1909	
		241	4 30	8 8 0	400	47	1909	
		63	12 8	24 0 0	1,375	58	1910	
		218	5 19	17 8 0	700	40	1910	
		242	7 35	12 0 0	1,000	83	1910	
		102	4 4	8 0 0	500	62	1912	
		183	8 13	26 0 0	2,250	87	1912	
		271	4 24	13 0 0	1,725	133	1914	
		250	9 31	24 0 0	2,000	83	1914	
		332	1 21	3 3 0	575	178	1915	
		153	4 39	11 0 0	600	55	1915	
		20	8 18	24 6 0	2,000	72	1916	
		319	8 30	18 0 0	1,350	75	1917	
		148	1 35	4 0 0	425	106	1918	
155	4 31	11 4 0	1,900	169	1919			
			95 8		17,500	1,287		86
2	Kurhe	5	1 29	3 8 0	300	84	1909	
		100	13 1	21 0 0	600	29	1910	
		77	3 6	3 0 0	300	89	1911	
		119	5 38	10 0 0	500	50	1913	
		64	7 3	6 8 0	600	92	1913	
		119	5 38	10 0 0	1,200	120	1913	
		94	9 35	16 0 0	1,000	62	1913	
		60	5 14	5 0 0	200	40	1913	
		94	9 35	16 0 0	2,000	125	1914	
		90	9 20	22 0 0	3,200	150	1914	
		2	2 28	4 0 0	900	250	1915	
		75	2 28	3 0 0	700	233	1916	
		1	4	5 0 0	1,000	200	1917	
		111	8 16	17 0 0	2,500	147	1918	
		108	11 1	21 0 0	1,700	81	1919	
			100 12		16,700	1,752		117
3	Parambi	20	8 39	14 0 0	350	31	1909	
		92	10 12	13 8 0	750	54	1912	
		19	4 19	8 0 0	400	50	1912	
		47	7 17	11 0 0	800	73	1912	
		114	11 16	18 0 0	900	50	1913	
		60	6 32	6 8 0	200	31	1913	
		116	5 31	7 0 0	300	42	1914	
		92	9 1	13 8 0	500	77	1915	
		95	2 18	4 8 0	300	66	1915	
		80	8 23	13 0 0	1,400	107	1917	
108	5 16	10 0 0	400	40	1919			
			80 24		6,300	621		56
4	Pimpri Nandu	48	11 27	23 0 0	1,850	80	1909	
		55	6 1	18 0 0	1,000	56	1909	
		12	4 15	14 0 0	700	41	1910	
		18	6 18	10 0 0	600	60	1911	
		58	5 10	7 5 0	400	55	1911	
		57	5 18	4 11 0	400	86	1912	
		18	6 18	10 0 0	1,000	100	1913	
		6	1 25	5 0 0	500	100	1914	
		19	6 19	11 0 0	1,250	113	1915	
		41	20 6	9 0 0	400	44	1916	
		42	3 24	12 0 0	1,000	83	1917	
			77 21		9,100	618		74

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
	<i>Group II b—contd.</i>		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs.			
5	Belaswadi	107	3 12	11 0 0	400	36	1909	
		79	2 16	7 5 0	600	82	1910	
		48	3 13	11 0 0	335	30	1910	
		13	6 37	7 0 0	300	43	1911	
		54	2 39	4 12 0	200	42	1912	
		11	2 1	3 0 0	100	33	1914	
		59	5 30	4 14 0	500	103	1915	
		73	5 31	15 8 0	1,000	65	1917	
		103	7 33	23 0 0	2,000	87	1918	
		79	2 16	7 5 0	1,000	136	1919	
			42.28		0,435	657		66
6	Vadhode	446	7	7 0 0	300	43	1909	
		103	5 26	6 0 0	600	100	1909	
		175	5 14	10 0 0	600	60	1910	
		232	5 19	8 0 0	950	119	1910	
		157	4 23	6 8 0	300	46	1912	
		117	1 23	2 8 0	200	80	1912	
		204	1 39	3 8 0	200	57	1912	
		86	3 7	2 8 0	300	120	1913	
		391	11 10	20 0 0	2,000	100	1913	
		208	5 19	5 0 0	500	100	1913	
		385	8 33	10 0 0	800	80	1914	
		171	3 10	7 8 0	500	66	1914	
		271	8 2	9 0 0	650	72	1915	
		287	8 28	15 0 0	1,350	90	1916	
		231	3 19	6 0 0	850	125	1916	
		114	2 3	8 0 0	700	88	1916	
		514	6 26	9 8 0	575	61	1917	
		176	2 17	4 0 0	400	100	1918	
		382	10 11	10 0 0	900	90	1919	
			105 9		12,675	1,597		84
7	Uchande	46	1 7	2 0 0	100	50	1909	
		80	5 12	12 0 0	1,200	100	1909	
		79	7 31	15 0 0	400	27	1910	
		116	5 9	6 8 0	200	31	1910	
		53	1 25	4 10 0	250	53	1911	
		109	4 21	8 6 0	700	85	1912	
		97	3 26	9 15 0	400	41	1913	
		48	4 27	12 0 0	1,100	92	1916	
		53	3 18	8 12 0	300	34	1917	
		109	6 12	8 6 0	500	60	1918	
		160	1 29	5 7 0	200	37	1919	
			45 17		5,350	810		55
8	Edlabad	240	4 29	9 0 0	400	44	1909	
		89	2 29	4 0 0	400	100	1909	
		277	61 12	8 0 0	400	50	1910	
		346	17 22	9 0 0	400	44	1910	
		182	2	5 14 0	450	74	1911	
		350	8	14 0 0	1,000	76	1911	
		38	4 30	8 0 0	700	88	1912	
		19	5 3	11 0 0	800	55	1912	
		40	5 3	8 7 0	600	71	1913	
		82	1 29	5 0 0	600	120	1913	
		139	11 19	21 0 0	3,000	143	1914	
		245	3 27	7 0 0	400	57	1914	
		92	1 30	4 0 0	500	125	1915	
		350	8	14 0 0	1,000	71	1916	
		40	5 3	9 9 0	500	55	1916	
		142	6 29	13 3 0	2,000	153	1917	
		134	3 27	6 0 0	525	88	1918	
			108 9		13,475	1,414		83

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
9	Group II—b—contd. Karki		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
		13	6 20	11 0 0	1,500	136	1908	
		2	5 33	12 0 0	2,000	166	1908	
		5	4 2	2 13 0	200	71	1913	
		14/1	4 39	9 15 0	1,600	162	1918	
		14/2	4 27	9 1 0	1,800	199	1918	
		28	17 23	16 0 0	2,500	156	1918	
			43 24		9,600	890		148
10	Khamkhode	23	4 30	8 5 0	200	24	1908	
		5	5 2	5 0 0	100	20	1009	
		25	10 11	3 8 0	70	20	1910	
		15	4 11	6 0 0	240	40	1910	
		5	8 35	10 0 0	700	70	1912	
		2	4 10	6 8 0	400	62	1914	
		15	4 11	6 0 0	300	50	1915	
		13	14 21	30 0 0	1,500	50	1917	
			56 11		3,510	336		42
11	Ghodasgaon	199	7 18	3 8 0	162.8	46	1909	
		189	13 2	21 0 0	999	47	1909	
		181	12 5	12 0 0	1,000	83	1910	
		215	4 6	12 0 0	600	50	1910	
		190	10 23	15 0 0	500	33	1911	
		209	10 18	25 0 0	2,500	100	1911	
		183	11 3	11 0 0	500	45	1912	
		15	19 31	42 0 0	2,200	50	1912	
		188	14 22	8 0 0	7.75	97	1913	
		221	14 21	35 0 0	2,500	51	1913	
		249	12 14	14 0 0	1,000	71	1915	
		200	11 8	10 0 0	1,200	120	1916	
		242	9 23	28 0 0	2,500	89	1917	
		34	11 6	14 0 0	800	57	1918	
280	6 34	10 13 0	1,100	102	1918			
			168 34		18336.8	1,041		69
12	Changdev	47	3 37	4 0 0	300	75	1909	
		112	2 37	7 8 0	675	90	1909	
		122	5 27	10 1 0	1,250	120	1910	
		45	7 10	7 0 0	350	50	1910	
		22	4 2	6 0 0	600	100	1911	
		120	5 7	10 0 0	1,800	180	1911	
		188	4 18	13 0 0	1,500	115	1912	
		105	1 16	4 0 0	600	150	1913	
		135	2 23	6 8 0	400	63	1913	
		77	4 10	6 8 0	500	71	1914	
		22	4 2	6 0 0	600	100	1914	
		18	4 23	8 0 0	1,500	188	1915	
		125	6 2	12 0 0	2,000	166	1916	
		188	4 18	13 0 0	1,800	138	1917	
		157	5 4	8 10 0	1,000	120	1918	
			65 36		14,875	1,726		115
13	Chinchkhede (budruk).	69	19	30 0 0	2,000	66	1908	
		26	11 1	15 0 0	500	33	1910	
		62	11 29	20 0 0	400	20	1911	
		45	8 28	14 7 0	1,000	69	1911	
		12	2 24	8 0 0	500	62	1914	
		55	19 19	20 0 0	1,000	50	1914	
		26	11 1	15 0 0	600	40	1915	
		80	6	11 8 0	600	52	1916	
		72	18 39	20 0 0	1,000	50	1919	
			108 21		7,600	442		49

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
14	<i>Group II—b—contd.</i> Dhamangaon		A g.	Ra. s. p.	Ra.			
		21	12 19	22 0 0	2,000	91	1909	
		89	4 2	5 0 0	150	30	1909	
		4	15 35	19 0 0	600	32	1910	
		5	2 36	3 8 0	150	43	1910	
		8	2 4	3 4 0	600	185	1911	
		9	0 31	1 4 0	100	80	1911	
		28	17 10	25 0 0	1,000	40	1912	
		29	1 19	2 7 0	100	41	1912	
		34	14 18	20 0 0	1,500	75	1913	
		43	11 26	16 0 0	1,400	87	1913	
		49	10 15	18 0 0	1,500	83	1914	
		54	10 26	23 0 0	2,100	91	1914	
		55	11 23	17 0 0	1,500	88	1915	
		57	16 1	34 0 0	800	44	1915	
		60	13 33	24 0 0	1,500	62	1916	
		61	9 39	11 0 0	1,000	91	1917	
		71	23 12	33 0 0	2,000	63	1918	
		86	6 28	8 0 0	500	62	1919	
		88	4 18	6 0 0	500	63	1919	
			189 35		19,000	1,341		71
15	Bodwad	76	4 30	10 8 0	325	31	1909	
		77	7	9 0 0	300	33	1909	
		10	4 31	6 8 0	200	31	1910	
		72	5 15	7 0 0	200	28	1910	
		79	21 20	12 0 0	1,000	83	1911	
		47	8 3	12 0 0	1,000	83	1911	
		45	10 31	8 0 0	300	38	1912	
		80	2 30	5 13 0	200	13	1913	
		76	1 31	4 15 0	400	79	1913	
		72	2 27	3 8 0	225	64	1915	
		4	4 3	3 8 0	100	29	1916	
		23	18 20	31 0 0	1,500	49	1917	
		37	15 25	25 0 0	1,500	60	1918	
		58	9 36	16 10 0	1,000	60	1919	
					117.22	155 6 0	8,250	701
16	Bhod	50	4 22	3 0 0	100	33	1909	
		21	18 17	15 0 0	500	33	1909	
		31	11 3	9 8 0	400	43	1911	
		11	14 5	22 0 0	1,550	70	1911	
		1	7 38	9 0 0	400	44	1912	
		33	12 38	9 0 0	775	86	1913	
		34	16 7	11 0 0	1,500	136	1913	
		65	7 33	4 0 0	300	75	1914	
		24	2	1 10 0	100	61	1914	
		67	7 36	7 8 0	400	73	1915	
		25	7 38	9 1 0	350	39	1915	
		52	10 37	6 0 0	300	50	1916	
		45	3 31	5 5 0	500	94	1917	
		34	16 7	11 0 0	1,500	136	1919	
					141 33		8,875	973
17	Rigaon	41	8 10	5 0 0	200	40	1909	
		12	2 20	1 4 0	95	37	1909	
		56	10 13	11 11 0	440	37	1910	
		18	8 5	20 0 0	1,000	50	1913	
		20	13 16	38 0 0	1,500	38	1914	
		23	10 34	30 0 0	1,500	50	1914	
		5	1 31	2 7 0	90	36	1916	
		59	9 2	12 0 0	700	58	1917	
		18	4 2	10 0 0	1,000	100	1918	
		54	4 8	5 11 0	475	84	1919	
			70 21		7,000	530		53

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assess-ment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assess-ment represented by price.	Year.	Average of Col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
18	<i>Group II-b-contd.</i> Shemalde		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
		39	5 19	16 0 0	875	55	1909	
		40	4 11	14 8 0	875	60	1909	
		70	7 32	26 0 0	1,000	38	1909	
		77	2 26	8 0 0	300	38	1910	
		57	2 20	8 8 0	300	35	1913	
		51	8 13	28 0 0	1,000	36	1913	
		39	4 35	15 0 0	1,134	76	1914	
		40	4 8	14 4 0	1,134	80	1914	
		26	1 11	4 5 0	185	43	1915	
		26/1	2 24	8 12 0	500	57	1917	
		30	3 12	11 2 0	875	79	1918	
		54	1 32	6 1 0	500	82	1919	
		49 3		8,678	679		57	
19	Sarola	79	15 9	9 0 0	300	33	1908	
		107	9	11 8 0	700	61	1908	
		18	5 39	7 0 0	200	28	1908	
		8	7 5	3 0 0	100	33	1910	
		84	11 11	14 0 0	500	36	1910	
		33	16 9	3 8 0	150	43	1911	
		37	11 3	10 8 0	500	48	1916	
		77 36		2,450	282		40	
	Total Group II-b		1,745 4		1,95,509	18,727		78
	Grand Total		5,476 31		5,80,628 8	54,829		82

Average sale price of 19 villages in Group II-a .. .. Ra. 112.  
 Average of column 7, Sale price as multiple of Assessment Transactions 231 .. .. 78.  
 Average sale price of 57 villages in Groups I, II-a, II-b .. .. 106.  
 Average of column 7, Sale price as multiple of Assessment .. .. 69.

## REVISED APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of Bhusawal Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix E.	Name of village.	For the period 1909—1914.				For the period 1915—1920.				Remarks.
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by price.	
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
2	Awadgaon ..	88 14	99 8 0	5,000	52	45 12	40 1 4	3,250	103	
3	Achegaon ..	10 17	27 0 0	1,000	37	..	..	..	..	
5	Kathdra Khurd ..	3 14	4 0 0	150	37	6 33	9 0 0	800	93	
8	Kanhale Khurd ..	23 2	26 0 0	2,700	101	14 31	16 8 8	2,165	139	
11	Kahol Kheda ..	14 10	22 8 8	1,300	83	31 16	22 1 6	1,250	57	
13	Kirolé ..	30 21	32 0 0	2,375	59	22 10	17 0 0	1,200	66	
14	Kurhe Harde ..	103 37	151 6 0	5,240	40	40 38	72 0 0	6,050	59	
15	Kurhe Pra-Nasirabad ..	98 2	76 0 0	5,375	74	48 36	61 14 0	7,366	113	
26	Chinchkheda Sim ..	48 22	67 0 0	3,750	49	13 9	21 12 0	1,600	76	
29	Jalchakra Khurd ..	44 1	46 0 0	2,600	49	44 1	49 0 0	4,640	98	
42	Jamfi ..	28 7	34 0 0	1,735	54	11 37	19 0 0	1,000	52	
47	Tajvel ..	44 18	98 0 0	7,600	80	49 0	63 6 0	6,500	111	
52	Nadgaon ..	30 26	25 0 0	1,692	70	15 11	21 11 0	2,000	77	
70	Bodwad ..	144 25	245 2 0	17,244	69	70 6	138 0 0	15,299	119	
71	Borgaon ..	30 36	26 0 0	875	32	106 16	74 8 0	3,275	40	
72	Bohardi ..	27 6	19 11 0	400	30	35 21	29 7 0	1,650	70	
75	Bhankhede Era Varangaon ..	23 32	20 0 0	1,200	60	24 39	19 2 8	1,250	60	
82	Manmodi ..	100 8	84 8 0	4,775	59	67 1	50 15 0	4,325	81	
88	Yangaon ..	20 31	48 4 0	2,300	59	53 21	76 8 0	6,410	130	
96	Vazarkheda ..	75 17	67 8 0	7,385	176	41 5	29 0 0	4,675	122	
100	Varangaon ..	31 18	292 15 0	29,525	112	47 6	115 0 0	19,600	250	
101	Varad Khurd ..	103 5	79 0 0	2,500	30	36 18	29 0 0	1,300	49	
103	Varad Sim ..	37 17	47 0 0	3,850	85	30 34	51 8 0	7,250	163	
104	Varki ..	89 12	93 0 0	3,400	50	43 38	57 0 0	3,000	61	
105	Vanjole ..	96 8	96 5 0	6,731	59	22 9	41 14 0	4,776	119	
107	Vilhale ..	90 32	100 4 0	9,100	82	47 20	33 6 0	5,733	102	
108	Vichawe ..	12 19	16 0 0	1,000	62	20 9	26 0 0	3,350	133	
109	Shindi ..	72 14	74 8 0	6,500	131	60 18	62 15 0	9,300	134	
111	Shelwad ..	38 20	48 8 0	2,075	51	37 2	53 8 0	3,475	63	
116	Sakgaon ..	100 23	155 0 0	10,600	71	47 38	89 5 0	10,700	136	
115	Sakri ..	55 22	86 12 0	8,150	112	51 1	65 0 0	9,600	137	
118	Salsingi ..	104 0	140 0 0	13,200	91	48 30	55 0 0	5,900	78	
119	Sumasgaon ..	23 9	39 1 0	3,400	96	43 16	55 8 0	3,500	152	
121	Surwade Bhudruk ..	51 12	66 8 0	4,050	56	44 15	56 0 0	2,944	56	
124	Hatnur ..	74 13	101 9 0	5,780	57	42 32	52 11 0	5,840	120	
125	Harankheda ..	28 32	42 0 0	2,275	67	38 8	65 8 0	6,200	112	
					Average				Average	
		243	Transactions.		74	178	Transactions.		109	

REVISED APPENDIX G.—*contd.**Selling price of dry crop lands in the villages of Edlabad Peta.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	For the period 1909—1914.				For the period 1915—1920.				Remarks.
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by price.	
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
6	Taroda ..	59 27	107 2 0	8,200	78	8 11	11 3 0	2,100	104	
19	Hartala ..	96 10	110	5,200	60	80 20	52 0 0	2,975	60	
					Average				Average	
		12	Transactions.		67	7	Transactions.		64	
	<i>Group II.</i>									
21	Anturli ..	64 34	150 9 0	10,650	70	31 21	75 13 6	7,850	129	
34	Kurhe ..	71 19	185 3 6	34,250	164	40 10	59 0 0	7,600	166	
70	Parambi ..	55 6	78 0 0	3,700	47	29 30	47 8 0	3,800	95	
74	Pisapri Nanda ..	47 12	92 0 0	6,450	72	38 17	39 0 0	4,050	110	
81	Bilaswadi ..	20 38	44 1 4	1,935	48	30 0	69 13 4	7,800	103	
101	Vadhode ..	63 23	88 8 0	7,250	81	54 9	77 8 0	10,425	117	
27	Uchande ..	20 21	58 7 8	3,250	56	16 6	34 9 0	2,100	56	
29	Edlabad ..	83 0	110 5 0	8,950	77	25 9	46 12 0	4,525	98	
31	Karki ..	4 2	2 13 0	200	71	27 9	35 0 0	5,900	172	
88	Khamkheda ..	32 29	30 14 0	1,510	43	43 8	59 9 0	3,000	50	
42	Ghodasgaon ..	117 29	184 8 0	11,736-8	63	52 30	78 9 1	6,800	92	
43	Chungdeo ..	45 29	80 7 6	8,575	92	23 28	45 2 0	6,800	151	
46	Chinoh Kheda Bk. ..	53 51	77 7 0	3,400	47	36 0	46 8 0	2,200	47	
63	Dhamangaon ..	94 1	158 7 0	11,200	73	93 33	149 0 0	8,400	65	
82	Bodwad ..	66 31	75 12 4	3,925	50	53 24	86 11 8	4,825	54	
87	Bhod ..	95 1	84 2 0	5,825	65	58 18	43 14 0	3,350	75	
97	Rigson ..	51 9	105 15 0	4,735	42	22 27	38 10 6	2,765	67	
108	Shemalde ..	40 4	130 4 0	5,518	52	8 39	30 4 4	2,060	65	
17	Sarola ..	20 18	17 0 0	600	34	31 29	18 0 0	750	39	
					Average				Average	
		140	Transactions.		78	96	Transactions.		95	



## APPENDIX H.

*Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Bhusaval taluka.*

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.]	Average of col. 7 for each village.	
		Survey No.	Area.						
1	Group I. Amadgaon	101	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.				
		31	14 21	14 0 0	47	29.79	1909		
		6	11 18	11 0 0	31	35.48	1911		
		86	9 1	13 0 0	36	33.33	1912		
		89	17 1	11 0 0	75	14.66	1913		
		1	5 21	11 0 0	45	24.44	1913		
		34	6 3	5 8 0	34	16.18	1914		
		4	11 36	16 8 0	116	14.22	1914		
		48	14 2	18 0 0	110	16.36	1915		
		74	5 22	3 8 0	16	21.88	1916		
		40	2 17	5 4 0	35	15.00	1917		
		75	10 11	9 4 0	40	23.12	1918		
				13 1	14 0 0	105	13.33	1919	
					124 34	132 0 0	690	257.79	
2	Achegaon	64	10 10	36 0 0	98	36.73	1909		
		29	1 6	3 8 0	23	5.22	1909		
		12	1 16	4 7 0	28	15.85	1910		
		69	7 24	25 0 0	95	26.32	1911		
		16	6 28	13 8 0	66	20.45	1915		
		70	3 31	13 0 0	250	41.20	1916		
			38 35	97 7 0	560	119.77		19.96	
3	Kathore Khurd	5	8 6	14 0 0	19	73.68	1909		
		25	5 25	17 0 0	95	17.90	1911		
		17	0 28	1 0 0	26	3.85	1911		
			14 19	32 0 0	140	95.43		31.81	
4	Kanhale Khurd	34	21 14	28 0 0	70	40.00	1909		
		11	9 17	11 0 0	35	31.43	1916		
		34	19 33	28 0 0	80	35.00	1919		
			50 24	87 0 0	185	106.43		35.47	
5	Kahulkhede	62	10 24	10 0 0	90	11.11	1909		
		10	0 6	8 0 0	37	21.62	1909		
		60	14 32	10 0 0	65	15.37	1910		
		80	11 32	12 0 0	68	17.65	1910		
		23	5 8	6 0 0	94	6.38	1911		
		35	13 30	10 0 0	65	15.37	1911		
		36	0 36	0 9 0	15	3.75	1912		
		46	12 39	7 0 0	54	12.96	1913		
		21	6 34	6 0 0	49	12.25	1914		
		37	9 31	7 0 0	18	38.88	1914		
		5	12 13	12 0 0	67	17.91	1915		
		17	7 25	15 0 0	70	21.41	1916		
		80	11 32	12 0 0	73	16.44	1917		
		14	9 27	11 0 0	95	11.58	1917		
		21	9 34	6 0 0	42	14.29	1918		
		18	8 30	17 0 0	78	21.79	1919		
			152 27	149 9 0	980	258.76		16.17	
6	Kirola	13	11 3	10 0 0	90	11.11	1909		
		9	8 3	6 0 0	46	13.03	1914		
		10	12 19	13 0 0	94	13.83	1914		
		39	3 36	2 0 0	125	1.52	1917		
			35 21	31 0 0	355	39.49		9.87	

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rent	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
7	Group I—contd. Kurheharo		A. g.	Ra. a p.				
		60	11 18	14 0 0	45	31.11	1911	
		78	1 26	9 0 0	23	13.04	1911	
		159	10 28	3 0 0	25	36.00	1912	
		163	13 17	12 0 0	24	50.00	1912	
		100	15 38	27 0 0	177	15.25	1913	
		171	10 10	11 0 0	84	13.09	1913	
		48	12 2	14 0 0	100	14.00	1914	
		192	4 22	6 0 0	30	20.00	1915	
		78	1 26	3 0 0	24	12.50	1916	
		73	10 6	18 0 0	85	21.18	1917	
		1	2 3	5 0 0	44	11.36	1918	
		208	14 11	21 0 0	100	21.00	1919	
				108 7	143 0 0	761	258.53	
8	Nadgaon	92	11 7	9 0 0	30	30.00	1909	
		97	7 5	9 0 0	30	23.08	1912	
		102	11 23	6 0 0	24	25.00	1912	
		39	6 37	11 0 0	70	15.71	1917	
		41	2 19	4 0 0	20	20.00	1917	
		59	1 34	5 8 0	30	18.33	1917	
		110	1 21	5 0 0	25	20.00	1917	
		102	9 20	6 0 0	50	12.00	1918	
		103	1 37	3 0 0	40	7.50	1918	
		102	9 20	6 0 0	55	10.91	1919	
				63 23	64 8 0	383	182.53	
9	Bodwad	55	3 8	10 0 0	20	50.00	1909	
		90	25 15	77 0 0	251.12	30.59	1910	
		120	9 18	15 0 0	85	17.64	1910	
		192	14 21	11 0 0	75	14.66	1911	
		119	9	18 0 0	100	18.00	1912	
		194	9	15 0 0	85	17.65	1911	
		168	3 5	6 0 0	64	9.38	1912	
		133	11 11	11 0 0	52	21.15	1913	
		496	10 13	19 0 0	95	20.00	1913	
		459	11 19	18 0 0	113	15.93	1914	
		39/2	6 19	13 6 0	101	13.61	1914	
		563	10 39	12 0 0	63	19.05	1916	
		19	8 17	10 0 0	40	25.00	1916	
		460	11 19	20 0 0	60	33.33	1917	
		539	12 20	14 0 0	186	7.53	1918	
		255	11 6	15 0 0	160	9.62	1919	
				167 30	284 6 0	1550.12	323.14	
10	Borgaon	11	18 2	19 0 0	130	14.62	1909	
		62	16 31	23 0 0	130	17.69	1909	
		6	15 32	17 0 0	90	18.88	1911	
		5	11 26	19 0 0	100	19.00	1911	
		58	14 12	18 0 0	100	18.00	1911	
		76 23	96 0 0	550	88.19		17.64	
11	Bohordi Khurd	12	7 19	7 0 0	78	8.96	1909	
		14	1 38	2 8 0	15	16.66	1909	
		44	5 7	4 0 0	6.12	59.26	1910	
		13	20 23	14 0 0	37	37.84	1911	
		29	10 1	6 0 0	24	25.00	1911	
		34	9 7	7 0 0	43	16.28	1911	
		45	8 11	14 0 0	35	40.00	1912	
		29	10 1	6 0 0	30	20.00	1913	
		40	21 1	25 0 0	151	16.56	1914	
		37	8 19	7 5 0	36	20.31	1916	
		46	25 36	18 0 0	52	34.32	1919	
		128 3	110 13 0	507.12	295.19		26.84	

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
	<i>Group I—contd.</i>		A. g.	Ra. a. p.				
12	Bhankheed Pr. Varan-gaon	69	9 21	6 0 0	50	12·00	1909	
		12	6 32	12 0 0	50	24·00	1910	
		46	15 19	10 0 0	21	47·62	1910	
		14	10 8	16 0 0	70	22·86	1911	
		54	8 19	8 0 0	36	22·22	1912	
		23	11 13	11 0 0	60	18·27	1913	
		50	14 7	7 0 0	19	36·84	1914	
		13	5 5	5 0 0	20	25·00	1915	
		50	14 0	7 0 0	17	41·18	1916	
		53	10 5	14 0 0	60	23·33	1917	
		30	10 5	9 0 0	100	9·00	1918	
		68	7 29	8 12 0	50	17·50	1919	
			122 36	113 12 0	553	299·62		24·99
13	Kurhe Pr. Nashirabad.	41	14 27	14 0 0	40	35·00	1909	
		40	11 28	14 0 0	51	27·45	1910	
		52	16 37	17 0 0	125	13·60	1911	
		202	14 13	20 0 0	80	25·00	1911	
		51	8 4	6 4 0	22	28·41	1912	
		76	11 9	11 0 0	95	11·58	1913	
		129	4 20	2 4 0	27	8·33	1913	
		64	8 16	9 4 0	90	10·28	1914	
		70	25 0	11 6 0	65	17·50	1915	
		186	20 24	41 0 0	115	35·65	1915	
		230	2 9	5 0 0	80	6·25	1916	
		293	6 12	6 0 0	35	17·14	1917	
		22	3 1	3 0 0	44	6·82	1918	
		480	12 39	25 0 0	130	19·23	1919	
			159 39	185 2 0	999	262·24		11·59
14	Chinohkhedesim	88	93 1	13 0 0	30	43·33	1914	
		94	8 33	9 0 0	20	45·00	1915	
		28	10 26	16 0 0	50·12	31·53	1916	
		43	5 36	8 0 0	36	22·22	1917	
		8	15 32	15 0 0	90	18·66	1918	
		78	8 3	12 0 0	70	17·14	1919	
			59 1	73 0 0	296·12	175·88		29·31
15	Jalachakra Khurd	55	10 7	11 12 0	63	18·65	1909	
		16	9 7	10 0 0	10	100·00	1909	
		29	20 16	23 0 0	37	62·16	1910	
		135	18 30	20 0 0	48	60·42	1910	
		47	9 14	6 0 0	29	20·69	1911	
		128	8 9	18 0 0	42	19·05	1911	
		45	10 39	7 0 0	10	70·00	1912	
		57	13 8	14 6 0	120	12·98	1912	
		128	8 9	8 0 0	37	21·62	1912	
		74	12 12	14 0 0	100	14·00	1913	
		78	14 33	25 0 0	65	38·45	1914	
		34	11 7	14 0 0	136	10·29	1915	
		110	8 26	10 0 0	60	16·66	1916	
		9	3 39	2 8 0	12	11·84	1917	
		69	9 30	12 0 0	100	12·00	1918	
		16	9 7	10 0 0	20	50·00	1919	
			178 10	204 10 0	889	538·81		33·67
16	Janti	85	10 15	12 0 0	68	17·65	1911	
		28	3 24	7 0 0	33	21·21	1912	
		57	3 2	6 0 0	44	13·63	1913	
		75	9 21	9 0 0	46	19·57	1913	
		28	3 24	7 0 0	28	25·00	1914	
		68	3 27	7 0 0	68	10·29	1915	
		47	12 14	11 0 0	64	17·69	1915	
		80	9 19	11 0 0	134	8·21	1917	
		38	14 36	21 0 0	240	8·75	1918	
		55	10 34	16 0 0	64	25·00	1919	
			81 16	107 0 0	789	167·00		16·70

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.	
		Survey No.	Area.						
17	Group I—contd. Talwel		A. g.	Rs. a. p.					
		169	21 0	39 0 0	71	54.93	1909		
		239	14 9	37 0 0	100	37.00	1909		
		229	10 38	35 0 0	65	53.69	1910		
		70	6 7	11 0 0	72	15.28	1910		
		179	11 19	26 0 0	100	26.00	1911		
		173	2 31	6 0 0	20	30.00	1911		
		181	2 2	6 0 0	54	11.11	1912		
		200	1 31	6 0 0	64	9.37	1913		
		212	13 20	32 0 0	67	47.77	1913		
		114	9 35	12 4 0	48	27.08	1914		
		181	2 2	6 0 0	94	6.38	1914		
		270	5 25	18 0 0	158	11.54	1915		
		77	4 18	11 0 0	29	37.93	1916		
		229	4 33	16 0 0	125	12.80	1918		
		270	3 10	9 0 0	40	22.50	1918		
		169	20 26	39 0 0	111	35.13	1919		
		134 26	309 4 0	1,216	438.51		27.41		
18	Manmodi	54	3 33	4 0 0	25	16.00	1903		
		16	13 4	18 0 0	36	50.00	1905		
		26	16 0	8 0 0	23	34.76	1906		
		64	16 25	9 0 0	23	39.13	1906		
		15	6 4	5 8 0	40	13.75	1912		
		55 26	4 8 0	147	153.64		30.73		
19	Yengaon	105	11 21	22 0 0	50	44.00	1909		
		145	18 27	32 0 0	150	21.33	1909		
		118	7 32	11 0 0	46	23.91	1910		
		96	15 39	52 0 0	160	32.50	1911		
		90	8 30	15 0 0	150	10.00	1912		
		118	6 23	9 0 0	75	12.00	1913		
		184	4 0	13 0 0	54	24.07	1913		
		96	15 39	52 0 0	250	20.80	1914		
		9	2 6	3 0 0	12	25.00	1915		
		65	11 26	22 0 0	186	11.02	1916		
		130	3 32	13 0 0	60	21.66	1917		
		45	16 1	39 0 0	200	19.50	1918		
		130	3 32	13 0 0	70	18.57	1919		
				126 28	296 0 0	1,463	284.36		21.87
20	Vazarkhede	70	5 15	3 0 0	5	60.00	1909		
		5	19 19	17 0 0	75	22.66	1910		
		60	19 13	13 0 0	86	13.95	1911		
		5	17 29	17 0 0	100	17.00	1912		
		70	5 1	3 0 0	5	60.00	1913		
		84	10 12	13 12 0	86	15.99	1914		
		61	13 28	9 0 0	16	56.25	1915		
		71	9 37	11 0 0	78	14.10	1916		
		37	1 36	2 14 0	48	6.12	1917		
		45	4 16	3 10 0	20	18.12	1918		
		76	5 26	5 0 0	31	16.06	1919		
				112 32	98 4 0	450	300.25		27.30
		21	Varangaon	9	11 2	26 0 0	680	38.23	1909
266	8 3			21 0 0	125	16.80	1909		
70	7 2			16 0 0	99	16.16	1910		
351	8 9			15 8 0	125	12.00	1910		
232	8 3			17 0 0	61	27.87	1911		
21	4 36			11 0 0	90	12.22	1911		
22	4 9			8 5 0	300	27.71	1912		
107	14 32			34 0 0	150	22.66	1912		
269	5 13			11 0 0	70	15.71	1913		
300	13 34			21 0 0	100	21.00	1913		
85	8 14			25 0 0	250	10.00	1914		
167	5 28			17 0 0	120	14.16	1914		
284	6 34			20 0 0	116	17.24	1915		
316	10 33			27 0 0	175	15.42	1916		
21	4 36			11 0 0	90	12.22	1917		
193	10 3			15 4 0	500	12.20	1918		
65	3 11	10 0 0	160	6.25	1919				
		135 22	306 1 0	3,211	297.85		17.53		

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
22	Group I—contd. Varad Khed		A. g.	Rs. a p.				
		39	10 3	7 0 0	20	35.00	1912	
		16	12 6	10 0 0	45	22.22	1912	
		45	17 24	19 0 0	79	24.05	1914	
		14	12 10	10 0 0	14	71.43	1918	
		15	9 20	6 0 0	9	66.66	1918	
		58	9 28	7 0 0	52	13.46	1919	
			71 11	61 0 0	219	232.82		38.80
23	Varad Sim	208	14 23	33 0 0	140	27.14	1911	
		155	11 36	13 0 0	99	13.13	1912	
		50	11 6	27 0 0	110	24.55	1913	
		53	3 32	10 0 0	60	16.66	1914	
		56	15 15	20 0 0	30	66.66	1914	
		208	14 23	38 0 0	140	27.14	1916	
		164	7 35	12 0 0	148	8.11	1918	
			79 20	158 0 0	727	183.39		26.20
24	Vaki	38	14 8	19 0 0	22	86.36	1911	
		12	8 16	8 0 0	28	28.57	1912	
		31	10 22	14 8 0	27	50.70	1912	
		38	14 8	19 0 0	25	76.00	1913	
		38	14 8	19 0 0	100	19.00	1914	
		94	2 1	2 0 0	16	12.50	1916	
		12	4 8	5 0 0	13	38.46	1917	
		15	10 9	10 14 0	70	15.54	1918	
		31	10 22	14 8 0	30	48.33	1919	
					88 22	111 14 0	331	375.46
25	Vanjole	15	10 32	19 0 0	70 0	27.14	1910	
		83	7 7	9 0 0	50 0	18.00	1911	
		57	7 29	8 0 0	43 0	18.60	1912	
		11	9 4	14 0 0	38 0	39.72	1913	
		73	9 26	12 0 0	105 0	11.45	1914	
		13	9 15	16 4 0	63 12	25.49	1917	
		13	9 15	16 4 0	80 0	20.31	1918	
		22	10 21	23 4 0	90 0	25.83	1919	
					73 19	117 12 0	537 12	186.54
26	Vichwa	78	9 22	6 0 0	27 0	22.22	1909	
		79	15 21	16 0 0	72 0	22.22	1909	
		22	19 15	22 0 0	99 0	22.22	1910	
		42	26 9	13 0 0	50 0	26.00	1911	
		60	17 20	30 0 0	100 0	3.00	1911	
		40	20 27	13 0 0	30 0	43.33	1912	
		10	13 26	12 0 0	57 4	20.96	1913	
		39	10 36	4 12 0	18 0	26.39	1914	
		38	17 39	12 0 0	27 4	44.04	1916	
		41	19 31	12 0 0	32 4	37.21	1917	
		28	11 2	19 0 0	110 0	17.27	1918	
		33	11 28	22 0 0	57 5	38.39	1919	
		36	14 28	16 0 0	57 5	27.92	1919	
					208 24	197 12 0	737 6	351.17
27	Vilhala	131	11 7	36 0 0	141 0	25.53	1909	
		80	16 24	17 0 0	88 0	19.32	1910	
		44	16 22	18 0 0	65 0	27.69	1910	
		128	7 22	16 0 0	85 0	18.82	1911	
		191	10 16	9 0 0	37 0	24.32	1912	
		203	11 27	8 0 0	35 0	23.86	1912	
		212	14 13	9 0 0	52 0	17.31	1913	
		18	26 24	20 0 0	37 0	54.05	1914	
		131	11 7	36 0 0	150 0	24.00	1914	
		134	5 7	16 0 0	34 0	47.06	1915	
		99	1 5	3 8 0	40 0	8.75	1916	
		10	4 0	6 0 0	125 0	4.80	1917	
		60	2 34	4 6 0	20 0	21.25	1918	
		208	6 11	4 8 0	20 0	22.50	1919	
			145 19	203 6 0	929 0	339.26		24.23

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
	<i>Group I—contd.</i>		A. g.	Ra. a. p.				
28	Shindi	126	13 27	19 0 0	30 0	63.33	1909	
		125	12 28	12 0 0	98 0	22.45	1910	
		47	10 13	17 0 0	72 0	23.61	1911	
		161	20 10	22 0 0	190 0	11.05	1911	
		43	24 28	26 0 0	105 0	24.80	1912	
		91	3 37	5 0 0	15 0	33.33	1912	
		48	22 29	21 0 0	79 0	26.59	1913	
		49	8 39	11 0 0	73 0	15.07	1914	
		104	15 27	23 0 0	75 0	30.66	1915	
		49	8 27	11 0 0	63 0	17.46	1916	
		139	28 19	27 0 0	175 0	15.42	1917	
		128	16 17	23 0 0	175 0	13.14	1919	
			136 21	227 0 0	1,150 0	296.91		24.74
29	Shalwad	15	8 7	12 0 0	61 0	18.52	1911	
		449	9 13	13 0 0	62 0	20.97	1911	
		106	8 7	9 0 0	31 0	29.03	1912	
		358	11 13	20 0 0	70 0	28.57	1912	
		11	5 0	3 8 0	20 0	35.00	1913	
		13	13 11	21 0 0	83 0	22.65	1913	
		19	10 6	13 0 0	25 0	52.00	1914	
		247	8 35	18 0 0	60 0	30.00	1914	
		368	10 39	16 0 0	83 0	17.25	1915	
		26	6 13	6 8 0	25 0	52.00	1916	
		27	7 28	8 0 0	40 0	20.00	1917	
		152	11 23	20 0 0	128 12	15.65	1918	
		153	7 6	12 0 0	75 0	16.00	1919	
			120 21	172 0 0	763 12	357.64		27.51
30	Sakri	101	5 37	9 0 0	26 0	34.62	1909	
		8	11 4	20 0 0	250 0	8.00	1910	
		86	5 32	9 0 0	160 0	5.62	1918	
		39	3 0	2 0 0	140 0	1.44	1919	
			25 32	40 0 0	576 0	39.68		9.89
31	Sakegaon	64	13 32	18 0 0	63 0	28.57	1910	
		194	18 12	21 0 0	145 0	14.28	1912	
		67	14 14	51 0 0	450 0	11.33	1913	
		97	6 4	9 12 0	40 0	24.37	1914	
		225	13 19	21 0 0	91 0	23.08	1915	
		93	13 19	29 0 0	94 0	30.83	1916	
		57	15 0	39 0 0	152 0	25.66	1917	
		285	18 32	42 0 0	256 0	16.41	1919	
			113 13	230 12 0	2,291 0	174.53		21.82
32	Salsingi	172	8 34	9 0 0	53 0	16.98	1909	
		251	8 10	8 0 0	50 0	16.00	1909	
		255	7 0	12 0 0	40 0	30.00	1910	
		85	9 33	17 0 0	83 0	20.48	1911	
		210	12 5	4 0 0	32 0	12.50	1911	
		41	13 26	15 0 0	75 0	20.00	1912	
		281	9 18	17 0 0	120 0	14.16	1913	
		291	8 35	9 0 0	80 0	11.25	1913	
		93	13 7	21 0 0	100 0	21.00	1914	
		61	10 17	21 0 0	81 0	25.93	1915	
		82	8 6	14 0 0	50 0	28.00	1916	
		198	10 5	17 0 0	100 0	17.00	1917	
		283	10 29	17 0 0	115 0	14.78	1918	
		172	7 25	6 0 0	47 0	12.77	1919	
			138 10	187 0 0	1,026 0	260.85		14.35
33	Sunasgaon	93	7 14	8 0 0	90 0	8.88	1909	
		62	4 18	10 0 0	100 0	10.00	1909	
		87	10 12	19 0 0	50 0	38.00	1910	
		33	9 15	20 4 0	50 0	45.00	1912	
		91	8 7	21 0 0	75 0	28.00	1914	
		217	9 8	17 0 0	65 0	26.15	1914	
		30	2 12	2 0 0	7 0	28.57	1916	
		32	4 39	6 8 0	11 8	56.52	1916	
		59	24 3	23 0 0	200 0	11.50	1917	
		142	12 7	14 0 0	160 0	8.25	1918	
			92 15	140 12 0	808 8	260.87		26.03

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
34	Group I—contd. Surwade Budruk		A. g.	Ra. a. p.				
		44	17 9	30 0 0	140 0	21.43	1909	
		72	8 4	7 0 0	34 0	20.59	1909	
		32	19 7	28 0 0	225 0	12.44	1911	
		84	11 6	16 0 0	250 0	6.40	1916	
			55 26	81 0 0	649 0	60.86		15.21
35	Hatnur	49	10 14	7 0 0	50 0	14.00	1909	
		75	10 20	11 0 0	50 0	22.00	1909	
		109	4 3	5 8 0	20 0	27.50	1911	
		66	14 19	11 0 0	40 0	27.50	1910	
		89	8 4	8 0 0	72 0	11.11	1911	
		30	13 15	13 0 0	57 0	23.51	1912	
		26	6 5	5 0 0	80 0	8.33	1913	
		44	18 16	16 0 0	116 0	13.79	1914	
		62	12 39	12 0 0	80 0	20.00	1915	
		44	18 16	16 0 0	74 0	21.62	1916	
		12	9 0	8 0 0	63 0	12.70	1917	
		120	8 27	5 0 0	21 0	23.81	1918	
		95	4 35	8 8 0	200 0	4.25	1919	
					139 13	126 0 0	883 0	230.12
36	Harankheda	29	4 8	12 0 0	19 0	63.16	1909	
		94	12 37	20 0 0	60 0	33.33	1911	
		135	10 13	22 0 0	162 0	13.57	1911	
		84	13 15	21 0 0	91 0	23.08	1912	
		97	8 33	19 0 0	80 0	23.75	1912	
		158	4 38	9 0 0	33 0	27.27	1913	
		94	11 37	20 0 0	90 0	22.22	1914	
		111	2 38	5 0 0	15 0	33.33	1915	
		118	14 24	22 0 0	140 0	15.71	1916	
		30	10 4	20 0 0	150 0	13.33	1917	
		79	3 24	3 8 0	30 0	11.66	1918	
111	2 38	5 0 0	34 0	14.71	1919			
			100 29	178 8 0	904 0	295.12		24.59
			3,769 18	4,176 0 0	29,208 10	8588.66		23.53 6.99*

Transactions 365. Assessment as percentage of rent in Group I in 36 villages .. .. 23.53.

\*Rent as multiple of Assessment in Group I in 36 villages .. .. 6.99.

E. G. TAYLOR,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusawal Taluka.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.	Average of Col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
	<i>Group II—c</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Parode	1	3 31	8 0 0	50 0	16.00	1909	
		41	7	14 0 0	52 0	26.92	1909	
		88	15 25	8 0 0	25 0	32.00	1910	
		17	13 27	28 0 0	100 0	28.00	1910	
		86	10 31	5 0 0	30 0	16.66	1911	
		91	22 16	8 0 0	25 0	32.00	1911	
		11	13 24	24 0 0	300 0	24.66	1912	
		17	13 24	28 0 0	200 0	14.00	1912	
		49	9 34	12 0 0	58 0	20.69	1916	
		21	8 22	25 0 0	120 0	20.83	1917	
		21	8 22	25 0 0	110 0	22.73	1918	
		62	6 7	15 0 0	125 0	12.00	1919	
			133 23	200 0 0	1195 0	266.49		22.21
2	Hartala	127	19 8	14 0 0	44 0	31.82	1909	
		181	19 20	17 0 0	125 0	13.62	1909	
		74	11 17	5 0 0	25 0	20.00	1910	
		329	8 36	6 0 0	35 0	17.14	1910	
		243	20 4	6 0 0	26 0	23.08	1911	
		398	23 18	18 0 0	200 0	9.00	1911	
		25	12 28	24 0 0	125 0	19.20	1912	
		78	11 26	14 0 0	65 0	21.54	1912	
		169	12 29	11 0 0	52 0	21.15	1913	
		326	13 27	13 0 0	50 0	23.00	1913	
		16	21 16	10 0 0	30 0	33.33	1914	
		18	5 9	10 0 0	55 0	18.18	1914	
		27	6 4	9 0 0	40 0	22.50	1915	
		30	14 23	30 0 0	85 0	35.29	1916	
		106	6 17	10 8 0	50 0	21.00	1917	
		284	7 21	8 0 0	160 0	5.00	1918	
		285	8 0	18 0 0	250 0	7.20	1919	
			222 23	223 8 0	1417 0	341.95		20.11
	Total		356 6	423 8 0	2612 0	608.44		20.98 6.17

29 Transactions Assessment as percentage of rent in two villages in Group II a 20.98

\*Rent as multiple of assessment .. .. .

6.17\*



Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.	Average of Col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
1	Group II— Auturli		A. g.	Ra. a. p.				
		323	7 24	21 0 0	88 0	23.86	1909	
		23	5 2	11 12 0	50 0	23.50	1909	
		5	4 21	8 0 0	81 0	9.88	1910	
		4	8 0	18 0 0	110 0	16.36	1911	
		13	5 16	11 4 0	50 0	22.50	1911	
		105	12 37	28 0 0	60 0	46.66	1912	
		127	8 20	27 0 0	125 0	24.00	1912	
		119	12 27	27 0 0	91 0	29.67	1913	
		145	14 15	39 0 0	251 0	15.54	1914	
		171	12 24	24 0 0	150 0	16.00	1914	
		344	6 6	13 0 0	72 0	18.05	1915	
		393	8 17	12 0 0	75 0	16.00	1916	
		426	15	44 0 0	261 0	16.86	1917	
437	12 21	24 0 0	155 0	15.48	1918			
			133 30	308 0	1619 0	294.36		21.03
2	Kurhe	13	9 39	15 0 0	50 0	30.00	1909	
		102	1 28	2 8 0	21 0	11.90	1909	
		119	5 38	10 0 0	95 0	10.55	1910	
		5	1 29	3 8 0	60 0	11.66	1910	
		77	2 34	3 6 0	50 0	6.75	1911	
		100	13 1	21 0 0	151 0	16.56	1911	
		119	5 34	10 0 0	75 0	13.33	1912	
		53	3 26	6 0 0	180 0	3.33	1912	
		90	9 20	22 0 0	161 0	13.66	1913	
		38	4 19	6 8 0	40 0	16.25	1913	
		25	17 24	22 0 0	50 0	44.00	1914	
		53	3 26	6 0 0	100 0	6.00	1914	
		59	3 31	6 0 0	100 0	6.00	1915	
		93	10 35	19 0 0	110 0	17.27	1916	
		100	13 1	21 0 0	125 0	16.80	1917	
		84	7 34	18 8 0	100 0	18.50	1918	
85	9 3	26 0 0	200 0	13.00	1919			
			124 22	208 6 0	1668 0	255.54		15.03
3	Parambi	56	6 29	13 0 0	70 0	18.57	1909	
		47	7 17	11 0 0	90 0	12.22	1911	
		59	4 2	8 0 0	100 0	8.00	1912	
		61	10 24	23 0 0	72 0	32.00	1912	
		33	6 37	15 0 0	75 0	20.00	1913	
		46	4 23	5 0 0	15 0	33.33	1913	
		19	2 8	4 0 0	20 0	20.00	1914	
		61	10 24	23 0 0	100 0	23.00	1914	
		47	7 17	11 0 0	60 0	18.33	1915	
		116	5 31	7 0 0	62 0	11.29	1916	
		78	7 30	12 8 0	54 0	23.15	1917	
		84	16 30	37 0 0	50 0	74.00	1918	
46	4 32	7 6 0	35 0	21.07	1919			
			95 24	176 14 0	803 0	314.96		24.23
4	Pimpri Nandu	15	6 6	3 0 0	50 0	6.00	1909	
		7	4 34	14 0 0	25 0	56.00	1910	
		8	6 20	20 0 0	78 0	25.54	1910	
		64	3 19	11 0 0	16 0	68.75	1911	
		12	4 15	14 0 0	100 0	14.00	1912	
		37	3 22	3 8 0	25 0	14.00	1912	
		38	6 18	10 0 0	72 0	13.88	1913	
		39	3 19	3 0 0	8 0	37.50	1913	
		56	7 6	16 8 0	120 0	13.33	1914	
		57	8 8	7 0 0	70 0	10.00	1915	
		58	7 34	14 0 0	48 0	29.17	1916	
		64	3 19	11 0 0	27 0	40.74	1917	
8	7 16	25 0 0	144 0	17.36	1918			
32	3 5	7 0 0	50 0	14.00	1919			
			76 1	159 0 0	833 0	360.27		25.73
	Total							

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.	Average of Col. 7 for each village.
		No.	Area.					
5	<i>Group II - a - contd.</i> Belaswadi		A. g.	Rs. a. p.				
		41	14 18	15 0 0	33 0	45.46	1909	
		30	5 21	19 0 0	75 0	25.33	1909	
		28	2 7	6 0 0	20 0	30.00	1910	
		33	7 33	22 0 0	150 0	14.66	1910	
		40	25 29	27 0 0	150 0	18.00	1911	
		54	7 9	11 0 0	100 0	11.00	1912	
		32	10 38	25 0 0	200 0	12.50	1912	
		17	16 0	20 0 0	125 0	16.00	1913	
		36	5 6	5 0 0	50 0	10.00	1913	
		31	6 12	12 0 0	80 0	15.00	1914	
		66	8 38	7 0 0	60 0	11.67	1914	
		69	13 15	12 0 0	70 0	12.14	1915	
		47	24 25	28 0 0	201 0	13.93	1916	
		66	10 25	10 0 0	61 0	16.39	1917	
		20	17 35	44 0 0	305 0	14.43	1918	
		67	12 38	9 0 0	55 0	16.36	1919	
					189 29	272 0 0	1736 0	287.87
6	Vadhode	13/1	5 33	6 0 0	40 0	15.00	1911	
		27	8 23	11 0 0	95 0	11.58	1911	
		8	6 10	7 0 0	45 0	15.55	1912	
		32	10 7	12 0 0	48 0	27.08	1912	
		250	5 0	11 0 0	25 0	44.00	1913	
		257	9 30	21 0 0	175 0	12.00	1913	
		412	6 2	2 8 0	25 0	10.00	1914	
		44	3 39	6 0 0	35 0	17.14	1914	
		407	3 35	5 0 0	80 0	6.25	1915	
		113	4 32	8 0 0	30 0	26.66	1916	
		368	17 5	16 0 0	165 0	19.70	1917	
		373	8 36	10 0 0	130 0	7.69	1918	
		375	6 9	7 0 0	55 0	12.73	1919	
					96 21	122 8 0	948 0	225.38
7	<i>Group II - b.</i> Uchande	154	12 16	19 0 0	100 0	19.00	1909	
		6	12 14	24 0 0	190 0	12.63	1909	
		111	11 24	9 0 0	50 0	18.00	1910	
		8	14 12	21 0 0	125 0	16.80	1910	
		87	2 25	4 12 0	25 0	19.00	1911	
		129	9 22	12 0 0	50 0	24.00	1911	
		112	6 7	9 8 0	60 0	15.83	1912	
		37	20 21	26 0 0	100 0	26.00	1912	
		61	7 5	24 0 0	95 0	25.26	1913	
		154	12 16	19 0 0	165 0	11.54	1913	
		91	5 19	7 8 0	55 0	13.84	1914	
		156	4 28	8 0 0	90 0	88.89	1914	
		97	7 22	21 0 0	125 0	16.80	1915	
		133	15 25	24 0 0	150 0	16.00	1916	
		81	16 3	38 0 0	383 0	9.92	1917	
		71	14 32	12 0 0	125 0	9.60	1918	
88	6 31	12 0 0	330 0	3.64	1919			
			180 2	290 12 0	2218 0	346.55		20.39
8	Edlabad	204	11 37	16 0 0	110 0	19.09	1909	
		169	11 0	30 0 0	137 0	2.19	1909	
		188	6 32	13 0 0	70 0	18.57	1910	
		360	5 1	9 0 0	60 0	15.00	1910	
		91	11 31	18 0 0	191 0	12.95	1911	
		335	8 22	17 0 0	85 0	20.00	1911	
		20	6 33	11 0 0	62 0	17.74	1912	
		46	18 34	31 0 0	100 0	31.00	1912	
		183	12 9	36 0 0	175 0	20.57	1913	
		192	6 28	13 0 0	145 0	8.97	1913	
		19	5 0	11 0 0	65 0	16.92	1914	
		38	4 30	8 0 0	55 0	14.55	1914	
		24	1 25	5 0 0	20 0	25.00	1915	
		169	10 32	30 0 0	165 0	18.18	1916	
		147	10 23	24 0 0	125 0	19.20	1917	
		363	13 17	27 0 0	115 0	23.48	1918	
222	15 31	34 0 0	134 0	25.38	1919			
			161 25	333 0 0	1822 0	308.79		18.16
Total								

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessments	Year.	Average of Col. 7 for each village.	
		Survey No.	Area.						
9.	Karki	Group II—b—contd.							
		29	10 19	9 0 0	40 0	22.50	1909		
		13	6 19	11 0 0	125 0	8.80	1910		
		4	18 1	18 0 0	25 0	72.00	1911		
		28	18 10	26 0 0	85 0	30.59	1911		
		28	18 10	26 0 0	60 0	43.33	1912		
		14	5 5	10 0 0	95 0	10.53	1913		
		13	6 9	11 0 0	135 0	8.15	1914		
		14	4 3	10 0 0	69 0	14.49	1916		
		28	18 10	16 0 0	131 0	12.21	1917		
		13	6 19	11 0 0	140 0	7.86	1919		
				111 35	148 0 0	905 0	230.46		23.05
		10	Khamkheda	12	19 12	31 0 0	108 0	31.00	1909
35	20 3			38 0 0	100 0	38.00	1909		
38	14 27			22 0 0	97 0	22.68	1910		
53	12 15			21 0 0	75 0	28.00	1910		
14	15 20			22 0 0	60 0	36.66	1911		
44	7 4			12 0 0	78 0	15.38	1911		
64	11 33			19 0 0	90 0	21.11	1912		
21	13 23			24 0 0	351 0	6.84	1912		
36	10 6			6 0 0	35 0	17.14	1913		
37	11 10			15 0 0	50 0	30.00	1914		
5	8 35			10 0 0	95 0	10.53	1915		
64	11 33			19 0 0	130 0	14.62	1916		
11	11 26			18 0 0	136 0	13.24	1917		
13	14 21	30 0 0	155 0	19.35	1918				
		182 28	287 0 0	1652 0	304.55		21.75		
11	Ghodasgaon	192	4 12	3 12 0	34 0	11.03	1909		
		159	15 15	30 0 0	100 0	30.00	1909		
		177	11 2	12 0 0	57 0	21.05	1910		
		224	6 8	9 0 0	65 0	13.85	1910		
		74	11 34	24 0 0	84 0	40.48	1911		
		79	10 31	21 0 0	115 0	18.26	1912		
		93	21 33	18 0 0	79 0	22.78	1913		
		27	11 5	15 0 0	91 0	16.48	1913		
		46	9 22	20 0 0	75 0	26.66	1914		
		253	12 26	34 0 0	125 0	27.50	1914		
		274	12 38	22 0 0	86 0	25.58	1915		
		21	17 17	26 0 0	105 0	24.76	1916		
		150	13 36	30 0 0	125 0	24.00	1917		
164	20 21	12 0 0	79 0	65.83	1918				
		179 20	286 12 0	1220 0	368.26		26.30		
12	Changdu	4	10 10	15 8 0	50 0	31.00	1909		
		56	1 12	2 0 0	16 0	12.50	1909		
		146	6 11	7 4 0	45 0	16.11	1910		
		127	4 24	7 0 0	60 0	11.66	1911		
		115	7 31	22 0 0	250 0	8.80	1911		
		47	4 39	5 0 0	30 0	16.66	1911		
		74	6 16	12 0 0	125 0	9.60	1912		
		124	9 0	13 0 0	250 0	4.20	1913		
		412	7 38	13 0 0	42 0	30.95	1914		
		47	3 9	12 0 0	30 0	40.00	1914		
		93	18 25	15 0 0	150 0	10.00	1915		
		74	6 12	12 0 0	80 0	15.00	1916		
		50	4 1	6 0 0	92 0	6.52	1917		
76	13 10	25 4 0	100 0	25.25	1918				
40	5 17	3 0 0	51 0	58.82	1919				
		119 15	170 0 0	1371 0	297.07		19.80		
13	Chinchkheda bk.	69	19 0	30 0 0	130 0	23.08	1909		
		33	13 5	20 8 0	80 0	25.62	1909		
		74	8 36	8 0 0	40 0	20.00	1910		
		42	7 3	7 0 0	30 0	23.33	1910		
		55	19 19	20 0 0	100 0	20.00	1911		
		25	15 8	20 0 0	60 0	33.33	1911		
		27	17 11	18 0 0	72 0	25.00	1912		
		23	11 26	18 0 0	65 0	29.23	1912		
		66	9 33	12 0 0	65 0	18.46	1913		
		2	8 9	16 0 0	93 0	17.20	1914		
		54	12 3	22 0 0	100 0	22.00	1916		
		14	2 30	12 0 0	28 0	42.86	1915		
		44	17 6	24 0 0	90 0	26.66	1917		
17	1 31	8 0 0	32 0	25.00	1918				
44	17 6	24 0 0	70 0	34.29	1919				
		180 26	259 8 0	1055 0	386.06		25.74		
	Total								

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.	Average of col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
14	Group II-b—contd. Dhamangaon		A. g.	Rs. a. p.				
		31	11 34	17 0 0	100 0	17.00	1909	
		84	11 13	21 0 0	150 0	14.00	1909	
		57	16 25	34 0 0	300 0	11.33	1913	
		30	15 25	17 0 0	75 0	22.66	1910	
		80	15 1	24 0 0	150 0	16.00	1911	
		85	18 6	28 0 0	225 0	12.44	1911	
		82	22 19	24 0 0	480 0	5.00	1912	
		83	9 6	10 0 0	125 0	8.00	1912	
		12	6 19	7 0 0	100 0	7.00	1913	
		16	9 28	11 0 0	75 0	14.66	1913	
		33	10 2	12 0 0	100 0	12.00	1914	
		40	12 23	20 0 0	140 0	14.29	1914	
		49	10 15	18 0 0	150 0	12.00	1915	
		54	10 26	13 0 0	144 0	15.97	1916	
		84	10 13	11 0 0	124 0	8.87	1917	
86	6 28	8 0 0	116 0	6.89	1918			
15		12 28	21 0 0	475 0	4.42	1919		
			209 31	806 0 0	3029 0	202.53		4.42
15	Bodwad	36	11 2	18 0 0	50 0	36.00	1909	
		5	5 23	6 0 0	50 0	12.00	1909	
		29	5 13	16 0 0	81 0	19.05	1910	
		33	6 8	17 0 0	84 0	20.84	1910	
		3	13 39	15 0 0	106 0	14.15	1911	
		83	3 6	5 0 0	25 0	20.00	1911	
		11	3 17	5 0 0	50 0	10.00	1912	
		19	18 26	27 0 0	75 0	36.00	1912	
		33	6 5	17 0 0	120 0	14.17	1913	
		3	9 8	15 0 0	116 0	12.93	1914	
		37	15 25	25 0 0	20 0	10.87	1913	
		37	15 25	25 0 0	160 0	19.23	1914	
		76	1 31	5 0 0	50 0	10.00	1915	
		16	6 8	5 8 0	60 0	9.16	1916	
		33	6 15	17 0 0	56 0	30.36	1917	
		6	17 6	24 0 0	150 0	16.00	1918	
59	7 6	8 0 0	125 0	6.40	1919			
			152 13	250 8 0	1561 0	297.16		17.4
16	Bhod	4	10 37	6 0 0	18 0	33.33	1909	
		2	12 38	13 0 0	40 0	32.50	1909	
		78	15 29	14 0 0	30 0	46.66	1910	
		83	11 22	8 0 0	45 0	17.77	1910	
		32	17 33	12 0 0	80 0	15.00	1911	
		11	14 5	22 0 0	225 0	9.77	1911	
		3	15 6	19 0 0	175 0	10.86	1913	
		13	13 13	10 0 0	50 0	20.00	1913	
		16	19 0	13 0 0	55 0	23.64	1914	
		44	15 11	19 0 0	130 0	14.62	1915	
		46	10 22	16 0 0	92 0	17.39	1916	
		22	18 11	10 0 0	40 0	25.00	1917	
		38	16 24	9 0 0	70 0	12.86	1918	
72	3 23	3 0 0	31 0	9.68	1919			
			194 34	174 0 0	1081 0	289.08		20.65
17	Rigaon	18	8 5	20 0 0	111 0	18.02	1910	
		20	13 16	38 0 0	175 0	21.71	1911	
		23	10 34	30 0 0	150 0	20.00	1911	
		18	8 5	20 0 0	102 0	19.61	1912	
		54	5 36	9 0 0	75 0	12.00	1913	
		74	9 16	9 0 0	75 0	12.00	1914	
		51	5 12	5 4 0	14 0	37.50	1915	
		5	6 14	10 0 0	75 0	13.33	1916	
		30	4 11	12 0 0	24 0	50.00	1917	
		37	13 11	26 0 0	200 0	13.00	1918	
57	17 29	31 0 0	140 0	24.29	1918			
			102 29	213 4 0	1141 0	211.46		21.95

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Year.	Average of Col. 7 for each village.
		Survey No.	Area.					
	<i>Group II—b—concl'd.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.				
18	Shemalda ..	75	9 11	25 0 0	175 0	24.29	1909	
		32	12 1	40 0 0	130 0	30.77	1909	
		54	5 11	17 8 0	60 0	29.17	1910	
		77	2 28	8 0 0	50 0	16.00	1910	
		73	10 24	36 0 0	200 0	18.00	1911	
		20	9 38	32 0 0	179	17.88	1912	
		11	20 23	22 0 0	125 0	17.60	1913	
		80	7 22	22 0 0	125 0	17.60	1914	
		51	8 13	28 0 0	120 0	23.33	1915	
		12	25 7	21 0 0	65 0	32.31	1916	
		63	7 17	24 0 0	120 0	20.00	1917	
		74	8 10	28 0 0	140 0	20.00	1918	
		81	10 11	11 0 0	65 0	16.92	1919	
			137 16	314 8 0	1554	273.87		21.07
19	Sarola ..	101	15 23	14 0 0	75 0	18.66	1909	
		84	11 11	14 0 0	40 0	35.00	1911	
		21	12 16	8 0 0	95 0	8.42	1912	
		45	22 11	11 0 0	45 0	24.44	1913	
		19	13 17	15 0 0	65 0	23.08	1915	
		62	4 28	4 0 0	32 0	12.41	1916	
		43	14 28	6 0 0	55 0	10.91	1917	
		10	14 29	15 0 0	95 0	15.79	1918	
		104	23 39	10 8 0	67 0	15.67	1919	
			132 52	97 8 0	569	164.38		18.26
	Total II (b) ..		2762.13	4377.8	26784	5448.60		19.04*6.12
	Total II—(a) and II (b) .		3118.19	4801	29396	6057.04		20.19 6.12
	Grand Total ..		6887.37	8977	58604.10	14645.90		21.54 6.52

Transactions 286 Assessment as percentage of rent in Group II b in 19 villages .. 19.04  
 \*Rent as multiple of assessment in Group II b in 19 villages .. 6.12

Transactions 315 Assessment as percentage of rent in 21 villages in Group II a and II b .. 20.19  
 \*Rent as multiple of Assessment in 21 villages in Group II a and II b .. 6.12

Transactions 680 Assessment as percentage of rent in 57 villages in Groups I, II a and II b.. 21.54  
 \*Rent as multiple of Assessment in 57 villages in Groups I, II a and II b .. 6.52

## REVISED APPENDIX H.

## Leases of dry crop lands in of Bhusawal Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of Village. }	For the period 1909-1914.				For the period 1915-1920.				Remarks.
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	
		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Group I.</i>										
2	Amadgaon	75 21	82 0 0	384 0 0	24.01	53 32	57 8 0	378 0 0	16.78	
3	Achegaon	28 16	68 15 0	244 0 0	23.53	19 13	45 8 0	581 0 0	10.94	
6	Kathore Khd	14 19	32 0 0	140 0 0	31.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Kanbale Khd	21 14	28 0 0	70 0 0	40.00	44 38	61 0 0	165 0 0	36.81	
11	Kahulkhede	92 26	76 9 0	556 0 0	15.53	67 19	76 8 0	465 0 0	17.27	
13	Kirola	31 25	29 0 0	230 0 0	12.66	10 9	5 0 0	150 0 0	6.76	
14	Kurehards	75 19	90 0 0	478 0 0	24.84	41 4	74 0 0	405 0 0	17.21	
15	Kurhe-Pr-Naraharabad	89 34	93 12 0	530 0 0	19.95	83 30	104 6 0	544 0 0	17.13	
36	Chinch Khedestm	9 31	13 0 0	30 0 0	43.33	64 39	75 0 0	346 12 0	25.22	
39	Jalachakra Khd.	135 24	166 2 0	561 0 0	39.82	52 7	60 8 0	378 0 0	21.24	
42	Jamti	30 6	41 0 0	219 0 0	19.41	65 36	87 0 0	895 0 0	12.73	
47	Talwal	95 34	216 4 0	755 0 0	28.96	41-22	102 0 0	686 0 0	20.64	
52	Nadgaon	29 35	24 0 0	93 0 0	26.02	50 28	42 0 0	365 0 0	13.31	
70	Bodwad	113 9	213 6 0	1,041 12 0	20.78	63 27	82 0 0	670 0 0	18.76	
71	Borgaon	34 33	42 0 0	260 0 0	16.25	6 0	7 0 0	80 0 0	8.75	
72	Bohardi Khd	93 28	85 8 0	419 12 0	26.74	54 28	39 5 0	144 0 0	26.54	
75	Bhankhede Varangaon.	75 32	70 0 0	306 0 0	26.28	47 4	43 12 0	247 0 0	23.20	
82	Manmodi	6 4	5 8 0	40 0 0	13.75	6 4	5 8 0	54 0 0	20.87	
89	Yengaoi	89 11	206 0 0	935 0 0	23.53	50 38	114 0 0	628 0 0	19.96	
96	Vasarkhede	77 9	66 12 0	357 0 0	31.60	40 24	34 8 0	203 0 0	23.44	
100	Varangaon	99 25	222 18 0	2,170 0 0	19.54	42 21	108 4 0	1316 0 0	11.77	
101	Varad Khd.	39 38	36 0 0	144 0 0	27.09	47 2	34 0 0	100 0 0	43.89	
103	Varad Sim	60 32	108 0 0	439 0 0	29.63	25 00	58 0 0	373 0 0	14.88	
104	Vaki	62 22	79 8 0	202 0 0	52.13	29 1	34 6 0	153 0 0	24.63	
105	Vanjole	44 18	62 0 0	304 0 0	20.98	45 18	81 12 0	473 12 0	22.49	
106	Vichawe	133 16	116 12 0	453 4 0	23.29	95 17	104 0 0	449 2 0	29.79	
107	Vilhale	126 2	159 0 0	600 0 0	26.11	27 14	41 6 0	439 0 0	17.97	
109	Shindi	117 11	143 0 0	662 0 0	27.53	97 29	111 0 0	723 0 0	11.59	
111	Shelwad	74 12	109 8 0	412 0 0	29.59	49 33	68 0 0	381 12 0	24.87	
115	Sakri	17 1	29 0 0	276 0 0	21.31	18 17	26 0 0	435 0 0	6.06	
116	Sakegaon	52 23	99 12 0	698 0 0	19.64	70 5	153 0 0	673 0 0	24.37	
118	Salangi	91 8	112 0 0	633 0 0	14.04	52 30	83 6 0	473 0 0	18.13	
119	Sunagaon	48 34	95 4 0	430 0 0	26.00	56 5	62 8 0	553 8 0	22.66	
121	Surwade Bk	44 21	65 0 0	399 0 0	18.15	11 6	16 0 0	250 0 0	6.40	
124	Hatnur	85 16	76 8 0	465 0 0	18.47	65 31	61 8 0	513 0 0	15.73	
125	Harankheda	66 21	123 0 0	535 0 0	29.48	40 15	66 0 0	489 0 0	16.25	
		Average			25.14	Average			19.79	
		220 Transactions.				171 Transactions				

## REVISED APPENDIX H.

*Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Edlabad Peta.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	For the period 1909-14.				For the period 1915-20.				Remarks.
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	
	<b>Group I</b>	<b>A. G.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>		<b>A. G.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>		
6	Taroda ..	100 18	123 0 0	782 0 0	25.03	45 18	85 0 0	443 0 0	20.58	
19	Hartala ..	179 38	148 0 0	832 0 0	20.91	50 23	89 8 0	671 0 0	17.88	
		20	Transactions.		Average 22.56	11	Transactions.		Average 19.11	

## REVISED APPENDIX H.

*Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of Edlabad Peta, District East Khandesh.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	For the Period 1909-14.				For the period 1915-20.				Remarks.
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	
	<b>Group II</b>	<b>A. G.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>		<b>A. G.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>		
21	Anturli ..	91 26	215 0 0	1,056 0 0	22.80	51 7	124 0 0	798 0 0	18.92	
34	Kurbe ..	79 38	107 14 0	1,039 0 0	15.33	53 0	107 8 0	785 0 0	13.82	
70	Iarambi ..	58 4	102 0 0	542 0 0	20.89	49 22	88 14 0	298 0 0	30.95	
74	Pimpri Nandu ..	45 39	95 0 0	494 0 0	27.70	33 7	75 0 0	449 0 0	20.21	
81	Belaswadi ..	112 9	169 0 0	1,043 0 0	19.06	87 11	126 0 0	942 0 0	14.57	
101	Vadhode ..	55 24	76 8 0	488 0 0	20.29	48 11	55 0 0	535 0 0	14.17	
27	Uchande ..	119 2	183 12 0	1,105 0 0	17.35	76 17	131 0 0	1,289 0 0	11.61	
29	Edlabad ..	109 17	213 0 0	1,263 0 0	16.46	55 4	122 8 0	659 0 0	22.71	
31	Karki ..	82 35	111 0 0	565 0 0	27.99	36 29	50 10 0	650 0 0	9.74	
38	Khamkheda ..	135 38	210 0 0	1,036 0 0	24.68	58 15	98 0 0	651 0 0	14.66	
42	Ghodasgaon ..	114 28	196 12 0	825 0 0	22.80	68 28	96 0 0	415 0 0	34.03	
43	Changdeo ..	71 30	108 12 0	898 0 0	18.15	61 34	78 4 0	673 0 0	20.68	
46	ChinchKheda Bk. ..	129 30	169 8 0	795 0 0	23.52	64 27	112 0 0	460 0 0	27.43	
68	Dhamangaon ..	159 1	225 0 0	2,020 0 0	12.86	68 36	109 0 0	1,234 0 0	10.10	
82	Bodwad ..	113 37	191 0 0	1,120 0 0	18.77	42 28	68 8 0	511 0 0	14.13	
87	Bhod ..	130 23	117 0 0	718 0 0	23.28	75 16	62 0 0	408 0 0	15.11	
97	Rigaon ..	55 32	126 0 0	689 0 0	17.22	59 38	1,084 0 0	563 0 0	26.20	
108	Shemalde ..	77 38	202 8 0	1,044 0 0	20.04	66 31	134 0 0	685 0 0	21.69	
17	Sarola ..	61 11	47 0 0	255 0 0	21.68	78 34	53 8 0	347 0 0	14.49	
	<b>Total Group II.</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>Transactions.</b>		<b>Average.</b> 20.22	<b>109</b>	<b>Transactions.</b>		<b>Average.</b> 18.62	

## APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Bhusaval Taluka from 1889 to 1919.

Years.	Rate per Rupee.		Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.				1 Chhatak 5 Tolas.		Remarks.			
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Turdal.	Gram.	Cotton with seed.	Sesame.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		
	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.		
1888-89	14	12	15	7	13	10	15	13	8	14	4	8
1889-90	17	14	17	6	12	14	11	0	7	0	7	8
1890-91	26	13	23	5	13	4	14	6	7	9	8	1
1891-92	24	5	20	0	11	3	15	1	7	15	8	4
1892-93	22	6	20	0	11	7	14	9	9	10	7	14
1893-94	19	14	19	3	11	11	14	6	7	3	8	4
1894-95	21	14	19	7	13	8	14	8	9	13	8	8
1895	22	9	21	13	14	4	13	5	7	8	8	1
1896	16	13	16	4	11	9	11	14	7	12	8	6
1897	9	13	8	11	7	9	7	3	8	2	7	0
1898	28	5	23	4	9	14	10	5	9	2	11	1
1899	16	8	14	12	9	5	10	15	8	3	8	7
1900	9	9	9	0	7	13	7	7	6	3	5	10
1901	15	7	14	10	8	4	6	11	7	2	5	7
1902	18	3	14	11	10	11	9	11	8	0	6	4
1903	20	13	18	12	12	0	10	10	7	13	7	7
1904	19	6	18	2	11	14	9	13	6	8	7	12
1905	18	2	17	8	11	11	9	8	7	9	7	12
1906	14	5	11	11	9	15	9	12	5	4	5	10
1907	13	6	11	15	8	13	7	9	6	1	4	8
1908	9	12	9	13	6	2	6	3	5	1	3	9
1909	14	3	12	3	6	8	6	6	5	6	5	11
1910	15	15	14	1	8	6	8	15	4	6	5	7
1911	13	6	12	9	9	4	10	4	4	3	4	1
1912	10	14	9	6	8	8	8	10	3	15	3	15
1913	10	10	10	5	8	15	7	2	4	3	4	4
1914	11	13	10	7	7	14	6	5	6	0	4	0
1915	12	0	9	15	7	1	6	12	8	3	4	9
1916	15	10	11	5	8	13	7	2	4	10	5	8
1917	11	8	9	13	7	9	6	15	3	7	3	15
1918	6	1	5	10	5	5	6	1	2	0	2	11
1919	4	11	4	11	4	10	3	9	1	15	2	5

Prices prevalent in the Edlabad Peta from 1889 to 1919.

Years.	Rate per Rupee.		Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.				1 Chhatak 5 Tolas.		Remarks.			
	Jowar.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Turdal.	Gram.	Cotton with seeds.	Sesame.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		
	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.		
1888-88	18	6	17	10	14	12	10	15	6	14	6	4
1889-90	19	14	18	7	12	15	9	13	7	3	6	2
1890-91	25	12	29	8	14	2	12	6	15	8	7	1
1891-92	26	13	25	12	12	5	14	7	9	0	6	12
1892-93	23	12	22	3	13	11	14	7	6	11	6	14
1893-94	18	0	19	0	13	2	14	8	7	12	7	8
1894-95	20	3	19	14	15	1	13	10	8	4	7	9
1895	22	10	24	7	16	8	14	2	7	15	7	7
1896	15	12	16	2	10	1	10	5	7	14	7	12
1897	9	11	10	0	7	4	5	14	8	7	6	5
1898	26	8	27	13	9	2	9	9	10	7	7	14
1899	16	0	19	6	9	4	10	9	8	9	7	7
1900	9	4	9	13	7	4	7	2	9	2	5	14
1901	17	3	16	0	8	3	7	4	9	2	..	..
1902	19	7	16	7	9	6	9	5	8	8	..	..
1903	24	3	18	11	9	9	9	9	8	0	..	..
1904	18	4	19	3	10	11	10	7	5	10	..	..
1905	17	15	18	6	11	2	10	3	5	8	..	..
1906	16	1	14	10	9	6	8	14	5	3	..	..
1907	15	5	15	1	8	6	6	15	6	4	..	..
1908	10	9	10	1	6	14	5	11	7	11	..	..
1909	15	5	14	2	7	0	6	5	9	7	..	..
1910	16	2	14	14	8	0	8	13	11	15	..	..
1911	14	14	13	13	9	4	12	0	5	0	..	..
1912	10	15	10	5	7	12	8	13	4	5	..	..
1913	11	0	11	3	8	9	6	14	4	5	..	..
1914	14	9	13	12	7	5	6	6	7	7	..	..
1915	13	7	12	9	7	0	6	12	8	0	..	..
1916	17	12	16	14	7	14	7	2	3	4	..	..
1917	14	4	13	0	7	11	7	15	3	8	..	..
1918	6	8	7	1	4	14	6	10	2	0	..	..
1919	4	11	..	..	4	3	3	5	4	14	..	..



## APPENDIX K.

*Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the taluka of Bhusaval.*

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-1892	1,88,944	9,667	....	....
1892-1893	1,88,944	9,608	....	....
1893-1894	1,89,603	3,041	....	....
1894-1895	1,90,953	3,029	....	....
1895-1896	1,91,419	623	....	....
1896-1897	1,91,704	744	45,054	....
1897-1898	1,91,704	....	....	....
1898-1899	1,92,403	....	....	....
1899-1900	1,92,701	60	47,351	....
1900-1901	1,92,746	....	7,332	....
1901-1902	1,92,749	....	....	....
1902-1903	1,92,971	4	....	....
1903-1904	1,93,584	8	....	....
1904-1905	1,94,517	....	....	....
1905-1906	1,94,899	....	....	....
1906-1907	1,94,835	....	....	....
1907-1908	1,94,850	....	....	....
1908-1909	1,94,856	....	....	....
1909-1910	1,94,856	....	....	....
1910-1911	1,94,909	....	....	....
1911-1912	1,94,900	89	....	....
1912-1913	1,94,834	....	....	....
1913-1914	1,94,965	....	....	....
1914-1915	1,94,970	....	....	....
1915-1916	1,94,748	....	....	....
1916-1917	1,94,681	....	....	....
1917-1918	1,94,627	....	....	....
1918-1919	1,94,638	Rs. 1-12-3	19,867	....

*Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Eplabad Peta.*

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstanding at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-1892	1,18,339	10,231	....	....
1892-1893	1,18,447	10,132	....	....
1893-1894	1,19,248	3,989	....	....
1894-1895	1,19,437	3,987	....	....
1895-1896	1,19,446	1,787	88	....
1896-1897	1,19,226	1,953	34,662	....
1897-1898	1,19,279	1	1,030	....
1898-1899	1,19,065	264	509	....
1899-1900	1,18,984	....	81,243	....
1900-1901	1,18,910	....	8,560	....
1901-1902	1,18,910	2,732	4,739	....
1902-1903	1,18,940	....	....	....
1903-1904	1,19,269	....	....	....
1904-1905	1,19,565	....	....	185
1905-1906	1,19,622	....	....	....
1906-1907	1,19,666	....	....	....
1907-1908	1,19,838	....	....	....
1908-1909	1,19,855	....	....	51
1909-1910	1,19,935	....	....	....
1910-1911	1,19,962	51	....	10
1911-1912	1,19,897	10	....	....
1912-1913	1,19,912	....	....	....
1913-1914	1,19,922	....	....	....
1914-1915	1,19,929	....	....	....
1915-1916	1,28,284	....	....	....
1916-1917	1,28,499	....	....	....
1917-1918	1,28,519	....	....	....
1918-1919	1,28,504	Rs. 9-9-0	41,041	....

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**APPENDIX L**

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## Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

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.
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.
1	Anjansode ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,079	2,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,079	2,637	..
2	Amadgaon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,278	1,380	..	..	..	..	14	15	..	1,292	1,805	..
3	Achegaon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	798	1,863	..	..	..	..	39	91	..	897	1,954	..
4	Ujanl ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	627	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	627	806	..
5	Kathore Khurd ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	197	362	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	200	368	..
6	Kathore Budruk ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	377	744	..	..	..	..	7	14	..	384	758	..
7	Kandari ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,538	3,457	..	..	..	..	52	117	..	1,590	3,574	..
8	Kanhale Khurd ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	677	990	..	..	..	..	11	16	..	688	1,006	..
9	Kanhale Budruk ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	677	826	..	..	..	..	20	24	..	697	850	..
10	Karanjl ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	762	809	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	766	818	..
11	Kahul Khede ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	787	586	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	797	598	..
12	Kinhl ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,649	2,168	..	..	..	..	41	54	..	1,690	2,222	..
13	Kirole ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	574	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	574	600	..
14	Kurhebarde ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	194	2,084	..	..	..	..	17	26	..	1,958	3,010	..
15	Kurhe Pr. Nashrabad ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	5,431	6,849	..	..	..	..	49	62	..	5,480	6,911	..
16	Kolhadi ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,957	2,698	..	..	..	..	78	101	..	2,030	2,799	..
17	Khadki ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	343	665	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	347	673	..
18	Khadke ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,235	1,742	..	..	..	..	167	226	..	1,452	1,968	..
19	Khandale ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,486	1,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,486	1,989	..
20	Kharag ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	708	526	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	713	530	..
21	Khat Khede ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	348	380	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	352	384	..
22	Khedl Khurd ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	309	482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	482	..
23	Khedl Budruk ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	355	540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	540	..
24	Kholpimpri ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..
25	Gojore ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,509	2,576	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	1,515	2,586	..
26	Gombhl ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	370	527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	527	..
27	Golegaon Khurd ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	255	442	..	..	..	..	9	16	..	264	458	..
28	Golegaon Budruk ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	577	967	..	..	..	..	10	17	..	587	984	..
29	Ghargaoon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	526	625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526	625	..
30	Ghan Khede ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	931	1,925	..	..	..	..	26	54	..	957	1,979	..
31	Chandkhede ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	425	569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	569	..
32	Chikhli Khurd ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	210	356	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	213	361	..
33	Chikhli Budruk ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,082	1,889	..	..	..	..	18	23	..	1,100	1,412	..
34	Chikhli Sim ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	235	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	363	..
35	Chinchkhede Pr. Bodwad ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	507	584	..	..	..	..	12	14	..	519	598	..
36	Chinchkhede Sim ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	960	1,318	..	..	..	..	34	47	..	994	1,365	..
37	Chorkuzhe ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	516	522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	522	..
38	Chorwad ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	269	593	..	..	..	..	7	15	..	276	608	..
39	Jalachakra Khurd ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,018	1,222	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1,021	1,226	..
40	Jalachakra Budruk ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	865	1,314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	865	1,314	..
41	Jatgaon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	554	967	..	..	..	..	12	21	..	566	988	..
42	Jantl ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	671	1,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	671	1,059	..
43	Jogalkhede ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	571	690	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	690	..
44	Jogalkhori ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	953	931	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	956	934	..
45	Tahakali ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,365	2,086	..	..	..	..	55	83	..	1,420	2,149	..
46	Titwi ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	292	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	335	..
47	Talwel ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	2,497	4,625	..	..	..	..	155	287	..	2,652	4,912	..
48	Daryapur ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	554	867	..	..	..	..	17	27	..	571	914	..
49	Devande ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,080	1,739	..	..	..	..	7	27	..	1,087	1,766	..

Lr

occupied land, in Bhusaval Taluka.

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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rb.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.]			
4 1	..	4 1	1,079	3,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,079	3 296	..	25-04	Anjansonde	1
4 1	..	4 1	1,278	1,725	..	..	..	..	14	19	..	1,292	1,744	..	25-02	Amadgaon	2
4 1	..	4 1	798	2,340	..	..	..	..	39	103	..	837	2,443	..	25-03	Achegaon	3
4 1	..	4 1	627	1,082	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	627	1,082	..	24-94	Ujani	4
4 1	..	4 1	107	452	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	200	460	..	25-00	Kathore Khurd	5
4 1	..	4 1	377	930	..	..	..	..	7	17	..	384	947	..	24-67	Kathore Budruk	6
4 1	..	4 1	1,588	4,321	..	..	..	..	52	146	..	1,590	4,467	..	24-99	Kandari	7
4 1	..	4 1	677	1,237	..	..	..	..	11	20	..	688	1,257	..	24-95	Kanhale Khurd]	8
4 1	..	4 1	677	1,082	..	..	..	..	20	30	..	697	1,062	..	24-94	Kanhale Budruk	9
4 1	..	4 1	763	1,011	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	766	1,016	..	24-97	Karanji	10
4 1	..	4 1	787	732	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	797	741	..	24-96	Kahul Khede	11
4 1	..	4 1	1,649	2,701	..	..	..	..	41	77	..	1,690	2,778	..	25-02	Kimbi	12
4 1	..	4 1	674	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	674	750	..	25-00	Kirole	13
4 1	..	4 1	1,941	3,731	..	..	..	..	17	32	..	1,958	3,768	..	25-02	Kurhebarde	14
4 1	..	4 1	5,431	8,562	..	..	..	..	49	77	..	5,480	8,689	..	25-00	Kurhe Pr. Nashirahad	15
4 1	..	4 1	1,957	3,373	..	..	..	..	73	126	..	2,030	3 499	..	25-01	Kolhadi	16
4 1	..	4 1	343	831	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	347	841	..	24-96	Khadki	17
4 1	..	4 1	1,235	2,178	..	..	..	..	167	232	..	1,452	2,460	..	25-00	Khadke	18
4 1	..	4 1	1,486	2,424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,486	2,424	..	25-01	Khandale	19
4 1	..	4 1	708	658	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	713	663	..	25-09	Kharag	20
4 1	..	4 1	343	475	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	352	480	..	25-00	Khatkhede	21
4 1	..	4 1	309	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	603	..	25-10	Khedl Khurd	22
4 1	..	4 1	355	675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	675	..	25-00	Khedl Budruk	23
4 1	..	4 1	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	Khoipimpri	24
4 1	..	4 1	1,509	3,221	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	1,515	3,233	..	25-02	Gojore	25
4 1	..	4 1	370	659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	659	..	25-05	Gombhi	26
4 1	..	4 1	255	553	..	..	..	..	9	20	..	264	573	..	25-55	Golegaon Khurd	27
4 1	..	4 1	577	1,209	..	..	..	..	10	21	..	587	1,230	..	25-00	Golegaon Budruk	28
4 1	..	4 1	526	781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526	781	..	24-96	Ghargao	29
4 1	..	4 1	931	2,397	..	..	..	..	26	77	..	957	2,474	..	25-01	Ghankhede	30
4 1	..	4 1	425	711	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	711	..	24-96	Chandkhede	31
4 1	..	4 1	210	445	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	213	451	..	24-93	Chikhli khurd	32
4 1	..	4 1	1,082	1,736	..	..	..	..	18	29	..	1,100	1,765	..	25-00	Chikhli Budruk	33
4 1	..	4 1	235	454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	454	..	25-07	Chikhli Sim	34
4 1	..	4 1	507	730	..	..	..	..	12	17	..	519	747	..	24-92	Chinchkhede Pr. Bodwad	35
4 1	..	4 1	950	1,647	..	..	..	..	34	59	..	994	1,708	..	24-98	Chinchkhede Sim	36
4 1	..	4 1	516	652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	652	..	24-90	Chorkurhe	37
4 1	..	4 1	269	741	..	..	..	..	7	19	..	276	760	..	25-00	Chorwad	38
4 1	..	4 1	1,018	1,527	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	1,021	1,532	..	24-96	Jalachakra Khurd	39
4 1	..	4 1	865	1,642	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	865	1,642	..	24-96	Jalachakra Budruk	40
4 1	..	4 1	554	1,209	..	..	..	..	12	26	..	566	1,235	..	25-00	Jatgaon	41
4 1	..	4 1	671	1,324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	671	1,324	..	25-02	Janti	42
4 1	..	4 1	571	868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	863	..	25-07	Jogalkhede	43
4 1	..	4 1	963	1,163	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	956	1,167	..	24-95	Jogalkhore	44
4 1	..	4 1	1,365	2,582	..	..	..	..	55	104	..	1,420	2,686	..	24-94	Tahakali	45
4 1	..	4 1	292	419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	419	..	25-07	Titwi	46
4 1	..	4 1	2,497	5,781	..	..	..	..	155	359	..	2,652	6,140	..	25-07	Taiwel	47
4 1	..	4 1	554	1,169	..	..	..	..	17	34	..	571	1,143	..	25-05	Daryapur	48
4 1	..	4 1	1,030	2,181	..	..	..	..	7	27	..	1,087	2,208	..	25-03	Davande	49

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
50	Dhanori ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,301	1,126	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1,304	1,129	..
51	Dhondkhede ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,880	2,658	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	1,887	2,668	..
52	Nadgaon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	679	1,112	..	..	..	..	41	67	..	720	1,179	..
53	Nandgaon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	376	622	..	..	..	..	20	38	..	396	655	..
54	Nimkhede ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,678	2,770	..	..	..	..	24	42	..	1,692	2,812	..
55	Nimbole ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	665	762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	665	762	..
56	Nimbhore Khurd ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	195	399	..	..	..	..	9	18	..	204	417	..
57	Nimbhore Budruk ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	640	1,101	..	..	..	..	26	41	..	666	1,142	..
58	Palaskhede Khurd ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	255	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	408	..
59	Palaskhede Budruk ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	877	1,158	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	882	1,165	..
60	Palaskhede Pr. Varan- gaon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	167	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	155	..
61	Panchdovall ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	786	900	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	790	905	..
62	Pimpri Sekam ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,390	1,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,390	1,840	..
63	Pimpri Pr. Nashirabad ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	470	770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	770	..
64	Pimpalgaon Khurd ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,703	2,071	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	1,707	2,076	..
65	Pimpalgaon Budruk ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	647	1,175	..	..	..	..	28	51	..	675	1,226	..
66	Parkande ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..
67	Fulgaon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,059	1,925	..	..	..	..	38	60	..	1,092	1,985	..
68	Fekri ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	519	685	..	..	..	..	34	47	..	553	732	..
69	Belwahal ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	542	720	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	544	723	..
70	Bodwad ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	4,244	7,824	..	..	..	..	55	101	..	4,299	7,925	..
71	Borgaon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	673	659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	673	659	..
72	Bohardi Khurd ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	614	527	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	618	530	..
73	Bohardi Budruk ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	929	994	..	..	..	..	16	17	..	945	1,011	..
74	Bhankhede Pr. Edla- had ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	736	771	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	736	771	..
75	Bhankhede Pr. Varan- gaon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	728	840	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	734	847	..
76	Manyarkhede ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	319	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	368	..
77	Manur Khurd ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,249	1,906	..	..	..	..	24	37	..	1,273	1,943	..
78	Manur Budruk ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	2,629	4,678	..	..	..	..	6	11	..	2,635	4,689	..
79	Mahamadpur ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	359	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359	370	..
80	Mahalaxmi ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,432	1,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,432	1,787	..
81	Manpur ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	802	923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	802	923	..
82	Manmodi ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	888	901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	888	901	..
83	Madapi ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	361	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	353	..
84	Mirgawan ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	598	911	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	600	914	..
85	Muktal ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,081	1,231	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1,084	1,235	..
86	Mondhale ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,301	2,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,301	2,092	..
87	Mohojal ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	793	880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	793	880	..
88	Yengaon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,613	3,363	..	..	..	..	66	142	..	1,681	3,505	..
89	Yewati ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	3,093	5,081	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	3,097	5,088	..
90	Rajur ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,196	2,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,196	2,112	..
91	Rawatichinchole ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	823	1,126	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	827	1,131	..
92	Rumhane ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	242	492	..	..	..	..	38	77	..	280	569	..
93	Rewati ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	863	958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	863	958	..
94	Lonwadi Pr. Bodwad ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,672	2,702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,672	2,702	..
95	Lonwadi Pr. Varan- gaon ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	933	768	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	938	772	..
96	Vazarkhede ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,079	1,136	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	1,085	1,142	..
97	Vadli ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	705	1,101	..	..	..	..	14	22	..	719	1,123	..

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By Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Villages.	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. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.				
4 1	..	4 1	1,801	1,407	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1,304	1,411	..	24-98	Dhanor	50	
4 1	..	4 1	1,880	3,328	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	1,887	3,335	..	25-00	Dhondkhede	51	
4 1	..	4 1	670	1,890	..	..	..	..	41	84	..	720	1,474	..	25-02	Nadgaon	52	
4 1	..	4 1	376	778	..	..	..	..	20	41	..	396	819	..	25-04	Nandgaon	53	
4 1	..	4 1	1,578	3,463	..	..	..	..	24	53	..	1,602	3,515	..	25-00	Nimkhede	54	
4 1	..	4 1	665	953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	665	953	..	25-07	Nimbole	55	
4 1	..	4 1	105	498	..	..	..	..	9	23	..	204	521	..	24-94	Nimbhore Khurd	56	
4 1	..	4 1	640	1,376	..	..	..	..	26	51	..	666	1,427	..	24-96	Nimbhore Budruk	57	
4 1	..	4 1	255	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	510	..	25-00	Palaskhede Khurd	58	
4 1	..	4 1	877	1,447	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	882	1,456	..	24-98	Palaskhede Budruk	59	
4 1	..	4 1	167	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	194	..	25-16	Palaskhede Pr. Varan- gaon.	60	
4 1	..	4 1	786	1,125	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	790	1,131	..	24-97	Panahdevalli	61	
4 1	..	4 1	1,300	2,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,300	2,300	..	25-00	Pimpri Sekam	62	
4 1	..	4 1	470	962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	962	..	24-93	Pimpri Pr. Nashirabad	63	
4 1	..	4 1	1,703	2,599	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	1,707	2,595	..	25-07	Pimpalgaon Khurd	64	
4 1	..	4 1	647	1,469	..	..	..	..	23	64	..	675	1,532	..	24-96	Pimpalgaon Budruk	65	
4 1	..	4 1	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	Farkande	66	
4 1	..	4 1	1,059	2,409	..	..	..	..	39	72	..	1,092	2,481	..	24-99	Fulgaon	67	
4 1	..	4 1	519	850	..	..	..	..	34	59	..	553	915	..	25-00	Fekri	68	
4 1	..	4 1	542	900	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	544	904	..	25-03	Belwahal	69	
4 1	..	4 1	4,244	9,780	..	..	..	..	55	126	..	4,299	9,908	..	24-87	Bodwad	70	
4 1	..	4 1	678	824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	673	824	..	25-04	Borgaon	71	
4 1	..	4 1	614	659	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	618	663	..	25-09	Bohardi Khurd	72	
4 1	..	4 1	929	1,243	..	..	..	..	16	21	..	945	1,264	..	25-02	Bohardi Budruk	73	
4 1	..	4 1	786	964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	796	964	..	25-03	Bhankhede Pr. Edla- bad	74	
4 1	..	4 1	728	1,050	..	..	..	..	6	9	..	..	1,059	..	25-03	Bhankhede Pr. Varan- gaon	75	
4 1	..	4 1	319	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	460	..	25-00	Manyarkhede	76	
4 1	..	4 1	1,249	2,383	..	..	..	..	24	46	..	1,273	2,429	..	25-01	Manur Khurd	77	
4 1	..	4 1	2,629	5,647	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	2,635	5,661	..	24-99	Manur Budruk	78	
4 1	..	4 1	359	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359	462	..	24-87	Mahamadpur	79	
4 1	..	4 1	1,432	2,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,432	2,234	..	25-01	Mahalsaxmi	80	
4 1	..	4 1	802	1,154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	802	1,154	..	25-03	Manpur	81	
4 1	..	4 1	888	1,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	888	1,128	..	24-28	Manmodi	82	
4 1	..	4 1	361	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	441	..	24-93	Madapi	83	
4 1	..	4 1	598	1,138	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	600	1,142	..	24-95	Mirgavan	84	
4 1	..	4 1	1,031	1,539	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	1,034	1,544	..	25-02	Muktal	85	
4 1	..	4 1	1,691	2,615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,691	2,615	..	25-00	Mondhale	86	
4 1	..	4 1	793	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	793	1,100	..	25-00	Mohojai	87	
4 1	..	4 1	1,613	4,204	..	..	..	..	68	177	..	1,681	4,381	..	24-99	Yonggaon	88	
4 1	..	4 1	3,093	6,351	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	3,09	6,360	..	25-00	Yawat	89	
4 1	..	4 1	1,196	2,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,196	2,640	..	25-00	Rajur	90	
4 1	..	4 1	823	1,408	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	827	1,414	..	25-02	Rawatchinchole	91	
4 1	..	4 1	242	615	..	..	..	..	28	36	..	280	711	..	24-96	Rumbhane	92	
4 1	..	4 1	863	1,198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	863	1,198	..	25-05	Rewatri	93	
4 1	..	4 1	1,672	3,377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,672	3,377	..	24-98	Lonwadi Er. Bodwad	94	
4 1	..	4 1	933	960	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	933	966	..	25-00	Lonwadi Pr. Varan- gaon	95	
4 1	..	4 1	1,079	1,420	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	1,035	1,427	..	24-95	Vasarkhede	96	
4 1	..	4 1	705	1,376	..	..	..	..	14	23	..	710	1,404	..	25-02	Vadji	97	

1	Number.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	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	
				Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
98	Varkhede Khurd	I	3 4	..	3 4	688	971	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	637	977	..	
99	Varkhede Budruk	I	3 4	..	3 4	778	1,811	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	..	787	1,326	..	
100	Varangson	I	3 4	..	3 4	2,788	5,525	..	..	..	..	..	85	170	..	2,874	5,695	..	
101	Varad Khurd	I	3 4	..	3 4	652	542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	652	542	..	
102	Varad Budruk	I	3 4	..	3 4	690	794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	690	794	..	
103	Varad Sim	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,077	3,261	..	..	..	..	..	79	161	..	3,056	8,452	..	
104	Vakti	I	3 4	..	3 4	798	878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	798	878	..	
105	Vanjole	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,128	1,528	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	1,127	1,528	..	
106	Vihwe	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,879	1,494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,879	1,494	..	
107	Vihale	I	3 4	..	3 4	2,349	2,967	..	..	..	..	..	37	47	..	2,386	3,014	..	
108	Shingarkhede	I	3 4	..	3 4	607	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	530	..	
109	Shindi	I	3 4	..	3 4	2,318	2,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,218	2,315	..	
110	Shirsale	I	3 4	..	3 4	2,319	2,469	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	2,325	2,415	..	
111	Shelwad	I	3 4	..	3 4	3,654	5,396	..	..	..	..	..	19	28	..	3,673	5,424	..	
112	Shewage Khurd	I	3 4	..	3 4	294	384	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	..	301	393	..	
113	Shewage Budruk	I	3 4	..	3 4	447	808	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	449	812	..	
114	Satara	I	3 4	..	3 4	552	1,233	..	..	..	..	..	26	69	..	578	1,302	..	
115	Sakri	I	3 4	..	3 4	990	1,358	..	..	..	..	..	47	64	..	1,037	1,417	..	
116	Sakragan	I	3 4	..	3 4	3,726	6,411	..	..	..	..	..	38	57	..	3,759	6,468	..	
117	Savatar	I	3 4	..	3 4	297	554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	554	..	
118	Salbingi	I	3 4	..	3 4	2,843	3,763	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	2,847	3,768	..	
119	Sunesagon	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,676	2,848	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	..	1,687	2,861	..	
120	Surwade Khurd	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,182	1,412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,182	1,412	..	
121	Surwade Budruk	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,085	1,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,085	1,212	..	
122	Sursi	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,274	1,912	..	..	..	..	..	46	69	..	1,320	1,981	..	
123	Senoti	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,044	1,383	..	..	..	..	..	12	15	..	1,056	1,399	..	
124	Hatnur	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,314	1,533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,314	1,533	..	
125	Harankhede	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,113	1,961	..	..	..	..	..	28	49	..	1,141	2,010	..	
126	Hingne	I	3 4	..	3 4	814	970	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	823	981	..	
						1,32,525	1,91,548	172					W P	1,854 7	8647 27	1 15 8 4 0 0	1,34,386	1,94,622	172

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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. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
4 1	..	4 1	683	1,214	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	687	1,221	..	24'97	Varkhede Khurd	98
4 1	..	4 1	778	1,638	..	..	..	..	9	19	..	787	1,657	..	24'98	Varkhed Budruk	99
4 1	..	4 1	2,788	6,907	..	..	..	..	86	212	..	2,874	7,119	..	24'78	Varangaon	100
4 1	..	4 1	652	677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	652	677	..	24'91	Varad Khurd	101
4 1	..	4 1	690	692	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	690	692	..	24'94	Varad Budruk	102
4 1	..	4 1	1,977	4,076	..	..	..	..	79	201	..	2,056	4,277	..	24'99	Varad Sim	103
4 1	..	4 1	798	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	798	1,068	..	25'57	Vaki	104
4 1	..	4 1	1,123	1,904	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	1,127	1,910	..	25'00	Vanjoje	105
4 1	..	4 1	1,379	1,668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379	1,668	..	25'03	Vichwe	106
4 1	..	4 1	2,349	3,709	..	..	..	..	37	59	..	2,386	3,768	..	25'02	Vihale	107
4 1	..	4 1	607	668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	668	..	25'09	Shingarkhede	108
4 1	..	4 1	2,218	2,894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,218	2,894	..	25'01	Shind	109
4 1	..	4 1	2,319	3,012	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	2,325	3,019	..	25'01	Shirsale	110
4 1	..	4 1	3,654	6,745	..	..	..	..	19	35	..	3,673	6,780	..	25'00	Shelwad	111
4 1	..	4 1	294	480	..	..	..	..	7	11	..	301	491	..	24'94	Shewage Khurd	112
4 1	..	4 1	447	1,010	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	449	1,016	..	25'00	Shewage Budruk	113
4 1	..	4 1	552	1,542	..	..	..	..	26	86	..	578	1,628	..	25'04	Satare	114
4 1	..	4 1	990	1,691	..	..	..	..	47	80	..	1,037	1,771	..	24'98	Sakri	115
4 1	..	4 1	3,726	8,014	..	..	..	..	33	71	..	3,759	8,085	..	25'00	Sakegaon	116
4 1	..	4 1	297	693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	693	..	25'09	Savater	117
4 1	..	4 1	2,843	4,704	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	2,847	4,710	..	25'00	Salahingi	118
4 1	..	4 1	1,676	3,560	..	..	..	..	11	16	..	1,687	3,576	..	24'99	Sunasgaon	119
4 1	..	4 1	1,182	1,765	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,182	1,765	..	25'00	Surawde Khurd	120
4 1	..	4 1	1,085	1,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,085	1,515	..	25'00	Surwade Budruk	121
4 1	..	4 1	1,274	2,390	..	..	..	..	46	86	..	1,320	2,476	..	24'98	Suzri	122
4 1	..	4 1	1,044	1,729	..	..	..	..	12	20	..	1,056	1,749	..	25'02	Senoti	123
4 1	..	4 1	1,314	1,916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,314	1,916	..	24'98	Shatnur	124
4 1	..	4 1	1,113	2,452	..	..	..	..	23	61	..	1,141	2,513	..	25'02	Harankhede	125
4 1	..	4 1	814	1,212	..	..	..	..	9	14	..	823	1,226	..	24'97	Hingne	126
..	..	..	1,32,525	2,89,441	1 13 8	..	..	..W	1,854	2,829	2 1 1	1,84,386	2,48,277	1 15 0	25 00		



## Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

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
No. of Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kanarkhede	SI	3 4	..	3 4	1,302	1,256	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1,305	1,259	..
2	Kothall	SI	3 4	..	3 4	880	1,639	..	..	..	..	39	73	..	919	1,712	..
3	Chikhall	I	3 4	..	3 4	450	901	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	453	907	..
4	Chinchole	I	3 4	..	3 4	400	571	..	..	..	..	20	29	..	620	600	..
5	Dhormal	SI	3 4	..	3 4	635	688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	688	..
6	Tarode	I	3 4	..	3 4	978	1,735	..	..	..	..	10	18	..	988	1,753	..
7	Dudhala	I	3 4	..	3 4	881	1,174	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	884	1,178	..
8	Nimkhedi Khurd	SI	3 4	..	3 4	673	692	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	675	694	..
9	Palaskhede	SI	3 4	..	3 4	487	407	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	489	409	..
10	Rhandgure	SI	3 4	..	3 4	478	984	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	984	..
11	Manyarkhede	SI	3 4	..	3 4	530	516	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	516	..
12	Malegaon	I	3 4	..	3 4	568	557	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	570	564	..
13	Mehun	I	3 4	..	3 4	635	1,146	..	..	..	..	20	36	..	655	1,182	..
14	Bul Khede	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,052	1,274	..	..	..	..	16	19	..	1,068	1,293	..
15	Vadhwe	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,021	2,362	..	..	..	..	7	9	..	1,028	2,371	..
16	Sated	I	3 4	..	3 4	2,197	2,478	..	..	..	..	8	9	..	2,206	2,487	..
17	Sarole	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,209	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,209	1,094	..
18	Salhardi	I	3 4	..	3 4	486	680	..	..	..	..	26	41	..	461	721	..
19	Hartala	I	3 4	..	3 4	4,378	4,617	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4,379	4,620	..
20	Hingne Khurd	I	3 4	..	3 4	130	191	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	137	201	..
21	Anturji	II	3 0	..	3 0	3,200	7,787	..	..	..	..	68	166	..	3,268	7,953	..
22	Antarkhede	II	3 0	..	3 0	340	807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	807	..
23	Anjangaon	II	3 0	..	3 0	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..
24	Asode	II	3 0	..	3 0	177	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	534	..
25	Ichhapur	II	3 0	..	3 0	390	547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	547	..
26	Umre	II	3 0	..	3 0	573	664	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	534	671	..
27	Uchande	II	3 0	..	3 0	1,523	2,364	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	1,525	2,368	..
28	Umarde	II	3 0	..	3 0	282	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	368	..
29	Edlabad	II	3 0	..	3 0	2,623	5,187	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	2,629	5,199	..
30	Kakode	II	3 0	..	3 0	1,228	2,063	..	..	..	..	10	32	..	1,247	2,095	..
31	Karki	II	3 0	..	3 0	232	352	..	..	..	..	38	58	..	270	410	..
32	Kalwade	II	3 0	..	3 0	294	439	..	..	..	..	19	28	..	313	467	..
33	Kund	II	3 0	..	3 0	175	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	297	..
34	Kurba	II	3 0	..	3 0	376	1,522	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	381	1,531	..
35	Kolhl	II	3 0	..	3 0	184	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	333	..
36	Kothe	II	3 0	..	3 0	305	410	..	..	..	..	12	16	..	317	426	..
37	Korhale	II	3 0	..	3 0	965	1,686	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	968	1,692	..
38	Khamkhede	II	3 0	..	3 0	512	867	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	514	870	..
39	Khamni	II	3 0	..	3 0	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..
40	Khupkhede	II	3 0	..	3 0	298	624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	624	..
41	Gondhankhede	II	3 0	..	3 0	491	513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	491	513	..
42	Ghodasgaon	II	3 0	..	3 0	3,334	6,039	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	3,338	6,046	..
43	Changdev	II	3 0	..	3 0	1,410	2,227	..	..	..	..	16	25	..	1,426	2,252	..
44	Charthana	II	3 0	..	3 0	2,252	3,080	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	2,256	3,086	..
45	Chinchkhede Khurd	II	3 0	..	3 0	448	740	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	453	745	..
46	Chinchkhede Budruk	II	3 0	..	3 0	701	1,023	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	705	1,032	..
47	Jamni	II	3 0	..	3 0	274	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	299	..
48	Jondhalikhede	II	3 0	..	3 0	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..
49	Takli	II	3 0	..	3 0	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..

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on Government occupied land in Edlabad Peta.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Villages.	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.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.			
3 9	..	3 9	1,302	1,377	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1,305	1,380	..	9'61	Kanarkhede	1
3 9	..	3 9	880	1,791	..	..	..	..	39	80	..	919	1,877	..	9'64	Kothali	2
3 9	..	3 9	450	997	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	453	994	..	9'59	Chikhali	3
3 9	..	3 9	400	628	..	..	..	..	20	32	..	420	658	..	9'66	Chinchole	4
3 9	..	3 9	635	764	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	764	..	9'59	Dhormai	5
3 9	..	3 9	978	1,902	..	..	..	..	10	20	..	988	1,922	..	9'64	Tarode	6
3 9	..	3 9	831	1,237	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	834	1,231	..	9'59	Dudhale	7
3 9	..	3 9	673	759	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	675	761	..	9'61	Nimkhedi Khurd	8
3 9	..	3 9	437	446	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	439	448	..	9'54	Palaskhede	9
3 9	..	3 9	473	1,077	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	1,077	..	9'45	Bhandgure	10
3 9	..	3 9	530	566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	566	..	9'69	Manyarkhede	11
3 9	..	3 9	563	610	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	570	618	..	9'22	Malegaon	12
3 9	..	3 9	635	1,257	..	..	..	..	20	39	..	655	1,296	..	9'64	4 Mehun	13
3 9	..	3 9	1,052	1,396	..	..	..	..	16	21	..	1,068	1,417	..	9'67	Rui Khede	14
3 9	..	3 9	1,921	2,599	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	1,923	2,599	..	9'62	Vadhwe	15
3 9	..	3 9	2,197	2,716	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	2,205	2,726	..	9'61	Satod	16
3 9	..	3 9	1,209	1,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,209	1,199	..	9'60	Sarole	17
3 9	..	3 9	435	745	..	..	..	..	26	45	..	461	790	..	9'57	Salhardi	18
3 9	..	3 9	4,376	5,061	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4,379	5,064	..	9'51	Hartala	19
3 9	..	3 9	130	209	..	..	..	..	7	11	..	137	220	..	9'45	Hingne Khurd	20
3 9	..	3 9	3,200	9,307	..	..	..	..	68	187	..	3,268	9,494	..	9'33	Anturli	21
3 9	..	3 9	340	960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	960	..	18'96	Antarkhede	22
3 9	..	3 9	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	Anjangaon	23
3 9	..	3 9	177	635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	635	..	18'91	Asode	24
3 9	..	3 9	390	651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	651	..	19 01	Ichhapur	25
3 9	..	3 9	578	791	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	584	799	..	19 08	Umare	26
3 9	..	3 9	1,523	3,407	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	1,525	3,412	..	18 97	Uchande	27
3 9	..	3 9	282	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	437	..	18 21	Umarde	28
3 9	..	3 9	2,623	6,173	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	2,629	6,187	..	19'00	Edlabad	29
3 9	..	3 9	1,323	2,455	..	..	..	..	19	38	..	1,247	2,493	..	19'00	Kakode	30
3 9	..	3 9	232	420	..	..	..	..	38	68	..	270	488	..	19'02	Karki	31
3 9	..	3 9	394	522	..	..	..	..	19	33	..	394	555	..	19'90	Kalwade	32
3 9	..	3 9	175	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	356	..	19'87	Kundi	33
3 9	..	3 9	876	1,811	..	..	..	..	5	11	..	631	1,822	..	19'01	Kurhe	34
3 9	..	3 9	184	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	396	..	18'0	Kohli	35
3 9	..	3 9	305	437	..	..	..	..	12	19	..	317	506	..	18'78	Kothe	36
3 9	..	3 9	965	2,245	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	968	2,252	..	19'03	Korhale	37
3 9	..	3 9	512	1,031	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	514	1,035	..	18'97	Khamkhede	38
3 9	..	3 9	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	Khamni	39
3 9	..	3 9	298	742	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	742	..	18'91	Khupkhede	40
3 9	..	3 9	491	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	491	610	..	18'91	Gondhankhede	41
3 9	..	3 9	3,334	7,187	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	3,338	7,195	..	19'00	Ghodasgaon	42
3 9	..	3 9	1,416	2,661	..	..	..	..	16	29	..	1,426	2,680	..	19'01	Changdev	43
3 9	..	3 9	2,252	3,695	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	2,256	3,672	..	18'99	Charhana	44
3 9	..	3 9	448	691	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	453	690	..	18'98	Chinchkhede Khurd	45
3 9	..	3 9	701	1,221	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	705	1,228	..	18'99	Chinchkhede Budruk	46
3 9	..	3 9	274	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	356	..	19'11	Jamti	47
3 9	..	3 9	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	Jondhalkhede	48
3 9	..	3 9	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	Takti	49

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
Rs. s.	Rs. s.	Rs. s.	Acres.	Rs. s.	Rs. s.	Acres.	Rs. s.	Rs. s.	Acres.	Rs. s.	Rs. s.	Acres.	Rs. s.	Rs. s.	Acres.	Rs. s.	Rs. s.
50	Doharkhede	II	3 0	..	3 0	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..
51	Dhamande	II	3 0	..	3 0	233	588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	588	..
52	Talkhede	II	3 0	..	3 0	758	1,009	..	..	..	..	17	23	..	770	1,032	..
53	Thal	II	3 0	..	3 0	177	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	305	..
54	Therole	II	3 0	..	3 0	988	1,735	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	988	1,739	..
55	Dighi	II	3 0	..	3 0	231	345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	345	..
56	Diskund	II	3 0	..	3 0	516	762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	762	..
57	Dul	II	3 0	..	3 0	185	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	137	..
58	Dodhe Khurd	II	3 0	..	3 0	165	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	250	..
59	Dodhe Budruk	II	3 0	..	3 0	494	831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	494	831	..
60	Dontek	II	3 0	..	3 0	142	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	122	..
61	Daulatpur	II	3 0	..	3 0	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..
62	Dhasbe	II	3 0	..	3 0	495	580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	580	..
63	Dhamangaon	II	3 0	..	3 0	916	1,372	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	919	1,376	..
64	Dhule	II	3 0	..	3 0	768	1,154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	768	1,054	..
65	Narwal	II	3 0	..	3 0	712	1,978	..	..	..	..	9	25	..	721	2,003	..
66	Nandwal	II	3 0	..	3 0	243	376	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	245	378	..
67	Nayagaon	II	3 0	..	3 0	646	1,032	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	649	1,037	..
68	Nimkhedi Budruk	II	3 0	..	3 0	711	1,648	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	714	1,655	..
69	Panchane	II	3 0	..	3 0	369	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	369	714	..
70	Parambi	II	3 0	..	3 0	808	1,504	..	..	..	..	17	32	..	820	1,536	..
71	Parthal	II	3 0	..	3 0	477	823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	477	823	..
72	Patondi	II	3 0	..	3 0	305	912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	912	..
73	Pimprala	II	3 0	..	3 0	1,001	1,452	..	..	..	..	9	13	..	1,010	1,465	..
74	Pimpri Mandu	II	3 0	..	3 0	298	739	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	739	..
75	Pimpri Akarant	II	3 0	..	3 0	847	1,428	..	..	..	..	8	13	..	855	1,436	..
76	Pimpri Pancham	II	3 0	..	3 0	493	671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	671	..
77	Pimpri Bhojna	II	3 0	..	3 0	603	832	..	..	..	..	22	30	..	625	862	..
78	Pumad	II	3 0	..	3 0	1,261	1,366	..	..	..	..	16	17	..	1,277	1,383	..
79	Bahadarpur	II	3 0	..	3 0	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..
80	Balkhede	II	3 0	..	3 0	209	377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	377	..
81	Belaswadi	II	3 0	..	3 0	729	1,361	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	732	1,367	..
82	Bodwad	II	3 0	..	3 0	535	730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	535	730	..
83	Borkhede Khurd	II	3 0	..	3 0	667	1,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	667	1,143	..
84	Borkhede Budruk	II	3 0	..	3 0	928	1,396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	928	1,396	..
85	Bhokar	II	3 0	..	3 0	313	823	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313	823	..
86	Bhote	II	3 0	..	3 0	1,237	2,236	..	..	..	..	23	49	..	1,315	2,285	..
87	Bhod	II	3 0	..	3 0	1,305	1,153	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1,308	1,156	..
88	Madapuri	II	3 0	..	3 0	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..
89	Mahalkhede	II	3 0	..	3 0	476	652	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476	652	..
90	Manegaon	II	3 0	..	3 0	1,321	1,737	..	..	..	..	8	11	..	1,329	1,748	..
91	Mardi	II	3 0	..	3 0	380	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	409	..
92	Mandhede	II	3 0	..	3 0	186	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	240	..
93	Morzari	II	3 0	..	3 0	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..
94	Malsangwe	II	3 0	..	3 0	768	1,323	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	768	1,331	..
95	Mondholde	II	3 0	..	3 0	333	805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	805	..
96	Rajur	II	3 0	..	3 0	598	843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	598	843	..
97	Ragson	II	3 0	..	3 0	536	1,226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	536	1,226	..
98	Rukhoti	II	3 0	..	3 0	25	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	21	..
99	Loharkhede	II	3 0	..	3 0	559	833	..	..	..	..	13	23	..	577	811	..
100	Vadgaon	II	3 0	..	3 0	505	724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505	724	..

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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	30	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.				
3 9	..	3 9	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	..	Doharkhede	50
3 9	..	3 9	233	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	700	..	19-05	..	Dhamande	51
3 9	..	3 9	753	1,201	..	..	..	..	17	27	..	770	1,228	..	18-99	..	Talkhede	52
3 9	..	3 9	177	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	363	..	19-02	..	Thal	53
3 9	..	3 9	986	2,064	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	988	2,069	..	18-98	..	Therole	54
3 9	..	3 9	231	411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	411	..	19-12	..	Dighi	55
3 9	..	3 9	516	907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	907	..	19-09	..	Diskund	56
3 9	..	3 9	135	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	163	..	18-08	..	Dui	57
3 9	..	3 9	165	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	298	..	19-20	..	Dodhe Khurd	58
3 9	..	3 9	494	938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	494	938	..	18-89	..	Dodhe Budruk	59
3 9	..	3 9	142	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	146	..	19-67	..	Domtek	60
3 9	..	3 9	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	..	Daulatpur	61
3 9	..	3 9	495	631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	631	..	19-01	..	Dhabe	62
3 9	..	3 9	916	1,632	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	919	1,637	..	18-98	..	Dhamangaon	63
3 9	..	3 9	768	1,378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	768	1,378	..	18-98	..	Dhule	64
3 9	..	3 9	712	2,353	..	..	..	..	9	30	..	721	2,362	..	18-07	..	Narwel	65
3 9	..	3 9	243	445	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	245	449	..	18-78	..	Nandwel	66
3 9	..	3 9	646	1,223	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	646	1,234	..	19-00	..	Nayagaon	67
3 9	..	3 9	711	1,082	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	714	1,070	..	19-03	..	Nimkhedi Budruk	68
3 9	..	3 9	369	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	369	850	..	19-03	..	Panchane	69
3 9	..	3 9	808	1,790	..	..	..	..	17	38	..	820	1,828	..	19-01	..	Parambi	70
3 9	..	3 9	477	980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	477	980	..	19-08	..	Parthal	71
3 9	..	3 9	395	1,085	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	1,085	..	18-97	..	Patondi	72
3 9	..	3 9	1,001	1,723	..	..	..	..	9	15	..	1,010	1,743	..	18-98	..	Pimprala	73
3 9	..	3 9	293	879	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293	879	..	19-00	..	Pimpri Nandu	74
3 9	..	3 9	847	1,693	..	..	..	..	8	15	..	855	1,708	..	18-94	..	Pimpri Akarant	75
3 9	..	3 9	493	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	441	..	18-87	..	Pimpri Paucham	76
3 9	..	3 9	603	991	..	..	..	..	22	35	..	625	1,026	..	19-03	..	Pimpri Bhojna	77
3 9	..	3 9	1,261	1,625	..	..	..	..	16	20	..	1,277	1,645	..	18-94	..	Purnad	73
3 9	..	3 9	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	..	Bahadarpur	79
3 9	..	3 9	209	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	449	..	19-01	..	Belkhede	80
3 9	..	3 9	729	1,619	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	732	1,626	..	18-94	..	Belaswadi	81
3 9	..	3 9	535	869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	535	869	..	19-04	..	Bodwad	82
3 9	..	3 9	667	1,361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	667	1,361	..	19-07	..	Borkhede Khurd	83
3 9	..	3 9	923	1,662	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	1,662	..	19-05	..	Borkhede Budruk	84
3 9	..	3 9	313	935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313	935	..	18-96	..	Bhokari	85
3 9	..	3 9	1,287	2,631	..	..	..	..	23	53	..	1,315	2,719	..	18-99	..	Bhote	86
3 9	..	3 9	1,305	1,372	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1,308	1,376	..	19-03	..	Bhod	87
3 9	..	3 9	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	..	Madapur	88
3 9	..	3 9	476	775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476	775	..	18-87	..	Mahalkhede	89
3 9	..	3 9	1,321	2,067	..	..	..	..	8	13	..	1,329	2,080	..	18-99	..	Manegaon	90
3 9	..	3 9	380	487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	487	..	19-07	..	Mardi	91
3 9	..	3 9	186	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	285	..	18-75	..	Mendhode	92
3 9	..	3 9	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	..	Morsari	93
3 9	..	3 9	761	1,580	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	763	1,584	..	19-01	..	Malsangwe	94
3 9	..	3 9	332	953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	953	..	19-01	..	Mondholde	95
3 9	..	3 9	593	1,003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	593	1,003	..	18-98	..	Rajur	96
3 9	..	3 9	536	1,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	536	1,456	..	18-76	..	Rignan	97
3 9	..	3 9	25	23	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	23	25	..	19-05	..	Rukhoti	98
3 9	..	3 9	559	1,051	..	..	..	..	13	33	..	577	1,084	..	18-99	..	Loharkhede	99
3 9	..	3 9	505	861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505	861	..	18-92	..	Vadgaon	100

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
No. of Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
101	Vadhode ..	II	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
102	Vayale ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	2,730	4,135	..	..	..	..	39	59	..	2,769	4,194	..
103	Shemalde ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	F	F	..	..	..	..	F	..	..	F	F	..
104	Sukall ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	556	1,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	1,637	..
105	Sule ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	523	472	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	527	476	..
106	Somangaon ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	693	1,494	..	..	..	..	9	19	..	702	1,513	..
107	Halkhede ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	28	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	46	..
108	Hingul ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	366	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	340	..
109	Hingne Charam ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	201	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	392	..
110	Hingne Budruk ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	461	703	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	465	709	..
111	Hivri ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	488	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	773	..
						681	1,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681	1,004	..
						76,434	1,19,832	1-9-1	..	..	..	621	1,030	1,106	77,055	1,20,862	191

I—continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Villages.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.			
3 9	..	3 9	2,785	4,909	..	..	..	..	59	70	..	2,785	4,979	..	19-00	Vadhode	101
3 9	..	3 9	F	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	F	..	..	Vayale	102
3 9	..	3 9	556	1,948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	1,948	..	19-00	Shemalde	103
3 9	..	3 9	523	561	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	527	566	..	18-91	Sukali	104
3 9	..	3 9	693	1,778	..	..	..	..	9	22	..	702	1,900	..	18-84	Sule	105
3 9	..	3 9	28	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	55	..	19-59	Somangaon	106
3 9	..	3 9	366	405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	405	..	19-12	Halkhede	107
3 9	..	3 9	201	457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	457	..	19-13	Hingni	108
3 9	..	3 9	481	837	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	485	844	..	19-04	Hingne Charam	109
3 9	..	3 9	488	920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	920	..	19-02	Hingne Badruk	110
3 9	..	3 9	681	1,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681	1,195	..	19-02	Hivri	111
			76,434	1,40,288	1-13-4	..	..	..	681	1,184	1-14-6	77,055	1,41,467	1-13-4	17-41		

## APPENDIX

## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

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.	
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. P.	
		<i>B—Personal.</i>																	
1		Junone ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,680	1,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,680	1,520	..	
2		Belkhede ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	669	660	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	675	668	..	
3		Bhusawal ..	I	3 12	..	3 12	1,320	5,745	..	..	..	..	117	868	..	1,946	6,118	..	
		<i>C—Dewastan.</i>																	
4		Mandwe ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	1,711	1,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,711	1,507	..	
							5,839	9,682	1-10-5				123	876		5,962	10,008	1-10-10	
1		Kasarkhede ..	I	3 4	..	3 4	406	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	534	..	
2		Barni ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	249	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	479	..	
3		Katajkhede ..	II	3 0	..	3 0	661	522	..	..	..	..	15	12	..	676	534	..	
							1,316	1,535	1-2-8				15	12	0-12-10	1,331	1,547	1-2-7	





## APPENDIX M.

*Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Bhusaval taluka.*

Serial No.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.		Remarks.
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.		
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Group—L			A. g.	A. g.	
1	Anjansonde	296	337	.. ..	.. ..	
2	Amadgaon	295	348	25 20	.. ..	
3	Achegaon	830	835	0 2	0 2	
4	Ujani	....	....	317 7	.. ..	
5	Kathore Khurd	144	164	174 9	2 12	
6	Kathore Budruk	150	188	3 0	15 37	
7	Kandari	1,006	937	109 10	26 31	
8	Kanhale Khurd	208	227	50 27	.. ..	
9	Kanhale Budruk	715	641	49 7	47 13	
10	Karanji	385	355	67 14	22 12	
11	Kashulkhede	314	346	212 27	52 8	
12	Kinhi	931	1,050	322 9	0 10	
13	Kirole	51	31	144 33	22 18	
14	Kurhe hardo	830	1,016	43 1	22 37	
15	Kurhe P. Nashirabad	2,306	2,887	551 19	7 38	
16	Kolhadi	1,000	1,060	13 36	13 36	
17	Khadki	....	....	5 36	5 36	
18	Khadke	1,101	809	.. ..	.. ..	
19	Khandale	363	548	23 28	21 28	
20	Kharag	....	....	37 2	37 2	
21	Khalkhede	....	6	38 31	.. ..	
22	Khedi Khurd	....	....	1 15	1 15	
23	Khedi Budruk	87	223	116 32	115 21	
24	Khoipimpri	....	....	41 16	.. ..	
25	Gojore	985	1,008	128 28	128 28	
26	Gombhi	111	132	0 35	0 35	
27	Golegaon Khurd	274	324	8 18	2 38	
28	Golegaon Budruk	86	139	.. ..	.. ..	
29	Ghargaon	....	....	.. ..	.. ..	
30	Ghankhede	546	499	24 32	24 32	
31	Chandkhede	....	....	10 16	10 16	
32	Chikhli Khurd	....	....	.. ..	.. ..	
33	Chikhli Budruk	426	472	49 0	37 15	
34	Caikhli Sim	....	....	.. ..	.. ..	
35	Chinchkhede Pr. Bodwad	205	250	9 14	.. ..	
36	Chinchkhede Sim	764	832	25 7	9 15	
37	Chorkurhe	....	....	157 27	.. ..	
38	Chorwad	392	399	4 25	4 25	
39	Jalchakra Khurd	311	267	99 34	99 34	
40	Jalchakra Budruk	345	407	29 29	29 29	
41	Jatgaon	274	347	4 19	4 19	
42	Jamti	771	845	0 30	0 30	
43	Jogalkheda	182	167	38 21	25 2	
44	Jogalkhori	138	85	153 8	.. ..	
45	Tahakali	468	442	18 24	17 6	
46	Titvi	....	....	102 5	.. ..	
47	Talwol	1,548	1,954	5 24	5 5	
48	Daryapur	42	74	30 0	30 0	
49	Davande	17	25	3 20	.. ..	
50	Dhanori	186	162	353 16	12 15	
51	Dhandkhede	577	556	186 31	157 22	
52	Nadgaon	1,092	1,362	1 37	.. ..	
53	Nandgaon	495	615	.. ..	.. ..	
54	Nimkhede	405	540	37 16	19 36	
55	Nimbole	....	59	.. ..	.. ..	
56	Nimbhore Khurd	89	121	0 13	.. ..	
57	Nimbhore Budruk	69	90	4 16	4 15	
58	Palaskhede Khurd	43	58	.. ..	.. ..	
59	Palaskhede Budruk	178	228	288 16	127 15	
60	Palaskhede Pr. Varen- gaon	....	....	146 19	.. ..	
61	Panchdevli	146	169	169 2	53 35	
62	Pimpri Sekam	449	546	17 17	12 38	
63	Pimpri Pr. Nashirabad	....	....	73 20	4 16	
64	Pimpalgaon Khurd	656	685	172 9	120 20	
65	Pimpalgaon Budruk	639	899	23 18	22 35	
66	Farkande	....	....	76 38	.. ..	
67	Fulgaon	952	1,290	103 30	101 32	
68	Fekri	540	697	39 29	36 24	
69	Belvahal	420	476	39 29	29 24	

Serial No.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.		Remarks.
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.		
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				A.	g.	
70	Bodwad	5,547	6,039	4	9	2 17
71	Borgaon	....	116	180	6	16 31
72	Bohordi Khurd	100	164	78	1	69 15
73	Bohordi Budruk	178	203	45	30	6 5
74	Bhankhede Pr. Edlabad	41	70	250	38	41 17
75	Bhankhede Pr. Varangaon	364	353	159	13	57 3
76	Manyar khede	165	151	5	1	....
77	Manur Khurd	490	494	01	9	0 19
78	Manur Budruk	1,398	1,444	78	5	43 29
79	Mohamadpur	....	....	22	1	22 1
80	Mahalaxmi	49	....	22	28	....
81	Manpur	118	116	227	29	....
82	Manmodi	270	373	64	0	....
83	Mandani	....	....	115	15	....
84	Mirgavan	30	27	94	20	40 8
85	Mukta	760	849	81	26	52 8
86	Mondhale	464	591	85	37	3 20
87	Mohojai	6	40	27	14	....
88	Yengao	916	1,092	28	19	18 19
89	Yewati	1,092	1,122	1	35	1 35
90	Rapir	42	598	2	27	2 27
91	Rawat Chinchole	46	71	83	21	35 7
92	Runhue	....	....	....	....	....
93	Rewati	360	271	....	....	....
94	Lonwad Pr. Bodwad	1,009	1,069	44	2	44 2
95	Lonwadi Pr. Varangaon	....	....	301	33	....
96	Vazar khede	997	711	05	38	0 2
97	Vadji	390	491	....	....	....
98	Varkhede Khurd	321	358	15	14	15 23
99	Varkhede Budruk	350	474	....	....	....
100	Varangaon	4,907	4,967	167	3	21 19
101	Varad Khurd	119	148	272	15	....
102	Varad Budruk	123	251	30	36	....
103	Varad Sim	2,049	2,330	....	....	....
104	Vaki	250	212	56	26	25 4
105	Vanjole	112	126	57	9	23 7
106	Vichive	403	413	266	21	....
107	Vilhale	457	639	641	14	58 11
108	Shingerkhede	....	....	209	4	....
109	Shindi	452	533	803	10	....
110	Shirsale	621	560	363	28	10 2
111	Shewad	1,636	1,635	348	12	178 9
112	Shewage Khurd	227	252	....	....	....
113	Shewage Budruk	161	141	....	....	....
114	Satare	1,173	....	97	15	88 18
115	Sakari	799	983	91	26	90 4
116	Sakegaon	1,069	1,898	308	38	25 28
117	Sawatar	110	135	....	....	....
118	Salshingi	857	969	210	32	....
119	Sunesgaon	927	1,047	10	9	10 9
120	Surwade Khurd	482	53	111	5	6 14
121	Surwade Budruk	409	510	294	35	....
122	Susari	638	666	156	13	31 16
123	Sonoti	314	249	153	28	....
124	Hatnur	376	347	98	37	03 10
125	Harankhede	701	758	119	30	114 8
126	Hingne	384	497	111	9	70 22
		78,384	86,787	12,067	21	2,81 93

## APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land, in the Peta Edlabad.

Serial number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Old group I. New group II.</i>			A. g.	A. g.
1	Kanar khede ..	69	56	159 0	3 17
2	Kothali ..	460	793	112 20	112 20
3	Chikhali ..	529	559	22 15	20 7
4	Chincholi ..	424	525	3 27	3 27
5	Dhormal ..	99	99	109 17	83 16
6	Tarode ..	551	717	45 12	15 15
7	Dudhale ..	....	....	11 22	11 22
8	Nimkhede Khurd ..	536	605	52 15	30 22
9	Palas khede ..	18	73	218 15	47 14
10	Bhandgure ..	96	148	28 18	28 18
11	Manyar khede ..	144	184	37 21	14 33
12	Malegaon ..	189	192	91 21	....
13	Mehun ..	291	378	....	....
14	Rin khed ..	816	1,217	214 29	167 35
15	Vadhure ..	279	357	190 2	11 11
16	Satod ..	259	387	245 39	28 26
17	Sarole ..	227	400	283 4	86 10
18	Salhardi ..	423	563	100 3	68 4
19	Hartala ..	1,298	1,504	964 17	489 34
20	Hingne Khurd ..	....	....	....	....
	<i>Old group II. New group II.</i>				
21	Anturli ..	1,993	1,890	51 2	38 6
22	Antarkhede ..	....	....	....	....
23	Anjangaon ..	F	F	F	F
24	Asode ..	....	....	....	....
25	Ichhapur ..	338	437	65 5	65 5
26	Umre ..	29	67	....	81 37
27	Uchande ..	872	1,054	113 24	98 25
28	Umarde ..	....	....	....	....
29	Edlabad ..	2,603	2,272	203 28	112 23
30	Kakode ..	674	945	35 29	35 29
31	Karki ..	294	463	....	....
32	Kalwade ..	....	....	10 9	10 9
33	Kund ..	50	140	....	....
34	Kurhe ..	1,500	1,795	46 34	46 34
35	Kolbi ..	....	....	....	....
36	Kothe ..	162	231	83 6	8 36
37	Korhale ..	233	324	....	....
38	Khamkhede ..	172	408	131 35	84 7
39	Khamni ..	F	F	F	F
40	Khupkhede ..	....	....	4 30	4 30
41	Gondhankhede ..	....	....	....	....
42	Ghodasgaon ..	1,194	1,073	334 2	281 25
43	Changdev ..	1,770	1,712	....	....
44	Charthana ..	218	288	491 3	....
45	Chinchkheda Khurd ..	172	240	10 32	....
46	Chinchkheda Budruk ..	526	487	0 20	....
47	Jamti ..	....	....	22 17	22 17
48	Jondhalkhede ..	F	F	F	F
49	Takti ..	F	F	F	F
50	Dolharkhede ..	F	F	F	F
51	Dhamande ..	172	161	30 27	30 27
52	Talkhede ..	131	257	39 6	39 6
53	Thal ..	....	....	102 21	102 21
54	Therole ..	169	244	215 10	171 34
55	Dighi ..	....	....	19 34	19 34
56	Deskund ..	....	....	416 25	416 25
57	Dui ..	132	155	12 28	12 28
58	Dodhe Khurd ..	52	84	34 23	15 10
59	Dodhe Budruk ..	....	....	4 20	....
60	Domtek ..	....	....	100 11	75 31
61	Daulatpur ..	F	F	F	F
62	Dhabe ..	....	35	10 18	10 18
63	Dhamangaon ..	285	375	150 16	70 16
64	Dhule ..	207	167	99 36	165 1
65	Narwel ..	267	313	47 6	31 15
66	Nandwel ..	132	223	3 18	3 18
67	Nayagson ..	589	614	66 21	66 21
68	Nimkhede Budruk ..	588	750	36 10	36 10
69	Panchane ..	160	264	12 26	13 8

Serial Number as in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Old group II. New group II.</i>			A. g.	A. g.
70	Parambi ..	1,058	939	15 13	15 13
71	Parthal ..	39	7	80 35	80 35
72	Patondi ..	537	427	30 36	30 36
73	Pimprala ..	362	494	55 33	45 33
74	Pimpri Nandu ..	415	529	14 2	14 2
75	Pimpri Akarant ..	769	970	3 20	3 20
76	Pimpri Pancham ..	132	229	249 10	.....
77	Pimpri Bhojna ..	.....	.....	3 19	3 19
78	Purnad ..	336	380	59 14	23 35
79	Bahadarpur ..	F	F	F	F
80	Belkhede ..	22	65	24 21	24 21
81	Belaswadi ..	672	719	8 39	8 39
82	Bodwad ..	432	486	281 26	293 2
83	Borkhede Khurd ..	119	.....	.....	.....
84	Borkhede Budruk ..	.....	.....	17 11	17 11
85	Bhokari ..	296	251	68 36	70 16
86	Bholi ..	774	831	212 24	212 24
87	Bhod ..	90	278	550 12	113 21
88	Madapuri ..	F	F	F	F
89	Mahaikhede ..	201	218	93 2	76 9
90	Manegaone ..	499	499	47 31	47 31
91	Mardi ..	.....	.....	201 17	90 35
92	Mendhode ..	69	110	61 21	68 39
93	Morzari ..	F	F	F	F
94	Melsangwe ..	784	671	.....	.....
95	Mondholde ..	228	217	.....	.....
96	Rajur ..	163	119	.....	.....
97	Rigaon ..	215	229	67 16	67 16
98	Rukhoti ..	.....	.....	4 32	4 32
99	Lohar khede ..	208	272	0 13	0 13
100	Vadgaon ..	13	.....	84 27	84 27
101	Vadhode ..	2,270	2,678	773 25	893 12
102	Vayale ..	F	F	F	F
103	Shemald ..	302	291	119 24	119 24
104	Sukali ..	379	470	29 23	13 22
105	Sule ..	287	610	29 30	12 10
106	Somangaon ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	Halkhede ..	.....	.....	675 7	327 12
108	Hingni ..	.....	.....	15 15	15 15
109	Hingne Charam ..	41	76	133 34	124 14
110	Hingne Budruk ..	.....	.....	37 18	22 13
111	Hivri ..	F	F	171 12	146 27
		35,027	39,833	9,815 34	6,322 27

E. G. TAYLOR,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusaval and Edlabad.

No. S.R.V.—3 of 1920.

From

G. MONTEATH, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Collector, East Khandesh ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,  
POONA.

*Jalgaon, 2nd September 1920.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for transmission to Government through the Commissioner, Central Division, proposals for the revision of the current Revenue Settlements of the Bhusawal Taluka including Edlabad Petha and the Jamner Taluka.

2. I received Mr. Taylor's report some time ago, but concluded as the two talukas in question are contiguous to await Mr. Kelkar's report and submit both together.

3. I have read these proposals carefully and I do not know that there is very much for me to say about them. Mr. Kelkar leaves the present grouping undisturbed for Jamner while Mr. Taylor proposes a modification by which some 21 villages of the Edlabad Petha, included apparently under a misapprehension in the first group by the officer who did the current settlement, are transferred to the second group. I think he has shown very good cause for the proposed modification, as well as for the proposed removal of the anomaly of Bhusawal village being placed in a group by itself.

4. Both officers arrive at much the same conclusion in the main as regards the degree of enhancement which the history of the past 30 years justifies—namely, about 25 per cent. for the greater part of the area. The village of Bhusawal is of necessity an exception, but for the Bhusawal Taluka generally Mr. Taylor and for Jamner Mr. Kelkar propose this rate of increase. For Edlabad the percentage of increase proposed is considerably less, and there is no doubt in my mind that this difference is fully justified. Edlabad is in a much inferior position to the Bhusawal Taluka in respect of markets and communications and in respect of rainfall and harvests the revenue history of the tract shows it to be less well off than the remainder of the area dealt with. My own observation points in the same direction.

5. The question is whether the percentages of increase proposed could justly be raised for all villages in due proportion—that is, the 25 percentage increases to 33 per cent., and proportionately for the rest: a cursory view of these records of prices of produces and of sales and leases of land might seem to justify further increase. Had the period of the current settlement terminated in 1914 or 1915, the question would have been easier to answer—and the answer might well have been proved later to be wrong. The history of the last few years introduces complications. Prices of food-grain have risen in an abnormal degree, and are still abnormal though they have fallen somewhat in the past year. They may fall still further, but it is doubtful if they will ever again approach pre-war level. If one argued simply from those one would recommend without hesitation the highest amount of enhancement that the law allows, and still think it too low. But it would not be safe to argue from the increase in prices of grain. For one thing, not much grain is exported, and not very much in fact sent to market. This district is as far as grain is concerned, largely an importing district, and it is rather cotton than grain that pays the Government and other dues.

6. The Khandeshi cultivator has owed his great prosperity of recent years to the extraordinarily high rates commanded in the market by cotton. Can one confidently expect these to continue—I do not say the rates of the last few years, but those of about half a current settlement period—of course with ups and downs, but maintaining generally a similar high average? It is difficult to say, and I submit it would not be safe to look for the return to the prices to which the last few years have accustomed the cultivator. Cotton has slumped badly in the year of report and at the present moment rates are little, if at all, higher than at the beginning of the current settlement. They may recover to some extent—very likely they will, but when I doubt whether any one can say. There is just now no demand for Khandesh cotton in Bombay, a state of things I am told which is quite likely to continue, for Khandesh cotton has earned rather a bad name for itself. The general result is that despite recent prosperity money is at the time of writing very tight in this district, a fact which is well illustrated in transactions of the co-operative bank and co-operative societies.

7. Another thing is that the prices of other commodities—clothes and other articles necessary to the cultivator—have risen no less abnormally than those of produce: and so has the cost of cultivation. Up to the time the most recent revision settlements were made wages of agricultural labour had apparently changed very little, but they were bound to respond eventually to the general change of conditions. The recent influenza epidemic hastened the result, so that the cultivator has now to pay for labour three times what he had to pay when Mr. Jolly, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Kelkar submitted their various reports, and in the harvesting season even more—in fact the labourer can at that time get pretty well whatever he asks for. This is a serious item in the cost of cultivation, and there are others, for instance prices and cost of upkeep of cattle.

8. I come to the selling and letting value of land. It is clear that there has been a very great increase in the prices at which fair and good land sells, but I am inclined to agree with Mr. Kelkar that the sale prices are not altogether a safe guide. There has been a growing amount of competition for the possession of land, and many of the prices paid scarcely represent good investment, and to that extent artificial. However, it may be said that the letting value of land affords a fairly safe indication of the pressure of assessment, and I think myself—as I gather you do from the concluding portion of your note on Land Revenue Settlement (your No. 654-S.S., dated 16th November 1915)—that this factor might well be taken as the principal if not the only basis for fixing assessment rates. Rents indicate a steady growth of prosperity, and if one can be reasonably sure that they will be maintained there need be little hesitation about making proposals for assessment. Can one be reasonably sure? I have referred to the great increase in cost of cultivation, and of the different things which the cultivator cannot do without. I would refer also, without trying to discuss it, to what you say in your note above quoted in regard to the relation of assessment to gross or nett produce. It seems to me that in the light of recent history much of what you say cannot now hold good, seeing that the basis of comparison with the conditions of 50 years ago has been so completely changed since the time at which you wrote. The value of the rupee in relation to the pound sterling is just now much what it was in 1880, but there is no resemblance between its purchasing power in those days and in these, and there cannot be, while the purchasing power of the sovereign itself remains so greatly deteriorated. It would be useless to speculate on the probable future course of exchange or on what is likely to happen to the purchasing power of the rupee, but it is probably safe to say we shall not see a return to conditions approximating those of 50, or 30, or even 10 years ago.

9. Is it not likely that these different factors will react on the rental value of land, whether or not the cultivator continues to put most of his land under cotton? It is possible that continuance of the present lack of demand may induce him to curtail the proportion of cotton in favour of grain, and that would be a good thing. There is some indication of it this year, but even assuming that the cultivator makes this change to some unpredictable extent, will not rental values of necessity be adversely affected by the sum total of the changes that have taken place and have been—I admit very inadequately—discussed in this report?

10. Finally comparison with rates recently sanctioned for other talukas in the district indicate—especially in the light of events apparently scarcely antici-

upon him is not the assessment but the gross amount which the landlord requires him to pay. (The higher rents rise, and the more they seem to press upon the cultivator, through over population or unusual demand for land or from whatever cause, the more obvious it is that those rents represent unearned increment to the landlord which must be made to contribute substantially to the State share.)

7. Again the chief fear which seems to have led the Assistant Settlement Officers and the Collector to abstain from recommending the full 33 per cent. is that the price of cotton may not be maintained at a sufficiently high level. At present cotton is the great rent and revenue paying staple of these talukas, but there is not the slightest reason, except that hitherto the profit has been greater, why the whole land should not grow Jowari or some other crop. It certainly will do so immediately Jowari becomes more profitable. We have therefore not to fear the fall in *cotton only* but a fall in all produce, and that can only take place, if money rises in value. The monetary condition of India makes it extremely unlikely that any such rise will occur at all rapidly. For some time there was in progress a reduction of the amount of currency notes in circulation. That process has lately stopped, and there are indications of even a further inflation of currency impending by the issue of more notes and in other directions which need not now be dwelt upon. Let it suffice that to the undersigned there does not appear to be any strong reason for looking for a *material* fall in prices for good many years to come. No man however wise could possibly venture to predict what will happen within 30 years, and the most far seeing prediction which could be made, would almost certainly be falsified by events. We hope, though we cannot guarantee, that for 10 years or so there will be a tendency of prices gradually to come down, but there is no probable expectation that they will tumble down or get back anywhere to their pre-war level. If therefore cotton, for any special reasons, ceases to be profitable there will still remain all the other uses to which the agricultural land of Khandesh can be put, and it is very doubtful whether the fall in rental value will be at all marked.

8. We are being told on every hand, whenever the pay of servants whether private or Government, the wages of labourers, the price of country produce of every sort, is discussed, that prices have risen all round and in every direction to nearly double what they were. Now if there is any shred of truth in this, and it is our every day experience that it is approximately true, then it is plain that if we double the assessments, we should only be keeping up the old demand to the old level at which it always stood, and should not be really asking for any increase or greater proportion of the gross produce in kind than has been always taken. The undersigned therefore does not hesitate at all, in view of the general range of prices and rental value and the outlook of the future, to recommend that anything less than the regulation maximum increase of 33 per cent. cannot be contemplated. Even that increase of 33 per cent. really means the grant of a *very substantial reduction* in the intrinsic burden of the assessment. He does not therefore agree with the Collector or the Assistant Settlement Officers, but recommends that instead of raising the assessment by 4 annas in the rupee as they recommend, it should be raised by 5 annas at the very least.

9. As to the grouping he is prepared to accept the proposal for reducing 21 villages in Edlabad, but he is not prepared to endorse the grading down of Bhusaval to the level of the surrounding villages. He cannot see why it is in the least "anomalous" for Bhusaval to be grouped by itself above the others. It is a big railway centre employing many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of railway men in all grades. Obviously it must constitute a good market at least for the land within the village itself. The only doubt one might feel is whether this increase in the class should not be extended to 2 or 3 of the surrounding villages. That the headquarter town in the taluka should be classed by itself is quite common and can be exemplified everywhere from Northern Gujarat down to the Karnatic. More usually the headquarter town and two or three of the villages surrounding it which enjoy the great advantage of proximity to a rapid and easy market from the highest group, and in this case the fact that Bhusaval stands alone much rather indicates under-assessment of the surrounding villages than any over-assessment of Bhusaval.

10. The problem for Government to decide is whether to take this certainly low increase of 25 per cent. or the higher rate nearer to 33 per cent. Under the system of survey and settlement guarantee a rate once fixed cannot be raised, but

history contains frequent instances of its having been reduced when the lapse of time and experience shows it to be excessive. The undersigned has already given as his opinion that no man can possibly foretell what the next 30 years will produce in the matter of prices, rents, and economic conditions. We are advancing along a path of which we see a few steps only and those but dimly, and beyond that all is totally veiled. That being the condition, what is the wise course to take? Should we tie our hands down now to an admittedly low and almost obviously inadequate rate *which we cannot raise*, or shall we choose the higher rate for which there is ample justification, and which, if our prognostications prove incorrect, *we can easily lower*, even 5, 7, or 10 years hence, or any other time before the expiry of the 30 years as soon as it can be shown that the statistics upon which we now rely have been overthrown by new conditions. If we choose the lower rate we have got to carry on our administration upon prices and wages which have certainly doubled, and for which we shall get no 30 years' guarantee of permanency. They may go up to 3 or four times what they now are. On the other hand, they may come down, but they will only come down if all other prices of produce decline, and if the conditions in which a lowering of the assessment will be justified emerge. As between the high level and the low level, there can be no question that the wise course to take now is to choose the high level, knowing that we have the means of remedy if it proves too high, rather than the low level for which there is no remedy except what would be very much like a breach of faith with the people. The whole of this dilemma is a very serious argument against the 30 years' settlement which everyone can see and has long been urging is an unduly long period in these days of violently oscillating prices and exchanges, and even of complete collapses of monetary systems.

11. Turning now to the two reports in detail the following comments over and above what has already been said are offered upon Mr. Taylor's Bhusaval-Edlabad report :—

*Paragraph 27.*—It has been ascertained that the consumption of liquor in both taluka and Peta in 1900-01 was, 25 U. P. 9,125 gallons and 60 U. P. 18,625 gallons. Although Mr. Taylor does not state whether his 61,079 gallons are proof or (most probably) a mixture of 25 and 60 U. P. still there has plainly been a large increase. Even so when we are dealing with a population which seems to be about 130,000 the consumption of a quarter of a gallon of proof spirit *in a year* does not indicate any conditions of intemperance. The last sentence of Mr. Taylor's paragraph 27 is very pertinent, and shows that these people are not living anywhere near the margin of subsistence.

*Paragraph 34.*—It has been ascertained that the village Gombhi has been wrongly given for Dounde. Moreover these patasthal rates are just as much due for revision as all the other rates of the taluka. Mr. Taylor has been misled by R. 7049-08 which decided *not to abolish* the patasthal assessment in these two villages, but it is entirely a mistake to interpret those orders as though they were resettlements for 30 years from 1908. The question was should the assessment be struck off, and the decision was that it should not. Now the settlement period has expired and the rates require a fresh settlement and guarantee. There are only 5 acres concerned and the undersigned proposes that the rates should be raised approximately 33 per cent. to Rs. 14.

*Paragraph 36.*—Everybody knows that since the war broke out prices have been moving at quite a different rate from the pre-war movements. To take the combined average of the years before and the years since 1915 is indefensible. It would be better to take an average of the periods 1909-14 inclusive and 1915-20 inclusive. To suggest that land has been bought since 1914 at "speculative and inflated" prices is to beg the whole question before us. We have to determine whether the general public estimate of the value of land has risen or not. To assume that certain figures are speculative and unduly inflated, and exclude them, and then work out an average of other figures is very much as though we set out to measure the depth of a river and when we found that it was more than 3 ft. deep at some parts we rejected those measurements as "uncertain and inflated" and confined ourselves to measuring the shallows where we knew it would not exceed 2 ft. If anybody set to work to cross a ford upon such measurements he would deservedly be drowned. The wisdom of the exclusion of three quarters of the total entries is



very doubtful. The ignorance of the people ought not in any way to affect the correctness of entries which are actually made in the Record of Rights. Ignorant people sometimes abstain from giving information at all. But when the information is given it rather depends upon the intelligence of the village officers than that of the people as to whether the record is correct. The only conclusion possible is that Mr. Taylor has manipulated the figures in such a way that his resultant values are quite below the real averages which actually prevail.

*Paragraph 37.*—To take the average from 1909-19 all together is unjustifiable and affords no proper basis for the valuation of the land holdings for an assessment which will last 30 years. The conditions produced by the war, and which are going to operate for a good many years yet to come, had not commenced to operate until 6 or 7 years of this total period had passed away, and the resultant average consequently can have no relation whatever to the facts which we have to face.

Mr. Taylor hardly seems to have realised that if we take the price of land and the price of produce as they actually now stand in rupees, to this extent all questions of the rise or fall in the value of money are entirely eliminated. That question only comes in when we compare the number of rupees fixed for the future assessment with the number of rupees which were fixed 30 years ago for the expired settlement. Then we must remember that we are not comparing the same kind of rupees but coins of a different value, and that unfortunately there does not seem any immediate prospect of the ratio between the two measures settling down.

*Paragraph 40.*—If as Mr. Taylor says the rent records are net rent after deducting the assessment payable by the land-lord, then that deduction is wrong. We want to know the gross rent so that we may know what proportion of it the rent constitutes. Mr. Taylor's figures should therefore be raised by 1, and the multiples of assessment are now 7.99 (say 8) and 7.12. The figures of 1891 cannot possibly be correct. They have been also shown to be wrong in the Jamner statistics. The obvious reason was that in 1891 and for many years after there existed no such machinery as the Record of Rights by which any kind of scrutiny could be applied to the price records. Mr. Taylor, in order to get what he thinks is a reasonable figure has had to exclude the remarkable and probably excessive proportion of 75 per cent. But in 1891 Mr. Turnbull probably accepted all the recorded figures and averaged them without having the means of scrutiny.

*Paragraph 41.*—Here undersigned cannot agree that we ought to expect any considerable difference. The classification of soils acts as a handicap and if it is correctly estimated all the horses ought to reach the winning post in a bunch: or in other words the proportion of the rent to assessment would be everywhere exactly the same if the classers hit upon exactly the right proportion. Mr. Taylor is surprised that the results come so close, and thinks they ought to be wider apart. On the contrary the closeness of the proportion is evidence of the general soundness of the handicapping. No man can be quite perfect, but those classers did very well when some sixty years ago they so classed the land that even today the horses are sufficiently bunched to be covered by a difference of only .87 of one multiple of the assessment.

*Paragraph 45.*—We may roughly say that wages have been doubled. But prices have been more than doubled for leading products of the taluka. The net result is that the profits in spite of the increased wages are higher than ever. Another important point is this: these wages are not earned by people outside the taluka but very largely by small cultivators and small land-holders in the taluka itself. There are very many holders whose land does not occupy them even half the year, and there are others whose crops do not come to harvest at the same time as those of their neighbours. Quite a substantial portion of the total wages is paid to these land-holders in the taluka and the members of their families. It is therefore very doubtful whether the high rate of agricultural wages is really a bear point in fixing the assessment.

*Paragraph 55.*—In 30 years the fact that there have been three years of scarcity is negligible. The settlements which have been made during the last few years were not sufficiently influenced by the great changes produced by the war, and we are in no way bound by them. The Raver settlement was hamstrung by the operation of the 33 per cent. rule. What was Raver's good luck ought not to deter us from imposing a proper rate upon Bhusaval at least to the extent which the

same limitation will allow. With land values going up to five times what they were, and prices more than doubled, and rental values which cannot for any part of the taluka be put at less than seven times the assessment (whereas the standard assessment is half the rental) any suggestion of increasing the rates by less than the limit of 33½ per cent. should be entirely rejected. If there were no such limits and we had to discuss whether the increase should be 75 or 80 or 120 per cent. or what not we might then have to think it over cautiously and scrutinise details closely and there might be room for difference of opinion, but that we should take less than 33 per cent. is a view to which the undersigned cannot subscribe. In the last sentence but one of paragraphs 55 surely Mr. Taylor means during the next 30 years.

*Paragraph 58.*—This is the first we had heard of the rate of Rs. 3-12 for Bhusaval village. This village obviously enjoys unique advantages, being at the junction of three lines of railway where there is a large industrial and mechanical population and a large market for all kinds of produce. There is not any justification for letting off any of these groups with less than 33 per cent. increase. Bhusaval village should be rated at Rs. 5. Group I should be rated at Rs. 4-4 simply to avoid the awkward fraction of Rs. 4-5-4, and Group II should be rated at Rs. 4.

*Appendix H* : has been wholly recast. In the first place the averages were taken pre-war and post-war all in lump which entirely obscured the recent movements. They have now been taken separately for years up to 1914 and from 1915 onwards. Then again the average was originally calculated by an entirely wrong method. To get the average of 14 entries we cannot simply add up the total of those entries and divide it by 14. However the whole of the appendices G and H have been rearranged and recalculated correctly.

*Paragraph 53.*—Mr. Taylor gives five reasons for increase but they are exceedingly indefinite and would justify any sort of increase from 1 per cent. to 1,000 per cent. In paragraph 54 he shows why Group I ought justly to have a rather larger increase than Group II, but if both the groups are equally held up by the 33 per cent. rule we cannot give effect to this desire. His arguments for giving less than 33 per cent. seem very unconvincing. They amount only to this, that there have been three years of scarcity out of the last 30 years which is an exceedingly low proportion and proclaims that the tract is highly favoured. Again he says that the increase ought to be in harmony with the increases in the adjacent talukas : though this might be desirable under the usual rules of the game, a just and equal assessment is already barred, and if we introduce yet another rule that each taluka must keep in step with the surrounding talukas, even though they may have been revised upon considerations of pre-war facts, we introduce still greater absurdity. Raver was raised the limit and there is no reason why Bhusaval should not also be raised to the same limit. If there is inequality in this treatment then it was created in 1891, not now. The only reason for removing it would be that one or other taluka showed some symptoms of being over-assessed. On the contrary both of them are very badly under-assessed to the detriment of the tax-payers of the rest of the Presidency.

12. This is the first settlement which Mr. Gavan Taylor has done. It is indeed rather a new departure for Assistant Collectors of short service to do settlements at all. He has taken great pains and has presented us with considerable material. That the undersigned is not altogether able to agree with him is no condemnation of his work. Quite possibly Government may decide to accept his recommendations. For a first effort it is a very creditable report.

13. In the Jamner Settlement Report by Mr. M. C. Kelkar the points deserving some comment are these :—

*Paragraph 2.*—Measurement and classification were carried out in Neri in 1908-09 and in Moykheda in 1910-11. There is consequently no necessity of revising the survey and classification (see R. 2653-17) at present. Consequently the inclusion of these two villages in the settlement report is correct.

*Paragraph 10.*—Unless details, or at least the numbers, of some of the survey numbers are given we cannot check this ; but the undersigned very much doubts if Mr. Kelkar knows enough about classing to be able to affirm this. It is all mere assertion unless he gives the survey numbers. It is quite natural that richer

soil gives increased yield rather in disproportion to the increase of classification value. But if the Assistant Settlement Officer thinks that the poorer lands are bearing too much of the burden then *it is certainly not beyond his province* to suggest improvement.

*Paragraph 11.*—The general belief that during the last 25 years rain-fall is not as it used to be is endorsed by Mr. Kelkar. Yet for the 30 years the rain-fall is 2 inches behind the average of the 10 years 1881-1890 which contained *no marked years of scarcity*, as the 30 years did. The number of people old enough and trust-worthy enough to compare their recollection of rain-fall before 1880 is negligible. There has been an enormous increase in the number of pukka wells which has put the tract very appreciably in a better position to meet fluctuating rain-fall.

*Paragraph 16.*—We all know that there are many people who will not plough and sow, when they can see a sufficient livelihood without exerting themselves: this is the first case the undersigned has yet come across in which people are credibly reported not even to take the trouble to pick their crop—especially such a valuable crop as cotton—when ripe. Concessions of light assessment to such people with the idea that it may leave a margin, which will in the words of the older economists, “fructify in the pockets of the people” would seem illusory.

*Paragraph 22.*—Mr. Kelkar ought to be aware of the fact that from 1916 onwards there has been *quite a different method* of recording fallows; that is to say, if the village staff have obeyed the Revenue Account Manual instructions. Fallows do not include lands specially kept for grass, and the exclusion of this item has probably accounted for the decline of 60 per cent. in the previously alleged fallows.

*Paragraph 24.*—Has Mr. Kelkar got this from D. F. V, Holdings Return? It seems not. Unless the lands of the different villages have been added together (when held by one man) the statement is untrustworthy. We cannot regard a holding up to 15 acres as uneconomic. Moreover he has worked out the percentage of uneconomic holdings upon the number of persons or holdings, and not the number of acres. Only 18.2 per cent. of the total land is comprised in holdings less than 15 acres, and probably not even 10 per cent. is comprised in holdings which ought to be called uneconomic.

*Paragraph 26.*—At the last settlement there was no Record of Rights, nothing but the survey numbers. In 1919 we have a full Record of Rights giving all the hissas, and to compare the greater figures of 1919, and call that “increase in the number of sub-divisions” is a grave misinterpretation: hence paragraph 27 collapses.

*Paragraph 27.*—It is difficult to feel much sympathy with the supposed sufferings of people who are idle for “at least half the year”, and yet will neither go to work elsewhere, nor even work in their own fields, where we have been told they leave weeds to grow until they overwhelm the land, and half the wells are not put in their full use, and even cotton when ripe is left unpicked.

*Paragraph 30.*—So far as marketing produce goes, the smooth roads dear to the townsman are not important. The bullock cart is by many supposed to have been the ancient means of conveyance in pre-historic India. As a matter of fact it was not. The bullock cart (with tired and spoked wheels) as now used, was introduced into the Deccan by British officers, and it is an imported product, not *swadeshi*. But it was designed and is so constructed as to negotiate the roads of Khandesh without difficulty, and so long as the tract is practicable for a bullock cart, a little distance more or less makes very small difference.

*Paragraph 37.*—Who says that the *normal* increase in the population ought to be 1 per cent. per annum? Plainly if it were then by this time there would not be standing room on the whole world for human beings; but we should have completely wrought our own destruction. The human race is probably very lucky when the normal rate of increase is anything at all, but if the normal rate were 1 per cent. per annum the consequences would in time be suicidal. There is however no doubt that in Khandesh, had Plague and Influenza not appeared, the population would have increased a great deal more. As the Land Revenue had nothing to do with either the Plague or the Influenza, the inference is that such failure to increase as is noticed cannot be laid to the blame of excessive pressure of Land Revenue or economic inability to support the burden of life.

*Paragraph 38.*—Taking the prices given in Appendix I, and making a rough computation of the value of this cotton ginned, at 120 seers per palla, we find that (though these figures do not include the output of one ginning factory) the value of the cotton exported was at least 4 lakhs, in the worst of all the years (1914) while in 1918-19 it was 10 lakhs : against the gross Land Revenue of 1 lakh 80 thousands !

*Paragraph 39.*—I think it is highly questionable whether high prices of food grains can be attributed to Government control. There is very substantial evidence to prove that if it had not been for this control the prices would have gone very much higher.

*Paragraph 45.*—The more area goes under cotton the more the people have to purchase outside grazing, and the more money they have the more valuable cattle and dairy produce become; the higher the income of the Forest grazing will naturally rise. It is a very sure evidence of local prosperity. People who have no money cannot purchase grazing rights.

*Paragraph 58.*—The figures given would be considered good in any other district. If there are about 2,000 persons in the taluka who are addicted to drink it is not at all serious. All money spent upon alcohol may perhaps be deplored, but it is also indubitable that it will not be spent unless it is there in their pockets.

*Paragraph 60.*—The gross crop value is *entirely unsound* as the basis of land revenue settlement. We are not assessing a percentage of the gross output. We are not taking anything of the profits of cultivation. What we take is a percentage not exceeding half of the *rental value*. Now this rental value if it were not taken by Government would remain as an unearned increment in the pockets of the people who had *not done anything whatever to earn it*. The profits of cultivation are earned and fully deserved by the cultivator, but the rent is a surplus *above the normal profits* of cultivation. There is a great danger of forgetting that when a cultivator is himself the owner of his own land, and pays no rent he has two very distinct capacities ; that of a cultivator in which he earns the inalienable profits of cultivation, and that of land-lord in which he retains in his own pockets rent which he *has not earned*. To whom is this rent of land rightly due in strict economic theory ? To the community at large. There are many people who regard the private ownership of land, even the private ownership of the rent of land he tills, by the cultivator himself, as unwarranted robbery of the public. Without discussing that point, we may say that at any rate in India Government claim for the public one-half of the rent. This has nothing to do with the gross produce, and can in no way be calculated therefrom. Surely it is obvious that the gross produce of a sugar-cane field may be worth a very great amount, yet it costs a great deal to produce and the net rental value of the land is quite a small fraction of the gross value of the crop and is indeed the same whatever crop be grown. Crop experiments, sales of standing crop for cash, and "private reliable accounts" are all utterly illusory bases for the land revenue assessment upon rental value. The only true base is the proved sale and lease rates for the land.

*Paragraph 62.*—Even if the gross yield were a sound basis it would be quite inadmissible to go back to the pre-war average price for its valuation.

*Paragraph 64.*—Item (1), (4) and (5) are exactly the same thing. Why are the heads unnecessarily multiplied ? If land is bought too dearly then the certain and inevitable effect is a slump or a collapse in values just as would occur if silver or kerosine oil were overbought at prices above its market value. But nothing of the sort has occurred in Khandesh. Probably the Khandeshi kunbi really knows the value of his land better than Mr. Kelkar. Mr. Kelkar's own facts show us clearly that land has not gone into the possession of non-agriculturists but is held by actual cultivators to an even greater extent than in most other districts. The idea that land was being over-valued and bought at impossible prices in Khandesh was current even before the war. It was said that the prices paid were "ridiculous". But now the laugh is against those who laughed then. The man who bought land in Khandesh in 1910-11, at the price which was then regarded as ridiculous and impossible, would to-day be a rich man. It is always rash, especially in these days, to regard any price as unnatural or inflated. To-morrow may prove it to be a very prudent price.

*Paragraph 56.*—The statement that inam lands are “always badly cultivated” deserves particular emphasis. Compare this with what has been said on paragraph 27. It constitutes another strong argument against reducing the State demand. When this demand is reduced by means of an inam grant then the cultivator does not benefit by it in order to become rapidly richer, but he usually (Mr. Kelkar says ‘always’) badly cultivates the land and neglects it and thus injures the whole community.

At the time of the last settlement, as has already been pointed out, there was no Record of Rights, and Mr. Turnbull could not possibly have got such analysed and criticised figures as we now present. It is quite certain that the increase in rent is far greater than the figures represent. Mr. Kelkar should have called our attention to the fact that prior to 1910 we had no satisfactory machinery for recording the rents and it is not possible to scrutinise effectively such entries as were made 10 or 15 years ago. The figures for 1916—19 are much more certain and trustworthy. The error, however, it should be pointed out, is almost certainly in the direction of making the rents in the early years higher than we should now admit them to be; that is to say, that when we find rents have increased from 55 to 65 per cent. the truth is that *they have increased substantially more*. In days before 1891 no Assistant Settlement Officer really sifted the facts of the rents but they went astray after crop experiments and idle computations of net profits instead of taking the people’s own estimate of the rent the land was capable of paying, which is afforded by the sale and lease statistics.

*Paragraph 68.*—But the person we are taxing is not the gentleman who *pays* these inflated rents, which are not imposed by Government as assessment but which are arrived at by bargaining amongst the people who know. If we were putting more taxation upon the payer of such rents he would probably deserve all the sympathy that is lavished upon him. But Mr. Kelkar should remind himself that the person *who receives* these rents pays the land revenue and not the cultivator who pays the rent.

*Paragraph 72.*—We have some increase in population, and quite a small increase in the amount of land under cultivation. How then can labor upon the land be any more scarce than it was before? The answer is that it is mathematically impossible, except upon the supposition that a much larger proportion of the people are now too rich and too idle to work.

*Paragraph 75.*—What we want are more facts and precise figures. There is a lot of rhetoric about “different conditions” and “peculiar circumstances” but no attempt to exhibit to us what these conditions and circumstances are.

*Paragraph 78.*—A reduction in the settlement period is against the “popular” (that is the land-lord’s) interest only if it be assumed that at the close of the shorter period a further increase will be certain.

In the end the main point of his report is the proposed increase. Mr. Kelkar shows us plainly that land has increased in value by about 300 per cent. and the rents have increased 65 per cent. (and that increase is greatly under-estimated on account of the uncertain figures of 30 years ago). Yet he thinks that 25 per cent. is all the increase he can propose. Now what are the reasons? We may take it that if the State is to take half the rental value and the normal rate of interest is 5 per cent., then if land sells for 20 times the assessment it is fully assessed. Any increase in sale value above 20 times means that the assessment could be increased until the sale value is brought back to 20 times without exceeding the standard limit in rents. If the rent is twice the assessment, the assessment is pitched at the full standard. (No consideration of rates of interest comes in here.) If the rent is more than twice the assessment the State ought to levy more in order to bring the multiple down. Here in Khandesh we have land letting for more than four times the assessment and selling for vastly more than 40 times the assessment (how much more than 40 times does not really matter). We could even double the assessment and not exceed the limit. Rents are more than 6 times the assessment, and yet Mr. Kelkar “cannot” increase the assessment by more than 25 per cent. The reasons that he gives are:—

- (1) There has been an abnormal decrease in the supply of labor and an increase of wages.

(2) There has been a check in the normal increase of population which he assumes should be 1 per cent. per annum.

(3) The recent fall during 1920 in cotton prices creates uncertainty as to their future course.

On these grounds he wants to postpone the revision altogether and continue the present abnormally light assessment for an indefinite period. He gives some good reasons for a short term settlement; but finally considering all the conditions and the large increase made in 129 villages 30 years ago he proposes a total increase of 25 per cent., which will still be about  $\frac{2}{3}$ th of the total rent instead of one-half. He then compares it with Bhusaval which he has learnt another officer has proposed to assess at Rs. 4-1; and he says that in proposing Rs. 3-12 for Jamner he has gone "as far as possible" towards assimilating Jamner to Bhusaval. Now in fact we are restricted to an increase of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. at one revision. Therefore the only question before us is whether we can increase  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. or whether it is too much. From the figures of land value and rent and all the other facts in this report it is abundantly proved with a wealth of conviction which could hardly be surpassed that an increase of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. will not even approach the proper assessment for the taluka. Consequently the rates should certainly be fixed at Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 4. This goes a good deal further towards assimilating Jamner to Bhusaval. The Settlement Commissioner does not propose Rs. 4-5-4 because of the inconvenient fraction, but if we take anything less than this we are giving Jamner an inam or exemption from its fair share of revenue which must inevitably be counterbalanced by the levy of more revenue from other people under other forms of taxation which are not so justifiable as the land revenue.

14. Before sending Mr. Kelkar's report to the press it was necessary to go over and remove a number of mistakes in spelling and syntax and composition. It is a lengthy report over which much trouble has no doubt been taken but the Settlement Commissioner is unable to agree with the views expressed in it, a great deal less even than he agrees with Mr. Taylor's report. He does not think Mr. Kelkar has quite grasped the economic principles of land settlement and so has been led aside into arguments and details which could have been dispensed with.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,  
Settlement Commissioner  
and Director of Land Records.

*Below Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records'*  
*No. S.T.—247 of 5th January 1921.*

No. L.N.D.—2/4.  
 E.

*Poona, 7th June 1921.*

Submitted to Government.

2. The reports have been very fully reviewed and analysed by Mr. Anderson with whose views and arguments the Commissioner entirely agrees.

3. The two officers deputed for the revision of these settlements deserve credit for their thoughtful and laborious reports but they have fallen into many errors, both of detail and of principle. For success in such work there are required not only a thorough grasp of the economic principles of land settlement but also some skill and experience in handling and marshalling statistics and in drawing from them correct inferences and conclusions.

Mr. Anderson has pointed out some of the worst mistakes and fallacies. The mistake of comparing assessments with *net rents* instead of gross rents is one which even an amateur should have avoided (*vide* paragraph 40 of the Bhusaval report). The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Anderson that the precedent set in the settlement of the adjacent talukas of Raver and Yawal must be followed in the case of these talukas also and that any increase short of the full 33 per cent. increase would be a totally unjustifiable sacrifice of revenue. The case is made even more convincing by what Mr. Anderson has reported about the neighbouring taluka of Jalgaon (*vide* his letter, attached herewith, No. S.T.—266 of 2nd May 1921). The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Anderson that it would not be anomalous to put a full 33 per cent. increment on the existing Bhusaval rates so as to make the new maximum Rs. 5.

The real anomaly and injustice would be to do what the settlement officer proposes, *viz.*, to let this flourishing village off with a merely nominal increase while raising the assessments all round it.

4. For the reasons stated in paragraph 10 of Mr. Anderson's review the Commissioner recommends a thirty years' period for the settlement.

Mr. Anderson's proposals about *patasthal* in Bhusaval taluka are supported—paragraph 34 of his review.

The petitions of objections call for no remarks.

(Signed) F. G. PRATT,  
 Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

• East Khandesh.

Second Revision Settlement of the Bhusawal  
and Jamner talukas and Edlabad Petha.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 1822.

Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 13th July 1921.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D.—E.—2/4 dated 6th June 1921—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers mentioned below containing proposals for the revision settlements of the Bhusawal and Jamner talukas and the Edlabad petha of the East Khandesh district.

*List of papers.*

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusawal taluka and Edlabad petha, No. S.R. dated 17th May 1920.

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Jamner taluka, No. R.S.—33 dated 31st May 1920.

Letter from the Collector of East Khandesh No. S.R.V.—3 dated 2nd September 1920.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—247 dated 5th January 1921.

**RESOLUTION.**—These are two settlement reports by two different officers; but the talukas are adjacent and similar and both officers make similar proposals, involving an increase of about 25 per cent. The Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner propose an increase of 33 per cent.

2. There are two ways in which the correctness of settlement proposals can be tested. One is to assume that the existing settlement was correct for the conditions prevailing when it was made and to see what the rise in prices of produce has been. In the present case it can be seen from the graphs that, even if figures after the year 1913 are neglected, the rise has been so great that 33 per cent. does not approach it.

3. Another way is to ascertain the rent and compare it with the assessment. The remarks of the Settlement Commissioner about the futility of estimating the produce are not universally correct, because in many districts rents are generally shares of the produce and cannot be estimated in any other way. But it is correct in this case, because these talukas are cash-rent talukas. In both talukas the average rent is about six times the assessment; so that Government is taking only one-sixth of the rent, and if the rates are raised by 33 per cent. the proportion will still be very low.

4. Government therefore fully approve of the proposals made by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., and are pleased to sanction the following rates :—

Group.	Maximum rates.	
	Bhusawal.	Jamner.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ..	4 4 0	4 0 0
II ..	4 0 0	3 6 0



Bhusawal village should be rated at Rs. 5. The assessment on patasthal land should be fixed at Rs. 14 per acre. All the 25 inam villages of the Jamner taluka except one (Wadali) should be classed with Group I, and Wadali with Group II, and they should be rated accordingly.

5. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1920-21, levied with effect from 1921-22 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

6. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds for a modification of the orders now passed.

By order of the Governor in Council,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,  
Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 1822, R. D., dated the 13th July 1921.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of East Khandesh (with  
the petitions of objections),  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director  
of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,

The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department,  
The Financial Department,  
The Political Department,  
The Government of India (by letter).

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

East Khandesh.

Second Revision Settlement of the Bhusawal  
and Jamner talukas and Edlabad Petha.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 1822.

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By order of the Governor in Council,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,  
Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 1822, R. D., dated the 13th July 1921.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of East Khandesh (with  
the petitions of objections),  
The Settlement Commissioner and Direc-  
tor of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,

The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department,  
The Financial Department,  
The Political Department,  
The Government of India (by letter).

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REVISED APPENDIX L.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupi

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 No. I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.													
1	Anjansonde ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,079	2,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,079	2,637	..	
2	Amadgaon ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,278	1,380	..	..	..	..	14	15	..	1,292	1,395	..	
3	Achegson ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	798	1,863	..	..	..	..	39	91	..	837	1,954	..	
4	Ujani ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	627	866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	627	866	..	
5	Kathore Khurd ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	197	362	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	200	368	..	
6	Do. Budruk ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	377	744	..	..	..	..	7	14	..	384	758	..	
7	Kandari ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,538	3,457	..	..	..	..	52	117	..	1,590	3,574	..	
8	Kanhale Khurd ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	677	990	..	..	..	..	11	16	..	688	1,006	..	
9	Do. Budruk ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	677	826	..	..	..	..	20	24	..	697	850	..	
10	Karanji ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	762	809	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	766	813	..	
11	Kahulkheda ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	787	586	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	797	593	..	
12	Klahi ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,649	2,168	..	..	..	..	41	54	..	1,690	2,222	..	
13	Kirole ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	574	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	574	600	..	
14	Kurhe Chardo ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,041	2,984	..	..	..	..	17	26	..	1,058	3,010	..	
15	Do. Pr. Nashirabad ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	5,431	6,849	..	..	..	..	49	62	..	5,480	6,911	..	
16	Kolhadi ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,957	2,693	..	..	..	..	73	101	..	2,030	2,799	..	
17	Khadki ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	343	665	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	347	673	..	
18	Khadke ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,285	1,742	..	..	..	..	167	226	..	1,452	1,968	..	
19	Khandale ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,486	1,939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,486	1,939	..	
20	Kharag ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	708	526	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	713	530	..	
21	Khatkheda ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	348	380	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	352	384	..	
22	Khedl Khurd ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	309	482	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	482	..	
23	Do. Budruk ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	355	540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	540	..	
24	Kholpimpri ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25	Gojore ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,509	2,576	..	..	..	..	6	10	..	1,515	2,586	..	
26	Gombhi ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	370	527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	527	..	
27	Golegaon Khurd ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	255	442	..	..	..	..	9	16	..	264	458	..	
28	Golegaon Budruk ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	577	907	..	..	..	..	10	17	..	587	924	..	
29	Ghargaon ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	526	625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526	625	..	
30	Ghankheda ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	931	1,925	..	..	..	..	26	54	..	957	1,980	..	
31	Chandkheda ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	425	569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	569	..	
32	Chikhali Khurd ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	210	356	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	213	361	..	
33	Do. Budruk ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,032	1,369	..	..	..	..	18	23	..	1,100	1,412	..	
34	Do. Seem ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	235	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	363	..	
35	Chinchkheda Tarf Bodwad ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	507	584	..	..	..	..	12	14	..	519	598	..	
36	Do. Seem ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	960	1,318	..	..	..	..	34	47	..	994	1,365	..	
37	Chorkhure ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	516	522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	522	..	
38	Chorwad ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	289	593	..	..	..	..	7	15	..	276	608	..	
39	Jalchakra Khur ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,018	1,222	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1,021	1,226	..	
40	Do. Budruk ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	895	1,314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	895	1,314	..	
41	Jatgaon ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	554	907	..	..	..	..	12	21	..	566	928	..	
42	Jamthi ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	671	1,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	671	1,059	..	
43	Jogalkheda ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	571	690	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	690	..	
44	Jogalkhori ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	953	931	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	956	934	..	
45	Takali ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,365	2,066	..	..	..	..	55	88	..	1,420	2,149	..	

DIX L

land in Bhusaval Taluka of the East Khandesh District.

By revision Settlement.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.															
																	<i>Group No. I.</i>
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,079	3,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,079	3,448	..	30.37	Apjansonde ..	1
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,278	1,805	..	..	..	..	14	20	..	1,292	1,825	..	30.88	Amadgaon ..	2
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	798	2,436	..	..	..	..	89	119	..	687	2,555	..	30.76	Achegaon ..	3
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	627	1,132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	627	1,132	..	23.50	Ujanl ..	4
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	197	473	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	200	481	..	30.71	Kathore Kd ..	5
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	377	973	..	..	..	..	7	18	..	384	991	..	30.74	Do. Bk. ..	6
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,538	4,521	..	..	..	..	52	153	..	1,590	4,674	..	30.78	Kandarl ..	7
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	677	1,295	..	..	..	..	11	21	..	688	1,316	..	30.81	Kanhal Kd ..	8
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	677	1,080	..	..	..	..	20	31	..	697	1,111	..	30.71	Do. Bk. ..	9
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	762	1,058	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	766	1,063	..	30.76	Karanji ..	10
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	787	766	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	797	775	..	30.73	Kahulkheda ..	11
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,649	2,635	..	..	..	..	41	71	..	1,690	2,906	..	30.33	Kinhi ..	12
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	574	785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	574	785	..	30.83	Kirole ..	13
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,941	3,902	..	..	..	..	17	84	..	1,958	3,938	..	37.40	Kurhe Charde ..	14
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	5,431	8,956	..	..	..	..	49	81	..	5,480	9,027	..	30.75	Do. Pr. Nashirabad, ..	15
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,957	3,528	..	..	..	..	73	132	..	2,030	3,660	..	30.76	Kolhadi ..	16
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	348	870	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	347	880	..	30.76	Khadki ..	17
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,285	2,378	..	..	..	..	187	296	..	1,462	2,574	..	30.78	Khadke ..	18
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,486	2,586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,486	2,530	..	30.79	Khandale ..	19
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	708	688	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	713	693	..	30.75	Kharag ..	20
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	348	497	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	352	602	..	30.73	Khatkheda ..	21
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	309	630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	630	..	31.18	Khedi Kd ..	22
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	355	706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	706	..	30.74	Do. Bk ..	23
4 4 0	..	4 4 0															Forest.
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,509	3,369	..	..	..	..	6	13	..	1,516	3,382	..	30.70	Gojore ..	25
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	370	689	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	689	..	30.74	Gombhi ..	26
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	255	573	..	..	..	..	9	21	..	264	599	..	30.79	Golegaon Kd ..	27
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	577	1,265	..	..	..	..	10	22	..	587	1,287	..	30.80	Golegaon Bk ..	28
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	526	817	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526	817	..	30.72	Ghargao ..	29
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	931	2,517	..	..	..	..	26	71	..	957	2,588	..	30.77	Ghankheda ..	30
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	425	744	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	744	..	30.76	Chandkheda ..	31
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	210	466	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	213	473	..	31.03	Chikhali Kd ..	32
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,082	1,816	..	..	..	..	18	30	..	1,100	1,848	..	30.74	Do. Bk. ..	33
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	235	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	475	..	30.86	Do. seem ..	34
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	507	784	..	..	..	..	12	18	..	519	782	..	30.77	Chinchkheda Tari Boqwad, ..	35
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	960	1,724	..	..	..	..	34	61	..	994	1,785	..	30.77	Do. Seem ..	36
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	516	683	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	683	..	30.84	Chorkhure ..	37
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	269	775	..	..	..	..	7	20	..	276	795	..	30.76	Chorwad ..	38
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,018	1,598	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	1,021	1,603	..	30.75	Jalchakre Kd ..	39
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	665	1,718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	665	1,718	..	30.75	Do. Bk ..	40
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	554	1,265	..	..	..	..	12	27	..	566	1,292	..	30.77	Jatgaon ..	41
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	671	1,385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	671	1,385	..	30.78	Jamthi ..	42
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	571	902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	902	..	30.73	Jogalkheda ..	43
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	953	1,217	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	956	1,221	..	30.73	Jogalkhorl ..	44
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,365	2,702	..	..	..	..	55	100	..	1,420	2,811	..	30.81	Takall ..	45

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 No. I. contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.													
46	Titwl	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	202	335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	335	..
47	Talwl	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	2,497	4,625	..	..	..	..	155	287	..	..	2,652	4,912	..
48	Daryapur	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	554	887	..	..	..	..	17	27	..	..	571	914	..
49	Davande	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,080	1,739	..	..	..	..	7	27	..	..	1,087	1,766	..
50	Dhanori	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,301	1,126	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	1,304	1,129	..
51	Dhonkheda	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,880	2,658	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	1,887	2,668	..
52	Nadgaon	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	679	1,112	..	..	..	..	41	67	..	..	720	1,179	..
53	Nandgaon	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	376	622	..	..	..	..	20	23	..	..	396	655	..
54	Nimkheda	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,578	2,770	..	..	..	..	24	42	..	..	1,602	2,812	..
55	Nimbhole	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	665	762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	665	762	..
56	Nimbhore Khurd	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	195	399	..	..	..	..	9	18	..	..	204	417	..
57	Do. Budruk.	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	640	1,101	..	..	..	..	26	41	..	..	666	1,142	..
58	Palaskheda Khurd.	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	255	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	408	..
59	Do. Budruk.	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	877	1,158	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	882	1,165	..
60	Palaskheda Pr. Varangaon.	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	167	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	155	..
61	Panch devali	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	788	900	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	790	905	..
62	Pimpri Shekam	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,390	1,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,390	1,840	..
63	Pimpri Pr. Nasirabad.	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	470	770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	770	..
64	Pimpalgaon Khurd.	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,703	2,071	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	1,707	2,076	..
65	Do. Budruk.	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	647	1,175	..	..	..	..	28	51	..	..	675	1,226	..
66	Farkande	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Fulgaon	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,059	1,925	..	..	..	..	33	60	..	..	1,092	1,985	..
68	Fekri	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	519	685	..	..	..	..	34	47	..	..	553	732	..
69	Belvahal	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	542	720	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	544	723	..
70	Bodwad	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	4,244	7,324	..	..	..	..	55	101	..	..	4,299	7,925	..
71	Borgaon	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	673	659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	673	659	..
72	Bohardi Khurd	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	614	527	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	618	530	..
73	Bohardi Budruk.	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	929	994	..	..	..	..	16	17	..	..	945	1,011	..
74	Bhankhede Pr. Edlabad	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	730	771	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	736	771	..
75	Do. Pr. Varangaon.	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	723	840	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	734	847	..
76	Manyarkheda	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	319	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	368	..
77	Manur Khurd.	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,249	1,006	..	..	..	..	24	37	..	..	1,273	1,943	..
78	Do. Budruk.	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	2,629	4,678	..	..	..	..	6	11	..	..	2,635	4,689	..
79	Mahamadpur	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	359	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359	370	..
80	Mahalakshmi	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,432	1,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,432	1,787	..
81	Manpur	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	802	923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	802	923	..
82	Manmodi	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	888	901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	888	901	..
83	Madani	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	361	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	353	..
84	Mirgavan	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	598	911	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	600	914	..
85	Muktal	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,031	1,231	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	1,034	1,236	..
86	Mondhale	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,601	2,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,601	2,092	..
87	Mohojai	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	793	880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	793	880	..
88	Yangaon	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,613	3,363	..	..	..	..	68	142	..	..	1,681	3,505	..
89	Yawat	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	3,093	5,081	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	3,097	5,088	..

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	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.														Group No. I.— contd.		
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	202	438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	438	..	30-75	Titwi	46	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	2,497	6,048	..	..	..	..	155	876	..	2,652	6,423	..	30-76	Talwai	47	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	554	1,180	..	..	..	..	17	35	..	571	1,195	..	30-74	Daryapur	48	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,090	2,274	..	..	..	..	7	35	..	1,097	2,309	..	30-75	Davande	49	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,301	1,472	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1,304	1,476	..	30-74	Dhanori	50	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,880	3,478	..	..	..	..	7	13	..	1,887	3,489	..	30-80	Dhankheda	51	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	679	1,454	..	..	..	..	41	88	..	720	1,542	..	30-79	Nandgaon	52	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	378	813	..	..	..	..	20	30	..	396	843	..	28-70	Nandgaon	53	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,578	3,622	..	..	..	..	24	55	..	1,602	3,677	..	30-78	Nimkheda	54	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	665	996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	665	996	..	30-70	Nimbhole	55	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	195	522	..	..	..	..	9	24	..	204	546	..	30-94	Nimbhore Kd	56	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	640	1,440	..	..	..	..	26	54	..	666	1,494	..	30-82	Do. Bk.	57	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	255	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	534	..	30-88	Palaskheda Kd	58	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	677	1,514	..	..	..	..	5	9	..	682	1,523	..	30-73	Do. Bk	59	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	167	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	203	..	30-97	Do. Pr. Varangaon.	60	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	786	1,177	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	790	1,184	..	30-83	Panchdevli	61	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,390	2,406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,390	2,406	..	30-07	Pimpree Shek- am.	62	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	470	1,007	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	1,007	..	30-78	Do. Pr. Nashirabad.	63	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,703	2,708	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	1,707	2,715	..	30-78	Pimpalgaon Kd.	64	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	647	1,537	..	..	..	..	28	67	..	675	1,604	..	30-83	Do. Bk.	65	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0			Forest.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Farkande	66
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,050	2,517	..	..	..	..	23	78	..	1,022	2,595	..	30-73	Fulgaon	67	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	519	896	..	..	..	..	34	61	..	553	957	..	30-78	Fakri	68	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	542	942	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	544	946	..	30-84	Belvahal	69	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	4,214	10,231	..	..	..	..	55	132	..	4,299	10,363	..	30-77	Bodwad	70	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	673	862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	673	862	..	30-80	Borgaon	71	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	614	699	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	618	693	..	30-75	Bohardi Kd	72	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	929	1,300	..	..	..	..	10	22	..	945	1,322	..	30-76	Do. Bk	73	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	736	1,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	736	1,008	..	30-74	Bhankheda Pr. Kdiabad.	74	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	728	1,098	..	..	..	..	6	9	..	734	1,107	..	30-70	Do. Pr. Varangaon.	75	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	319	481	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	481	..	30-71	Manyarkheda	76	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,249	2,492	..	..	..	..	24	48	..	1,273	2,540	..	30-73	Manur Kd	77	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	2,639	6,117	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	2,635	6,131	..	30-75	Do. Bk	78	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	259	484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359	484	..	30-81	Mahamadpur	79	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,432	2,337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,432	2,337	..	30-78	Mahalakabmi	80	
4 0 0	..	4 4 0	802	1,207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	802	1,207	..	30-77	Manpur	81	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	888	1,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	888	1,178	..	30-74	Manmodi	82	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	361	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	446	..	26-35	Madani	83	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	598	1,191	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	600	1,195	..	30-75	Mirgavan	84	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,031	1,610	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	1,034	1,615	..	30-77	Muktal	85	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,601	2,736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,601	2,736	..	31-22	Mondhale	86	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	793	1,151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	793	1,151	..	30-79	Mohojai	87	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,613	4,398	..	..	..	..	68	186	..	1,631	4,584	..	30-78	Yangaon	88	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	2,083	6,644	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	2,097	6,653	..	30-75	Yawat	89	



Number.	Name of village.	No. of group.	By former Settlement.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-drop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-drop.	Elce	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group No. I. - contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.													
90	Rajur ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,196	2,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,196	2,112	..	
91	Hawat Chin-chole ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	823	1,126	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	827	1,131	..	
92	Rhumane ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	242	492	..	..	..	..	38	77	..	230	559	..	
93	Hewatri ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	863	958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	863	958	..	
94	Lonwadi Pr. Bodwad ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,672	2,702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,672	2,702	..	
95	Do. Pr. Varangaon ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	938	768	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	938	772	..	
96	Vazarkhede ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,079	1,136	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	1,085	1,142	..	
97	Vadji ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	705	1,101	..	..	..	..	14	22	..	719	1,128	..	
98	Varkhede Khurd ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	633	971	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	637	977	..	
99	Do. Budruk ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	778	1,311	..	..	..	..	9	15	..	787	1,326	..	
100	Varangaon ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	2,788	5,525	..	..	..	..	86	170	..	2,874	5,695	..	
101	Varad Khurd ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	652	542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	652	542	..	
102	Do. Budruk ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	690	794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	690	791	..	
103	Do. Sim ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,977	3,261	..	..	..	..	79	161	..	2,056	3,452	..	
104	Vaki ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	798	878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	798	878	..	
105	Vanjole ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,123	1,523	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	1,127	1,528	..	
106	Vichwo ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,379	1,494	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379	1,494	..	
107	Velhale ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	2,349	2,967	..	..	..	..	37	47	..	2,386	3,014	..	
108	Singarkheda ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	607	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	530	..	
109	Shind ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	2,218	2,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,218	2,315	..	
110	Shirsale ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	2,319	2,409	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	2,325	2,415	..	
111	Shelwad ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	3,654	5,396	..	..	..	..	19	28	..	3,673	5,424	..	
112	Sheoga Khurd ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	294	384	..	..	..	..	7	9	..	301	393	..	
113	Do. Budruk ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	447	808	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	449	812	..	
114	Satare ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	552	1,233	..	..	..	..	26	69	..	578	1,302	..	
115	Sakri ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	990	1,359	..	..	..	..	47	64	..	1,037	1,417	..	
116	Sakegaon ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	3,726	6,411	..	..	..	..	33	57	..	3,759	6,468	..	
117	Savatar ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	297	554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	554	..	
118	Salsingi ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	2,843	3,763	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	2,847	3,768	..	
119	Sunagaon ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,676	2,348	..	..	..	..	11	13	..	1,687	2,361	..	
120	Survade Khurd ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,182	1,412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,182	1,412	..	
121	Do. Budruk ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,085	1,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,085	1,212	..	
122	Susari ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,274	1,912	..	..	..	..	46	69	..	1,320	1,981	..	
123	Senoti ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,044	1,383	..	..	..	..	12	16	..	1,056	1,399	..	
124	Hatnur ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,314	1,533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,314	1,533	..	
125	Harankheda ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,113	1,961	..	..	..	..	28	49	..	1,141	2,010	..	
126	Hingne ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	814	970	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	823	981	..	
		..	..	..	..	1,32,435	1,91,548	1-7-2	..	..	..	1,861	3,047	1-15-8	1,34,290	1,94,595	1-7-2	
	<i>Group No. II. Edlabed Peta.</i>																	
1	Kanbarkheda ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,302	1,256	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1,305	1,259	..	
2	Kothali ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	880	1,639	..	..	..	..	39	73	..	919	1,712	..	
3	Chikhali ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	450	901	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	453	907	..	
4	Chinchole ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	400	571	..	..	..	..	20	29	..	420	600	..	
5	Dhormal ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	635	688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	688	..	
6	Tarode ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	978	1,785	..	..	..	..	10	18	..	988	1,783	..	

L-continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Cott.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Elce.	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. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.																
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,196	2,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,196	2,762	..	30-77	Rajur	90	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	828	1,472	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	1,827	1,472	..	30-77	Rawat Ghinchole	91	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	242	643	..	..	..	..	38	101	..	280	744	..	30-76	Rhumane	92	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	863	1,253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	863	1,253	..	30-80	Rowatri	93	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,672	3,533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,329	3,533	..	30-75	Lonwadi Pr. Bodwad.	94	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	933	1,004	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	938	1,009	..	30-70	Do. Pr. Varangaon.	95	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,079	1,486	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	1,085	1,494	..	30-82	Yasarkheda	96	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	705	1,440	..	..	..	..	14	29	..	719	1,469	..	30-81	Vadji	97	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	633	1,270	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	637	1,278	..	30-81	Yarkheda Kd.	98	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	778	1,714	..	..	..	..	9	20	..	787	1,734	..	30-77	Do. Bk.	99	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	2,788	7,225	..	..	..	..	86	222	..	2,874	7,447	..	30-76	Varangaon	100	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	652	709	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	652	709	..	30-81	Varad Kd.	101	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	690	1,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	690	1,038	..	30-73	Do. Bk.	102	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,977	4,264	..	..	..	..	79	208	..	2,056	4,472	..	29-55	Do. seem.	103	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	798	2,148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	798	1,148	..	30-75	Vaki	104	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,123	1,992	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	1,127	1,999	..	30-82	Vanjole	105	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,379	1,954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379	1,954	..	30-79	Vichwe	106	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	2,349	3,880	..	..	..	..	37	61	..	2,386	3,941	..	30-76	Velhale	107	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	607	693	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	693	..	30-75	Singarkheda	108	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	2,218	3,027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,218	3,027	..	30-76	Shind	109	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	2,319	3,150	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	2,325	3,158	..	30-77	Shirsale	110	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	3,054	7,050	..	..	..	..	19	37	..	3,073	7,093	..	30-77	Shotwad	111	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	294	502	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	301	514	..	30-80	Sheoga Kd	112	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	447	1,057	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	449	1,062	..	30-79	Do. Bk	113	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	552	1,612	..	..	..	..	26	90	..	578	1,702	..	30-72	Satare	114	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	990	1,769	..	..	..	..	47	84	..	1,037	1,853	..	30-77	Sakri	115	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	3,736	8,384	..	..	..	..	33	75	..	3,759	8,459	..	30-78	Sakegaon	116	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	297	724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	724	..	30-79	Savatar	117	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	2,843	4,921	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	2,847	4,928	..	30-71	Salshingi	118	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,676	3,724	..	..	..	..	11	17	..	1,687	3,741	..	31-11	Sunasgaon	119	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,182	1,846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,182	1,846	..	30-74	Survade Kd	120	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,085	1,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,085	1,585	..	30-77	Do. Bk.	121	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,274	2,500	..	..	..	..	6	90	..	1,320	2,590	..	30-24	Susari	122	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,044	1,808	..	..	..	..	12	21	..	1,056	1,829	..	30-74	Senoti	123	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,314	2,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,314	2,005	..	30-79	Hatour	124	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,113	2,564	..	..	..	..	28	64	..	1,141	2,628	..	30-75	Harankheda	125	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	814	1,268	..	..	..	..	9	14	..	823	1,282	..	30-83	Hingone	126	
..	..	..	1,32,435	2,50,465	1-14-3	..	..	..	1,861	4,005	2-2-5	1,34,296	2,54,470	1-14-4	30-77	....	..	
																Group No. II.		
																Edlabad Peta.		
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,302	1,546	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1,305	1,550	..	23-11	Kanarkheda	1	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	380	2,017	..	..	..	..	39	90	..	919	2,107	..	23-07	Kothali	2	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	450	1,106	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	453	1,116	..	23-04	Chikhali	3	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	400	793	..	..	..	..	20	36	..	420	739	..	23-17	Chinchole	4	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	635	847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	847	..	23-11	Dhormal	5	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	978	2,135	..	..	..	..	10	22	..	983	2,157	..	23-05	Tarode	6	

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 No. II.</i>																	
	<i>contd.</i>																	
	<i>Edilabad Peta-</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.													
	<i>contd.</i>																	
7	Dudhale ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	881	1,174	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	634	1,178	..	
8	Nimkhedi Khurd	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	678	662	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	675	694	..	
9	Palaskheda Charam	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	437	407	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	439	409	..	
10	Bhandgure ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	478	984	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	984	..	
11	Manarkheda ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	580	516	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	580	51	..	
12	Malegaon ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	563	557	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	570	564	..	
13	Mehun ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	635	1,146	..	..	..	..	20	36	..	656	1,182	..	
14	Bulkheda ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,052	1,274	..	..	..	..	16	19	..	1,068	1,293	..	
15	Yadwe ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,921	2,362	..	..	..	..	7	9	..	1,928	2,371	..	
16	Satod ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	2,197	2,478	..	..	..	..	8	9	..	2,205	2,487	..	
17	Sarole ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,209	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,209	1,094	..	
18	Salhardi ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	435	680	..	..	..	..	28	41	..	461	721	..	
19	Hartala ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	4,376	4,617	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4,379	4,620	..	
20	Hingne Khurd..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	130	191	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	187	201	..	
21	Anturli ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	3,200	7,787	..	..	..	..	68	166	..	3,268	7,958	..	
22	Antarkheda ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	340	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	307	..	
23	Anjangaon ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	Asode ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	177	584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	534	..	
25	Ichhapur ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	390	547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	547	..	
26	Umre ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	578	664	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	584	671	..	
27	Uchande ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	1,523	2,364	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	1,525	2,368	..	
28	Umrade ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	232	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	368	..	
29	Edilabad ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	2,623	5,187	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	2,629	5,199	..	
30	Kakode ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	1,228	2,063	..	..	..	..	19	32	..	1,247	2,095	..	
31	Kirkee ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	232	352	..	..	..	..	38	58	..	270	410	..	
32	Kalwade ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	294	439	..	..	..	..	19	28	..	313	467	..	
33	Kund ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	176	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	297	..	
34	Kurhe ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	876	1,522	..	..	..	..	6	9	..	881	1,531	..	
35	Kolhi ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	184	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	333	..	
36	Kotha ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	305	410	..	..	..	..	12	16	..	317	426	..	
37	Korhale ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	965	1,886	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	968	1,892	..	
38	Khamkheda ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	512	867	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	514	870	..	
39	Khamni ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40	Khupkheda ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	298	624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	624	..	
41	Gondhankheda ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	491	513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	491	513	..	
42	Ghodasgaon ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	3,384	9,939	..	..	..	..	4	7	..	3,388	6,046	..	
43	Changdeo ..	I	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	1,410	2,227	..	..	..	..	16	25	..	1,426	2,252	..	
44	Chorthan ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	2,252	3,080	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	2,256	3,086	..	
45	Chinchkheda Khurd.	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	448	740	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	453	748	..	
46	Do. Budruk.	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	701	1,026	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	705	1,032	..	
47	Jamti ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	274	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	299	..	
48	Jagalkhede ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
49	Takli ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
50	Dolharkheda ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
51	Dhamande ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	233	588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	588	..	
52	Talkheda ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	753	1,009	..	..	..	..	17	23	..	770	1,032	..	
53	Thal ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	177	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	305	..	
54	Therole ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	986	1,735	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	988	1,739	..	

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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	
Ra. & P.	Ra.	Ra. & P.																
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	831	1,445	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	834	1,450	..	23-09	Dudhale ..	7	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	673	852	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	675	854	..	23-05	Nimkhedi Kd...	8	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	487	501	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	489	503	..	22-08	Palhaskeda Chanam.	9	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	478	1,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	1,211	..	22-07	Rhandgure ..	10	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	530	635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	635	..	21-12	Manyarkheda ..	11	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	563	686	..	..	..	..	7	9	..	570	695	..	23-22	Malegaon ..	12	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	695	1,410	..	..	..	..	20	44	..	655	1,454	..	23-01	Mehun ..	13	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,052	1,568	..	..	..	..	16	23	..	1,068	1,591	..	23-04	Rulkheda ..	14	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,921	2,907	..	..	..	..	7	11	..	1,928	2,918	..	23-07	Vadwe ..	15	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	2,197	3,050	..	..	..	..	8	11	..	2,205	3,061	..	23-08	Satod ..	16	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,209	1,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,209	1,346	..	23-04	Sarole ..	17	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	435	837	..	..	..	..	26	50	..	461	887	..	23-02	Salhardi ..	18	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	4,376	5,682	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	4,379	5,688	..	23-02	Hartala ..	19	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	180	235	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	187	247	..	23-09	Hingne Kd. ..	20	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	3,200	10,388	..	..	..	..	68	221	..	3,268	10,604	..	33-33	Anturli ..	21	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	840	1,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840	1,076	..	33-33	Antarkheda ..	22	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	..	Forest.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	177	712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	712	..	33-35	Asodo ..	24	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	390	729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	729	..	33-27	Ichhapur ..	25	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	573	885	..	..	..	..	6	9	..	584	894	..	33-22	Umre ..	26	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,523	3,819	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	1,525	3,824	..	33-38	Uchande ..	27	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	282	491	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	491	..	33-42	Unrade ..	28	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	2,623	6,916	..	..	..	..	6	16	..	2,629	6,932	..	33-38	Edlabad ..	29	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,228	2,751	..	..	..	..	19	42	..	1,247	2,794	..	33-46	Kakode ..	30	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	232	469	..	..	..	..	38	77	..	270	546	..	33-17	Kirke ..	31	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	294	585	..	..	..	..	19	27	..	313	622	..	33-12	Kalwade ..	32	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	175	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	396	..	35-35	Kund ..	33	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	876	2,029	..	..	..	..	5	12	..	881	2,041	..	33-37	Kurhe ..	34	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	184	444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	444	..	33-33	Kolhi ..	35	
6 0 0	..	4 0 0	305	547	..	..	..	..	12	21	..	317	568	..	33-33	Ketha ..	36	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	965	2,515	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	968	2,523	..	34-06	Korhale ..	37	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	512	1,160	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	514	1,160	..	33-33	Khamkheda ..	38	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	..	Forest.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	398	832	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	832	..	33-33	Khupkheda ..	40	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	491	634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	491	634	..	33-33	Gondankheda ..	41	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	3,384	8,052	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	3,388	8,061	..	33-33	Ghodasgaon ..	42	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,410	2,969	..	..	..	..	16	33	..	1,426	3,002	..	33-30	Changdar ..	43	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	2,362	4,107	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	2,356	4,115	..	33-34	Chorthan ..	44	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	448	997	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	453	997	..	31-29	Chinarkheda Kd.	45	
6 0 0	..	4 0 0	701	1,388	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	705	1,376	..	30-43	Do. Bk.	46	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	274	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	390	..	33-45	Jamfi ..	47	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	..	Forest.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	398	784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	784	..	33-33	Dhamandje ..	51	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	763	1,482	..	..	..	..	17	31	..	770	1,483	..	33-33	Talkheda ..	52	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	177	407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	407	..	33-44	Thal ..	53	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	986	2,313	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	988	2,313	..	33-29	Therole ..	54	



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	
Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs. a p.																
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	231	460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	460	..	33-33	Dighi	55	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	516	1,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	1,016	..	33-33	Diakund	56	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	135	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	183	..	33-33	Dul	57	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	165	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	333	..	33-2	Dadhe Kd.	58	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	494	1,108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	494	1,108	..	33-33	Do. Bk.	59	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	142	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	163	..	33-31	Domtek	60	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0			Forest.										..	Daulatpur	61	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	495	707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495	707	..	33-40	Dhabe	62	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	916	1,829	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	919	1,834	..	33-29	Dhamangaon	63	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	768	1,539	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	768	1,539	..	33-36	Dhulia	64	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	712	2,637	..	..	..	..	9	33	..	721	2,670	..	33-66	Narval	65	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	243	500	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	245	504	..	33-33	Nandwal	66	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	646	1,376	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	649	1,383	..	33-35	Nayagaon	67	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	711	2,197	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	714	2,206	..	33-29	Nimkhedi Bk.	68	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	369	952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	369	952	..	33-33	Panchane	69	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	803	2,005	..	..	..	..	17	43	..	820	2,048	..	33-33	Parambi	70	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	477	1,097	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	477	1,097	..	33-29	Parthal	71	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	305	1,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	1,216	..	33-33	Patondi	72	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,001	1,933	..	..	..	..	9	17	..	1,010	1,953	..	33-31	Pimprale	73	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	298	985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	985	..	33-29	Pimpri Nandu	74	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	847	1,897	..	..	..	..	8	17	..	855	1,914	..	33-29	Pimpri Akrant.	75	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	493	495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	495	..	33-42	Pimpri Pan- cham.	76	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	603	1,109	..	..	..	..	22	40	..	625	1,149	..	33-29	Pimpri Bhojna..	77	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,261	1,821	..	..	..	..	16	23	..	1,277	1,844	..	33-33	Purnad	78	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0			Forest.										..	Bahadarpur	79	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	209	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	509	..	35-01	Belkhede	80	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	729	1,815	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	732	1,823	..	33-36	Belaswadi	81	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	535	973	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	535	973	..	33-29	Bodwad	82	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	667	1,524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	667	1,524	..	33-33	Borkheda Kd.	83	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	923	1,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	1,861	..	33-31	Do. Bk.	84	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	313	1,104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313	1,104	..	33-33	Bhokri	85	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,287	2,981	..	..	..	..	28	65	..	1,315	3,046	..	33-30	Bhote	86	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,305	1,537	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1,308	1,541	..	33-30	Bhod	87	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0			Forest.										..	Madapur	88	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	476	869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476	869	..	33-28	Mahalkheda	89	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	1,321	2,316	..	..	..	..	6	15	..	1,329	2,331	..	33-36	Manegaon	90	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	330	545	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	545	..	33-25	Mardi	91	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	196	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	320	..	33-33	Mandhede	92	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0			Forest.										..	Morazari	93	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	768	1,771	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	770	1,775	..	33-36	Malsangwe	94	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	333	1,073	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	1,073	..	33-29	Mondholde	95	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	593	1,124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	593	1,124	..	33-33	Rajur	96	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	536	1,635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	536	1,635	..	33-36	Raigaon	97	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	25	25	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	28	28	..	33-33	Rukhoti	98	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	559	1,177	..	..	..	..	18	37	..	577	1,214	..	33-26	Loharkheda	99	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	505	965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505	965	..	33-29	Vadgaon	100	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	2,730	5,513	..	..	..	..	39	79	..	2,769	5,592	..	33-32	Vadhode	101	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0			Forest.										..	Vayale	102	

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 No. II— contd.</i>																	
	<i>Edlabad Peta— contd.</i>																	
103	Shelmande ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	556	1,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	1,637	..	
104	Sukali ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	522	472	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	522	472	..	
105	Sule ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	692	1,484	..	..	..	..	..	9	19	702	1,518	..	
106	Somangam ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	28	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	46	..	
107	Halkheda ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	366	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	340	..	
108	Hingul ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	201	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	392	..	
109	Hingna Charam ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	481	708	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	486	709	..	
110	Do. Bud- ruk ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	488	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	773	..	
111	Hivri ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	681	1,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681	1,004	..	
..	....	..	..	..	..	76,441	1,19,832	1-9-1	..	..	..	..	621	1,080	1-10-0	77,062	1,20,862	1-9-1
	<i>Group No. I.</i>																	
1	Junone ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,630	1,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,630	1,520	..	
2	Belkheda ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	669	860	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	675	868	..	
3	Bhusaval ..	I	3 12 0	..	3 12 0	1,829	5,745	..	..	..	..	..	117	268	1,946	6,113	..	
4	Mandwa ..	I	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	1,711	1,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,711	1,507	..	
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	5,839	9,632	1-10-5	..	..	..	..	123	276	5,962	10,008	1-10-0	
	<i>Group No. II.</i>																	
1	Kasar Kheda ..	II	3 4 0	..	3 4 0	406	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	534	..	
2	Bamul ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	249	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	479	..	
3	Kalaj Kheda ..	II	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	661	522	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	676	534	..	
	Total of Group No. II ..	..	..	..	..	1,316	1,535	1-2-2	..	..	..	..	15	12	1,331	1,547	1-2-7	

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	22	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	34	34	35	36	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	556	2,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	2,183	..	33-36	Shelmande	103	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	523	629	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	527	634	..	33-19	Sukali	104	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	603	1,992	..	..	..	..	9	25	..	702	2,017	..	33-31	Sule	105	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	28	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	61	..	32-61	Scmangaon	106	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	366	453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	453	..	33-24	Halkbeda	107	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	201	523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	523	..	33-42	Hingoi	108	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	481	937	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	485	945	..	33-29	Hingne charani	109	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	488	1,031	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	1,031	..	33-38	Do. Bk.	110	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	681	1,339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681	1,339	..	33-36	Hivri	111	
..	..	..	76,441	1,57,285	2-0-11	..	..	..	621	1,340	2-2-6	77,062	1,58,025	2-0-11	31-24			
<b>BHUBAVAN TALUKA.</b>																		
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,630	1,988	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,630	1,988	..	30-70	Junone	1	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	669	1,125	..	..	..	..	0	11	..	675	1,136	..	30-82	Belkheda	2	
5 0 0	..	5 0 0	1,329	7,660	..	..	..	..	117	491	..	1,946	8,151	..	33-34	Bhusaval	3	
4 4 0	..	4 4 0	1,711	1,971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,711	1,971	..	30-70	Mandwe	4	
..	..	..	5,839	12,744	2-2-11	..	..	..	123	502	4-1-4	5,962	13,246	2-3-8	29-95	Total.		
<b>EDLABAD PETA.</b>																		
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	406	657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	657	..	23-02	Kasarkheda	1	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	249	580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	580	..	21-09	Bamni	2	
4 0 0	..	4 0 0	661	642	..	..	..	..	15	16	..	676	658	..	23-22	Kalajkheda	3	
..	..	..	1,316	1,879	1-6-10	..	..	..	15	16	1-1-0	1,331	1,895	1-7-1	22-40	Total of Group No. II.		

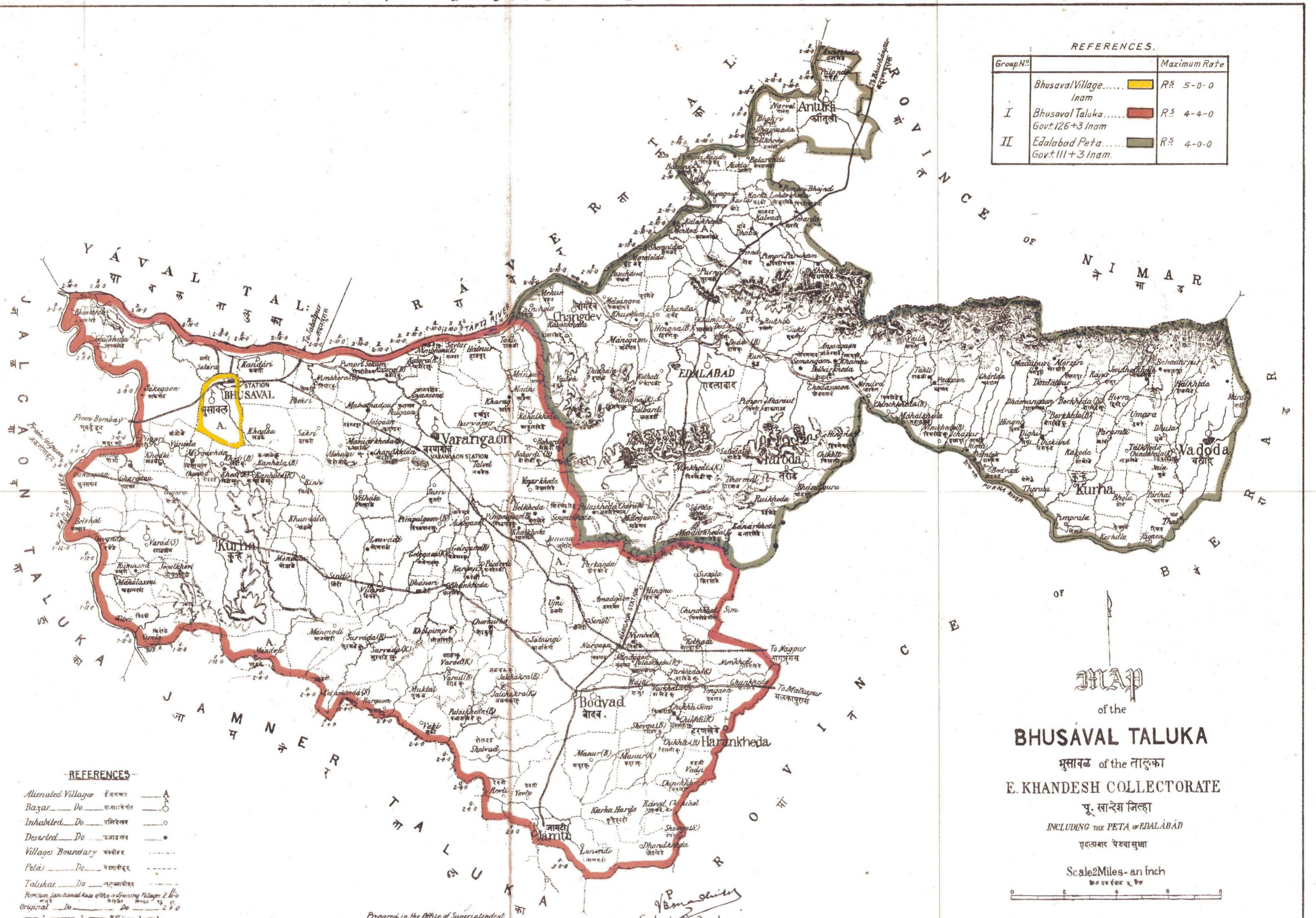
V. B. MARDHEKAR,  
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.



Map showing the grouping and rating as finally sanctioned by Government

REFERENCES.

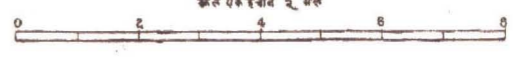
Group No.		Maximum Rate
I	Bhusaval Village.....	R. 5-0-0
	Inam	
II	Bhusaval Taluka.....	R. 4-4-0
	Govt. 126+3 Inam	
II	Edalabad Peta.....	R. 4-0-0
	Govt. 111+3 Inam.	



MAP  
of the  
**BHUSAVAL TALUKA**  
भुसावळ of the तालुका

E. KHANDESH COLLECTORATE  
पू. खांदेस जिल्हा  
INCLUDING THE PETA OF EDALABAD  
एदलबाद पेच्चा सुधा

Scale 2 Miles - an Inch  
किलो मीटर 2 फीट



REFERENCES

Alienated Villages	ईनामगाव	A
Bazar	साजाराचे गाव	○
Inhabited	दलितपेठे	○
Deserted	इजाजत गाव	●
Villages Boundary	वस्तीचे रबर	---
Petas	पेच्चाकी रबर	---
Talukas	तालुकाचे रबर	---
Reversion Sanctioned Area of the adjoining Villages	2 1/2-0	
Original	Do	2 4-0

Prepared in the Office of Superintendent  
Govt. Photoinc. Office, Poona, 1921.  
Dacan Revenue Survey Poona 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1890

V.P. Bhamalida  
Superintendent  
Land Records C.D.

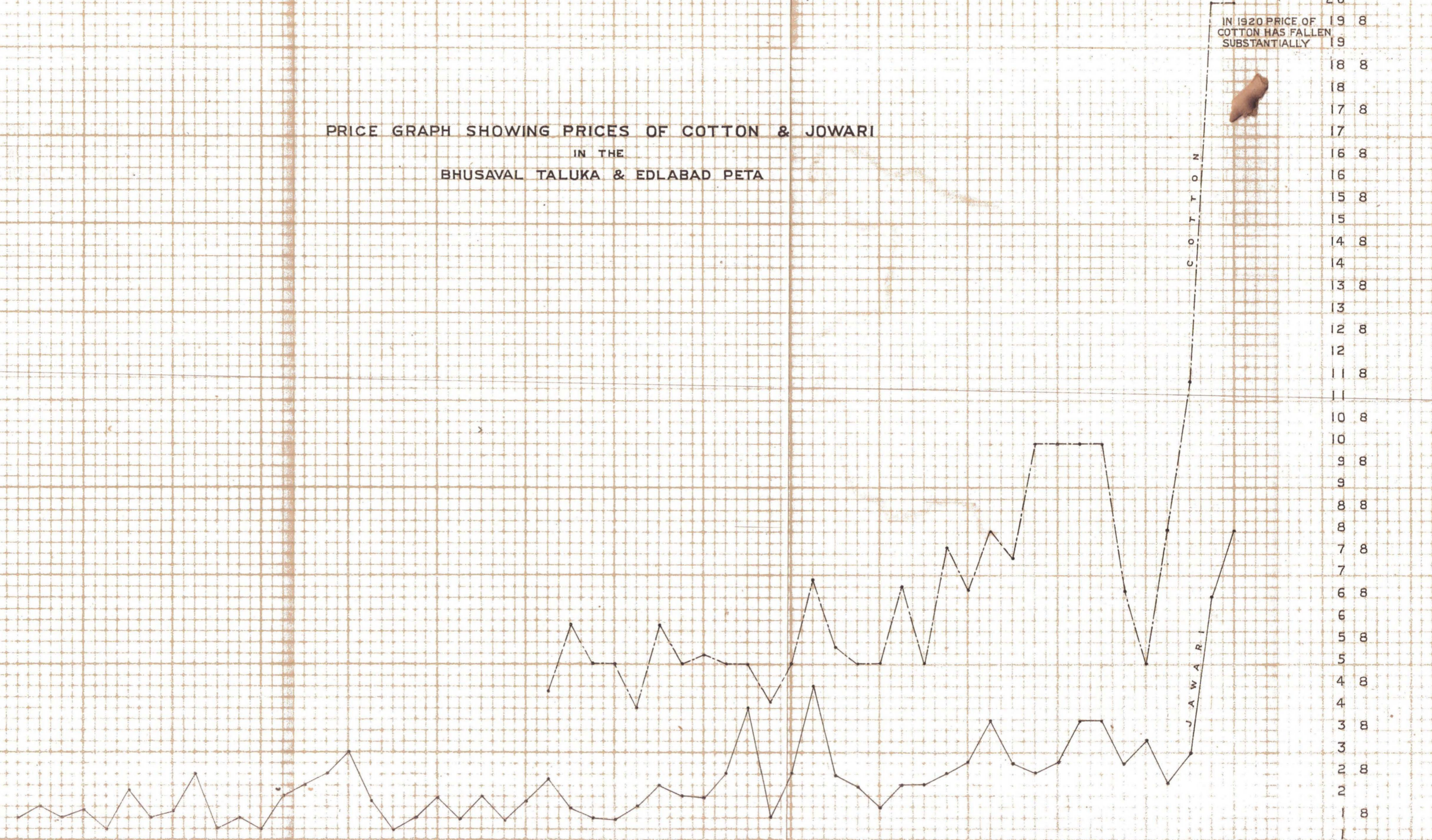
1864 ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT

1891 FIRST REVISION

1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920

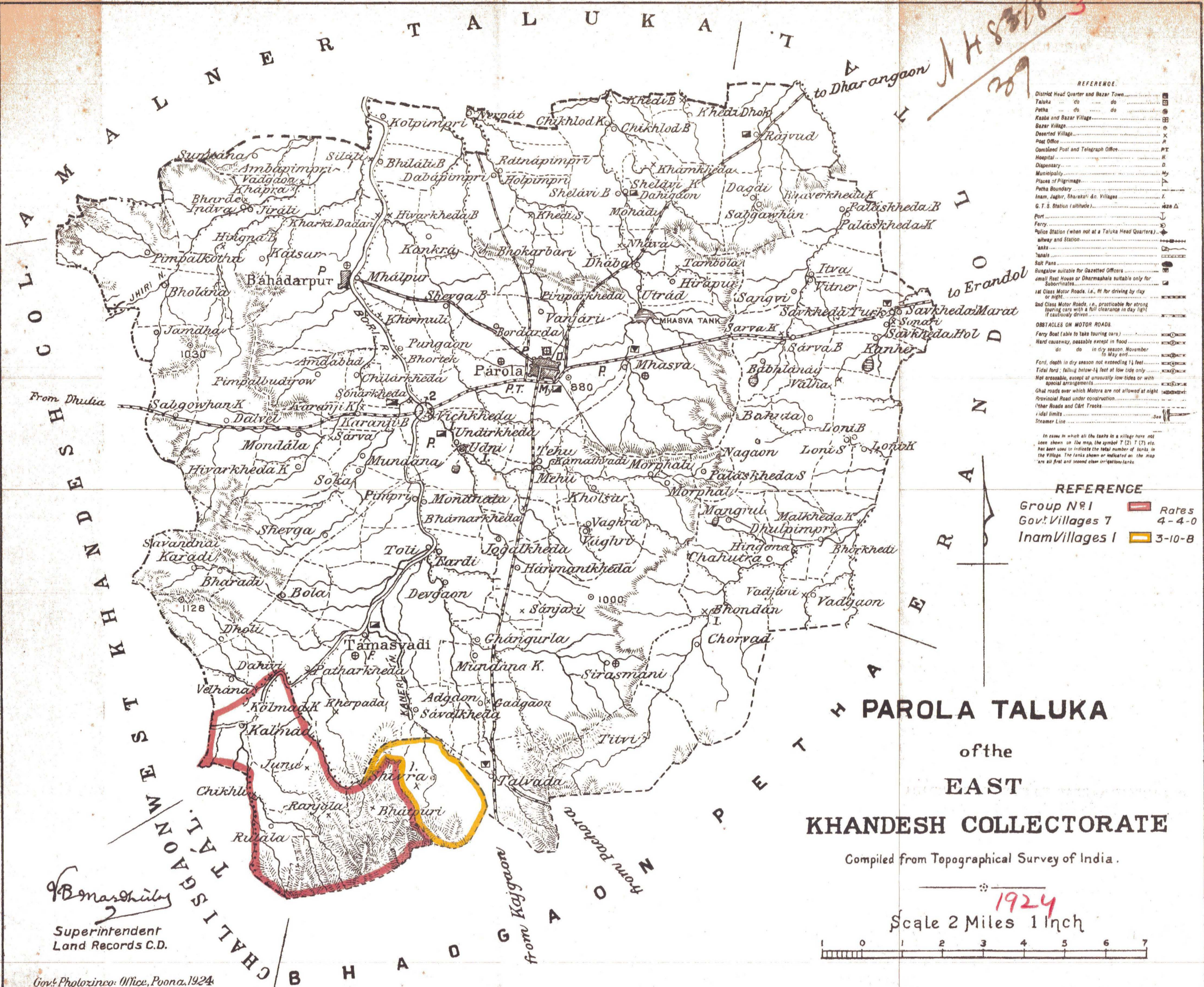
PRICE PER MAUND

PRICE GRAPH SHOWING PRICES OF COTTON & JOWARI  
IN THE  
BHUSAVAL TALUKA & EDLABAD PETA



IN 1920 PRICE OF COTTON HAS FALLEN SUBSTANTIALLY

COTTON  
JAWARI



NH 8318  
309

REFERENCE

District Head Quarter and Bazar Town	□
Taluka do	□
Patha do	□
Kasba and Bazar Village	□
Bazar Village	□
Deserted Village	□
Post Office	□
Combined Post and Telegraph Office	□
Hospital	□
Dispensary	□
Municipality	□
Places of Pilgrimage	□
Patha Boundary	□
Inam, Jaghir, Sharakati &c. Villages	□
G. T. S. Station (altitude)	□
Port	□
Ferry	□
Police Station (when not at a Taluka Head Quarters)	□
Highway and Station	□
Canals	□
Salt Pans	□
Bungalow suitable for Gazetted Officers	□
Small Rest House or Dharmashala suitable only for Subordinates	□
1st Class Motor Roads, i.e. fit for driving by day or night	□
2nd Class Motor Roads, i.e. practicable for strong touring cars with a full clearance in day light if cautiously driven	□

OBSTACLES ON MOTOR ROADS

Ferry Boat (able to take touring cars)	□
Hard causeway, passable except in flood	□
do do in dry season November to May only	□
Ford, depth in dry season not exceeding 1 1/2 feet	□
Tidal ford, falling below 1 1/2 feet at low tide only	□
Not crossable, except at unusually low tides or with special arrangements	□
Ghat roads over which Motors are not allowed at night	□
Provisional Road under construction	□
Other Roads and Cart Tracks	□
Tidal limits	□
Steamer Line	□

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.

REFERENCE

Group No 1	□	Rates 4-4-0
Govt Villages 7	□	
Inam Villages 1	□	3-10-8

**PAROLA TALUKA**  
of the  
**EAST**  
**KHANDESH COLLECTORATE**

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India.

1924  
Scale 2 Miles 1 Inch



B. Marshuley  
Superintendent  
Land Records C.D.

*Index to the correspondence relating to the second Revision Settlement report of the eight villages of Bhadgaon Peta transferred to Parola Taluka of the East Khandesh District.*

	Paras.	Pages.		Paras.	Pages.
Letter No. 417, dated the 21st August 1923 from J. H. Garrett, Esq., I.C.S. Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh, submitting proposals for the second Revision Settlement of the eight villages transferred from Bhadgaon Peta to Parola Taluka, district East Khandesh.	...	1-8	APPENDICES.		
CONTENTS.			Appendix B.—Details of cultivation and crops.	...	4-5
Introduction ... ..	1-3		Appendix G.—Selling value of dry crop lands.	...	6
Position and Physical features ...	4		Appendix G(1).—Selling value of Bagait lands.	...	6
Climate and Rainfall ... ..	5		Appendix H.—Leases of dry crop lands.	...	7
Crops and Cultivation ... ..	6		Appendix H(1).—Leases of Bagait lands.	...	7
Communications ... ..	7		Appendix L. Effect of Revision Settlement on Government and Inam occupied land.	...	8-9
Markets ... ..	8		Summary of dry crop rates ... ..	...	10
Population ... ..	9		Appendix M.—Showing village, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.	...	10
Sale price of land ... ..	10		Letter No. S.R.V.—6 of 13th November 1923 from J. A. Shillidy, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of East Khandesh forwarding the revision proposals with his remarks.	...	11
Leases ... ..	11		Memorandum No. S.T.—305 of 13th January 1923 from the Settlement Commissioner, forwarding the report with remarks to the Commissioner, C. D.	...	12
Revenue History .. ..	12		Memorandum No. L.N.D.—E/2/10 of 26th February 1923 from the Commissioner, C. D., submitting the revision proposals to Government.	...	13
Grouping and rates ... ..	13		Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7476 of 13th June 1923 passing orders on the revision proposals.	...	14
Inam villages ... ..	14		Revised Appendix L ... ..	...	15-17
Settlement guarantee ... ..	15				

No. 417 of 1922.

From

J. H. GARRETT, Esquire, I.C.S.,  
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh;

To

THE COLLECTOR,  
East Khandesh.

[Subject:—Second Revision Settlement of villages transferred from  
Bhadgaon Petha to Parola Taluka.]

Sholapur, 21st August 1922.

Sir,

I have the honour to make proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the marginally noted villages of the Parola Taluka.

Kalwad Khurd.	Bhatpuri.
Kalwad Budruk.	Retale.
Chikhli.	Ranale.
Junne.	Shivre (Inam.)

2. These villages formerly belonged to Bhadgaon Petha and were settled along with the other villages of the Petha. They were transferred to the Parola Taluka in accordance with Government Order No. 12576, dated 16th December 1914. The Second Revision Settlement of Parola Taluka was carried out in 1918 but these villages could not be dealt with at that time as the guarantee had not expired.

3. The authority for the existing settlement is as follows:—

No. of villages.	Settlement.	Authority.	Where printed.
7	First Revision...	Government Resolution No. 102— R.D., dated 2nd January 1893.	Selection No. CCLXVI.
1	Original ...	Commissioner, Central Division's No. C.—312, dated 22nd March 1915.	Not printed.

*Position and Physical features.*

4. The villages are situated in what was once the extreme north-west corner of the Bhadgaon Petha and is now the south-west corner of the Parola Taluka. Geographically the present administrative boundary is correct. The dividing line between these villages and Bhadgaon Petha is marked by hills and the drainage flows on one side into the Girna and on the other into the Bori.

The whole tract is higher than any other part of the Parola Taluka or Bhadgaon Petha. It is hilly throughout. The highest point is 1,210 feet above sea level, falling to about 850 feet below Kalwad.

A considerable part of the area is classed as reserved forest. But tree growth is very scanty. Owing to the rocky nature of this forest area it grows nothing much except scrub jungle and inferior grass.

*Climate and Rainfall.*

5. No local figures of rainfall are available but there is no reason to suppose that the rainfall differs materially from that of the adjoining talukas.

*Crops and cultivation.*

6. The details of crops are given in Appendix B. The principal crops are cotton, bajri and jowari as in the surrounding talukas. Cotton and bajri are grown in nearly equal quantities. Jowari is much less grown.

*Communications.*

7. There are no made roads. Communication for carts is difficult except towards Parola. In this direction the cart tracks are moderately easy from Ratale and the Kalmads. Shivre is within 2 miles of the metalled road from Bhadgaon to Parola but the tracks leading to this road are very rough.

The nearest railway station is Shirud (9 miles from Kalmad) on the Dhulia Branch. But for goods Kajgaon on the Great Indian Peninsula main line though twice as far is more convenient as there is a good market there.

The tract is undoubtedly worse off than any other part either of Parola or Bhadgaon in respect of communications and access to markets.

*Markets.*

8. There are large markets at Parola and Bhadgaon. These are each about 11 miles distant from the tract. There is a small market for local supplies at Tamasvadi, the next village to Kalmad.

*Population.*

9. Appendix M gives details of the population by villages. The totals are as follows :—

No. of villages.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
8	1,664	1,758	2,185	2,329

Although 4 of the villages are uninhabited and wholly or partly included in forest there had been a steady and marked increase in population during the lease.

*Sale price of land.*

10. As will be seen from Appendix G the average sale price of dry crop land is 101.94 multiples of the assessment. This is rather higher than the sale price in Bhadgaon (88.85 multiples) or Parola (88.90 multiples.)

The village Shivre has a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0 as against Rs. 8-3-0 in the other villages. The average sale price here is 105.38 multiples of the assessment.

*Leases.*

11. The figures of leases are rather scanty but show the remarkable figure of 13.61 multiples of the assessment as letting value. In Shivre the multiple is 5.85.

*Revenue History.*

12. The land revenue is collected without difficulty. The area of waste land has been brought to the irreducible minimum.

*Proposal as to Grouping and Rating.*

13. It is unnecessary to repeat here my general discussion of the question of rates. A reference may be made to my report on the Second Revision Settlement of the Pachora Taluka.

All I need say here is that the indications of population, sales, leases and revenue history show that this tract is prosperous and lightly assessed.

Had these villages still formed part of the Bhadgaon Petha I should have had no hesitation in recommending the full admissible increase. In fact any other course will deprive the public revenues of a legitimate increment.

There is however a serious objection to this course. I have shown that this tract is in the extreme corner of the Parola Taluka and that it is the least favourably situated part of the Taluka in respect of communications and

markets. In respect of rainfall and climate there is no reason to believe that it has any advantage over the rest of the Taluka.

In the Second Revision of the Parola Taluka sanctioned in 1919, the maximum rate for Parola Taluka is Rs. 3-3-0. This is the existing rate in the villages now under report. If therefore the present rate is increased, there will result the anomaly of the least favourably situated villages of the taluka bearing the highest rate of assessment. It may well be that the assessment of Parola Taluka is unduly light. But it appears undesirable to override the principle of equality in taxation. It will be better to forego the few hundred rupees of additional revenue.

I accordingly recommend that the maximum rate of the Government villages should remain unchanged at Rs. 3-3-0.

*Inam village.*

14. The original Survey and Settlement of the Inam village of Shivre was sanctioned in 1915 under a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0. The introduction of this rate resulted in an increase of 83·4 per cent. over the mamul collections. But as Mr. Brayne showed, this increase was due to the extremely negligent management of the village. Much revenue had been needlessly sacrificed through neglect to levy assessment on land newly taken up. The village of Shivre is rather better situated than the other villages now under report. There is no objection to raising the maximum rate to that of the adjoining Parola villages, *viz.*, Rs. 3-3-0. This amounts to an increase of 15·90 per cent.

*Guarantee.*

15. I recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned should be guaranteed for a period expiring with that of the other villages of Parola Taluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

## APPENDIX

*Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages transferred to Parola Taluka*

Number of Villages-	Cultivated and uncultivated area.										1. Cereals and					
	Gross cropped area (T. F. XX).	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct Crops in unassessed land.	Not assessed cropped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste, unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	B-91.
								Forest.	Other (including un-cultivable).							
7	4,581	51	...	4,530	188	4,718	186	3,920	800	9,719	1	45	...	674	1,819	...
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.46	...	6.93	19.70	...
1	2,071	19	...	2,052	294	2,346	114	88	420	2,918	1	18	...	315	748	...
Percentage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.62	...	10.81	25.99	...

\*Average for



B.

of the East Khandesh Collectorate for the years from 1916-17 to 1920-21.

Crops (Details of Col. 2).																					
H. Pulses,				Oil Seeds.						Condiments and Spices,	Sugars.		Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Fruits and vegetables including root crops.	Remarks.	
Maize.	Gram.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	TL.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.		Gane.	Palm Trees.	Cotton.	Others.		Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Fodder.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
village s.										12			1,670	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	88*
"	4	315	2,768	...	19	...	41	1	60	...	...	...	1,670	11	...	1	...	1	...	...	88*
"	0-08	6-88	60-21	...	0-41	...	0-89	0-09	1-31	0-26	0-06	...	86-45	0-24	...	0-02	...	0-09	...	...	12-66
age.										14			716	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	10*
"	...	219	1,800	...	13	...	9	...	23	14	...	...	716	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	10*
"	...	10-49	62-78	...	0-62	...	0-43	...	1-15	0-67	...	...	84-57	0-34	...	0-05	...	0-05	...	...	0-48

five years.

J. H. GARRETT,  
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

## APPENDIX G.

*Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages transferred to Parola Taluka.*

Serial No. in Appen- dix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
<i>Government villages.</i>					
1	Kalnad Kd. ... ..	77 91	65 8 0	9,400	148-51
2	Kalnad Bk. ... ..	69 38	65 4 0	9,100	139-46
3	Chikhali ... ..	35 7	98 5 0	4,400	133-33
4	Junne ... ..	15 7	12 12 0	800	23-52
5	Bhatpuri ... ..	9 4	6 0 0	200	39-39
6	Ratale ... ..	73 32	69 8 0	2,800	84-48
7	Ranale ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..		270 34	252 5 0	25,700	101-94
Average per acre ... ..		...	0 14 10	94 14 2	...
<i>Inam village.</i>					
	Shivre ... ..	64 1	65 6 6	6,860	105-88
Average per acre ... ..		...	1 0 4	107 2 3	...

## APPENDIX G—1.

*Selling value of bagait lands in the villages transferred to Parola Taluka.*

Serial No. in Appen- dix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assesement.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
<i>Government villages.</i>					
Nil.					
<i>Inam villages.</i>					
1	Shivre ... ..	28 0	31 12 0	5,330	167-87
Total ... ..		28 0	31 12 0	5,330	167-87
Average per acre ... ..		...	1 2 0	190-85	...

J. H. GARRETT,

Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

## APPENDIX H.

*Leases of dry crop lands in the villages transferred to Parola Taluka.*

Serial No. in Appen- dix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.		Rents.		Percentage of rent repres- ented by the assessment.	Indices.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Government villages.</i>								
1	Kalnad Kd. ... ..	44 6	55 0 0	770 0 0	14	21 14 0		
2	Kalnad Bk. ... ..	35 30	70 10 0	909 1 0	12.87	20 1 9		
	Total ... ..	79 36	125 10 0	1,679 1 0	13.61	20 4 9		
	Average per acre ... ..	...	1 9 2	21 0 3	...	...		
<i>Inam villages.</i>								
	Shivre ... ..	89 22	119 13 6	702 2 0	5.85	2 2 3		
	Average per acre ... ..	...	1 5 4	7 13 5	...	...		

## APPENDIX H-1.

*Leases of bagait lands in the villages transferred to Parola Taluka.*

Serial No. in Appen- dix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.		Rents.		Percentage of rent repres- ented by the assessment.	Indices.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Inam villages.</i>								
1	Shivre ... ..	6 36	7 5 0	107 5 0	15.28	23 14 0		
	Total ... ..	6 36	7 5 0	107 5 0	15.28	...		
	Average per acre ... ..	...	1 0 11	15 9 0	...	...		

J. H. GARRETT,

Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

## APPENDIX

## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposal

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.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
																		Villages tra Governmen
1	Kalmed Bk. ...	1	3 3 0	...	...	983	1,360	...	...	...	...	M. 27	51 0 0	...	1,010	1,411	...	
2	Kalmed Kd. ...	1	3 3 0	...	...	1,459	1,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	1,518	...	
3	Chkhali ...	1	3 3 0	...	...	639	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639	662	...	
4	Junne ...	1	3 3 0	...	...	599	592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	592	...	
5	Batale ...	1	3 3 0	...	...	967	711	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1 4 0	...	968	712	...	
6	Bansle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bhatpuri ...	1	3 3 0	...	...	224	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	187	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	4,871	4,960	1 0 3	...	...	...	28	52 4 0	1 13 9	4,899	5,012	1 0	
	Shivra ...	1	2 12 0	...	...	755	712	0 14 10	...	...	...	M. 8	15 0 0	1 14 0	773	727	0 15	

L.

on Government occupied land.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
ferred to			Parola Taluka.															
villages.																		
3 3 0	...	...	963	1,360	...	...	...	...	M. 27	51	...	1,010	1,411	...	...	...	Kalnad Bk.	
3 3 0	...	...	1,459	1,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	1,518	...	...	...	Kalnad Kd.	
2 3 0	...	...	639	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639	662	...	...	...	Chikhali	
3 3 0	...	...	529	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	522	...	...	...	Junne	
3 3 0	...	...	967	711	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	968	712	...	...	...	Ratale	
3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ransale	
3 3 0	...	...	224	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	187	...	...	...	Bhatpuri	
...	...	...	4,871	4,960	1 0 3	...	...	...	28	52	1 13 9	4,899	5,012	1 0 3	...	...	Total.	
village.																		
3 3 0	...	...	765	825	1 1 2	...	...	...	8	17	2 2 0	773	842	1 1 5	15-81	...	Shivre.	

J. H. GARRETT,

Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

*Summary for dry crop rates regarding the effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land in Parola Taluka, District East Khandesh.*

Proposed group.	Number of villages (in batches according to the existing grouping).	Current dry crop rate of each batch.	Proposed dry crop rate for group of each batch.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee (to nearest quarter anna).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	7	3 3 0	3 3 0	Nil.	Nil.
1	1 Inam village.	2 12 0	8 3 0	15.90	0 2 7

J. H. GARRETT,

Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

APPENDIX M.

*Showing village, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land in Parola Taluka, District East Khandesh.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1892.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
					<i>Villages transferred to Parola Taluka.</i>		
1	Kalnad Bk. ... ..	855	390	400	850	...	15 14
2	Kalnad Kd. ... ..	581	646	515	806	30 11	30 11
3	Chikhali ... ..	...	...	...	...	29 27	11 15
4	Junne ... ..	...	...	216	...	54 38	54 38
5	Bhatpuri ... ..	...	...	...	...	75 38	...
6	Ratale ... ..	229	148	197	237	61 11	72 10
7	Ranale ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	1,115	1,179	1,328	1,399	252 5	184 8
					<i>Inam village.</i>		
	Shivre ... ..	549	579	857	936	33 8	69 37

J. H. GARRETT,

Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

No. S. R. V.—6.

From

J. A. SHILLIDY, Esq., I.C.S.,  
Collector of East Khandesh ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,  
Bombay, Poona.

*Jalgaon, 13th November 1922.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a report of Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., on the second revision settlement of the 8 villages transferred from Bhadgaon petha to Parola taluka. It will be seen from paragraph 2 of the report that these villages were in the Bhadgaon petha and were settled with the other villages. They were however transferred to the Parola taluka in 1914. But in as much as the guaranteed period had not expired the settlement could not be revised with the rest of the Parola taluka in 1918.

2 Mr. Garrett's report shows the prosperous state of these villages. The average sale price of dry crop land is 101.94 multiples of the assessment, while in the inam village of Shivre it rises as high as 103.38 multiples of the assessment. The lease rate where available rises as high as 13.61 multiples of the assessment.

3. The rainfall is good, the population is increasing, the land revenue is collected without difficulty and as Mr. Garrett reports the area of the waste land has been brought to the irreducible minimum. There is therefore very good ground for an increase of the assessment.

4. These villages however have been transferred to the Parola taluka where the maximum rate of the current settlement is Rs. 3-3-0 an acre. But the existing rate in all the villages under consideration except Shivre is Rs. 3-3-0 and I entirely agree with Mr. Garrett that it is better to forego the very slight increase that would accrue to Government and to maintain the present rate when it happens to be in force throughout the rest of the taluka.

5. In the inam village the present maximum rate is Rs. 2-12-0. There is every justification for an increase, and I support Mr. Garrett's proposal to raise it to the maximum rate of the taluka and to an equality with the 7 other villages, *i.e.*, Rs. 3-3-0 an acre or an increase of 13.90 per cent. The period of guarantee should expire with that of all other villages in the taluka.

6. The settlement report of the Pachora taluka has already been submitted in this office No. S. R. V.—6, dated 1st November 1922.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. A. SHILLIDY,  
Collector of East Khandesh.

*Below East Khandesh Collector's No. R.E.V.-6, dated 13th November 1922.*

No. S. T.—305.

Poona, 13th January 1923.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. Obviously these villages are badly under-assessed and the conclusion that we ought, because of their transfer to another jurisdiction, not to levy a pie more is proof conclusive of the absurdity of these grouping and assessing abracadabra.

3. I see no reasons why the villages should not be made into a group No. I in Parola taluka and a levy of 33 per cent. increase from Rs. 3-3-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 imposed. Even so the villages will be enjoying practical exemption from land revenue as compared with Karjat (Nagar) and Kaira District in Gujarat. It is most unjust that because certain fetish rules are drawn up in times past by men who could not foresee their inapplicability and their incongruous results, certain areas should now be overtaxed or taxed to the hilt and certain others exempted or taxed nominally. At least the undersigned will be no party to such a recommendation and would urge that there is no case for such treatment here as Mr. Garrett proposes. We are asked to throw away  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the revenue of 7 villages for 30 years, because of a conventional practice of disregarding real values, and bundling up all the villages in the taluka into one group: and to do this when all sorts of urgent public needs are starved and threatened for want of funds.

4. We are raising rates in Karjat (Nagar) on land which hardly sells for 10 times the assessment: here we are asked not to raise it on land that sells for over 100 times. If the rest of the taluka is badly underassessed, that is no argument for treating these villages in the same way, or letting them off the increase they *would have automatically received, had they not been transferred, for their convenience, to another taluka.*

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



Below No. S.T.—305 of 13th January 1923 from the Settlement  
Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No.  $\frac{L.N.D.}{E.}$  2/10.

Poona, 26th February 1923.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. I agree with the Settlement Commissioner, that these 8 prosperous villages should pay the full enhanced assessment that is justified by the facts reported. The fact that they have been removed from one taluka to another is immaterial as far as their individual prosperity is concerned. They are still nearer to the G. I. P. main line than the other villages in the Parola Taluka. Accordingly I recommend that they be made in a special group and assessed at Rs. 4-4-0.

3. The period of guarantee must apparently expire with that of the other Parola villages.

(Sd.) G. W. HATCH,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revision Settlement.*

Second — of villages transferred from Bhadgaon petha to Parola taluka of East Khandesh district.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7476.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1923.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L. N. D./E—2/10 dated 26th February 1923—Submitting with his remarks, the papers specified below \* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the eight villages transferred from the Bhadgaon petha to the Parola taluka of the East Khandesh district.

\*Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S. Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh, No. 417 dated 21st August 1922.

Letter from the Collector of East Khandesh No. S. R. V.—6 dated 19th November 1922.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—305 dated 13th January 1923.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of seven Government villages and one inam village transferred from the Bhadgaon petha to the Parola taluka in 1914. These villages could not be resettled with the rest of the Parola taluka in 1919 because their period of settlement had not then expired.

2. Government concur with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, C. D., that for the reasons stated by them, the maximum rates of these eight villages should be increased by 33 per cent. The rates of Rs. 4-4 for the seven Government villages and of Rs. 3-10-8 for the inam village of Shivre are sanctioned.

3. The revised rates should be introduced during the current year 1922-23, levied from 1923-24 and guaranteed so as to expire with the guarantee of the other villages of the Parola taluka sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7962 dated 5th August 1919.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. R. DALAL,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of East Khandesh,  
The Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,

The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department,  
The Finance Department,  
J. H. Garrett, Esquire, I. C. S.,  
The Government of India (by letter).

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REVISED APPENDIX I.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occu

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.	
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Kalnad Bk. ...	1	3-3	...	...	988	1,360	...	...	...	...	M 27	51	...	1,010	1,411	
2	Kalnad Kd. ...	1	3-3	...	...	1,459	1,518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	1,518	
3	Ohikhali ...	1	3-3	...	...	689	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	689	662	
4	Junne ...	1	3-3	...	...	599	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	522	
5	Ratale ...	1	3-3	...	...	967	711	...	...	...	...	M 1	1-4	...	968	712	
6	Ranale ...	1	3-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Bhatpuri ...	1	3-3	...	...	224	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	187	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	4,871	4,960	1-0-3	...	...	...	28	52-4	1-13-0	4,899	5,012	
<i>Inam village.</i>																	
8	Shivare ...	1	2-12	...	...	765	712	0-14-10	...	...	...	M 8	15-0	1-14-0	773	727	

## APPENDIX L.

lands in eight villages in Parola Taluka, District East Khandesh.

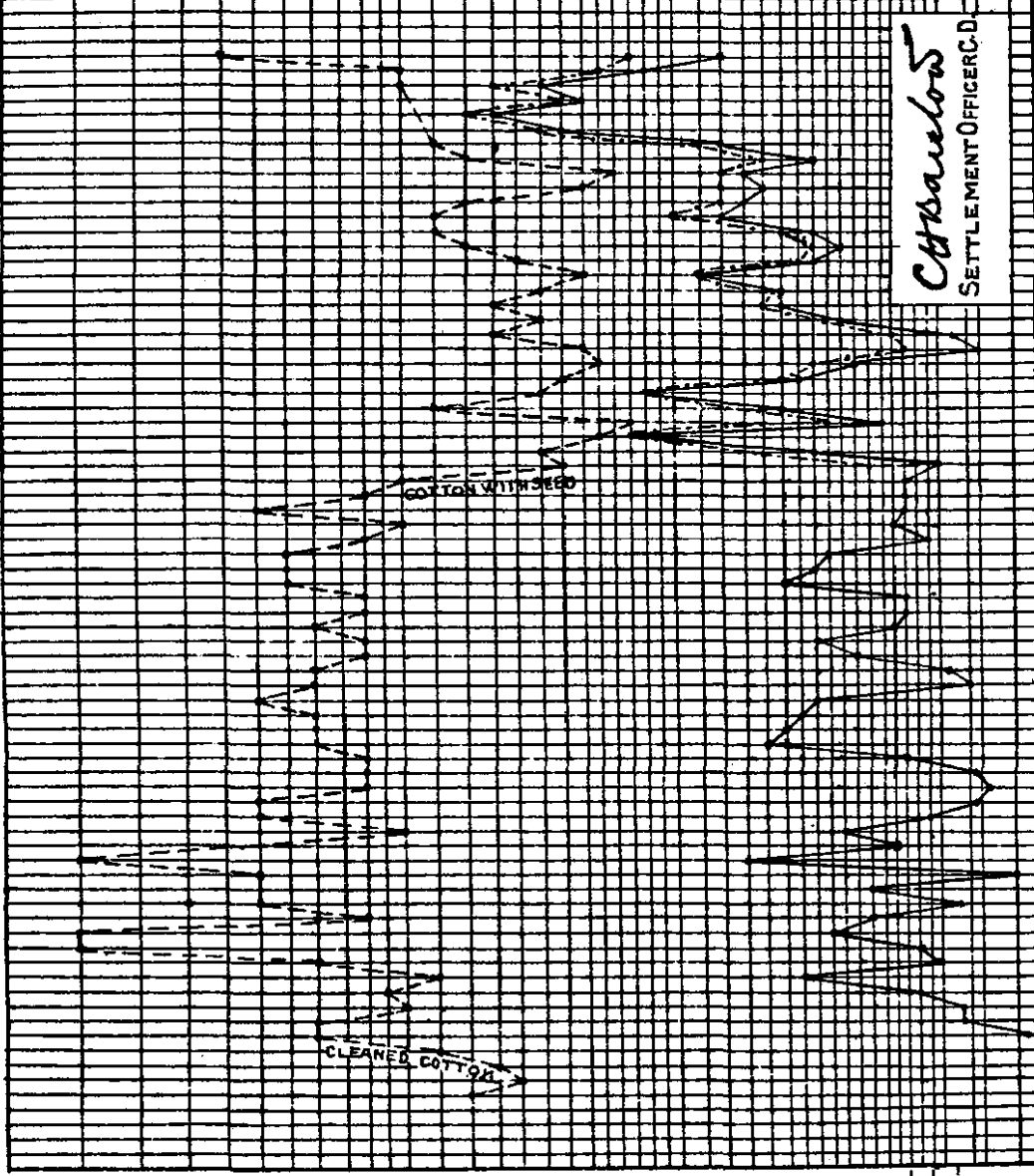
By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.		
Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
4-4	...	...	988	1,818	...	...	...	...	M 27	68	...	1,010	1,881	...	33-30	Kalnad Bk.	...	1	
4-4	...	...	1,459	2,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	2,024	...	33-33	Kalnad Kd.	...	2	
4-4	...	...	639	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639	888	...	33-38	Chikhali	...	3	
4-4	...	...	599	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	696	...	33-33	Junne	...	4	
4-4	...	...	967	948	...	...	...	...	M 1	2	...	968	950	...	33-42	Ratale	...	5	
4-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ranale	...	6
4-4	...	...	224	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	249	...	33-15	Bhatpuri	...	7	
...	...	...	4,971	6,613	1-5-9	...	...	...	28	70	2-8	4,899	6,683	1-5-10	...	Total	...		
-10-8	...	...	765	949	1-8-10	...	...	...	M 8	20	2-8	773	969	1-4-1	33-29	Shivare.	...	8	

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

# CHALISGAON TALUKA

Sears Rs. per Mound.  
per Aona Rs. As Ps.

1	40-0-0
2	22-0-0
3	28-10-8
4	22-12-8
5	20-0-0
6	17-12-5
7	18-0-0
8	14-6-8
9	13-5-4
10	12-4-11
11	11-5-10
12	10-0-0
13	8-14-8
14	6-0-0
15	7-4-4
16	6-10-8
17	8-2-5
18	5-11-8
19	5-3-4
20	5-0-0
21	4-11-5
22	4-7-2
23	4-3-4
24	4-0-0
25	5-10-2
26	3-5-4
27	3-1-2
28	2-13-5
29	2-10-8
30	2-0-0
31	2-3-7
32	2-0-0
33	1-14-6
34	1-11-7
35	1-10-8
36	1-11-7
37	1-11-7
38	1-11-7
39	1-11-7
40	1-11-7



1922	1923
1920	1921
1918	1919
1916	1917
1914	1915
1912	1913
1910	1911
1908	1909
1906	1907
1904	1905
1902	1903
1900	1901
1898	1899
1896	1897
1894	1895
1892	1893
1890	1891
1888	1889
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1876	1877
1874	1875
1872	1873
1870	1871
1868	1869
1866	1867
1864	1865
1862	1863
1860	1861
1858	1859
1856	1857
1854	1855
1852	1853

JOWARI.....  
BAJRI.....  
COTTON.....

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Taluka of East Khandesh District.*

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26th March  
1st April 1925.

From

C. H. BRISTOW, Esq., I.C.S.,  
Settlement Officer, Satara and East Khandesh Districts ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT,  
Jalgaon.*Subject.*—Second Revision Settlement Report of Chalisgaon Taluka.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Chalisgaon Taluka.

2. *Introductory.*—There are in all 129 Government villages and 14 Inam villages in the taluka. The report deals with all except one village, *viz.*, Gujardari which is included in Forest. Of the 14 Inam villages, the current settlement is first Revision in 5, *viz.*, Tambole Budruk, Bangaon, Rokade, Hirapur and Mahalpur. In the remainder it is original. In 4 of these Inam villages there is Government land.

3. The history of the taluka up to 1896 is given in paragraph 2 of the First Revision Settlement Report, No. CCCL—New Series, Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government. In that Settlement 125 Government villages and Government land in 4 inam villages were included. There were also two Forest villages. Under G. R., R. D., No. 5059 dated 23rd May 1906 the village of Saygaon was transferred from Nandgaon Taluka of Nasik District, and under Notification No. 1025 printed on page 1971 of Part 1 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 30th August 1917, Kunjhar was transferred from Bhadgaon Peta. Further under G. R., R. D., No. 766 dated 21st January 1915 the village of Kharadi which had been settled in 1863 but had subsequently been merged in forest and so was not revised with the rest of the taluka, was disforested (Notification No. 9004 dated 30th September 1912) and the First Revision Settlement introduced.

The present taluka is thus made up as follows :—

Government villages 125 included in the First Revision Settlement Report.

- 1 Saygaon transferred from Nandgaon Taluka.
- 1 Kunjhar transferred from Bhadgaon Peta.
- 1 Kharadi disafforested.

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128

- 1 Gujardari, a Forest village.

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129

- 14 Inam villages.

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143

4. The details of the original settlement are given in paragraph 3 of the First Revision Settlement Report. The First Revision Settlement of the 129 Government villages of which the present report treats was carried out in the years and under the authority noted below :—

No. of villages.	Former Taluka.	Year of Settlement.	Original or Revision.	Government Authority.
125	Chalisgaon	1895-96	First Revision	G. R., R. D., No. 3892 dated 15th May 1896.
1 (Kharadi)	Chalisgaon	1915-16	Do.	G. R., R. D., No. 766 dated 21st January 1915.
1 (Kunjhar)	Pachora	1893-94	Do.	G. R., R. D., No. 102 dated 5th January 1893.
1 (Saygaon)	Nandgaon	1895-96 (for 10 years).	Do.	G. R., R. D., No. 2125 dated 1st March 1896.



5. The original and First Revision Settlement Reports of the 125 villages are printed in No. CCCL, New Series, and those of the 1 village from Pachora in the Pachora report No. CCCXVI, New Series. The original settlement of Saygaon is contained in the Nandgaon Report (Government Selection No. CCCXLIV—New Series) and further order issued under G. R., R. D., No. 4988 dated 13th May 1916.

The guarantee has already expired in the last two villages. The current settlement will expire in the remaining 126 villages in 1925-26.

6. *General Description.*—Chalisgaon Taluka has an area of 520 square miles. It lies in the centre of the south of Khandesh. It forms a projection on the south-west corner of East Khandesh District. In shape it is circular and compact except for some scattered villages to the south beyond the scarp of the Satmalas. To the West are Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas belonging to Nasik District. To the North is Dhulia in West Khandesh, and to the East from north to south Parola Taluka, Bhadgaon Peta and Pachora Taluka of East Khandesh District. To the South is Aurangbad District of the Nizam's territory. The southern boundary is formed by the Satmala Range which rises like a wall 1,600 feet from the plains, and beyond this lie 13 scattered villages surrounded by villages of the territory of the Nizam. North of this hill wall the taluka consists of a rolling plain about 1,100 feet above sea level, traversed from west to east by the river Girna and drained by its many tributaries, the largest of which, the Titur, runs through Chalisgaon town almost parallel to the Girna. This plain is almost level except for a slight undulation which becomes more marked towards the South-East. North of the Girna and for a short distance south of it where it first enters the taluka is a range of low hills running North-East from the Nandgaon hills into Dhulia and Parola. These hills have level tops covered with boulders and scrub, and for the most part they are included in forest, but in parts are cultivated. In the plain here and there good trees are seen, sometimes in the middle and sometimes on the boundaries of fields. Mangoes, Nim and Tamarind are the most frequent. Of smaller trees, babuls and bushes, the number is enormous. Dotted about on every field boundary and beside nalas and roads they present at a distance the appearance of a continuous forest, but in fact the fields are open and the trees form an intermittent screen around them.

Above Outram-Ghat on the top of the Satmalas a plateau begins which extends 17 miles or more to the south into the Nizam's territory. The general level of the plateau is about 2,000 feet, but chains of hills rise from it abruptly here and there as they do in the Deccan. The highest of these is over 3,000 feet. The plateau is for the most part thickly wooded with Mahuda and Mango trees. It is rich and fertile and in parts there are extensive orange gardens.

7. *Rainfall.*—The average rainfall for the last 30 years is 29·22 inches at Chalisgaon, and the rainfall is similar throughout the central tract from the Girna to the foot of the Satmalas. In the 9 years 1886—1894 the average was 6 inches higher. A fall of 30 inches is very well suited to the cultivation of cotton, jowari and bajri. The rain has failed only in 3 out of these 30 years, and has been deficient or unfavourably distributed in 3 others. In the famines of 1899, 1907 and 1918 both kharif and rabi crops suffered severely, but in 1900, 1911 and 1920 though the rabi crop failed a fair kharif crop was raised. As the whole taluka below ghats is mainly kharif, it will be seen that severe loss from shortage of rain has occurred in very few years. The area north of the Girna is said to get less rain. There is a rain gauge at Jamdha which is on the Girna and the average rainfall registered there is 22·78. There is no doubt that the rainfall decreases still further towards Dhulia. The North-West of the taluka shares the drier climate of Nandgaon and Dhulia.

In the villages in the South lying above the ghats the kharif rainfall is lighter, but the later rains are usually ample. In dry years these villages suffer from shortage of water as the rich soil requires plenty of rain. A rainguage was set up at Hatnur in 1919. It shows an average fall of 24·46 for the last 5 years as compared with 22·66 at Jamdha and 28·69 at Chalisgaon for the same period.

8. *Soil.*—The soil in the west is stony, but it improves towards the centre and east where it is usually of a lightish quality and medium colour, spoiled in places by sandy, or rather dusty patches. Here and there are patches of rich

dark soil. The best soil in the taluka is at Vaghli in the East. The land is for the most part level or slightly undulating. On the plateau of the Satmalas the soil is red and stony, near the ghat but further south it is rich and black, and is capable when it receives sufficient water of producing heavy crops.

9. *Crops and methods of cultivation.*—In the plain the lightness of the soil combined with the fact that the early rain is usually more ample than the late tends to encourage the sowing of kharif crops in preference to rabi. It also makes the harvest earlier than in other districts. Cotton is grown over a third of the area and is the first crop sown. It is sown in July and picked before the end of December. The sowing of jowari and bajri follows shortly after. Bajri is the staple food of the cultivators and though sown last is the first of the three main crops to be cut. Hence it is particularly valuable as providing early food to man and beast. Jowari (Yellaspuri) is also eaten, but it is of an inferior quality to that grown in the Deccan. With jowari and bajri are sown mixed crops of mug, udid, rala, ambadi, turi, etc. Japanese groundnut is grown in small quantities. In cotton fields it is usual to sow parallel rows of turi 10 to 30 feet apart and to scatter jowari seeds here and there. The jowari thus sown usually has remarkably fine heads.

There is a considerable area of bagait land but many wells are unused owing to the large area under cotton. When they are used chillies, maize, brinjals and sometime sugarcane are grown, and in the summer late jowari for fodder is raised.

In the villages on the plateau owing to the lateness of the rain and the rich, retentive nature of the soil rabi crops are preferred and the greater part of the land is given up to them. Wheat and Shalu (rabi jowari) and oil-seeds, especially safflower (Karda) and linseed (Alsi) are the chief crops, and are readily sold in a taluka where very little of them is grown below ghats. The supply of oil to Chalisgaon comes almost entirely from these plateau villages. In consequence these villages do very well except in years in which they do not get enough rain to make it possible to grow crops in the heavy soil. In the villages where the soil is lighter cotton, bajri and mixed crops are sown. Where the land is kept for rabi, it is usual to rotate shalu with an oil-seed. In kharif land, both above and below the ghat, there is no fixed rotation, but cotton mixed with tur is usually sown the first year after the land has been manured; it is followed in good land by cotton in the second year and jowari and udid in the third. In the medium land cotton and jowari are sown in alternate years. In light soil bajri is sown with a mixture of mug, mat, rala, etc., alternately with cotton mixed with tur, etc.

There is a remarkable area of good bagait land in Chikhalthan one of the villages of the plateau. Owing to plentiful subsoil water and rich soil oranges, guavas, pomegranates and many kinds of vegetables are successfully grown.

In the light soil of the taluka proper a wooden plough with a pair of oxen is customarily used. In the plateau villages teams of 4 to 6 oxen are required. Except in Chalisgaon itself iron ploughs are never seen.

10. The author of the original Settlement Report (paragraph 9 of Appendix R) criticises the careless methods of cultivation followed in the taluka. In the first Revision Report (para. 11) it is suggested that this criticism was prompted by the untidy appearance of the fields owing to bushes and weeds being left standing in the fields and this is said to be done to provide grazing for cattle. The fact seems to be that owing to the thick growth of babuls and bushes on the borders of the survey numbers these spread very rapidly either from roots or seeds over the fields. Usually they are babuls or a broad leafed shrub called 'palas' (which is not good for grazing). These shrubs are too deeply rooted to be ploughed up and consequently remain standing after the April ploughing when they are very noticeable. The land is then left. The ploughing has served to turn up the coarse grass or twitch (Kunda), the most pernicious and rapid spreading weed in the soil, and this dries in the hot sun of May. At the end of May the shrubs are dug out by hand (though sometimes, it is true the roots are not completely removed), and the twitch is collected into heaps, and the whole is burned on the spot. As the fields are perfectly clean by the monsoon, the charge of careless cultivation fails, at any rate at the present day.

11. Where the method of cultivation is open to criticism is in the failure to make use of the possibilities of irrigation from wells. The land is full of wells containing water that is never used. If asked, the cultivator replies that there are mud and stones at the bottom. This is true, as it is true of every well that is not periodically cleared out. The true reason why so many wells are not used is that the profits from irrigated crops though ample and assured are only obtained after considerable outlay and labour, and the net return is probably not as high as that from cotton in years when the price of cotton is high. Cotton provides a quick return for very little expense and effort and in some years it brings in a very rich return. A quiet life and a gamble make a combination dear to the heart of the Khandesh cultivator, and cotton is not likely to make way for other crops when its cultivation rests on so strong a psychological basis.

12. A complaint is often heard that much more cotton seed is required now than in the old days. This is probably due to the custom of purchasing seed from the gin owners. Cotton seed that has been heated and shaken in a gin is likely to have deteriorated considerably in germinative power. The practice is also bad as it does away with all chance of careful selection of seed. Cotton is usually of the common 'varadi' variety with here and there a plant of the Dharwar-American kind. No attempt is made to keep the seed unmixed.

13. As the area of the taluka has been increased by the addition of two villages it is not possible to make exact comparisons between the area under various crops at the beginning and end of the settlement period, but the main variations are worth noting. The area under cotton has increased by over 20 per cent. and now forms one-third of the cultivable area. Bajri has increased by 40 per cent. and is still the most widely sown crop covering 37.58 per cent. of the total cultivable land. Jowari, on the contrary, has decreased, and so have wheat and gram. Linseed, til and sugarcane are very much less and their place has been taken by Japanese groundnut which has spread from 2 acres to nearly 4,000. Til is usually sown in land newly brought under cultivation. Its decrease is therefore due to cultivation becoming established in the new land. The general tendency is to give up bagait crops and dry crops like wheat and gram which require heavy rain in favour of dry crops which grow on light soil with little rain such as bajri, cotton and groundnut. The first is the staple food of the district, and the two latter pay well. The exception to this is the great extension of fruit growing in the eastern villages above the Ghat.

14. *Tenure of land.*—One village has been selected from each group and a detailed enquiry made into the tenure of each survey number or sub-division. The land has then been classified according to whether it is cultivated by the owner or by a tenant and a cross classification has been made according to whether the owner works himself or not, whether he works with the help of his family, or whether he works with hired labour or with both. Also the persons interested in land have been classified according to whether they merely own land, whether they both own and cultivate the land which they own, or whether they cultivate the land of others. Also a separate class has been made of those who own some land and cultivate as tenants other land belonging to other persons. The result is of far more use than the old division into "agriculturists and non-agriculturists." The true non-agriculturists are shown in column A (i) of the analysis of persons printed below. They form less than 20 per cent. of the total number of persons interested in land in all the villages except Junone, which is so small that most of its landowners live elsewhere and thus are classed as "non-agriculturists" in relation to this village.

The four villages selected are (1) Ozhar, a Kunbi village in Group I, 4 miles from Chalisgaon on the main road to Bhadgaon. It is a small village but so are all the villages near Chalisgaon which are on a main road.

(2) Sangvi, a medium sized village in Group II, some distance from a high road and populated by Vanjaris.

(3) Dhamangaon, typical of the villages north of the Girna. (4) Junone, a very small Bhil village on the edge of the Satmalas. It is typical of the more northerly of the scattered plateau villages, but not of those lying in the richer land to the South which approximate rather to the villages of the plain.

15. The results of the enquiry are shown below as obtained by careful questioning of the cultivators themselves:—

*Analysis of land, Chalisgaon Taluka.*

Land cultivated by	Ozar.			Sangvi.		
	No. of S. Nos. or Sub-divisions.	Net cultivable area.	Assessment.	No. of S. Nos. or sub-divisions.	Net cultivable area.	Assessment.
(1) <i>Kabjedar</i> —		A. g.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.
(i) With family and without hired labour <i>Kabjedar</i> himself working ..	..	....	....	30	401 15	306 1
(ii) With family and with hired labour <i>Kabjedar</i> himself working ..	111	927 9	1,469 14	46	737 3	776 1
(iii) With hired labour only <i>Kabjedar</i> himself working ..	..	....	....	1	15 36	15 0
(iv) With hired labour <i>Kabjedar</i> not himself working ..	..	....	....	1	2 18	1 10
Total ..	111	927 9	1,469 14	78	1,156 32	1,098 12
(2) <i>Tenant</i> —						
(i) With family and without hired labour ..	..	....	....	11	217 17	177 13
(ii) With family and with hired labour tenant himself working ..	15	180 4	226 4	6	65 15	66 1
(iii) With hired labour tenant himself working ..	..	....	....	..	....	....
(iv) With hired labour tenant not himself working ..	..	....	....	..	....	....
Total ..	15	180 4	226 4	17	282 32	243 14
Grand total ..	126	1,107 13	1,696 2	95	1,439 24	1,342 10

Land cultivated by	Junone.			Dhamangaon.		
	No. of S. Nos. or sub-divisions.	Net cultivable area.	Assessment.	No. of S. Nos. or sub-divisions.	Net cultivable area.	Assessment.
(1) <i>Kabjedar</i> —		A. g.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.
(i) With family and without hired labour <i>Kabjedar</i> himself working ..	..	....	....	4	8 13	10 8 6
(ii) With family and with hired labour <i>Kabjedar</i> himself working ..	6	49 38	31 8	197	1,481 3	1,215 3 4
(iii) With hired labour only <i>Kabjedar</i> himself working ..	..	....	....	..	....	....
(iv) With hired labour <i>Kabjedar</i> not himself working ..	..	....	....	..	....	....
Total ..	6	49 38	31 8	201	1,490 16	1,225 11 10
(2) <i>Tenant</i> —						
(i) With family and without hired labour ..	..	....	....	6	51 7	31 4 0
(ii) With family and with hired labour tenant himself working ..	6	56 25	26 12	20	133 12	112 10 2
(iii) With hired labour tenant himself working ..	..	....	....	..	....	....
(iv) With hired labour tenant not himself working ..	..	....	....	..	....	....
Total ..	6	56 25	26 12	26	184 19	143 14 2
Grand total ..	12	106 23	58 4	227	1,673 35	1,369 10 0

## Analysis of Persons.

	Ozar.	Sangvi.	Junone.	Dhamangaon.
A. (i) Number of Kabjedars who have let all their land and take no active interest in working it .. ..	9	10	6	19
(ii) Number of persons actively interested as Kabjedars or tenants or both in—				
(a) Not more than 3 S. Nos. or sub-divisions. .. ..	61	42	9	67
(b) More than 3 and not more than 10 S. Nos. or sub-divisions. .. ..	7	3	0	20
(c) More than 10 and not more than 20 S. Nos. or sub-divisions. .. ..	0	1	0	1
(d) More than 20 and not more than 30 S. Nos. or sub-divisions. .. ..	0	0	0	0
(e) More than 30 S. Nos. or sub-divisions. .. ..	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons interested in the land ..	76	56	15	107
Percentage of (1) on total .. ..	10·52	17·85	40·00	17·76
B. Number of persons interested in the land as—				
(i) Kabjedars only .. ..	68	46	9	90
(ii) Tenants only .. ..	3	2	5	8
(iii) Both Kabjedars and Tenants at once.	5	8	1	9
Total ..	76	56	15	107
Population (1921) ..	485	635	102	707

The statement shows that the landholder who neither works himself nor employs his family but cultivates by means of hired labour is practically unknown. The one exception is a minor with no relations. The one owner who employs hired labour but not his family has no family. By far the greater number of both cultivating owners and tenants, work with their families and also hire labour. A few of the poorer ones do not hire labour, but holdings are large in Chalisgaon and weeds grow apace and everyone who can hires labour for weeding. The proportion of land leased is extremely small and the average for the 4 villages is only 16·30 per cent.

16. The results show how thoroughly the population is agricultural. Most of the land is cultivated by the persons who own it, and all those who cultivate work in person and with their families. The number of absentee landlords is small, and in both Sangvi and Junone many of those so classed are personally cultivating land in other villages and so are, correctly speaking, agriculturists. By a curious coincidence the number of absentee landowners is in 3 out of the 4 villages equal to the number of persons actively interested in land as tenants only or in the double capacity of tenant and landlord.

17. Only two persons own or cultivate more than 10 S. Nos. or sub-divisions. Most are interested in not more than 3. It is a feature of Khandesh as distinguished from the Deccan that the S. Nos. are large and that most are not sub-divided at all. The rest seldom have more than 3 sub-divisions. The Khandesh cultivator thus has an enormous advantage over the Deccani whose land is split up into numerous tiny fragments which are scattered and consequently wasteful to cultivate.

18. The following statement gives the details of holdings in the whole taluka as given in District Form No. V :—

Details of holdings.	Agriculturists.			Non-agriculturists.		
	No. of persons.	Area held.		No. of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
Upto 5 acres ..	1,231	2,822	919	75	182	48
Over 5 and upto 15 ..	3,400	31,793	1,866	267	2,570	154
Over 15 and upto 25 ..	1,901	35,248	1,143	203	3,776	209
Over 25 and upto 100 ..	1,479	64,478	1,762	235	10,734	418
Over 100 and upto 500 ..	80	12,646	370	73	12,766	587
Over 500 acres ..	1	719	39	4	2668	44
<b>Agriculturists</b> ..	<b>8,092</b>	<b>147,706</b>	<b>6,029</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>32,698</b>	<b>1,460</b>
<b>Non-agriculturists</b> ..	<b>857</b>	<b>32,690</b>	<b>1,460</b>			
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>8,949</b>	<b>180,402</b>	<b>7,557</b>			

It has already been stated that there is very little sub-division of survey numbers. The above statement shows that comparatively few persons hold less than 5 acres of land. Instead of the small holder forming the bulk of the agricultural population the holders of each of the three larger areas, viz., those between 5 and 100 acres, are more numerous. The holders of between 5 and 15 acres are numerically the largest group (40.74 of the total agriculturists), and the bulk of land (43.6 per cent.) is in holdings of 25 to 100 acres. The large size of holdings and the absence of minute subdivision and fragmentation point to a far sounder economic position than is usual in the Deccan. The number of very large holders is small, but 4 out of the 5 are 'non-agriculturists'. The 'non-agriculturists' landholders form only 9.5 per cent. of the total number of landholders, and they hold 18.17 per cent. of the land (Government and Inam). The persons treated as 'non-agriculturists' for the purpose of this classification are only those who derive their main income from sources other than land. They include pleaders and money-lending banias, but not inamdars and persons living on rent. It has been shown above that the percentage of all persons interested in land but not working on it is about 20.

19. *Communications.*—The main line of the G. I. P. Railway crosses the taluka diagonally from S. W. to N. E., and from Chalisgaon a branch line runs to Dhulia. This branch line was opened in 1900 and is the most important improvement in communications made during the settlement period. On the main line there are stations at Hirapur and Vaghli, and just beyond the border are Rohini and Kajgaon which are useful to the border villages on either side. Goods are not booked at Waghli or Rohini. On the Dhulia line there are stations at Jamdhe and Rajmane. Thus the taluka has easy communication by rail with all the surrounding districts, and for purposes of export of cotton has the direct line to Bombay.

20. The chief road is that from Dhulia to Aurangabad, which crosses the rail at right angles at Chalisgaon. It is metalled throughout and has crossings everywhere except at the Girna and Shivna. This road was in existence in 1894 but it stopped at the top of Outram-Ghat. It has since been continued through the Territory of the Nizam and Hatnur to Aurangabad, and its value has thereby been considerably enhanced. This road has a branch north of the Girna from Mehunbare to Jamdhe which was built in 1915-16.

A second metalled and bridged road runs from Chalisgaon through Vaghli to Bhadgaon, whence Pachora and Edlabad can be reached.

Another road runs W. N. W. from Chalisgaon to Malegaon. It is metalled for 4 miles up to Bilakhede, but after that the construction is not complete. The surface is metalled but culverts and crossings are missing. The work is however nearing completion as far as Pikhod. Beyond the Girna it is merely a track.

A Local Board road runs parallel to the railway from Nandgaon to Chalisgaon.

21. There are innumerable cart tracks from one village to another and, as the country is level and the soil binds firmly, bullock carts travel easily throughout the taluka. The one great obstacle is the river Girna which cannot safely be crossed by a laden cart in the cold weather except at Mehunbare. Consequently the cotton grown in the area North of the Girna is taken to Dhulia and not to Chalisgaon by bullock cart and not by rail. The benefit of the new Chalisgaon-Dhulia Railway is therefore indirect. It is not used for the transport of raw cotton to Dhulia, but the cleaned cotton is exported by rail from Dhulia to Bombay and elsewhere. The railway greatly facilitates this export and consequently Dhulia has become a better market and the cultivators get the benefit of the improved prices.

22. *Markets.* The chief market of the whole taluka South of the Girna is of course Chalisgaon itself, which is not only central in position but is at the junction of two railway lines and 5 important roads. Most of the raw cotton of the taluka is brought there and ginned ready for export and the chief Imported articles come there first for distribution. The weekly turnover in the Saturday bazaar is about Rs. 45,000. All kinds of grain, cloth, clothes and groceries are sold and it is the only cattle market in the taluka. The cotton of the area North of the Girna is taken to Dhulia where there are 6 or 7 gins and cotton buying firms and a mill is under construction, and the adjoining villages in the East sell their cotton at Kajgaon in Bhadgaon Petha which has a gin and is on the railway. At Mehunbare there is also a gin which buys local cotton, and the south-western villages sell to the gin at Waghli or else to Chalisgaon.

23. Mehunbare, the chief village on the Girna has a bazaar on Friday at which grain, cloth and groceries are sold. The village stands on the Dhulia road and has a good road to Jamdhe station. It serves the northern villages beyond the Girna. A similar but smaller bazaar is held at Khedgaon further East on the Bhadgaon border.

In the extreme west, near the Girna and the Malegaon road, is Saygaon, and this bazaar is a meeting place for the three talukas of Malegaon, Nandgaon and Chalisgaon.

On either side of Chalisgaon are the railway stations of Hirapur and Vaghli and each of these has its bazaar, Vaghli being the more important.

Amongst the scattered villages on the Satmalas there are bazaars at Chapaner and Hatnur. The latter is well situated on the Dhulia-Aurangabad high road. There has hitherto been no bazaar in the southern villages below Outram-Ghat but one has recently been opened at Ranjangaon which lies near the Dhulia-Outram-Ghat road.

All these bazaars are useful in providing clothes, groceries, grain and the various little necessities of life. No trade in cotton is done at them. Cotton is an important trade and is transacted separately and not at weekly bazaars.

24. The following is a list of important fairs held in the taluka :--

Name of village.	Average No. of visitors.	Name of festival.	Appr <sup>o</sup> ximate date on which the fair is held.
1. Patna .. ..	5,000	Chandika.	Chaitra Shud 15 (19-4-24).
2. Vaghli .. ..	2,000	Krishna Dev.	Paush Shud 15 (21-1-24).
3. Rajmane .. ..	3,000	Vanjaris' Krishna Dev.	Shravan Vadya 8 (22-8-24).
4. Saygaon .. ..	5,000	Dattatraya.	Margashirah Shud 15 (11-12-24).

#### *Exports and Imports.*

25. The following figures have been supplied by the courtesy of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Year ending.	Cotton.		Grain and pulse.	
	Export Mds.	Import Mds.	Export Mds.	Import Mds.
31st December 1893 .. ..	81,428	477	85,097	70,949
31st December 1903 .. ..	102,301	72	26,351	62,453
31st March 1914 .. ..	76,401	357	15,801	92,964
31st March 1923 .. ..	84,504	123	57,000	121,523

The remarkable point is the high figure for exported cotton in 1903. The reason for this is not clear, but it is probable that as the Dhulia line was only opened in 1900. Dhulia had not in 1903 risen to its present position as a market for cotton and consequently the cotton produced in the North of the taluka which now goes to Dhulia, was in 1903 brought to Chalisgaon. The figure for 1914 was depressed owing to the two bad seasons which preceded it. The export of grain was far bigger in 1893 than it has ever been since and the falling off of exports is accompanied by a huge increase in imports. The probable explanation is the increase of wealth due to the rapid rise in the price of cotton. The proceeds of the sale of cotton enhanced the purchasing power of the cultivators and raised their standard of living.

Statistics of total exports and imports for 1912 and 1923 are as follows:—

Station.	Year ending 31st December 1912.				Year ending 31st March 1923.			
	Outward.		Inward.		Outward.		Inward.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Chalisgaon Station.	174,878	82,240	431,533	1,60,161	314,673	1,44,317	446,489	1,91,721

1912 was a poor season and that accounts in part for the low figure of exports. Probably too the imports increased for the same reason. The above figures cannot be taken as an exact guide to the trade of the taluka as they include all goods entering or leaving Chalisgaon station by rail whether their origin or destination was inside the Taluka or not.

26. *Exports.*—In 1863 in the original Settlement Report (paragraph 10) it is stated that the price of cotton had begun to rise and that this had given an impetus to cotton sowing but it is remarked that most of the profits went to the savkar. The system of 'jalap' under which this was possible had already practically disappeared in 1893 (paragraph 17), and now there can be little doubt that the cultivator benefits directly by any rise in the price of cotton. The seasonal output of the 5 gins at Chalisgaon is estimated at 25,000 pallas which is equivalent to about 2,780 tons. Probably the whole of this is grown in the taluka, and there are two other gins which also draw their supply of raw cotton from it. The cotton cleaned in the gins is exported to the Bombay mills.

27. The cotton grown North of the Girna, except for that cleaned in the two gins at Waghli and Mehunbare is exported in its raw state to Dhulia. Here, in addition to the gins, there are 4 or 5 cotton buying firms, chief amongst them being Messrs. Ralli Bros. and a Japanese firm. Dhulia is consequently the best cotton market in the neighbourhood, and villages such as Dhamangaon, 26 miles from Dhulia and only 9 from Chalisgaon, prefer to send the whole of their cotton to Dhulia where the best price is obtained. The Mehunbare gin gives a lower price and the Chalisgaon gins less still. In addition to this the bad crossing of the Girna is avoided and the road to Dhulia, though long, is good, and Messrs. Ralli Bros. weigh the cotton on arrival and pay cash down, methods which the cultivators fully appreciate. The cotton bought in Dhulia is exported by rail via the new Dhulia-Chalisgaon branch line. It is not possible to obtain figures showing the increase in the quantity of cotton exported but the increase in the area sown with cotton can be given. In 1893, 56,832 acres or 31 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the taluka was sown with cotton. In 1914 the area was 60,833 acres. The area is now 67,139 acres and the percentage has risen to 33.76. The rise in the price of cotton will be dealt with in detail later on (paragraph 57) but it is clear that the great rise in price is due to an increased demand for export and is likely to stimulate production.

According to Bulletin No. 109 of 1921 of the Agricultural Department (Crops of the Bombay Presidency page 32) Khandeshi cotton is known to the trade as "Oomras", and though it is one of the varieties with the shortest staple (1/2 to 5/8ths of an inch) it has the second highest gining percentage.

28. *Imports.*—The chief imports are cloth, rice, timber, salt and articles of foreign manufacture. Very little rice is grown in the taluka and so it has to be imported as it is a favourite article of food. These imports represent the necessities



of life which the taluka does not produce. Timber mostly comes from the Central Provinces, and salt from the Konkan. Cloth is imported from or through Bombay.

29. *Manufactures and Industries.*—The taluka being purely agricultural there are few industries besides the sale of liquor and the weaving of woollen cloth other than those connected with agriculture and in particular cotton. Details are given in Appendix E. It will be seen that the ginning and pressing industry is almost confined to Chalisgaon, the only gins outside being one each at Vaghli and Mehunbare. These gins work from November to March, and each employs 180 persons and turns out 5,000 pallas or 1,300 tons of cleaned cotton per annum. A new spinning and weaving mill is also under construction at Chalisgaon and its building is providing a good deal of employment.

30. There are four oil presses at Chalisgaon two of which are worked by machinery, but the greater number of the presses are in the villages on the Satmalas where most of the oil seed is grown. The number of woollen looms (40 out of the 57 are in Government villages) is high, but it is the same as 30 years ago. The number of sheep in the taluka has increased and probably the outturn of woollen cloth has increased accordingly.

31. Timber is brought from Kalyan and the Central Provinces and is used for building purposes. A large number of carts are made at the two factories in Chalisgaon. The workshop shown in column 4 is an iron foundry attached to the new mill which is under construction, but it is intended for general purposes.

32. *Population.*—The population by the census of 1921 was 1,02,474 which represents a density of 197 persons to the square mile. Chalisgaon is thus the second in population as in area of the talukas of East Khandesh, Jamner being the first. The variations in population during the current settlement period are as follows :—

	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	74,880	90,837	1,00,492	1,02,474
Increase or decrease ..	+ 21 per cent.	+ 7 per cent.	+ 2 per cent.	

When it is remembered that some 7,000 persons died of influenza alone in 1918, it will be seen that the normal increase in the last decade would have been 9 instead of 2 per cent.

Chalisgaon is the only town in the taluka and its population has varied as below :—

	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	8,138	10,243	9,453	12,007
Increase or decrease +	67 per cent.	+ 26 per cent.	— 7 per cent.	+ 27 per cent.

The population of the taluka has thus been increasing steadily but at a diminishing rate. It is now 37 per cent. greater than in 1891. The town of Chalisgaon has increased by 47 per cent. in the same period. The population of East Khandesh District increased by 16 per cent. between 1891 and 1921. It is evident then that Chalisgaon taluka has increased more rapidly than most of its neighbours.

33. About half of this population consists of Kunbis either Reva or Taloli, and the other half is made up of Mahars, Malis, Musalmans, Vanjaris, Bhils, Dhangars and other castes. Some claim to be Rajputs and some Marathas. The population is considerably mixed and it is probable that many people do not know their own origin. All castes have settled down peaceably together and tend to coalesce according to similarity of condition, ignoring differences of origin.

34. This mixture of races is probably the cause of the large number of small villages in the taluka. Most villages are split into two, an old and a new, and though the village sites frequently adjoin or are on opposite sides of a stream, the organisation of the two is quite separate. The same tendency leads to the formation of hamlets. The Vanjaris in particular nearly always prefer to live apart. These people, whose original home is probably Marwar or Rajputana, were formerly the carriers of Northern and Central India. Railways have robbed them of their trade and they have now settled on the land and are particularly industrious cultivators; but the old habits of bivouac remain, and they prefer to live in their own huts apart.

35. *Schools.*—The following statement gives the details of schools :—

Year.	Government schools.					Municipal Schools.	
	No. of schools.	No. of teachers.	Average attendance of		Fees recovered.	No. of schools.	No. of teachers.
			Boys.	Girls.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1923-24 .. ..	43	106	2,511	....	1,590	6	34
1895-96 .. ..	24	No record	998	15	No record	....	....
Increase or decrease ..	+ 19	....	+ 1,513	- 15	....	+ 6	+ 34

Year.	municipal Schools—contd.			Private Schools.				
	Average attendance of		Fees recovered.	No. of schools.	No. of teachers.	Average attendance of		Fees recovered.
	Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1923-24 .. ..	653	94	200	2	5	104	....	200
1895-96 .. ..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
Increase or decrease ..	+ 653	+ 94	+ 200	+ 2	+ 5	+ 104	....	+ 200

The average attendance at schools of all kinds in 1923-1924 was 3,268 boys and 94 girls as opposed to 998 boys and 15 girls 30 years ago. There are in all 51 schools and 145 teachers to 143 villages, but as many of the villages are very small and some lie in groups of 2 or 3 the number does not appear low. The increase since 1894 is considerable. The number of girls who attend school is still very small.

35. *Health.*—The taluka has a dry and healthy climate and its freedom from the excessive heat of the more easterly talukas renders it less enervating in the hot weather. In earlier days the country at the foot of the Satmalas and the Western side of the taluka were considered unhealthy and malarious, but the former area has long ago been cleared and brought under cultivation and is not now unhealthy. The Western side of the taluka is still reckoned to be less healthy than the rest.

36. The births in the last 10 years numbered 46,904 and the deaths 42,984 leaving a balance of 3,920. Of these deaths 1,140 were due to cholera, 552 to small-pox and 1,286 to plague. No separate figures have been kept for influenza, but roughly 7,000 persons died from this cause in 1918, or nearly double the excess of births over deaths in the last 10 years. The last year for which statistics are available, 1923, was free from serious epidemics. In it there were 6,269 births and 2,460 deaths. The births represent 61 per mille of the population, a remarkably high figure.

38. *Agricultural Stock.*—Appendix D compared with Appendix F of the old report shows that the number of plough cattle has slightly increased, but the number of small ploughs is very much less, while large ploughs are only a few more. As the cultivated area has increased an increase in both ploughs and plough cattle would have been expected. Iron ploughs are not in use in this taluka, so the explanation cannot lie in the greater efficiency of the ploughs. It has been suggested that previously more ploughs were needed to break up the new land, but this argument would apply equally to plough cattle. Possibly the figures are wrong. In any case as the cultivated area is larger and cultivation has certainly not deteriorated it would appear that the present numbers are sufficient and that 20 acres per yoke of oxen is not too much. Bulls have increased, but milch cattle and young stock are much fewer. This decrease is probably due to the smaller area of pasture owing to the increase of cultivation and the spread of cotton cultivation at the expense of jowari. Khandesh is a comparatively newly settled district and grazing is sure to decline as the arable area extends. In contrast with the decrease of cattle there is an increase in all the means of transport. Horses and donkeys are more as also carts for carrying produce. Carts for passengers

have doubled. The result may be summarised as less grazing, more cultivation and more trade.

39. *Water Supply.*—The river Girna has the only perennial supply of surface water in the taluka. The Manyad on the West, and the Titur in the South, and the Siv beyond the Satmalas flow in the cold weather, but in the hot season have only occasional pools of water. The lack of a plentiful supply of water, both surface and underground, in the bed of the Titur causes inconvenience in Chalisgaon both to the town and the Railway.

40. Appendix F shows that wells are numerous and that their number has increased by 120 per cent. since 1894. One third of this number is used for drinking purposes. The rest are for irrigation, but the majority of them are not used owing to the extensive sowing of cotton. There is no doubt that a very much larger area could be irrigated from the existing wells if the cultivators chose to use them. The largest and probably best area irrigated from wells is at Chikhalthan above the ghat, where Santras, guavas, pomegranates and vegetables are grown in large quantities.

41. Irrigation by flow is practically continued to the Jamdha canal which obtains its water from the Girna. The bandhara at Patonda has fallen into disuse owing to the silting up of the pat. No other bandharas are in existence.

42. *Sales.*—The sales of land have been examined and sifted with great care first to correct any mistakes in the figures due to errors in the Record of Rights or to mistakes in copying therefrom, and secondly to eliminate any sales which do not represent the true economic value of the land arrived at by negotiation between buyer and seller neither of whom has an undue advantage over the other. The object has been to ascertain the true market value, and for this purpose only the residue of sales has been considered after excluding the following classes—

- (1) Sales which include houses, wells, or trees beside the land itself.
- (2) Sales of land which has a value present or prospective for purposes, other than agriculture.
- (3) Sales of Inam land, because the Inam right has a value of its own.
- (4) Sales of land between creditor and debtor, because the sum paid is usually decided by the amount of the debt rather than by the value of the land.
- (5) Conditional sales, and sales where the buyer was the original owner. Such sales are either mortgages or akin to mortgages.
- (6) Sales between near relations or which form part of a marriage transaction. The former are usually for less than the real value and the latter are frequently bogus.
- (7) All bogus sales in which actual possession of the land is not transferred.
- (8) Sales which are really exchanges of land. The sale price is merely a formal figure, or represents the difference in value of the two pieces of land exchanged.
- (9) Sales by auction as prices given at auction are notoriously uneven.
- (10) All sales in which one or other of the parties is affected by conditions peculiar to his own case, *e.g.*, when a man buys land adjoining his own.
- (11) Sales of land which has been improved by the holder, *e.g.*, by the building of tals or sinking of wells, or has deteriorated from lying waste.

43. Every sale has been enquired into in the village itself, and the cultivators who are usually familiar with the circumstances of each sale have been questioned. Where nothing was known about the transaction the sale has been omitted in order to avoid very possibility of error. The residue may fairly be said to show the economic value of agricultural land in the taluka.

44. The following is a summary of Appendix G showing the selling value and the multiple of the assessment represented by the sale price of Jirait land :—

*Sales of Jirait land.*

Group No.	1894-1903.			1914-1923.				
	Average rate per acre.	Multiple of assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Average rate per acre.	Multiple of assessment.	Increase or decrease in price per acre.	Increase or decrease in multiple.	Average assessment per acre.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I ..	34.22	28.06	1.22	148.04	117.84	+113.82	+ 89.78	1.25
II ..	35.37	32.08	1.12	115.51	123.34	+ 80.14	+ 91.26	1.06
III ..	35.10	33.10	1.09	119.45	142.06	+ 84.84	+108.96	.84
IV ..	9.54	9.40	1.01	36.30	44.16	+ 26.76	+ 34.76	.82
Kunjhar	18.73	24.21	.77	46.44	67.95	+ 27.71	+ 42.74	.69

Of the sales which took place in the last decade in the villages of Group I, 200 have been admitted. Appendix G contains all the details. The maximum rate of this group is Rs. 3 and the average incidence of the assessment on the land included in the sales is Rs. 1.25 per acre. The average price per acre was Rs. 148.04 representing 117.84 multiples of the assessment. In the first decade of the Settlement period (1894-1903) the average selling price was Rs. 34.22 per acre representing a multiple of the assessment of 28.06. Thus, while the assessment has remained unchanged, the value of land has more than quadrupled. It will be noticed, too that, while the multiples vary from village to village, the central and westerly villages having a distinct advantage over those to the East, no village has a lower multiple than 89.77, which is more than three times the average multiple of 1894-1903.

In Group II the multiple is higher than in Group I and in Group III it is higher than in Group II, and the order was the same in the first decade as it is now. In these three groups the multiple has increased by 308 per cent. In Group IV as might be expected the multiple is considerably lower, but it has risen by 369 per cent. The enormous increase in the value of the land during the current settlement is obvious. Kunjhar, which is a new addition to the taluka and has a maximum rate of Rs. 3-3-0 has been shown separately. Its multiple is lower than that of the first three groups but has increased by 176 per cent.

45. It may be argued that this very high level of prices is due to temporary conditions brought about by the war which are likely to pass away. In order to ascertain the true facts I have divided the last decade into three parts, viz. : (1) the years 1914-17, in which prices were still at the pre-war level, (2) 1918-21, the boom period, in which prices were greatly inflated as a result of the war, and (3) 1922-24, the post-war period in which war conditions have passed away. Whether prices have yet reached equilibrium cannot yet be said, but the peculiar circumstances of the war have passed away, and if prices are still high six years after the conclusion of the war, they must be reckoned with as at all events a semi-permanent feature of the present period.

The analysis gives the following result. The prices are expressed as multiples of the assessment in order to avoid misleading comparisons between pieces of land of different value :—

Group No.	Multiple of assessment represented by the rent.			
	1894-1903.	Pre-war, 1914-17.	War, 1918-21.	Post-war, 1922-24.
I ..	28.06	90.54	126.91	143.58
II ..	32.08	87.79	129.69	160.77
III ..	33.10	113.80	145.54	170.08
IV ..	9.54	43.08	40.21	48.43
Kunjhar	24.21	49.92	66.28	88.72

It appears that in the first or pre-war period the price was from 3 to 4½ times the 1894-1903 price, that it rose nearly 50 per cent. in the war period in the first two groups and 25 per cent. in Group III and has since then risen another 20 per cent. Only in Group IV the price fell slightly in 1918. It is clear then that the main rise in the price of land took place before the period of war prices, and that the further rise which took place during the war period, so far from being a temporary boom followed by a sharp decline, has been continued through the post-war years. It is at least equally as probable that the price is still rising as that it will shortly decline. In any case it is most improbable that it will fall below the 1914-17 level which is more than three times as high as the level in 1894-1903.

46. The sale multiples vary in individual villages from 149 in Unhedi to 74 in Kodgaon in Group I, from 219 in Mundkhede to 65 in Shirasgaon in Group II, from 280 in Pohor to 75 in Mandurme in Group III and from 87 in Palasgaon to 32 in Chapaner in Group IV. The high multiples are not confined to any one part but are scattered all over the taluka and high and low multiples are found in adjoining villages. A remarkable fact is that the multiple of Patharje in which the maximum rate was doubled 30 years ago is 79, and its lease multiple is 8·33, which shows how easily the increased assessment was borne.

47. So far we have been comparing the prices of the first decade of the settlement with those of the last decade. It may reasonably be asked why we do not compare the sales of the original settlement period with those of the current settlement. The price of land in the original period is given in Appendix K of the old Report. From that it appears that the average rate was Rs. 18-8-0 per acre representing 24 times the assessment. The assessment was then Rs. 2-8-0 for Group I instead of Rs. 3 as at present. The reasons why the first decade of the current settlement has been chosen for comparison are, first that the assessment is the same as in 1914-23 and second that the authors of the first Revision Settlement Reports did not test their sales, and consequently the figures are probably vitiated by the inclusion of bogus, conditional and other uneconomic sales. On the other hand we have exact figures for the 1894-1903 period, and they can be to a large extent, and have actually been tested by questioning the older men in the villages.

Taking the figures of the previous report for what they are worth we find that the current price in the present Group I is eight times as high and the multiple nearly five times as high as in the original settlement period although the assessment on which the multiple is based has been raised as from five to six.

48. *Sales of Motasthal land.*—Although there is a considerable area irrigated from wells and a still larger area in which there are useful wells which are not worked the area assessed to motasthal is small, because under Government orders wells built subsequent to the Survey Settlement were to be treated as improvements made by the occupant and were assessed only to Jirait. As motasthal land is very productive it is seldom sold, and more often worked by the owner than let to a tenant. Consequently sales and leases of motasthal land are very few indeed. ] The statement given below is a summary of Appendix G.

*Sales of Motasthal land.*

Group No.	1894-1903.			1914-1924.				
	Average rate per acre.	Multiple of assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Average rate per acre.	Multiple of assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Increase or decrease in price per acre.	Increase or decrease in multiple.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
II .. ..	857·14	592·59	0·60	252·88	156·59	1·61	— 104·46	— 436·09
III .. ..	151·51	67·94	2·28	853·74	251·36	1·41	+ 202·23	+ 183·42

There was only one sale in 1894-1903 in Group II and the enormously high multiple can be neglected. The present multiples of 156 and 251 in Groups II and III respectively are sufficiently high to show that the assessment is very light.

The following statement shows the variation in multiple during the various period. The post-war price is higher than that of 1914-17 in Group II, and higher, than that of the war period, in Group III :—

Group No.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.			
	1894-1903.	Pre-war, 1914-17.	War, 1918-21.	Post-war, 1922-24.
II	592.59	111.88	189.62	177.35
III	67.94	..	114.29	279.27

49. *Leases.*—The leases have been sifted in the same way as the sales. The following kinds have been excluded as uneconomic :—

(1) Leases where the occupant is creditor or mortgagees and the tenant debtor, since the rent is usually determined by the amount of the debt, or the interest is added on to the true rent.

(2) Leases where the tenant is the original owner, because such tenants are either disguised mortgagors or else they work for a high rent in order to retain a connexion with the land.

(3) Leases of Inam land (other than land paying Judi equal to the assessment), which is sometimes let cheaply as the owner has only Judi to pay out of his rent and not the full assessment. Sometimes the rent is unduly high because a sentimental value attaches to Inam land.

(4) Leases in kind.

(5) Crop-share leases.

(6) Leases in which a lump sum is paid in advance to cover the rent for several years. Such rent is practically a loan from which discount has been deducted. The amount is therefore less than the true rent for the same period. This can be proved by comparing the rent for an 11 months lease of the same land. Such lump sum payments are frequent in Chalisgaon Taluka.

(7) Leases passed between near relatives as the rent is usually a nominal sum or very low.

(8) All leases in which the rent appears to have been affected by special or personal considerations.

50. *Rents.*—In reckoning the rent the full sum paid by the tenant to the owner is taken. Where the tenant pays the assessment the amount of the assessment has been added on to the rent, since this is the portion of the full rent due by the owner to Government. Its payment by the tenant is merely a matter of convenience.

As rent is the basis of assessment the figures derived from the leases are extremely important as they show the amount of rent which a tenant is willing to pay, and a landlord to accept, for a given piece of land. The sifting described above has eliminated as far as possible the cases where one party has a considerable economic advantage over the other. The result therefore represents the rent as assessed by the landlords and tenants themselves. It is the amount which the tenant, after paying the costs of cultivation including his own maintenance, is willing to pay for the right to cultivate the land. To the landlord it represents the unearned profits of ownership and is exactly equivalent to interest on money invested. Out of this rent assessment is paid, and Government have laid it down that in general the assessment should not be more than 50 per cent. of the rent. An examination of Appendix H will show what proportion of the rent is actually being levied as assessment.

51. *Index figure.*—In Appendix H in addition to the multiple of assessment represented by the average rent there is given in column 7 the index figure of each village. This device was first used by Mr. Webb (page 20 of his Belgaum Report, Selection No. DLXXXIV R. 6958 and 6959-19). This index figure is obtained by multiplying the maximum rate of any village by the average rent multiple of that village and dividing the result by 2. The maximum rate is the assessment of 16-anna land. This rate multiplied by the rent multiple will give the average rent of 16-anna land in the village. (It is assumed that the rent of inferior land bears the same proportion to the assessment of that land, as the rent of 16-anna land bears to the maximum rate). The maximum rate by practice and by the declaration of the Government

of India is limited to one-half of the economic rent. Therefore by dividing by 2 the figure obtained by multiplying the maximum rate by the rent multiple we get the figure which represents the full maximum rate leviable by Government. This index figure compared with the existing maximum rate of the village shows how far the latter falls short of the maximum assessment to which Government are entitled in that village.

52. *Leases of Jirait land.*—Appendix H contains every admitted lease of 52 per cent. of the villages in the taluka. There are in all 861 leases covering an area of 11·647 acres 35 gunthas of land. Every lease in each of these villages has been examined and at least twice as many have been rejected as admitted. The figures are therefore fully representative of the true level of cash rent.

53. The following statement is an abstract of Jirait leases in Appendix H :—

*Leases of Jirait land.*

Group No.	Area of land leased.		Assessment.		Rents.		Multiples of assessment represented by the rent.	Average assessment per acre.	Average rent per acre.	No. of leases.	Index.
	A.	G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
I	1,888	33	2,018	40	18,331	10 0	6·60	1·19	7·89	108	9·14
II	6,197	20	6,276	9 6	52,889	6 9	8·43	1·01	8·53	481	11·9
III	2,119	4	1,851	13 2	16,240	8 9	8·77	·87	7·66	180	10·15
IV	1,349	86	1,332	0 0	7,494	4 0	5·62	·99	5·55	75	5·10
Kunjhar	292	22	224	2 0	1,484	8 0	6·62	·77	6·07	17	9·15

The important columns are those showing the multiple and indices. The number of leases is given to show the materials on which the statistics are based. It is remarkable that in no group is the multiple below 5·62. This means that when the occupant of land has paid his assessment he still has 4·62 times the assessment as net profit. In Groups II and III he has as much as 7·43 and 7·77 times the assessment. It is obvious that assessment is very light. Moreover, when it is remembered that Government is entitled to take up to half the rent as assessment, it will be clear that this standard is very far above the actual facts. In no group is Government taking as much as 1/5th. The Index figures show the maximum rate which would have to be levied for Government to get their half share. The existing rate in Group I is Rs. 3 as compared with the Index of Rs. 9-14-0, the existing rate in Group II is Rs. 2-12-0 as compared with Rs. 11-9-0 index.

54. It is noticeable that as in the sales so also here the multiples of Groups II and III are higher than that of Group I. Not only so but the index is also higher. This means that not only are the two lower groups proportionately less heavily assessed but that they would still be more lightly assessed if their maximum rates were raised to that of Group I. Kunjhar which adjoins village of Group III has practically the same multiple and index as Group I.

The multiples of individual villages vary as follows :—

Group No. I from 9·56 in Bhoras Khurd to 4·82 in Ozar.

Group No. II from 13·96 in Talegaon to 5·33 in Hatgaon.

Group No. III from 12·01 in Pikhod to 5·13 in Mandurne.

Group No. IV from 9·22 in Palasgaon to 2·33 in Jalgaon.

The villages adjoining Pikhod south of the Girna and the villages on the western border have noticeably high multiples, but the highest of all is at Talegaon in the south-west. There is no marked superiority in any particular part of the Taluka.

55. *Leases of Motasthal land.*—The following is an abstract of Appendix H :—

Group No.	Area of land leased		Assessment.		Rents.		Multiples of assessment represented by the rent.	Average assessment per acre.	Average rent per acre.	No. of leases.	Index.
			Rs.		Rs.						
I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II	48	25	91	2 0	1,078	1 0	11·15	2·09	24·71	6	16·11
III	38	20	66	15 0	558	3 0	8·47	1·97	16·66	6	10·9
IV	7	9	15	0 0	260	0 0	17·83	2·07	35·98	1	17·5

Like the sales the motasthal leases are very few and for the same reason. They show remarkably high multiples in all the groups for which there are any figures. As they are considerably higher than the jirait multiples it is clear that any increase which the jirait multiples may justify can be borne with still greater ease by motasthal land, since the motasthal assessment is based on the jirait maximum rate.

56. *Crop Experiments.*—No crop experiments have been made in this taluka, but this appears a suitable paragraph in which to examine the results on land values of the Jamdhe Canal Irrigation.

This canal is managed by the Public Works Department and canal water is charged for in bulk or according to the crop grown. The rate is not based on any consideration of the qualities of the soil irrigated. The figures given below refer to the dry crop rate charged on the soil. The cultivator buying or leasing such land knows that he will have to pay for the water separately.

*Dry crop land of the same villages.*

The following statement shows the difference in multiple between the dry crop land and land irrigated by the canal in the same villages :—

	1894-1903 Multiple.	1914-1923 Multiple.	Lease Multiple.
<b>Group III Bahal</b>			
Irrigated .. ..	38·67	198·51	10·20
Unirrigated .. ..	33·95	146·22	10·19
	+ 4·72	+ 52·29	+ ·1
<b>Group No. II Borkhede</b>			
Irrigated .. ..			18·79
Unirrigated .. ..			7·08
			+ 11·71

The result appears to be that in spite of the rate to be paid for the water, land under command of the canal is worth 52 multiples of the assessment more than unirrigable land, and that it lets for the same number of multiples in Bahal and for considerably more in Borkhede. The figures are based on too few transactions to be conclusive, but they seem to indicate that canal irrigated land gives a better return in proportion to the assessment and water rate combined than dry crop land does in proportion to the assessment alone.

57. *Prices.*—Appendix I and the paragraph attached thereto show that prices rose steadily from 1889 to 1917. In 1917 the amount of bajri purchasable per rupee had decreased by 30 per cent. of cotton by 26 per cent. and of wheat by 36 per cent. Then came the years in which war prices prevail and in addition the monsoon failed twice. Consequently in the years 1918-21 the amount purchasable per rupee decreased by 55 per cent. in bajri, 34 per cent. in cotton and 47 per cent. in wheat. In other words bajri more than doubled, and wheat almost doubled in price. The present price of bajri is midway between the prewar and war prices. Wheat has also declined, but cotton has risen sharply. The price of cotton is subject to far more rapid fluctuations than that of food-grains, and is governed entirely by the conditions of the world market. The general trend of prices is best shown by the curve of bajri; its present price is higher by 125 per cent. than the 1889-1894 rate. The general rise in the price of commodities is equivalent to a fall in the value of money. The rise in the value of produce has been followed by a rise in rents, but Government assessment, being fixed in cash, has remained at the same figure. Measured in terms of produce it is worth about half what it was in 1894. The fluctuations in the price of cotton have led to a great deal of speculation, but the price has ruled so high since 1916 that cultivators have prospered greatly. The poor yield of 1923 was more than made good by the price, 1 seer 12 chataks to the rupee, which was double any previous figure.

58. *Wages.*—Statistics are available from 1,900 only. Agricultural wages have doubled since that date and now stand at 8 annas. Women get about half that. The wages of skilled labour have also doubled during that period, but unskilled (Non-agricultural) labour is now at the same level as field labour, although



until 1922 it was always better paid. Agricultural wages began to rise in 1919 and 1920 and reached the present figure in 1922. They have thus closely followed the rise of prices. In some outlying villages wages are not more than 5 or 6 annas for men and 4 or 5 annas for women.

59. *Variations in occupied area and revenue.*—The occupied area and consequently the revenue were increased by the addition of Saygaon in 1906 and of Kunjhar in 1917. The increase in revenue shown in 1915-16 is merely due to the inclusion of local fund in the land revenue demand. Otherwise, there are no noticeable variations in revenue. While the gross area of the taluka has increased by only 10,000 acres the cropped area has increased by 25,000 and the cultivable waste has decreased by 33,000. The latter figure includes land which has now become forest but the chief alteration is due to the giving out of large areas of waste land for cultivation. This is one reason for the increase in revenue by Rs. 26,000 between 1896 and 1923. Appendix M shows that if Saygaon and Kunjhar of which the earlier figures are not available be omitted the unoccupied Government land has decreased by more than 6,000 acres, in spite of an increase of 3,045 acres in these villages, Pathe, Odhre and Rajdehere, which is due to a large area having been disforested in order to make more land available for cultivation. This increase in unoccupied land is not due to a decrease of cultivated land but to the whole additional area thrown open for cultivation not having yet been entirely taken up owing to difficulties in getting the land measured and demarcated. This difficulty has since been overcome and there is keen competition to take up the new survey numbers.

60. *Collections.*—The whole amount due has been collected without difficulty. Suspensions were not necessary between 1910 and 1917. After that date Rs. 30,468 was suspended owing to the famine of 1918-19, and 1,17,443 in 1920-21.

61. *Remissions.*—No remissions have been granted in the last 10 years.

62. *Coercive Processes.*—In no case in the last 5 years has forfeiture or sale of occupancy right been necessary. Fines of  $\frac{1}{4}$ th have been levied in 17 cases only, the aggregate fines amounting to less than Rs.100.

63. *Grouping.*—The present grouping takes the central plain of the taluka South of the Girna and North of the Satmales as a unit in which climate and communications are similarly advantageous throughout, but the exceptional convenience of the villages within a five mile radius of the great market of Chalisgaon is recognised by their being raised to a higher group. A third group is formed by the villages North of the Girna which get rather less rain and are cut off from Chalisgaon by the broad bed of the Girna. The fourth group comprises the villages above the Ghat where the rainfall is usually not enough for the rich soil and which can only be reached by the tortuous ghat road.

64. The advantages of the first two groups in rainfall and in the existence of the railway and easy road communication are obvious. The inferiority of the third Group in climate remains the same as before, but its communications have been greatly improved. In the earlier settlement reports no mention is made of Dhulia as a market and it is probable that most of the Group III villages brought their cotton to Chalisgaon. The construction of the Dhulia-Chalisgaon line has, however, made Dhulia a very much better cotton market, and it is now superior to Chalisgaon. Hence there is now no need for the cultivators in Group III to drag their produce across the Girna. They take it by the main road to Dhulia and get better prices than in Chalisgaon. The distance is great but distances on a good road count for very little in bullock cart traffic. Moreover the Jamdhe canal area has been opened up by the link road from Mehunbare to Jamdhe built in 1915-16. Thus the one railway bridge over the Girna takes all the exports of this area *via* Dhulia to Bombay and elsewhere which previously had to be taken in carts across the Girna to Chalisgaon.

65. It is doubtful whether at present Group III is in any way inferior to Group II in communications. It does, however, get less rain and advantages of rainfall are as a rule more important than those of communication. The Girna

itself forms the natural boundary of the two groups in the East and North, but on the North-West the area of lesser rainfall extends South of the river and the present boundary of the two groups accurately *delimits* this area. Pilkhod, and perhaps one or two adjoining villages, are likely to benefit by the completion of the new road from Chalisgaon and will be relieved of the difficulties under which such villages as Nandre to the South-West and Varkhede Khurd to the North-East labour owing to the roughness and indirectness of the cart tracks in the low hills. In view, however, of its lesser rainfall it does not seem advisable to raise Pilkhod to Group II on account of this improvement in communications.

66. The sales and leases in Appendices G and H show that the multiples, both sale and lease, in groups II and III are higher than those of Group I, and are so much higher that the Index figures are also higher. The relative advantages of climate have not altered. It has been shown that the communications of Group III have been greatly improved and that this Group has benefitted by the substitution of Dhulia for Chalisgaon as its export market. It would appear that this advantage has more than counterbalanced the inferiority of climate. Less cotton can be raised per acre than in groups I and II, but a better price is obtained. The communications of groups II have also improved, and it is evident that the few extra miles of distance from Chalisgaon make little or no difference. The conditions of the first 3 groups are now practically identical. The fact that the multiples of the two lower groups are even higher than that of Group I is probably due to the more rapid rate of development in these groups. Chalisgaon is a lightly populated taluka of which a large part had not been brought under cultivation 60 years ago and even now large additional areas are coming under cultivation in the outlying villages. Development of this sort extends from the centre and the villages near head-quarters were the first to be fully cultivated. The recent high prices and the steady growth of population have led to a demand for more land, and would-be cultivators in search of land naturally look to the less fully developed area. Consequently there is more competition in these distant villages and the rates are accordingly high. Exactly how much is due to this cause it is of course not possible to say. The real rental value of land in Chalisgaon cannot be less than that of similar land 10 miles away, but evidently it is not very much higher.

67. The logical conclusion is that the first three groups should have the same maximum rate. The validity of this conclusion is proved by the case of Kunjhar. This village, which adjoins Group III and is neither better nor worse than the average of the villages of that Group, has a maximum rate of Rs. 3-3-0 (as opposed to their Rs. 2-8-0) simply because it previously belonged to Bhadgaon Peta. This rate was fixed in 1893. The sale multiple of Kunjhar is 67, considerably lower than that of Group I, but its rent multiple, *viz.*, 6.62 is practically the same as that of Group I though its maximum rate is 3 annas higher and though in position it belongs to Group III. No village with a rent multiple of 6.62 can be overassessed. If it had remained in Bhadgaon Peta it would probably now have a maximum rate of Rs. 4-4-0. This appears to show conclusively that groups I to III might be combined into a single Group. If there were no such thing as the rule limiting the increase of a Group to 33 per cent. I should propose a single maximum rate of Rs. 5 (if the lowest Index of any village were considered) or of Rs. 9-14-0 if the average Index were taken as the basis. The 33 per cent rule, however, has to be observed. All the groups are seriously underassessed and the only course left open is to retain the three groups and raise the maximum rate of each to the maximum extent allowable, *viz.*, 33 per cent. This course has at any rate, the merit of avoiding the hardship of a sudden increase of assessment in any village. If, on the other hand, the first three groups including Saygaon and Kunjhar are to be amalgamated without exceeding the 33 per cent. limit and at the same time the greatest allowable increase of assessment is to be obtained, the maximum rate will have to be raised to Rs. 3-8-6 which would make a total increase for the new Group thus formed of 32.43. To avoid the introduction of pies the maximum rate might be fixed at Rs. 3-9-0 involving an increase of 34.53 per cent. which is only 1.19 excess of one-third. Rs. 3-8-0 would be an increase of 30.33 which is 3.00 below the maximum allowable and therefore too low in a taluka where the share of the State is so very much below 50 per cent. On the other hand the slight excess, 1.19,

might well be condoned. Supposing the maximum rate to be fixed at Rs. 3-9-0 the increase in the present groups would be as follows:—

Present Group.				Jirait Maximum Rate.			New Group.	Proposed Maximum Rate.			Increase per cent.
				Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
I	..	..	..	3	0	0					18·75
II	..	..	..	2	12	0					29·54
III	..	..	..	2	8	0	I	3	9	0	42·50
Kunjhar	..	..	..	3	3	0					11·66
IV	..	..	..	2	0	0	II	2	10	0	32·25

68. Group IV, comprising the villages on the plateau above the Ghats has entirely different conditions of soil, climate and communications and would in any case remain a Group apart.

69. *Rates.*—The forgoing paragraphs have, it is hoped, shown the remarkable increase in prosperity in the taluka. Prices rose steadily up to the war; they then rose rapidly and have in most articles fallen since. The present rate of bajri, the chief grain grown in the taluka, is 125 per cent. above that of 1889-94. Cotton is more than 3 times the price it was 30 years ago and instead of falling after the war the price has doubled. As cotton is grown for export this rise means a direct increase in the cash return received by the cultivators. The population has grown steadily during the last 30 years, and the cultivated area has increased considerably. Trade, as shown by the number of carts and horses, has increased, and a new railway line from Chalisgaon to Dhulia, which has greatly improved the Dhulia market, has been opened. Very little land is held by non-agriculturists and 4-5ths is cultivated by owners. The people are well dressed and well fed, new houses are built and old ones promptly repaired. Land has increased enormously in selling value and the price is still rising. Landlords obtain on an average 7·35 times the assessment as rent. For motasthal they get still more. The assessment so far from being oppressive is now negligible. It has been shown above that the statistics justify an increase of 200 per cent. The reasons for maintaining the 4 existing groups unchanged have been discussed in the previous paragraph. There can be no question of the propriety of raising the maximum rates by the full amount permitted by rule, *viz.*, 33 per cent.

70. I, therefore, propose the following increase in the maximum rates:—

*Jirait maximum rates.*

Group No.				By ourent settlement.			By proposed settlement.			Increase per cent.
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
I	..	..	..	3	0	0	4	0	0	33·33
II	..	..	..	2	12	0	3	10	0	31·81
III	..	..	..	2	8	0	3	5	0	32·50
IV	..	..	..	2	0	0	2	10	0	31·25

71. There remain only the villages newly added to the taluka:—

(a) Saygaon, which was transferred from Nandgaon Taluka to Chalisgaon Taluka in 1906 was given in 1866 a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0. In 1896 it was proposed to reduce this rate at the first revision settlement to Rs. 2-0-0 as it was pointed out by the Survey Commissioner (paragraph 13 on page 73 of the Nandgaon report) that Saygaon was no better situated than the adjoining villages. Government, however, maintained the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 owing to the proved prosperity of the village. The rates were guaranteed for 10 years only, and as Saygaon was transferred at the end of that period to Chalisgaon taluka, the rate was continued until the expiry of the settlement of the rest of the taluka (G. R., R. D. No. 4988, dated 13th May 1916). As Rs. 2-8-0 is the existing rate of the adjoining villages of Chalisgaon taluka there is no need to consider Saygaon separately. Its lease multiple is 6·05.

(b) Kunjhar, which was transferred from Bhadgaon Peta in 1917, had a maximum rate of Rs. 1-14-0 under the original settlement. This was raised to Rs. 3-3-0 in 1893. The revision settlement expired in 1923 but owing to the transfer the rate for Kunjhar was left unaltered so that the settlement might be revised with the rest of Chalisgaon Taluka. The maximum rate

of the adjoining villages of Parola Taluka was raised from Rs. 3-3-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 in 1923 (R. 7476 dated 12th June 1923) and those of Bhadgaon Peta to Rs. 3-3-0 in 1893 and to Rs. 4-4-0 in 1923 (F. R. No. 7475 dated 16th June 1923). The maximum rate of the adjoining villages of Dhulia Taluka was raised from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-5-0 in 1920-21. As it has practically the same rent multiple as Group I (6.62) and as there is no reason to retain its special maximum rate, I propose to include it in Group I with a maximum rate of Rs. 4-0-0.

(c) Kharadi had under the original settlement a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0. The village was afforested in 1893, but part of it was disforested in 1912. Revision rates were then introduced in 1915 (G.R., R.D., No. 766 dated 21st January 1915) and the village was put in Group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0. The guarantee of this settlement will expire in 1925-26. The village is uninhabited and the land is similar to that of the adjoining villages in Group II. It should remain in that Group.

72. These rates fit in not unsuitably with the actual rates in the adjoining talukas, viz. :—

Nandgaon Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 on the West.

Dhulia Rs. 3-10-0 to Rs. 2-13-0 on the North.

Parola Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3-3-0 on the North-East.

Pachora Rs. 3-3-0 (proposed Rs. 4-4-0) on the East.

Chalisgaon is more favourably situated than Nandgaon and Dhulia but has not the great cotton area of Pachora.

73. The following statement shows the effect of the proposals :—

No. of villages.	Group No.	By expiring settlement.		By proposed settlement.		Increase of maximum rates.	
		Maximum rates.		Maximum rates.		Per cent.	Annas in the rupee.
		Dry-crop.	Patasthal.	Dry-crop.	Patasthal.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. p.
13	I .. ..	3 0 0	....	4 0 0	....	33.33	5 4
69	II .. ..	2 12 0	10	3 10 0	13 5 0	31.31	5 1
34	III .. ..	2 8 0	....	3 5 0	....	32.50	5 2
12	IV .. ..	2 0 0	....	2 10 0	....	31.25	5 0
128							

74. *Rates of Government Land in Inam villages.*—There is Government land in 4 Inam villages. Of these the land in Pimparkhede, Don and Taloda (near Patharia) should be rated as belonging to Group II to which they naturally belong. Taloda pragane Dhehre lies on the border of Groups II and III, but most of its land is rough, hill country, and by climate and position it belongs to Group III and should therefore be classed with it.

75. *Rates of Inam villages.*—The Inam villages fall naturally into the groups to which they now belong and should be rated as follows :—

Group No.	II	Village	Jirait maximum rate.	
			By former settlement.	By proposed settlement.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Bangaon	2 12 0	3 10 0
		Don	"	"
		Hirapur	"	"
		Pimparkhede	"	"
		Rokde	"	"
		Talode tarf Patharje	"	"
		Tambole Budruk	"	"
	III	Umbarkhede	2 8 0	3 5 0
		Khedgaon	"	"
		Mahalpur	"	"
		Talode tarf Dehere	"	"
	IV	Banshendre	2 0 0	2 10 0
		Bhokangaon	"	"
		Hatnur	"	"

76. *Patasthal*.—Besides 3 acres of land at Pohor the only patasthal land in the taluka is that watered by the permanent bandhara on the river Titur just below Chalisgaon. This bandhara irrigates 124 acres 19 gunthas of Government land in Patonda. The Patasthal assessment is Rs. 782-5-0. 26 acres 22 gunthas of Inam land are also under command. Until 1920 the whole of this area was irrigated, but in that year the pat became silted up so that its bed was on a higher level than the water in the river and now no water flows down it although there is sufficient water in the river. The land under control is level and fertile, and part is still under bagait crops where well water can be obtained. Sugarcane used to be grown, but now only dry-crops can be raised in the greater part of the area. The question of whether the water rate should be struck off depends entirely on whether the silt is likely to be cleared from the pat. It is understood that the matter is under consideration. The cultivators are very anxious that the water rate should be retained and the pat put in order. They are even willing to go on paying the rate provided that the proceeds are spent in repairing the pat. As the proposals made in this report are for 30 years, and as the case of the failure of pat is remediable, I am proposing to retain the patasthal rate on this area. It will, of course, have to be remitted annually until water again flows down the pat. If it is decided that no repairs are to be made, the rate should be struck off permanently. In view of the considerable loss both to the cultivators and to Government this would be a great pity. The patasthal was remitted in 1920-21 only but was not refunded.

77. The 2 survey numbers at Pohor assessed to patasthal at the first revision settlement have not been irrigated since 1908. The water rate of Rs. 6 was struck off under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7042 dated 13th July 1908. There is no sign of the old bandhara and the pat has completely disappeared. None of the old bandharas assessed under the original settlement have been revived. I propose, therefore, that the patasthal at Pohor should be finally struck off. Under the original settlement there was patasthal at Vadale-Vadali, but even the existence of bandhara has been forgotten now.

No new pats have been constructed in the Taluka.

78. *Rates*.—It only remains to consider the rate to be imposed in Patonda if the bandhara is put in working order. The present maximum rate for patasthal is Rs. 10.

The following are the only sales and leases of patasthal land :—

*Patasthal Sales.*

Group No.	1894-1903.	1914-1923.		
		Average rate per acre.	Multiple.	Average assessment per acre.
II .. .. .	No sale	Rs. 862·77	153·30	5·63

The movement in the sale multiple was as follows :—

Group No.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.			
	1894-1903.	Pre-war 1914-17.	War 1918-21.	Post-war 1922-24.
II .. .. .	Nil	140·10	189·34	162·68

As the water ceased to flow in 1921 it is not surprising that the multiple decreased, but it is still higher than in 1914-17.

*Patasthal Leases.*

Group No.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Multiple of assessment represented by the rent.	Average assessment per acre.	Average rent per acre.	No. of leases.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs.	
II .. .. .	10 6	109 2 0	590 0 0	4·86	5·69	27·69	6

As the pat has not flowed since 1920 the lease statistics taken from 1918-19 to 1922-23 are not of very much use for purposes of comparison with the dry crop rent multiple. The keen demand on the part of the cultivators for the restoration of the pat is, however, the strongest proof of the value of the water. Even supposing that patasthal land is not more paying than dry crop land proportionately to its assessment, still the dry crop figures show that the assessment could be doubled without exceeding the limit of 50 per cent. of the rent. It is, however, well known, and the cultivator's demand is a proof, that land irrigated by pat is immensely more valuable than dry crop land in spite of the water rate. There can then be no doubt of the propriety of raising the water rate by the same amount as the dry crop rate. Patasthal is, of course, not governed by the 33 per cent. rule and there is no objection on the ground of limitation to its being doubled, but it seems undesirable to disturb the present balance of dry crop and water rates. I, therefore, propose to raise the patasthal maximum rate to Rs. 13-5-0 or exactly 33·125 per cent.

80. Nothing in the above proposals applies to land assessed for purposes other than agriculture.

81. If the rates proposed above receive the approval of Government I would recommend that they should be sanctioned for the usual period of 30 years. If, however, in view of the very small share of the rent which is now being received by Government, it is considered that the rates should be revised again at an earlier date, I would suggest that the guarantee should be for 20 years only.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BRISTOW,

Settlement Officer, Satara and East Khandesh Districts.

## APPENDIX A.

*Rainfall recorded at Chalisgaon Taluka, District East Khandesh.*

Year.	Early rains (1st January to 10th April).		Ante monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.	
	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.
1894 .. ..	1.20	2	0	0	10.82	17	20.60	17	3.60	5	36.22	41
1895 .. ..	1.50	3	0	0	13.38	19	17.78	15	0.70	1	33.06	38
1896 .. ..	0	0	0.50	2	36.32	29	1.31	5	0.11	0	38.38	36
1897 .. ..	0.03	0	0	0	9.37	17	15.61	20	0	0	25.01	37
1898 .. ..	0.05	0	0	0	14.20	24	13.05	17	1.68	1	28.98	42
1899 .. ..	0	0	1.05	2	5.89	12	1.83	5	0	0	9.17	19
1900 .. ..	0.10	1	0	0	12.74	22	5.73	18	0	0	18.57	41
1901 .. ..	1.57	6	0	0	14.46	27	12.36	17	0	0	28.39	50
1902 .. ..	0.25	1	0	0	9.98	14	11.79	19	4.84	10	26.36	46
1903 .. ..	1.36	2	4.01	3	10.20	22	15.21	17	0.02	0	30.80	44
1904 .. ..	0.15	1	0.14	1	9.17	17	13.48	11	0.69	2	23.68	32
1905 .. ..	0.20	1	0.00	0	8.85	15	8.12	13	0.29	1	17.55	30
1906 .. ..	0	0	0	0	14.20	22	8.49	13	0.86	2	23.58	37
1907 .. ..	0	0	3.03	4	9.06	23	1.96	7	0	0	14.05	34
1908 .. ..	0.42	2	0	0	10.45	20	7.80	14	0	0	18.47	36
1909 .. ..	0.24	2	1.85	3	15.55	23	11.27	23	0.43	2	28.84	53
1910 .. ..	0	0	0	0	15.60	30	17.25	20	1.85	3	34.70	53
1911 .. ..	0.05	0	0.73	2	17.13	20	2.33	5	4.33	5	24.62	32
1912 .. ..	0	0	0.15	1	11.24	19	2.10	6	4.66	2	18.15	25
1913 .. ..	0	0	0.77	2	14.61	25	4.71	10	0.14	1	20.23	38
1914 .. ..	0	0	1.78	3	14.67	26	20.43	21	1.00	1	37.86	51
1915 .. ..	3.50	6	0.28	1	12.10	22	14.00	20	1.00	1	30.88	50
1916 .. ..	0	0	1.08	3	17.00	26	12.86	19	1.75	5	32.78	56
1917 .. ..	0.17	1	1.58	2	9.04	18	19.35	36	0.35	1	30.49	58
1918 .. ..	0	0	2.70	3	6.38	13	3.11	10	0.27	1	12.46	32
1919 .. ..	0.29	1	1.18	2	16.45	26	13.85	16	0.50	2	32.27	47
1920 .. ..	2.20	3	0.63	2	8.63	17	7.60	15	0	0	19.12	37
1921 .. ..	0	0	0.13	1	21.26	27	10.08	12	0	0	31.47	40
1922 .. ..	0.47	2	3.17	4	14.03	21	12.36	17	4.07	5	34.10	49
1923 .. ..	0.61	3	0.90	1	15.80	20	0.12	11	0	0	26.52	35
Average ..	0.76	2	1.31	2	13.27	21	10.51	15	1.55	3	26.22	41

(Signed) C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, Satara and  
East Khandesh Districts.

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Chalisgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh Collectorate.

Number of villages.	Cultivated and Uncultivated Area.									
	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.	Uncultivated cultivable and assessed and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.
								Forest.	Other (includ- ing uncul- tivable).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Group No.—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
I 13 .. ..	23,346	98	62	23,186	700	23,886	645	8,589	8,366	31,485
II 68 .. ..	1,05,408	510	489	1,04,409	2,476	1,06,885	4,921	15,164	12,439	1,20,406
III 84 .. ..	54,855	423	103	54,329	2,000	56,329	1,619	18,766	10,018	61,727
IV 13 .. ..	15,283	323	86	14,874	1,661	16,535	604	22,259	1,847	41,148
126 .. ..	198,892	1,354	742	196,798	6,837	203,635	7,689	64,778	27,662	209,762

Number of villages.	Crops (Details of Col. 2).																
	I. Cereals and II. Pulses.										Oil Seeds.						
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Bajl.	Maise.	Gram.	other cere- als and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	Fl.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Group No.—	1	20	..	8,137	9,771	34	26	4	1,159	14,262	..	345	..	592	4	361	
I 13 .. ..	Percentage :	00·0	0·84	..	13·65	41·85	0·15	0·11	0·02	4·96	61·09	..	1·48	..	2·28	0·02	8·77
II 68 .. ..	Percentage :	38	4·56	..	15,589	39,945	157	47	42	6,257	62,528	..	2,010	..	1,711	22	5,743
III 84 .. ..	Percentage :	0·08	0·43	..	14·79	37·90	0·16	0·04	0·04	5·94	59·32	..	1·91	..	1·62	0·02	3·55
IV 13 .. ..	Percentage :	27	386	..	9,001	19,709	70	26	52	3,908	33,124	..	314	..	1,348	19	1,681
.. ..	Percentage :	0·05	0·61	..	16·41	35·99	0·13	0·05	0·09	7·11	60·38	..	0·57	..	2·46	0·03	3·06
126 .. ..	Percentage :	1	487	..	2,054	5,313	31	21	225	1,053	9,135	289	485	1	219	3	997
.. ..	Percentage :	0·01	2·86	..	13·44	34·76	0·20	0·14	1·47	6·39	59·77	1·89	3·17	0·01	1·43	0·02	6·52
.. ..	Percentage :	32	1,309	..	29,331	74,738	292	120	323	12,372	119,047	289	3,154	1	3,810	43	7,302
.. ..	Percentage :	0·03	0·66	..	15·00	37·53	0·15	0·06	0·16	6·22	59·86	0·15	1·68	0·0	1·92	0·02	8·67

Number of villages.	Crops (Details of Col. 2)—contd.											
	Condiments and Spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.			Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and veget- ables including root crops.	Remarks.
		Gau.	Palm Trees.	Cotton.	Others.	Dyes.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Group No.—	38	2	..	7,327	51	..	14	..	14	..	261	..
I 13 .. ..	Percentage :	0·16	0·01	..	33·53	0·26	..	0·06	..	0·05	..	1·12
II 68 .. ..	Percentage :	232	26	..	36,366	259	..	168	..	168	..	1,538
III 84 .. ..	Percentage :	0·27	0·02	..	34·97	0·25	..	0·16	..	0·16	..	1·45
IV 13 .. ..	Percentage :	339	11	..	13,630	140	..	80	..	30	115	736
.. ..	Percentage :	0·62	0·02	..	33·95	0·26	..	0·05	..	0·05	0·21	1·43
126 .. ..	Percentage :	20	5	..	3,316	120	984	11	..	11	..	195
.. ..	Percentage :	0·13	0·03	..	24·97	0·78	6·44	0·07	..	0·07	..	1·29
.. ..	Percentage :	678	44	..	67,139	560	984	223	..	223	115	2,750
.. ..	Percentage :	0·34	0·02	..	33·76	0·29	0·49	0·11	..	0·11	0·05	1·40

(Signed) C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, C. D.



*Remarks with regard to the character of the season at Chalisgaon, district East Khandesh  
for the years 1894 to 1923.*

- 1894:—The total rainfall during the year was far above the normal. *Ante* monsoon rains were absent. The monsoon set in in the first week of June. Rain in this and the following month was timely and favourable and Kharif crops had a good start. August rain was light and insufficient and standing crops were badly in need of rain. Heavy rain came in September. It spoiled the standing crops in places but helped to push on rabi sowings. Heavy rain again in October did further damage to the Kharif crops though it benefitted rabi seedlings. The monsoon practically came to an end after October. Rabi crops prospered well on account of sufficient moisture left in the soil. The season may be termed as fairly good for the rabi though it was not very satisfactory for the Kharif crops.
- 1895:—Rainfall during the year was above the usual quantity. Pre-monsoon period was dry. The monsoon period was dry. The monsoon burst in about the middle of June. The fall was reasonable and sufficient to commence sowings of cotton and other Kharif crops. Good rain in July enabled the completion of Kharif sowings everywhere. Good rain in August and September further helped the Kharif crops and gave a good start to rabi sowings in places. Rain in October was fair. Rabi crops progressed well. There was practically no rain onwards. The season on the whole was fair.
- 1896:—The total fall of the year was above average. Good rain was received in June and Kharif sowings were completed in many places. Heavy downpour of rain in July did much damage to the seedlings which were washed away in places. A break was urgently desired for re-sowing and growth of the crops in general. Break in rains in the latter part of August was very useful permitting re-sowings to be completed. Only slight rain fell in September while there was none in October and the Kharif crops suffered in places for want of moisture. Rabi sowings were restricted to a very limited area. Rabi seedlings badly suffered onwards due to entire absence of rain and yielded a poor return. The season on the whole was poor.
- 1897:—The total rainfall of the year was about the normal. Pre-monsoon period was dry. The monsoon opened timely in June, but the rainfall was generally insufficient until the end of the first week of July after which abundant rain fell which enabled the retarded Kharif sowings to be completed. In August and September the rains were adequate and Kharif crops continued to thrive. Rabi sowing was also commenced. Light rain was received in October. Rabi crops wanted good showers onwards but none came. The season on the whole was good for the Kharif and fair for the rabi crops.
- 1898:—Rain during the year was up to the average. No rain was received in the *ante* monsoon period. The sowings were completed only in July when good rain came. The August rain falling with partial breaks was beneficial to the standing Kharif crops. They flourished without a check in September, but heavy showers at the close of the month were injurious in many places to the Kharif crops ready for harvest but were useful for rabi sowings in October. Useful rain occurred in November and the rabi crops fared well. The season on the whole was good.
- 1899:—The total fall of the year amounted to one-third of the average. Fair showers were received in April. The monsoon set in about the middle of June, but owing to the deficient fall of the month Kharif sowings were restricted to places of sufficient moisture. The rainfall in July amounted only to a few cents. Some rain occurred in August but it was not adequate to meet the needs of the crops. A large Kharif area remained unsown for want of sufficient rain at sowing time. Crops already sown withered away owing to long break in rains. Rain in August induced rabi sowings in places but the very deficient rains of September and October and their total absence onwards checked growth everywhere and all rabi crops also dried up except where helped by irrigation.
- 1900:—Annual rain was only two-thirds of the average. Pre-monsoon period went totally dry. The monsoon broke out in the second week of June. The fall being sufficient sowing of Cotton and other Kharif crops was commenced and the seedlings developed well under the fair rains of the following month. Rain in August though below average was useful in places. The fall in September was up to requirements for maturing Kharif crops and for the preparation of rabi lands. October and the subsequent months were rainless. Rabi sowing was considerably checked for want of sufficient moisture and what crops were sown suffered. The season on the whole was fairly good for the Kharif but poor for rabi crops.
- 1901:—Rain during the year was about the average. *Ante* monsoon period was nearly dry. The monsoon broke out in the second week of June and the fall was sufficient to start cotton and other Kharif sowings. July rain was fairly good and allowed the completion of Kharif sowings. In August and September the useful rain was received which promoted the Kharif crops and helped to push on rabi sowings. October rain was good and Rabi seedlings developed well. There was no rain afterwards. The season on the whole was fairly good, though some damage from rats and locusts was reported in some places.
- 1902:—Rain during the year was up to the average. *Ante* monsoon period was dry. The monsoon opened with light showers in the second week of June but the fall being meagre Kharif sowings were generally commenced about the last week and were completed only in July under the favourable rain of the month. Fall in August, though moderate was useful and standing crops flourished. September rain was useful and sufficient for maturing Kharif crops. Rabi sowings were commenced in this month and the seedlings progressed well under the good rain of October. Rains in November and December proved somewhat injurious to jowar ready for harvest and cotton in bolls, but were useful for the rabi crops. The season on the whole was good.
- 1903:—The total fall of the year was slightly in excess of the average. Good rain in May was helpful for the preparation of the land. The monsoon broke out in the third week of June with light partial showers quite insufficient for sowing till about the middle of July when good rain was received and sowing was completed at end of the month. Fall in August and September was sufficient and reasonable for the standing crops which thrived well. Rabi sowings were done in September. October rain was good and rabi crops progressed well. There was no rain afterwards. The season on the whole was generally satisfactory.
- 1904:—Rain during the year was about the average. The pre-monsoon period went dry. The monsoon having commenced late in the third week of June general Kharif sowings were completed in July. In August the fall was light and standing crops commenced to wither in places. Much anxiety was felt owing to the prolongation of drought till the middle of September when very heavy rain was received. This rain though injurious in places generally improved the situation to some extent and also facilitated the preparation of rabi land for cultivation. October rain though meagre was found up to the requirements owing to the heavy rainfall of the previous month and enabled completion of rabi sowings. Rabi jowar, sown to a small extent before, was sown freely this year. But owing to absence of late rains rabi crops did not mature satisfactorily. The season was fair.
- 1905:—Aggregate fall of the year was much in defect of the average. The monsoon set in about the second week of June, but the fall being insufficient Kharif sowings were restricted to moist places only. Rain in July being up to requirements Kharif sowings were completed and seedlings were generally thriving. Fall in August was sufficient for the development of the crops. September rain was again beneficial to standing crops. In October there was no rain and the following two months were dry. Owing to deficient supply of moisture in September and entire absence of rain in the subsequent months the cultivation of rabi crops was considerably restricted. The season on the whole was a fairly good Kharif but a poor rabi.
- 1906:—The total fall of the year was nearly equal to the average. Pre-monsoon period was dry. The regular monsoon broke out in the second week of June and afforded sufficient moisture for Kharif sowings which were nearly completed about the end of the month. The seedlings thrived well under the adequate rains of July, and August. Useful rain was received in September. There was practically no rain in October and crops showed signs of withering owing to want of good closing showers. Rabi sowings, were considerably restricted due to absence of rain for a long period. The season on the whole was much below normal for the rabi though fairly satisfactory for the Kharif crops.
- 1907:—Rain during the year was less than half the Average. The monsoon broke out about the second week of June but the fall being not adequate Kharif sowings had to be postponed till July. The fall in this month also was not quite satisfactory. Sowings were, however, completed. In the first fortnight of August sufficient rain was received and standing crops were much benefitted. September fall was very scanty and the crops began to wither. Here closed the season as practically no rain was received onwards. Rabi sowings could not be undertaken for want of rain and sufficient moisture. The season on the whole was poor.
- 1908:—The aggregate fall of the year was two-third of the average. Pre-monsoon period went totally dry. The monsoon generally broke out about the middle of June but sufficient rain for sowing purposes was only received in the last week. Rain in July though below average was just sufficient to complete sowings. Standing crops thrived well in August. Good rain was received in September, benefitting the standing Kharif crops and also inducing to start rabi sowings. The rainy season, practically closed after September as subsequently there was no rain. Rabi sowing was commenced but the area was much curtailed for want of moisture. There was no rain onwards. The season on the whole was fairly good for the Kharif but poor for the rabi crops.
- 1909:—Rain during the year was about the average. Moderate rain was received in May. Regular monsoon opened in June and Kharif sowings were completed in time. Rains continued satisfactory till September and all crops progressed well. Rabi sowing was commenced in places. Light rain was received in October. November was dry. A few cents fell in December. The season on the whole was satisfactory for Kharif but only fair for the rabi crops.
- 1910:—The total fall of the year was in excess of the average. Pre-monsoon period was dry. The monsoon broke out during the first week of June and sowings were completed by the end of the month. In July sufficient rain was received. The seedlings thrived well. General rain again occurred in August and the crops were in good condition. September rain though heavy was beneficial to crops and also to commence rabi sowings in places. Rain in October was heavy enough and rabi sowings were completed. November rain was useful to develop rabi seedlings but was a little bit injurious to jowar and cotton in places. December was rainless. Rabi crops on the whole progressed well. The season on the whole was a good one.
- 1911:—The total fall of the year was about the average. The *ante* monsoon period was dry. The monsoon set in early in June. The fall of the month was sufficient to start Kharif sowings and the seedlings progressed well, under the copious fall in July. Rain in August was generally useful for the standing crops. September fall was only three-fourth of an inch and the crops stood badly in need of rain to save them from withering. October was rainless, and Kharif crops further deteriorated. Rabi sowings were possible in moist places. Good rain came in the last week of November but it was too late. There was no rain in December. The season on the whole was only fair for the Kharif and poor for the rabi crops.
- 1912:—Annual rain was considerably below the usual quantity. In the *ante* monsoon period, there were only a few drops of rain. The monsoon broke out in the latter half of June and Kharif sowings were completed in time. The rain in July was poor. The fall in August, however, was up to the requirements and the crops progressed well. There was no rain in September and crops stood badly in want of it. October rain amounted to one-fourth of an inch only and the crops seriously suffered. Unexpected and heavy rainfall in the third week of November though rather too late for the Kharif crops induced rabi sowing in a vast area. December was without a drop of rain. The rabi seedlings prospered well as there was sufficient moisture left in the soil. The season on the whole was below normal.

- 1913 :—Rain during the year was abnormally low. There was light rain in May. Regular monsoon commenced early in June. The fall of the month being sufficient Kharif sowings were completed under favourable conditions. July rain was again sufficient and seedlings showed good development. Rain in August was meagre. Heavy rain in the first week of September however benefited the standing crops. There was no rain subsequently. Rabi sowings were restricted to moist places only. The season on the whole was normal for the Kharif crops but poor for the rabi crops.
- 1914 :—The total rainfall of the year was considerably above the average. Fair rain was received in the *ante* monsoon period. The monsoon commenced timely in June and the fall of the month being quite sufficient Kharif sowings were completed in time. Rains in July and August were up to the requirements, and crops progressed satisfactorily. Excessive fall in September proved injurious to the standing Kharif crops especially to cotton. Rabi sowings were pushed on under the light rain in October as there was sufficient previous moisture and the seedlings developed well under the favourable rain in November. December was dry. Unfavourable wind and the frost later on adversely affected the growth of the rabi crops in places and reduced their yield. The season on the whole was quite normal.
- 1915 :—The aggregate fall of the year was in excess of the average. *Ante* monsoon period was dry. The monsoon set in late in June and Kharif sowings were completed only in July. In August the fall was considerably below average and the crops showed signs of distress. September rain made up the deficiency and all crops were progressing well. The rain in October was abundant and Rabi sowing was pushed on and completed. November was dry. Good rain in December was useful to the rabi crops which grew well without any hitch. The season on the whole was good.
- 1916 :—Rain during the year was in excess of the average. Light rain was received in May. The monsoon began early in June and Kharif sowings were generally completed by the end of the month. The rains in July were excessive. Favourable weather conditions in August allowed the crops to develop. The fall in September, though excessive, was received with intervening break. The crops, thrived well. Rain in October though light was sufficient for the crops and for the rabi sowings. The fall during the last week in November was beneficial to the rabi seedlings but it damaged ripe cotton in places. December was dry. The season was as a whole good.
- 1917 :—The total fall of the year was above average. There was good rain in the pre-monsoon period. The regular monsoon commenced about the beginning of June and the rain-fall being adequate Kharif sowings were completed. Rain in July was inadequate but was just sufficient to maintain the crops. The fall in August was below average. Crops, however, were generally doing well. September rain was rather excessive and break in rains was desired at end of the month. Ample rain was received in October. It did some damage to the crops of bajri and cotton and reduced their yield. There was practically no rain in November. Rabi sowings were pushed on and completed in time as the fields were fully saturated with the heavy rains of the two previous months. There was no rain onwards nor was any desired. The season on the whole was good.
- 1918 :—The aggregate fall of the year was less than half the average. The *ante* monsoon showers were heavy enough for the preparatory tillage. The regular monsoon opened about the middle of June but the fall being deficient Kharif sowings were postponed. Rain in July was again inadequate and sowings were completed only where sufficient moisture was available. August rain was up to the requirements to maintain the Kharif seedlings. Standing crops began to wither in September due to very light and partial rain of the month. October and November went practically dry. Kharif crops, in consequence, suffered seriously in yield which was much below the average. Rabi sowing was restricted to favourable situations only. There was however no rain for their development. The season on the whole was poor for both the crops.
- 1919 :—Rain during the year was considerably in excess of the average. Fair rain in the pre-monsoon period was useful to prepare lands for cultivation. The regular monsoon broke out in the first week of June. The rainfall of the month was both abundant and general and enabled the completion of cotton and other Kharif sowings. This year preference was given to bajri as it matures early to supply food and fodder for men and cattle as there was scarcity of both during the previous year. The fall in the two subsequent months was adequate and beneficial and standing crops thrived well. September rain was excessive and proved slightly injurious to standing crops in places. The fall in October and November though light was general and with sufficient previous moisture enabled completion of rabi sowings. Favourable late rains allowed the rabi crops to come to maturity which yielded a good return. On the whole the season was very favourable for both the crops.
- 1920 :—The total rainfall of the year was about two-third of the average. There were some fair showers in the *ante* monsoon period. The monsoon having commenced late in the third week of June, the sowings were completed only in July when good rain occurred. August fall was much in defect of the average. The crops, however, were in fair condition but further needed rain for their development. September rain was sufficient to maintain the crops. The monsoon practically came to an end after October giving only a few cents in that month. Kharif crops lacked moisture late in the season and rabi sowings were also restricted. The season on the whole was a fair Kharif but a poor rabi.
- 1921 :—The total fall of the year was much above the average. There was no rain in the *ante* monsoon period. The monsoon started during the second week of June and the fall of the month being both general and adequate. Kharif sowings were started and finished off in time. July and August had also good and well distributed fall. This was very beneficial to the standing crops which thrived well. Rainfall in September was abundant. It proved beneficial to the standing crops and gave an impetus to rabi sowings which were earnestly started everywhere. There was no rain from October onwards. As there was sufficient moisture left in the soil by ample rain in September the rabi crops thrived well and gave a good return. The season on the whole was satisfactory.
- 1922 :—The total rain during the year was considerably in excess of the average. Fair rain was received in the *ante* monsoon period. The monsoon set in about the middle of June and the fall of the month was sufficient for general Kharif sowings which were generally completed during the month. In July the rains were beneficial to the seedlings. August rain was scanty and crops were on the point of withering when opportune and beneficial rain came to their rescue in September. This rain though excessive helped, the Kharif crops and induced rabi sowings. There was no rain in October. Rabi seedlings however progressed well on the strength of previous moisture. Rainfall in November was heavy. It was very beneficial to rabi crops which progressed well till they came to maturity. The season on the whole was good.
- 1923 :—The total fall of the year was just about the average. Rain in June being inadequate Kharif sowings were postponed to July. The fall of this month was excessive but sowings were completed under it. August rains were very defective but the ample previous moisture left by the July rains sustained the crops in fair condition. Good rain in September helped the Kharif crops and encouraged rabi sowings but the total absence of subsequent rains checked the growth of the rabi crops. The season on the whole was fairly good for the Kharif crops, but far below average for the rabi crops.

(Sd.) HAROLD H. MANN,  
Director of Agriculture.

## APPENDIX D.

*Agricultural Stock of the 128 Government villages in Chalisgaon Taluka, District East Khandesh, during the year 1919-20.*

Group number.	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	13
I ..	18	1,937	2	45	4	187	1	683	490	674	261	4,284
II ..	68	11,288	48	324	81	591	32	4,858	2,737	3,620	1,455	24,474
III ..	34	5,851	9	92	23	51	..	1,666	1,187	1,437	575	10,841
IV ..	18	1,614	28	88	1	28	1	714	245	468	107	3,239
Total ..	128	20,185	77	499	59	857	34	7,421	4,609	6,199	2,898	42,388

Group number.	Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
				Small.	Large (i.e. of over 2 oxen).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I ..	160	190	1,039	762	44	219	404	24
II ..	810	1,948	6,298	3,898	258	1,268	2,138	18
III ..	866	3,708	3,894	2,138	99	779	978	20
IV ..	92	599	830	184	239	70	198	19
Total ..	1,428	6,440	11,611	6,972	635	2,836	3,718	20

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, Central Division.

## APPENDIX E.

*Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Chalisgaon Taluka.*

Group No.	Liquor shops.	Hand Industries.							Mechanical Power.				
		Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woollen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Timber yards.	Cart-making Industry.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Work shop.	Oil Presses.
I ..	1	2	2	1	..	5	5	2	5	..	4	1	2
II ..	5	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
III ..	3	2	..	27	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
IV ..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	15	2	40	..	5	5	2	7	..	4	1	2

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer,  
Satara and East Khandesh Districts.

## APPENDIX F.

[FORM V. F. 16.]

*Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of water supply in the 128 Government villages of the Taluka Chahisgaon for the year 1922-23.*

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.	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 .. .. .	13	248	16	392	8	8	..	22	..	1	..	..	..
II .. .. .	68	1,365	125	726	37	17	1	86	28	..	..	..	..
III .. .. .	84	718	120	241	28	11	..	118	..	2	..	..	..
IV .. .. .	13	194	4	96	..	1	1	10	5	..	..	..	..
Total ..	128	2,525	266	1,395	73	32	2	240	28	3	..	..	..

Group.	and bhandhars.				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	27
I .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	1	..	..	..	..
III .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	31	2	1	..	..	..	..

O. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, Satara and  
East Khandesh Districts.

## ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

District 1	Details. 2	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks and bandharaa.		Other sources.	
		Pakka. 3	Kacha. 4	Pakka. 5	Kacha. 6	Pakka. 7	Kacha. 8
Chalisgaon taluka of East Khandesh.	For irrigation .. ..	2,525	265	3	..	..	..
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	1,395	73	..	..	31	2
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	73	32	1	2	1	..
	In disuse .. ..	240	28	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	4,233	398	4	2	32	2
Totals recorded at the previous settlements.		1,908	123	2	..	..	..

O. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, Satara and  
East Khandesh Districts

## APPENDIX G.

*Selling value of dry-crop lands in villages of Chalisgaon Taluka during the period of 1914-1924.*

Serial No. in appendix L.	Name of village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
<i>Group No. I.</i>						
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Bhoras Khurd ..	16	183 4	179 11 0	20,450 0 0	113·74
2	Bilakhed ..	20	287 2	238 2 0	24,125 0 0	101·31
3	Chalisgaon ..	68	870 6	1,085 4 0	1,30,610 0 0	120·35
7	Kodgaon ..	4	21 25	23 7 0	1,750 0 0	74·66
8	Kunzar ..	59	736 20	510 2 0	34,205 0 0	67·05
9	Ozar ..	25	287 9	340 14 0	37,981 0 0	111·42
10	Patkhadki ..	17	200 38	334 8 0	31,800 0 0	95·06
11	Takli Pragane Chalisgaon ..	22	215 7	297 13 0	36,700 0 0	123·23
12	Unhadi ..	4	34 28	70 3 0	10,475 0 0	149·24
13	Vaghdu ..	24	277 30	417 7 0	58,125 0 0	139·22
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>258</b>	<b>3,114 9</b>	<b>3,497 7 0</b>	<b>3,86,221 0 0</b>	<b>110·43</b>
			Average price per acre	—124·02.		
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
14	Adgaon ..	25	249 7	183 10 0	19,165 0 0	104·37
15	Andhari ..	14	108 14	76 2 0	10,650 0 0	139·90
16	Bhamre Budruk ..	11	81 22	75 14 0	7,475 0 0	98·52
18	Bhoras Budruk ..	12	126 10	91 15 0	7,800 0 0	84·84
19	Bodra ..	36	543 3	429 5 4	22,575 0 0	52·58
20	Borkhede Budruk ..	43	390 13	419 15 0	33,185 0 0	79·02
22	Brahmanshevga ..	33	401 1	290 4 0	22,427 0 0	77·27
23	Chambhardi Budruk ..	12	132 20	167 0 0	24,070 0 0	144·33
24	„ Khurd ..	12	138 6	168 13 0	32,820 0 0	194·41
27	Damrun ..	23	215 25	230 7 0	37,290 0 0	161·82
28	Dasegaon ..	26	262 28	428 12 0	33,950 0 0	79·18
33	Ganeshpur ..	14	122 13	135 9 0	12,000 0 0	88·52
34	Ganpur ..	13	117 5	111 15 0	11,075 0 0	98·93
37	Hatgaon ..	17	145 17	100 3 0	14,600 0 0	145·73
36	Hatle ..	20	295 28	194 4 0	23,375 0 0	120·33
38	Hingone ..	9	34 19	55 13 0	9,800 0 0	175·59
41	Javli ..	10	113 32	88 7 0	9,400 0 0	106·29
42	Karajgaon ..	12	141 28	139 2 0	21,175 0 0	152·20
43	Khadki Budruk ..	27	310 14	276 6 0	24,010 0 0	86·87
48	Mundkhed ..	7	31 8	61 12 0	13,525 0 0	219·03
52	Odhre ..	21	264 28	190 3 0	14,025 0 0	73·74
53	Patharje ..	12	156 23	89 0 0	7,087 8 0	79·63
55	Patonde ..	41	347 22	446 4 0	49,675 0 0	111·32
57	Pimpalvadmhalaa ..	40	359 38	248 5 0	29,713 0 0	119·66
58	Pimpri Pragane Chalisgaon ..	20	279 32	301 12 0	24,622 0 0	81·60
59	Pimpri Pragane Dehere ..	26	360 27	309 2 0	24,026 0 0	77·72
61	Rahipuri ..	11	58 34	93 12 0	6,775 0 0	72·26
62	Ranjangaon ..	50	642 27	664 13 0	139,961 0 0	210·53
65	Sangvi ..	8	112 18	82 8 0	9,537 0 0	115·60
67	Shindi ..	43	514 26	523 5 9	63,300 0 0	120·95
68	Shiragaon ..	34	224 33	182 14 0	11,900 0 0	65·07
70	Takli ..	30	270 30	200 7 7	26,304 0 0	131·21
71	Talegaon ..	51	546 33	426 0 6	70,925 0 0	166·48
72	Talvade Budruk ..	26	346 25	239 7 6	24,375 0 0	101·78
76	Tekvade Khurd ..	34	22 12	15 3 8	2,200 0 0	144·46
77	Vadali-Vadale ..	12	66 31	83 4 0	11,400 0 0	136·94
81	Vakadi ..	18	291 23	196 12 0	15,950 0 0	81·07
80	Vaghali ..	87	684 9	888 5 0	1,76,516 0 0	198·71
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>909</b>	<b>9,510 29</b>	<b>9,906 15 4</b>	<b>10,98,658 8 0</b>	<b>123·34</b>
			Average price per acre	—115·51.		

## APPENDIX G—contd.

Selling value of dry-crop lands in villages of Chalisgaon Taluka during the period of 1914-1924.

Serial No. in appendix L.	Name of village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
	<i>Group No. III.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
83	Abhone .. ..	11	166 23	92 8 0	11,450 0 0	123·78
84	Alvadi .. ..	11	107 34	79 10 0	9,120 0 0	114·54
85	Bahal .. ..	58	447 34	546 1 0	79,845 0 0	146·82
89	Dahivad .. ..	43	489 24	252 4 0	27,210 0 0	107·87
90	Daregaon .. ..	26	335 33	259 1 0	34,000 0 0	131·24
94	Dhamangaon .. ..	16	101 36	80 2 4	18,490 0 0	230·70
95	Jamdhe .. ..	31	252 1	300 3 0	36,125 0 0	120·34
98	Kalmadu' .. ..	24	156 6	84 12 0	18,100 0 0	277·00
101	Londhe .. ..	43	502 23	334 7 0	49,926 0 0	149·28
102	Mandurne .. ..	21	321 2	172 10 0	12,950 0 0	75·02
103	Mehunbare .. ..	31	274 29	384 14 0	61,775 0 0	156·44
104	Nandre .. ..	5	59 34	31 1 0	3,050 0 0	98·19
106	Pilkhod .. ..	32	268 3	322 9 0	40,750 0 0	126·36
108	Pohore .. ..	28	226 17	158 6 0	44,490 0 0	280·92
110	Saygaon .. ..	19	189 30	171 1 0	18,600 0 0	108·73
	Total .. ..	399	3,000 9	3,279 8 4	4,65,881 0 0	142·06
			Average price per acre—119·45.			
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>					
117	Chapaner .. ..	33	530 28	342 0 0	11,153 0 0	32·61
118	Chikhalthan .. ..	13	187 36	177 5 0	8,770 0 0	49·46
119	Jalgaon .. ..	19	258 29	288 11 0	11,267 0 0	39·03
122	Makrandpur .. ..	5	59 0	41 4 0	2,550 0 0	61·81
125	Palasgaon .. ..	5	93 13	88 0 0	7,700 0 0	87·50
127	Vithalpur .. ..	1	21 20	9 0 0	350 0 0	38·88
	Total .. ..	76	1,151 6	946 4 0	41,790 0 0	44·18
			Average price per acre—36·30.			
	Grand Total .. ..	1 642	17,676 13	16,630 2 8	19,92,550 8 0	119·81
			Average price per acre—111·33.			

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, Central Division.

APPENDIX G<sup>1</sup>.

*Sales of Motasthal lands in villages of Chalisgaon Taluka,  
during the period of 1914—1924.*

Serial No. in appendix L.	Name of village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
<i>Group No. II.</i>			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
15	Andhari .. ..	1	0 29	0 12 0	300	400·00
55	Patonda .. ..	8	43 20	54 6 0	8,400	154·48
77	Vadali-Vadale .. ..	5	37 3	75 13 0	11,200	147·73
80	Vaghali .. ..	4	25 38	42 2 0	7,200	170·92
Total ..		18	107 10	173 1 0	27,100	156·59
		Average	price per acre :—252·68.			
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
106	Pilkhod .. ..	1	2 26	3 8 0	400	114·29
108	Pohore .. ..	1	0 32	0 11 0	300	436·36
110	Saygaon .. ..	2	11 10	16 8 0	4,500	272·73
Total ..		4	14 28	20 11 0	5,200	251·36
		Average	price per acre :—353·74.			
Grand total ..		22	121 38	193 12 0	32,300	166·71
		Average	price per acre :—264·86.			

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, C. D.

APPENDIX G<sup>2</sup>.

*Sales of land irrigated by canal in the villages of Chalisgaon Taluka,  
during the period of 1914—1924.*

Serial No. in appendix L.	Name of village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
<i>Group No. III.</i>			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
85	Bahal .. ..	26	135 20	146 5 0	29,045	198·51
		Average	price per acre :—214·35.			

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, C. D.



APPENDIX G<sup>3</sup>.

*Selling value of patasthal land in the villages of Chalisgaon Taluka,  
during the period of 1914—1924.*

Serial No. in appendix L.	Name of village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
	<i>Group No. II.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
55	Patonda .. ..	19	29 22	166 5 0	25,495	153·80
		Average	price per acre:—862·77.			

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, C. D.

APPENDIX G<sup>4</sup>.

*Selling value of dry crop lands in inam villages of Chalisgaon Taluka,  
during the period of 1914—1924.*

Serial No. in appendix L.	Name of village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
3	Hatnur .. ..	4	76 14	94 3 0	3,400	36·09
		Average	price per acre:—44·53.			

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, C. D.

## APPENDIX H.

*Leases of dry crop lands in villages of Chalisgaon Taluka.*

Serial No. in appendix L.	Name of village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Index.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
<i>Group No. I.</i>							
1	Bhoras Khurd ..	6	68 26	56 0 0	535 8 0	9.56	14 5
2	Bilakhed ..	7	269 38	174 14 0	876 0 0	5.01	7 8
3	Chalisgaon ..	43	581 1	705 12 0	5,541 12 0	7.85	11 12
7	Kodgaon ..	4	100 1	199 4 0	1,150 0 0	5.77	8 10
8	Kunzar ..	17	292 22	224 2 0	1,484 8 0	6.62	9 15
9	Ozar ..	11	160 30	213 7 0	1,144 10 0	5.36	8 1
10	Patkhadki ..	12	140 23	221 0 0	1,622 0 0	7.34	11 0
11	Takli ..	10	101 20	170 4 0	884 12 0	5.19	7 13
12	Unhadi ..	2	20 8	41 7 0	200 0 0	4.82	7 4
13	Vaghdu ..	13	246 6	236 4 0	1,377 0 0	5.82	8 12
	Total ..	126	1,981 15	2,242 6 0	14,816 2 0	6.61	9 15
				Average rent per acre :- 7.89.			
<i>Group No. II.</i>							
14	Adgaon ..	5	58 10	53 3 0	401 0 0	7.99	11 0
15	Andhari ..	6	61 27	42 4 0	257 0 0	6.08	8 8
16	Bhamre Budruk ..	6	43 21	53 7 0	405 7 0	7.59	10 7
18	Bhoras Budruk ..	6	61 37	78 15 0	675 8 0	8.56	11 12
19	Bodra ..	33	597 8	465 0 0	2,893 0 0	6.22	8 9
20	Borkhed Budruk ..	13	91 24	116 9 0	826 5 0	7.08	9 12
22	Brahmanshevga ..	7	100 21	78 8 0	477 7 0	6.08	8 6
23	Chambhardi Ek. ..	4	57 28	80 0 0	834 15 0	10.44	14 6
24	.. Khurd ..	13	159 18	252 4 0	2,241 7 0	8.89	12 3
27	Damrun ..	9	97 31	100 7 6	1,047 12 0	10.13	13 15
28	Dasegaon ..	17	277 0	414 13 0	2,710 0 0	6.53	9 0
33	Ganeshpur ..	13	116 19	159 4 0	1,113 8 0	6.99	9 10
34	Ganpur ..	15	176 29	172 6 0	1,327 0 0	7.69	10 9
37	Hatgaon ..	4	42 10	24 0 0	128 0 0	5.33	7 2
36	Hatie ..	19	250 6	124 11 0	1,174 10 0	9.42	12 15
38	Hingone ..	7	29 39	47 2 0	563 13 0	11.98	16 8
41	Javle ..	7	65 4	77 8 0	1,072 10 0	13.84	19 0
42	Karajgaon ..	6	85 18	74 8 0	725 10 0	9.74	13 6
43	Khadki Budruk ..	22	294 16	244 4 0	2,353 0 0	9.63	13 4
48	Mundkhed ..	3	25 2	49 2 0	368 8 0	7.50	10 5
52	Odhre ..	10	173 1	115 15 0	719 15 0	6.21	8 8
53	Patharje ..	15	258 35	152 0 0	1,296 0 0	8.33	11 7
55	Patonde ..	7	91 17	111 5 0	654 4 0	5.88	8 1
57	Pimpalvadmhalaa ..	5	82 26	63 0 0	661 10 0	10.50	14 7
58	Pimpri Pragane Chal- isgaon.	16	233 12	257 0 0	2,338 0 0	9.10	12 8
59	Pimpri Pragane Dehere	5	58 10	57 12 0	444 11 0	7.70	10 9
61	Rahipuri ..	2	11 30	14 0 0	83 6 0	5.96	8 3
62	Ranjangaon ..	41	518 34	507 4 0	4,311 12 0	8.50	11 11
65	Sangvi ..	14	319 34	328 10 0	2,881 0 0	8.77	12 1
67	Shindi ..	15	203 20	193 1 0	1,908 12 9	9.88	13 9
68	Shirasgaon ..	4	23 30	24 8 0	203 0 0	8.29	11 6
70	Takli ..	4	70 36	56 2 6	738 15 0	13.16	18 1
71	Talegaon ..	27	315 8	314 12 6	4,393 12 0	13.96	19 3
72	Talvade Budruk ..	18	269 16	216 1 0	1,400 11 0	6.48	8 15
76	Tekvade Khurd ..	2	10 20	10 13 0	98 15 0	9.15	12 9
77	Vadali-Vadle ..	11	111 25	170 6 0	1,562 11 0	9.17	12 10
81	Vakadi ..	8	118 9	71 8 0	473 0 0	6.61	9 2
80	Vaghli ..	62	6 4 9	907 4 0	7,124 8 0	7.85	10 13
	Total ..	481	6,197 2	6,276 9 6	52,889 6 9	8.43	11 9
				Average rent per acre :- 8.53.			

## APPENDIX H—continued.

Serial No. in appendix L.	Name of village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of times the assessment represented by	Index.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
<i>Group No. III.</i>							
83	Abhone .. ..	6	108 0	76 4 0	573 10 0	7.52	9 6
84	Alvadi .. ..	4	37 8	39 0 0	394 8 0	10.11	12 10
85	Bahal .. ..	28	300 0	337 13 0	3,443 3 0	10.19	12 12
89	Dahvad .. ..	33	413 4	240 3 4	2,241 8 6	9.33	11 10
90	Dareigaon ..	10	128 24	89 12 0	1,028 15 0	11.46	14 5
94	Dhamangaon ..	13	134 22	105 6 4	888 0 0	8.43	10 8
95	Jambhe .. ..	9	137 38	195 13 0	1,253 9 0	6.40	8 0
98	Kalmadu .. ..	6	44 13	27 6 0	273 0 0	9.97	12 7
101	Londhe .. ..	23	243 21	153 1 0	1,018 4 0	8.65	8 5
102	Mandurne ..	7	92 33	67 0 0	344 0 0	5.13	6 7
103	Mehunbare ..	11	148 2	220 12 0	1,718 8 0	7.78	9 12
103	Pilkhod .. ..	10	70 24	81 6 6	977 12 0	12.01	15 0
108	Pohore .. ..	12	162 27	142 0 0	1,626 4 0	11.45	14 5
110	Saygaon .. ..	8	97 8	76 0 0	459 7 3	6.05	7 9
	Total ..	180	2,119 4	1,851 13 2	16,240 8 9	8.77	10 15
			Average rent per acre:—7.66.				
<i>Group No. IV.</i>							
117	Chapaner .. ..	11	195 14	147 6 0	584 8 0	3.96	3 15
118	Chikhalthan ..	32	638 1	758 14 0	4,772 8 0	6.28	6 4
119	Jalgaon .. ..	4	43 31	59 13 0	139 12 0	2.33	2 5
121	Junone .. ..	3	29 33	13 12 0	69 0 0	5.01	5 0
122	Makarandpur ..	16	237 17	226 8 0	1,080 0 0	4.77	4 12
125	Palasgaon .. ..	3	70 26	45 0 0	415 0 0	9.22	9 3
127	Vithalpur .. ..	6	134 34	80 14 0	433 8 0	5.36	5 5
	Total ..	75	1,349 36	1,332 0 0	7,494 4 0	5.62	5 10
			Average rent per acre:—5.55.				
	Grand total ..	255	11,647 35	11,702 12 8	91,440 5 6	7.81	..
			Average rent per acre:—7.85				

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, C. D.

APPENDIX H<sup>1</sup>.*Leases of Motasthal lands in villages of Chalisgaon Taluka.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.
<i>Group No. II.</i>			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
57	Pimpalvadmhalaa ..	1	2 33	6 0 0	61 0 0	10·17
77	Vadali-Vadale ..	3	27 12	59 10 0	710 1 0	11·91
80	Vagbali ..	2	13 20	25 8 0	307 0 0	12·04
Total ..		6	43 25	91 2 0	1,078 1 0	11·15
<i>Group No. III.</i>			Average rent per acre	—24·71.		
89	Dahiwad ..	1	0 30	1 2 0	28 3 0	23·28
103	Mehunbare ..	1	13 24	25 0 0	300 0 0	12·00
106	Pilkhod ..	2	3 27	5 11 0	108 0 0	18·99
110	Saygaon ..	2	15 19	34 2 0	124 0 0	3·63
Total ..		6	33 20	65 15 0	558 3 0	8·47
<i>Group No. IV.</i>			Average rent per acre	—16·66.		
118	Chikhalthan ..	1	7 9	15 0 0	260 0 0	17·33
<i>Grand Total</i> ..			Average rent per acre	—35·98.		
Grand Total ..		13	84 14	172 1 0	1,296 4 0	11·02
<i>Grand Total</i> ..			Average rent per acre	—22·48.		

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, Satara and East Khandesh Districts.

APPENDIX H<sup>2</sup>.*Leases of land irrigated by canal in the villages of Chalisgaon Taluka.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.
	<i>Group No. II.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
21	Borkhede .. ..	1	3 22	2 0 0	32 2 0	16·06
76	Tekvade Khurd ..	1	13 2	21 0 0	400 0 0	19·05
	Total ..	2	16 24	23 0 0	432 2 0	18·79
			Average rent per acre	—26·03.		
	<i>Group No. III.</i>					
85	Bahal .. ..	9	109 16	131 5 0	1,339 5 0	10·20
			Average rent per acre	—12·24.		
	Grand Total ..	11	126 0	154 5 0	1,771 7 0	11·48
			Average rent per acre	—14·06.		

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, Satara and East Khandesh Districts.

APPENDIX H<sup>3</sup>.*Leases of Patasthal lands in villages of Chalisgaon Taluka.*

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.
	<i>Group No. 11.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
55	Patonda .. ..	4	19 6	109 2 0	530 6 0	4.85
		Average	rent per acre	—27.56.		

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, Satara and East Khandesh Districts.

APPENDIX H<sup>4</sup>.*Leases of Dry-crop lands in Inam village of Chalisgaon Taluka.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Index.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
3	Hatnur .. ..	8	139 17	156 9 0	584 0 0	3.33	2 14 0
		Average	rent per acre	—4.16.			

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, Satara and East Khandesh Districts.

## APPENDIX I.

*Prices prevalent in the Chalisgaon Taluka from 1895-1923.*

Year.	Seers of 80 Tolas per rupee.													
	Jowari.		Bajri.		Wheat.		Cotton with seed.		Linseed.		Gram.		Till or sesame.	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1895 ..	27	3	21	8	15	2	6	7	7	14	16	4	8	4
1896 ..	17	5	13	15	10	6	6	4	9	11	11	10	9	3
1897 ..	9	5	7	14	6	13	7	10	10	0	7	6	7	9
1898 ..	21	15	18	5	9	11	8	8	10	1	10	13	8	13
1899 ..	15	2	12	12	9	4	4	0	10	8	10	11	8	4
1900 ..	8	15	9	2	7	3	5	12	7	5	9	2	6	7
1901 ..	15	13	14	10	8	6	6	7	7	3	11	9	7	12
Average ..	16	8	14	0	9	9	6	7	8	15	11	1	8	1
1902 ..	19	14	17	2	9	8	7	10	5	12	12	12	7	7
1903 ..	32	1	23	9	11	12	7	4	7	10	14	9	8	6
1904 ..	29	2	23	0	13	13	5	1	9	13	14	3	8	15
1905 ..	18	9	18	11	12	8	6	1	8	6	13	4	7	1
1906 ..	14	11	14	7	10	4	4	14	6	12	10	8	6	9
1907 ..	15	5	14	15	9	9	5	12	6	13	11	4	5	10
1908 ..	10	15	11	5	7	8	7	0	6	7	8	8	4	15
1909 ..	17	6	16	8	8	3	5	10	6	10	9	15	6	10
1910 ..	19	1	17	3	8	11	4	7	5	14	12	11	5	9
1911 ..	16	13	15	0	10	11	3	15	4	9	13	7	5	7
Average ..	19	6	17	3	10	4	5	12	6	14	12	2	6	10
1912 ..	11	13	10	6	8	12	4	0	4	5	11	6	4	13
1913 ..	12	15	11	14	9	8	4	5	5	9	10	14	4	12
1914 ..	13	12	11	12	7	10	7	3	....	....	8	13	4	8
1915 ..	13	5	12	5	7	0	8	2	....	....	8	7	....	....
1916 ..	16	12	14	1	9	13	4	5	....	....	10	5	....	....
1917 ..	12	3	10	14	8	13	4	0	....	....	10	3	....	....
Average ..	13	8	11	14	8	9	5	5	1	10	10	0	2	5
1918 ..	6	6	5	15	5	6	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	....
1919 ..	4	11	4	7	4	4	....	....	....	....	4	11	....	....
1920 ..	6	14	6	10	4	4	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....
1921 ..	5	15	5	0	4	2	3	10	....	....	5	3	....	....
Average ..	6	0	5	8	4	8	0	15	....	....	5	8	....	....
1922 ..	9	4	7	10	4	7	3	5	....	....	5	13	....	....
1923 ..	11	13	8	8	6	1	1	12	....	....	7	12	....	....
Average ..	10	8	8	1	5	4	2	8	....	....	6	12	....	....

C. H. BRISTOW.

Settlement Officer, Satara and East Khandesh Districts.

## APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages 128 of Chalisgaon Taluka of East Khandesh District.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstanding at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
				Rs. a. p.
	Old Group I (13 villages). Maximum dry crop rate Rs. 3-0-0			
	New Group I (13 villages). Maximum rate Rs. 4-0-0			
1896-97	23,505	1,944	523	....
1897-98	23,632	1,948	....	....
1898-99	23,622	121	7	....
1899-1900	23,621	119	4,589	....
1900-01	23,607	20	1,463	....
1901-02	23,623	24	429	....
1902-03	23,623	1,031	50	....
1903-04	23,569	....	....	....
1904-05	23,575	....	....	....
1905-06	23,550	....	....	....
1906-07	23,551	....	....	....
1907-08	23,564	....	1,661	....
1908-09	23,656	....	281	....
1909-10	23,697	....	....	....
1910-11	23,703	....	....	....
1911-12	23,686	....	....	....
1912-13	23,686	....	....	....
1913-14	23,651	....	....	....
1914-15	23,646	....	....	....
1915-16	25,148	....	....	....
1916-17	25,149	....	....	....
1917-18	28,453	....	....	....
1918-19	28,433	....	....	....
1919-20	28,432	....	....	....
1920-21	28,424	....	....	....
1921-22	28,444	....	....	....
1922-23	28,406	....	....	....
	Old Group II (69 villages). Maximum dry crop rate Rs. 2-12-0			
	New Group II (69 villages). Maximum dry crop rate Rs. 3-10-0			
1896-97	1,00,854	7,137	2,065	....
1897-98	1,01,332	6,879	299	....
1898-99	1,01,294	499	31	....
1899-1900	1,01,812	490	17,264	....
1900-01	1,01,999	87	3,454	....
1901-02	1,01,839	87	1,366	....
1902-03	1,02,226	640	157	....
1903-04	1,02,778	....	....	....
1904-05	1,02,987	....	....	....
1905-06	1,03,393	....	....	....
1906-07	1,03,416	....	....	....
1907-08	1,03,627	....	3,519	....
1908-09	1,03,720	58	169	....
1909-10	1,03,070	....	64	....
1910-11	1,04,080	....	....	....
1911-12	1,08,783	....	....	....
1912-13	1,08,888	....	....	....
1913-14	1,08,999	....	....	....
1914-15	1,09,651	....	....	....
1915-16	1,16,498	....	....	....
1916-17	1,16,510	....	....	....
1917-18	1,16,368	....	....	....
1918-19	1,16,231	....	8,405	0 11 0
1919-20	1,16,233	....	....	....
1920-21	1,16,531	....	59,084	....
1921-22	1,16,529	....	....	....
1922-23	1,16,557	....	....	....
	Old Group III (35 villages). Maximum dry crop rate Rs. 2-8-0			
	New Group III (35 villages). Maximum dry crop rate Rs. 3-5-0			
1896-97	48,131	1,330	2,519	....
1897-98	48,319	1,353	691	....
1898-99	48,375	122	86	....
1899-1900	48,780	128	14,614	....
1900-01	48,788	33	2,477	....
1901-02	48,535	42	868	....
1902-03	48,610	2,042	167	....
1903-04	48,685	....	....	....
1904-05	48,745	....	....	....
1905-06	48,722	....	....	....



## APPENDIX K—contd.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstanding at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
<i>Group II—contd.</i>				Rs. a p
	Old Group III (35 villages).	Maximum dry	crop rate Rs. 2-8-0.	
	New Group III (35 villages).	Maximum dry	crop rate Rs. 3-5-0.	
1906-07 ..	48,911	....	....	....
1907-08 ..	48,970	2	5,901	....
1908-09 ..	48,975	....	....	....
1909-10 ..	49,022	....	....	....
1910-11 ..	49,092	....	....	....
1911-12 ..	49,288	....	....	....
1912-13 ..	49,389	....	....	....
1913-14 ..	49,416	....	....	....
1914-15 ..	49,416	....	....	....
1915-16 ..	52,528	....	....	....
1916-17 ..	52,525	....	....	....
1917-18 ..	52,516	....	....	....
1918-19 ..	52,516	....	17,370	150
1919-20 ..	52,508	....	....	....
1920-21 ..	52,555	....	35,303	....
1921-22 ..	52,588	....	....	....
1922-23 ..	52,606	....	....	....
	Old Group No. IV (12 villages).	Maximum dry	crop rate Rs. 2-0-0.	
	New Group No. IV (12 villages).	Maximum dry	crop rate Rs. 2-10-0.	
1896-97 ..	13,993	257	732	....
1897-98 ..	14,033	273	376	....
1898-99 ..	14,029	7	103	....
1899-1900 ..	13,921	7	5,242	....
1900-01 ..	13,911	2	1,187	....
1901-02 ..	13,898	20	185	....
1902-03 ..	13,918	353	254	....
1903-04 ..	13,898	....	....	....
1904-05 ..	13,890	....	....	....
1905-06 ..	13,809	....	....	....
1906-07 ..	13,908	....	....	....
1907-08 ..	13,908	....	7	....
1908-09 ..	13,995	....	....	....
1909-10 ..	14,027	....	....	....
1910-11 ..	14,038	....	....	....
1911-12 ..	14,081	....	....	....
1912-13 ..	14,081	....	....	....
1913-14 ..	14,090	....	....	....
1914-15 ..	14,090	....	....	....
1915-16 ..	15,006	....	....	....
1916-17 ..	15,004	....	....	....
1917-18 ..	15,011	....	....	....
1918-19 ..	15,011	....	4,693	8 8 0
1919-20 ..	15,015	....	....	....
1920-21 ..	15,007	....	15,253	....
1921-22 ..	15,008	....	....	....
1922-23 ..	15,006	....	....	....

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, Satara and  
East Khandesh Districts.

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APPENDIX L.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

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 No. I (13 villages).</i>			Rs. a.	Rc. *	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bhoras Khurd ..	I	3 0	..	..	1,024	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,024	1,177	..
2	Bitakbede ..	I	3 0	..	..	1,755	1,428	..	..	..	..	M 1	2	..	1,755	1,430	..
3	Chalisgaon ..	I	3 0	..	..	6,302	8,884	..	..	..	..	M 25	89	..	6,327	8,923	..
4	Karzaon ..	I	3 0	..	..	3,300	2,750	..	..	..	..	M 2	2	..	3,302	2,752	..
5	Khadki Khurd ..	I	3 0	..	..	990	835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	990	835	..
6	Kharjal ..	I	3 0	..	..	1,237	1,571	..	..	..	..	M 13	28	..	1,250	1,590	..
7	Kodgaon ..	I	3 0	..	..	578	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	578	1,155	..
8	Kunzar ..	I	3 3	..	..	4,329	3,472	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,329	3,472	..
9	Ojhar ..	I	3 0	..	..	1,092	1,655	..	..	..	..	M 29	64	..	1,120	1,719	..
10	Patkhadki ..	I	3 0	..	..	635	1,193	..	..	..	..	M 4	5	..	639	1,198	..
11	Takli Khurd (Pragane Chalisgaon).	I	3 0	..	..	1,330	2,197	..	..	..	..	M 12	29	..	1,342	2,220	..
12	Unhad ..	I	3 0	..	..	289	455	..	..	..	..	M 4	9	..	293	464	..
13	Vazhdq ..	I	3 0	..	..	1,561	2,017	..	..	..	..	M 12	10	..	1,573	2,039	..
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>3 0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>24,428</b>	<b>28,729</b>	<b>1 2 7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>M 101</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1 14 9</b>	<b>24,529</b>	<b>28,923</b>	<b>1 2 10</b>
<i>Group No. II.</i>																	
14	Adgaon ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,851	1,581	..	..	..	..	M 18	22	..	1,860	1,603	..
15	Audhari ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,327	1,058	..	..	..	..	M 9	12	..	1,336	1,065	..
16	Bhamre Budruk ..	II	2 12	..	..	907	1,328	..	..	..	..	M 6	12	..	913	1,340	..
17	Bhamre Khurd ..	II	2 12	..	..	727	803	..	..	..	..	M 5	10	..	782	812	..
18	Bhoras Budruk ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,971	1,980	..	..	..	..	M 2	2	..	1,973	1,982	..
19	Bodhre ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,939	1,434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,939	1,434	..
20	Borkhede Budruk ..	II	2 12	..	..	2,303	3,392	..	..	..	..	M 4	8	..	2,367	3,400	..
21	Borkhede Khurd ..	II	2 12	..	..	693	1,088	..	..	..	..	M 10	19	..	703	1,107	..
22	Brahminsheva ..	II	2 12	..	..	2,735	1,965	..	..	..	..	M 12	11	..	2,747	1,976	..
23	Chambhardi Budruk ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,172	1,540	..	..	..	..	M 1	1	..	1,173	1,541	..
24	Chambhardi Khurd ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,231	1,801	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,231	1,801	..
25	Chinchkhede ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,417	1,804	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,417	1,804	..
26	Chitagaon ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,861	2,535	..	..	..	..	M 18	31	..	1,879	2,566	..
27	Damrun ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,268	1,495	..	..	..	..	M 15	22	..	1,283	1,517	..
28	Dasegaon Pragane Bahal.	II	2 12	..	..	1,269	2,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,269	2,048	..
29	Dasegaon Dehere.	II	2 12	..	..	692	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	1,022	..
30	Devli ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,740	1,751	..	..	..	..	M 16	26	..	1,750	1,777	..
31	Dhomne ..	II	2 12	..	..	907	655	..	..	..	..	M 1	1	..	908	659	..
32	Eklahare ..	II	2 12	..	..	759	976	..	..	..	..	M 14	27	..	773	1,003	..
33	Ganeshpur ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,079	1,395	..	..	..	..	M 3	5	..	1,082	1,400	..
34	Ganpur ..	II	2 12	..	..	748	771	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	748	771	..
35	Ghodegaon ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,330	1,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,330	1,140	..
36	Hatle ..	II	2 12	..	..	2,129	1,774	..	..	..	..	M 6	10	..	2,135	1,784	..
37	Hategaon ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,653	1,417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,653	1,417	..
38	Hingone Khurd ..	II	2 12	..	..	407	835	..	..	..	..	M 21	48	..	428	883	..
39	Hingone Sim ..	II	2 12	..	..	378	889	..	..	..	..	M 23	47	..	401	936	..
40	Jamdi Budruk Pragane Bahal.	II	2 12	..	..	1,592	1,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,592	1,008	..

L.

occupied land, Taluka Chalisgaon, District East Khandesh.

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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
4 0	..	..	1,024	1,489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,024	1,489	..	33-30	Bhoras Khurd ..	1	
4 0	..	..	1,755	1,904	..	..	..	..	M.	1	3	1,755	1,907	..	33-35	Blakhede ..	2	
4 0	..	..	6,302	11,845	..	..	..	..	M.	25	52	6,327	11,897	..	33-33	Chalisgaon ..	3	
4 0	..	..	3,300	3,667	..	..	..	..	M.	2	3	3,302	3,670	..	33-35	Kargaon ..	4	
4 0	..	..	993	1,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	996	1,113	..	33-29	Khadki Khurd ..	5	
4 0	..	..	1,237	2,095	..	..	..	..	M.	13	37	1,250	2,132	..	33-33	Khurjai ..	6	
4 0	..	..	578	1,540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	578	1,540	..	33-33	Kodgaon ..	7	
4 0	..	..	4,329	4,357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,229	4,357	..	25-49	Kunzar ..	8	
4 0	..	..	1,092	2,207	..	..	..	..	M.	25	85	1,130	2,292	..	33-33	Ojhar ..	9	
4 0	..	..	635	1,591	..	..	..	..	M.	4	7	630	1,598	..	33-38	Patkhadki ..	10	
4 0	..	..	1,330	2,022	..	..	..	..	M.	12	39	1,342	2,908	..	33-38	Takli Khurd (Pragane Chalis- gaon).	11	
4 0	..	..	289	607	..	..	..	..	M.	4	12	293	619	..	33-40	Unhadi ..	12	
4 0	..	..	1,561	2,680	..	..	..	..	M.	12	21	1,573	2,710	..	33-30	Vaghdu ..	13	
4 0	..	..	24,428	38,039	1 8 10	..	..	..	M.	101	259	24,529	38,292	1 0 3	32-39	Total.		
<i>Group No. II.</i>																		
3 10	..	..	1,851	2,084	..	..	..	..	M.	18	29	1,869	2,113	..	31-81	Adgaon ..	14	
3 10	..	..	1,327	1,388	..	..	..	..	M.	9	10	1,336	1,404	..	31-83	Andiari ..	15	
3 10	..	..	907	1,750	..	..	..	..	M.	6	16	913	1,766	..	31-79	Bhauru Budruk ..	16	
3 10	..	..	727	1,057	..	..	..	..	M.	5	13	732	1,070	..	31-77	Bhauru Khurd ..	17	
3 10	..	..	1,971	2,544	..	..	..	..	M.	2	3	1,973	2,547	..	31-83	Bhoras Budruk ..	18	
3 10	..	..	1,939	1,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,939	1,890	..	31-80	Bodhre ..	19	
3 10	..	..	2,363	4,471	..	..	..	..	M.	4	11	2,367	4,482	..	31-82	Borkhede Budruk.	20	
3 10	..	..	693	1,434	..	..	..	..	M.	10	25	703	1,459	..	31-80	Borkhede Khurd.	21	
3 10	..	..	2,733	2,590	..	..	..	..	M.	12	15	2,747	2,605	..	31-88	Brahminshevga ..	22	
3 10	..	..	1,172	2,030	..	..	..	..	M.	1	1	1,173	2,031	..	31-79	Chambhardi Budruk.	23	
3 10	..	..	1,231	2,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,231	2,189	..	31-78	Chambhardi Khurd.	24	
3 10	..	..	1,417	2,378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,417	2,378	..	31-82	Chinchkhede ..	25	
3 10	..	..	1,861	3,342	..	..	..	..	M.	18	41	1,979	3,383	..	31-81	Chitagaon ..	26	
3 10	..	..	1,268	1,971	..	..	..	..	M.	15	29	1,283	2,000	..	31-81	Damrun ..	27	
3 10	..	..	1,269	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,269	2,700	..	31-83	Dasegaon Pragane Talal.	28	
3 10	..	..	692	1,347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	1,347	..	31-80	Dasegaon Pragane Dehure.	29	
3 10	..	..	1,740	2,308	..	..	..	..	M.	10	34	1,750	2,342	..	31-80	Devli ..	30	
3 10	..	..	907	803	..	..	..	..	M.	1	1	908	864	..	31-71	Dhorne ..	31	
3 10	..	..	759	1,286	..	..	..	..	M.	14	34	773	1,320	..	31-61	Eklahare ..	32	
3 10	..	..	1,079	1,839	..	..	..	..	M.	3	7	1,092	1,846	..	31-84	Ganeshpur ..	33	
3 10	..	..	748	1,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	748	1,016	..	31-77	Ganpur ..	34	
3 10	..	..	1,330	1,503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,330	1,503	..	31-88	Ghodegaon ..	35	
3 10	..	..	2,129	2,338	..	..	..	..	M.	6	13	2,135	2,351	..	33-73	Hatle ..	36	
3 10	..	..	1,653	1,868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,653	1,863	..	31-82	Hategaon ..	37	
3 10	..	..	407	1,101	..	..	..	..	M.	21	63	428	1,104	..	31-82	Hingone Khurd ..	38	
3 10	..	..	378	1,172	..	..	..	..	M.	23	62	401	1,234	..	31-84	Hingone Shiv ..	39	
3 10	..	..	1,592	1,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,592	1,329	..	31-84	Jamdi Budruk Pragane Balai.	40	

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 No. 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.
41	Javle ..	II	2 12	..	..	639	835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	639	835	..
42	Karanjgaon ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,918	1,886	..	..	..	..	M 2	3	..	1,920	1,886	..
43	Khadki Budruk ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,793	1,542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,793	1,542	..
44	Karadi ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,041	657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,041	657	..
45	Khorda ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,244	1,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,244	1,185	..
46	Lonje ..	II	2 12	..	..	2,967	2,132	..	..	..	..	M 1	2	..	2,968	2,184	..
47	Malsheva ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,963	1,456	..	..	..	..	M 6	5	..	1,969	1,461	..
48	Mundkhede Budruk ..	II	2 12	..	..	923	1,061	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	1,061	..
49	Mundkhede Khurd ..	II	2 12	..	..	451	945	..	..	..	..	M 2	4	..	453	949	..
50	Nimkhedi ..	II	2 12	..	..	389	462	..	..	..	..	M 6	10	..	394	472	..
51	Nhawe ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,943	1,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,943	1,507	..
52	Odhre ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,817	1,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,817	1,389	..
53	Patharje ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,061	672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,061	672	..
54	Fatne ..	II	2 12	..	..	4,411	3,431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,411	3,431	..
55	Patonde ..	II	2 12	..	10	3,377	5,082	..	..	..	..	P 129	W 782 S 306 M 194 } 803	..	3,700	6,573	..
56	Pimpalgaon ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,112	713	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,112	713	..
57	Pimpalvadmhalga ..	II	2 12	..	..	2,336	2,078	..	..	..	..	M 22	35	..	2,359	2,113	..
58	Pimpri Budruk Pragane Chalgaon	II	2 12	..	..	1,137	1,522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	1,522	..
59	Pimpri Budruk Pragane Dehere.	II	2 12	..	..	2,163	2,012	..	..	..	..	M 16	21	..	2,178	2,033	..
60	Pimpri Khurd ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,179	1,493	..	..	..	..	M 2	4	..	1,181	1,497	..
61	Rahipuri ..	II	2 12	..	..	480	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	773	..
62	Ranjangaon ..	II	2 12	..	..	4,622	5,140	..	..	..	..	M 6	10	..	4,628	5,150	..
63	Rasid ..	II	2 12	..	..	717	558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	717	558	..
64	Rohini ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,624	1,438	..	..	..	..	M 7	9	..	1,631	1,447	..
65	Sangvi ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,443	1,353	..	..	..	..	M 3	4	..	1,446	1,357	..
66	Shavri ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,311	834	..	..	..	..	M 2	2	..	1,313	836	..
67	Shindi ..	II	2 12	..	..	2,024	2,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,024	2,039	..
68	Shirasgaon ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,391	1,590	..	..	..	..	M 27	25	..	1,918	1,615	..
69	Shivapur ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,333	898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,333	898	..
70	Takli Khurd Pragane Dehere.	II	2 12	..	..	2,228	1,014	..	..	..	..	M 56	78	..	2,284	1,087	..
71	Talgaon ..	II	2 12	..	..	4,534	4,536	..	..	..	..	M 2	2	..	4,536	4,538	..
72	Talvade Budruk ..	II	2 12	..	..	2,652	1,891	..	..	..	..	M 8	8	..	2,655	1,897	..
73	Tambola Khurd ..	II	2 12	..	..	531	617	..	..	..	..	M 13	16	..	544	635	..
74	Tangavhan ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,216	1,430	..	..	..	..	M 8	13	..	1,224	1,443	..
75	Tekvade Budruk ..	II	2 12	..	..	612	831	..	..	..	..	M 10	15	..	622	846	..
76	Tekvade Khurd ..	II	2 12	..	..	583	805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	583	805	..
77	Vadale Vadali Pragane Bahal.	II	2 12	..	..	1,172	1,578	..	..	..	..	M 36	59	..	1,208	1,647	..
78	Vadgaon Lambe ..	II	2 12	..	..	3,006	3,515	..	..	..	..	M 6	8	..	3,012	3,523	..
79	Vaghle ..	II	2 12	..	..	664	622	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	664	622	..
80	Vaghli ..	II	2 12	..	..	5,006	8,537	..	..	..	..	M 10	50	..	5,036	8,537	..
81	Vakdi ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,780	1,668	..	..	..	..	M 2	3	..	1,791	1,671	..
82	Vartan ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,700	1,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700	1,585	..
	Total of Group II ..	II	2 12	..	..	112,047	1,15,361	1 0 5	..	..	..	M 645 P 129 } S 1,097 W 306 782	1 11 2 8 6 11 }	112,321	1,17,546	1 0	

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.				
9	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. II -contd.		
3 10	..	..	630	837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	630	837	..	31-81	Javle ..	41	
3 10	..	..	1,919	2,485	..	..	..	..	M. 2	4	..	1,920	2,489	..	31-83	Karanjgaon ..	42	
3 10	..	..	1,793	2,033	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,793	2,033	..	31-84	Khadki Budruk ..	43	
3 10	..	..	1,041	866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,041	866	..	31-81	Kharadi ..	44	
3 10	..	..	1,244	1,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,244	1,562	..	31-81	Kherde ..	45	
3 10	..	..	2,067	2,810	..	..	..	..	M. 1	3	..	2,068	2,813	..	31-81	Lonje ..	46	
3 10	..	..	1,963	1,919	..	..	..	..	M. 6	7	..	1,969	1,926	..	31-83	Malshevga ..	47	
3 10	..	..	923	1,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	1,398	..	31-76	Mundkbede Budruk.	48	
3 10	..	..	451	1,246	..	..	..	..	M. 2	5	..	459	1,251	..	31-82	Mundkbede Khard.	49	
3 10	..	..	389	609	..	..	..	..	M. 5	13	..	394	622	..	31-78	Nitkhedi ..	50	
3 10	..	..	1,943	1,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,948	1,986	..	31-78	Nhavo ..	51	
3 10	..	..	1,817	1,831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,817	1,831	..	31-82	Odhre ..	52	
3 10	..	..	1,061	886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,061	886	..	31-84	Patharje ..	53	
3 10	..	..	4,411	4,523	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,411	4,523	..	31-80	Patne ..	54	
3 10	..	13 5 0	3,377	6,712	..	..	..	..	P. 129	5	W. 1,045 S. 403	3,700	8,678	..	32-02	Patonde ..	55	
3 10	..	..	1,112	940	..	..	..	..	M. 191	513	..	1,112	940	..	31-83	Pimpalgaon ..	56	
3 10	..	..	2,336	2,740	..	..	..	..	M. 23	46	..	2,339	2,780	..	31-85	Pimpalvadmhalse ..	57	
3 10	..	..	1,137	2,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	2,006	..	31-80	Pimpri Budruk Pragane Chalisgaon.	58	
3 10	..	..	2,183	2,652	..	..	..	..	M. 15	28	..	2,178	2,680	..	31-82	Pimpri Pragane Dehere.	59	
3 10	..	..	1,170	1,968	..	..	..	..	M. 2	5	..	1,181	1,973	..	31-80	Pimpri Khurd ..	60	
3 10	..	..	480	1,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	1,019	..	31-82	Rahipuri ..	61	
3 10	..	..	4,623	6,775	..	..	..	..	M. 6	13	..	4,628	6,788	..	31-86	Ranjangaon ..	62	
3 10	..	..	717	736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	717	736	..	31-86	Rasid ..	63	
3 10	..	..	1,024	1,806	..	..	..	..	M. 7	12	..	1,031	1,808	..	31-85	Rohini ..	64	
3 10	..	..	1,443	1,734	..	..	..	..	M. 3	5	..	1,446	1,789	..	31-83	Sangvi ..	65	
3 10	..	..	1,311	1,099	..	..	..	..	M. 2	3	..	1,313	1,102	..	31-81	Shevri ..	66	
3 10	..	..	2,024	2,688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,024	2,688	..	31-82	Shindi ..	67	
3 10	..	..	1,991	2,096	..	..	..	..	M. 27	33	..	1,918	2,129	..	31-82	Shirasgaon ..	68	
3 10	..	..	1,333	1,184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,333	1,184	..	31-84	Shivapur ..	69	
3 10	..	..	2,223	2,523	..	..	..	..	M. 56	96	..	2,284	2,616	..	31-81	Takti Khurd Pragane Dehere.	70	
3 10	..	..	4,534	6,045	..	..	..	..	M. 2	3	..	4,530	6,048	..	31-82	Talegaon ..	71	
3 10	..	..	2,652	2,494	..	..	..	..	M. 3	7	..	2,655	2,501	..	31-84	Talvade Budruk ..	72	
3 10	..	..	531	813	..	..	..	..	M. 13	24	..	544	837	..	31-82	Tambole Khurd ..	73	
3 10	..	..	1,216	1,835	..	..	..	..	M. 18	17	..	1,224	1,902	..	31-81	Tamgavhan ..	74	
3 10	..	..	612	1,095	..	..	..	..	M. 10	20	..	622	1,115	..	31-79	Tekvade Budruk ..	75	
3 10	..	..	583	1,061	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	583	1,061	..	31-80	Tekvade Khurd ..	76	
3 10	..	..	1,172	2,080	..	..	..	..	M. 36	91	..	1,206	2,171	..	31-81	Vadale-Vadali Pragane Bahal.	77	
3 10	..	..	3,006	4,633	..	..	..	..	M. 6	11	..	3,012	4,641	..	31-82	Vadgaon Lamle ..	78	
3 10	..	..	694	820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	661	820	..	31-81	Vaghle ..	79	
3 10	..	..	5,906	11,253	..	..	..	..	M. 20	68	..	5,936	11,310	..	31-81	Vaghli ..	80	
3 10	..	..	1,789	1,688	..	..	..	..	M. 2	3	..	1,791	2,203	..	31-83	Vakdi ..	81	
3 10	..	..	1,700	2,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700	2,089	..	31-80	Varthan ..	82	
3 10	..	..	112,047	152,064	1 5 8	..	..	..	M 645 P 12 0 3 W 1,045	1,447 408 11 3 7	2 3 11 11 3 7	112,821	1,54,959	1 5 11	32-49	Total of Group II		

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>Government lands in Inam villages.</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	Don ..	II	2 12	..	..	559	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	559	308	..
2	Pimparkhed ..	II	2 12	..	..	240	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	141	..
3	Talode tarf Patharje ..	II	2 12	..	..	155	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	78	..
	Total ..	II	2 12	..	..	954	527 0 8 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	954	527 0 8 10	..
<i>Group No. III.</i>																	
83	Abhone ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,334	797	..	..	..	..	M 8	9	..	1,342	808	..
84	Alvadi ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,313	1,230	..	..	..	..	M 10	15	..	1,323	1,245	..
85	Bahal ..	III	2 8	..	..	4,838	5,035	..	..	..	..	M 20	30	..	4,868	5,065	..
86	Bhavali ..	III	2 8	..	..	620	684	..	..	..	..	M 2	1	..	622	685	..
87	Bhaur ..	III	2 8	..	..	563	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563	1,040	..
88	Chinchgavhan ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,594	1,326	..	..	..	..	M 3	8	..	1,597	1,320	..
89	Dahivad ..	III	2 8	..	..	3,664	2,690	..	..	..	..	M 30	83	..	3,694	2,723	..
90	Daregaon ..	III	2 8	..	..	2,398	2,069	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,398	2,069	..
91	Daskevardi ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,133	899	..	..	..	..	M 9	10	..	1,142	909	..
92	Deahmukhvadi ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,078	1,187	..	..	..	..	M 10	15	..	1,088	1,202	..
93	Devgaon ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,030	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,030	530	..
94	Dhamangaon ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,674	1,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,674	1,370	..
95	Jamdhe ..	III	2 8	..	..	2,068	2,406	..	..	..	..	M 17	29	..	2,085	2,525	..
96	Kadre ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,272	1,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,272	1,143	..
97	Kakadne ..	III	2 8	..	..	836	785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	836	785	..
98	Kalmadu ..	III	2 8	..	..	2,764	1,996	..	..	..	..	M 17	24	..	2,781	2,020	..
99	Khedki Sim ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,891	1,920	..	..	..	..	M 13	19	..	1,904	1,939	..
100	Khedki Khurd ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,759	1,418	..	..	..	..	M 8	8	..	1,767	1,679	..
101	Londhe ..	III	2 8	..	..	2,985	2,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,985	2,152	..
102	Mandurne ..	III	2 8	..	..	2,574	1,493	..	..	..	..	M 4	5	..	2,578	1,498	..
103	Mehunbare ..	III	2 8	..	..	2,334	3,628	..	..	..	..	M 20	59	..	2,363	3,697	..
104	Nandre ..	III	2 8	..	..	731	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	731	570	..
105	Palsare ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,064	945	..	..	..	..	M 5	4	..	1,069	949	..
106	Pilkhod ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,844	2,621	..	..	..	..	M 23	41	..	1,867	2,662	..
107	Pimpalvadi Nikamb. ..	III	2 8	..	..	962	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	962	1,040	..
108	Pohore ..	III	2 8	..	..	2,426	2,207	..	..	..	..	M 112	182	..	2,540	2,389	..
109	Rajmane ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,273	661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,273	661	..
110	Saigaon ..	III	2 8	..	..	2,284	2,698	..	..	..	..	M 118	282	..	2,402	2,980	..
111	Shindvadi ..	III	2 8	..	..	2,239	1,843	..	..	..	..	M 2	1	..	2,241	1,844	..
112	Tamasvadi ..	III	2 8	..	..	603	614	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	614	..
113	Tirpote ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,534	1,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,534	1,415	..
114	Upkhede ..	III	2 8	..	..	2,378	1,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,378	1,925	..
115	Varkhede Budrak ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,395	1,404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	1,404	..
116	Varkhede Khurd ..	III	2 8	..	..	424	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	266	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	58,881	54,997 0 14 11	..	..	..	..	M 440	770	1 12 0	59,321	55,767 0 15 0	..
<i>Government lands in Inam villages.</i>																	
1	Talode Pragaue Dehere. ..	III	2 8	..	..	327	207	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	207 0 10 2	..

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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 10	..	..	559	406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	559	406	..	31-81	Don ..	1	
3 10	..	..	240	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	186	..	31-91	Pimparkhede ..	2	
3 10	..	..	155	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	103	..	32-05	Talode Patharje. <sup>tarf</sup>	3	
3 10	..	..	954	695	0 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	954	695	0 11 8	31-87	Total.		
<i>Group No. III.</i>																		
3 5	..	..	1,334	1,050	..	..	..	..	M 8	12	..	1,342	1,068	..	32-50	Abhone ..	83	
3 5	..	..	1,313	1,630	..	..	..	..	M 10	20	..	1,323	1,650	..	32-50	Alvadi ..	84	
3 5	..	..	4,338	7,904	..	..	..	..	M 20	40	..	4,858	7,904	..	32-50	Bahal ..	85	
3 5	..	..	620	900	..	..	..	..	M 2	1	..	622	907	..	32-41	Basvalli ..	86	
3 5	..	..	563	1,378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563	1,378	..	32-50	Bhaur ..	87	
3 5	..	..	1,594	1,757	..	..	..	..	M 3	4	..	1,597	1,761	..	32-50	Chinchgavhan ..	88	
3 5	..	..	3,664	3,564	..	..	..	..	M 30	44	..	3,694	3,608	..	32-50	Dahivad ..	89	
3 5	..	..	2,398	2,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,398	2,471	..	32-48	Daregaon ..	90	
3 5	..	..	1,136	1,191	..	..	..	..	M 9	13	..	1,142	1,204	..	32-45	Daskevardi ..	91	
3 5	..	..	1,076	1,573	..	..	..	..	M 10	20	..	1,088	1,593	..	32-52	Deshmukhvadi ..	92	
3 5	..	..	2,398	2,741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,398	2,741	..	31-48	Devgaon ..	93	
3 5	..	..	1,874	1,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,874	1,815	..	32-48	Dhamangaon ..	94	
3 5	..	..	2,068	3,307	..	..	..	..	M 17	38	..	2,068	3,345	..	32-47	Jamdhe ..	95	
3 5	..	..	1,272	1,514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,272	1,514	..	32-47	Kadre ..	96	
3 5	..	..	836	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	836	1,040	..	32-48	Kakadno ..	97	
3 5	..	..	2,764	2,644	..	..	..	..	M 17	32	..	2,781	2,676	..	32-48	Kalmadu ..	98	
3 5	..	..	1,801	2,544	..	..	..	..	M 13	25	..	1,904	2,569	..	32-49	Khadki Sim ..	99	
3 5	..	..	1,759	1,879	..	..	..	..	M 8	11	..	1,767	1,890	..	32-53	Khedikhurd ..	100	
3 5	..	..	2,985	2,851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,985	2,851	..	32-48	Londhe ..	101	
3 5	..	..	2,574	1,978	..	..	..	..	M 4	7	..	2,578	1,985	..	32-51	Mandurne ..	102	
3 5	..	..	2,334	4,807	..	..	..	..	M 29	78	..	2,363	4,835	..	32-49	Mehunbare ..	103	
3 5	..	..	731	755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	731	755	..	32-49	Nandre ..	104	
3 5	..	..	1,064	1,252	..	..	..	..	M 5	5	..	1,069	1,257	..	32-45	Palasre ..	105	
3 5	..	..	1,844	3,473	..	..	..	..	M 23	54	..	1,867	3,527	..	32-49	Pilkhod ..	106	
3 5	..	..	962	1,378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	962	1,378	..	32-50	Pimpalvadi N/kamb. ..	107	
3 5	..	..	2,428	2,924	..	..	..	..	M 112	241	..	2,540	3,165	..	32-48	Pohore ..	108	
3 5	..	..	1,273	876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,273	876	..	32-52	Rajmane ..	109	
3 5	..	..	2,234	3,575	..	..	..	..	M 118	373	..	2,402	3,948	..	32-43	Saigaon ..	110	
3 5	..	..	2,239	2,442	..	..	..	..	M 2	1	..	2,241	2,443	..	32-49	Shindvadi ..	111	
3 5	..	..	603	814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	814	..	32-57	Tamasvadi ..	112	
3 5	..	..	1,534	1,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,534	1,875	..	32-51	Tirpole ..	113	
3 5	..	..	2,378	2,551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,378	2,551	..	32-52	Upkhede ..	114	
3 5	..	..	1,395	1,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	1,860	..	32-47	Varkhede Budruk. ..	115	
3 5	..	..	424	352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	352	..	32-33	Varkhede Khurd. ..	116	
3 5	..	..	58,881	72,868	1 3 9	..	..	..	M 440	1,019	2 5 0	59,321	73,887	1 3 11	32-49	Total.		
3 5	..	..	327	274	0 13 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	274	0 13 4	32-36	Talode Pragane Dehere.		



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 No. IV.</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.	
117	Chapaner ..	IV	2 0	..	..	4,044	3,060	..	..	..	..	M 45	50	..	4,089	3,710	..	
118	Chikhalthan ..	IV	2 0	..	..	2,387	2,590	..	..	..	..	M 40	66	..	2,427	2,666	..	
119	Jalgaon ..	IV	2 0	..	..	1,400	1,758	..	..	..	..	M 8	0	..	1,408	1,764	..	
120	Jamdi Kannad. Pragane	IV	2 0	..	..	394	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	315	..	
121	Junone ..	IV	2 0	..	..	122	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	64	..	
122	Makrandpur ..	IV	2 0	..	..	614	556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	556	..	
123	Malpur ..	IV	2 0	..	..	364	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	227	..	
124	Nanapur ..	IV	2 0	..	..	553	567	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	553	567	..	
125	Palasgaon ..	IV	2 0	..	..	407	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	379	..	
126	Raj-Dehere ..	IV	2 0	..	..	2,171	1,124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,171	1,124	..	
127	V'halpur ..	IV	2 0	..	..	440	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	240	..	
128	Vadali Kannad. Pragane	IV	2 0	..	..	1,609	1,226	..	..	..	..	M 8	11	..	1,617	1,237	..	
	Total ..	IV	2 0	..	..	14,504	12,706	0 14 0	..	..	..	M 101	133	5 1	14,805	12,839	0 14 0	
	Total of Government Villages.	..	..	..	..	211,141	2,12,527	1 0 1	..	..	..	{ P 129	1,287	2,191	1 11 3	212,557	2,15,809	1 0 1
												{ W 782						

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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group No. IV			
2 10	..	..	4,044	4,804	..	..	..	..	M 45	66	..	4,089	4,870	..	31-27	Chapaner	117	
2 10	..	..	2,387	3,399	..	..	..	..	M 40	87	..	2,427	3,486	..	31-25	Chikhalthan	118	
2 10	..	..	1,400	2,307	..	..	..	..	M 8	8	..	1,408	2,315	..	31-24	Jalgaon	119	
2 10	..	..	384	413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	413	..	31-11	Jamdi Praganne Kannad	120	
2 10	..	..	122	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	84	..	31-25	Junone	121	
2 10	..	..	614	730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	730	..	31-29	Makrandpur	122	
2 10	..	..	364	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	298	..	31-28	Malpur	123	
2 10	..	..	558	744	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	558	744	..	31-22	Narsipur	124	
2 10	..	..	407	497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	497	..	31-18	Palagaon	125	
2 10	..	..	2,171	1,475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,171	1,475	..	31-22	Raj Dehere	126	
2 10	..	..	449	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	315	..	31-25	Vithalpur	127	
2 10	..	..	1,609	1,609	..	..	..	..	M 8	14	..	1,617	1,623	..	31-20	Vadali Praganne Kannad.	128	
2 10	..	..	14,504	16,675	1 2 5	..	..	..	M 101	175	1 11 8	14,605	16,850	1 2 5	31-24	Total.		
..	..	..	211,141	280,609	1 5 3	..	..	..	{ M 1,287 P 129 W 1,045	2,900	1 11 3 403 11 8 7	2,12,557	2,84,957	1 5 5	32-04	Total of Govern- ment Villages.		

Summary of dry-crop rates of Taluka Chalisgaon in the East Khandesh District.

Proposed Groups.	Number of villages (in batches according to existing grouping.)	Current dry-crop rates of each batch.	Proposed dry-crop rate for group of each batch.	Increase per cent.	Increase a per rupee (to nearest quarter anna).
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. p.
I	13	3 0 0	4 0 0	33-33	5 4
II	68	2 12 0	3 10 0	31-81	5 1
III	35	2 8 0	3 5 0	32-50	5 2
IV	12	2 0 0	2 10 0	31-25	5 0

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	BY FORMS 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>Inam villages.</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	Bangaon ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,395	1,098	..	..	..	..	M 7	18	..	1,402	1,106	..
2	Don ..	II	2 12	..	..	3,606	3,449	..	..	..	..	M 51	77	..	3,657	3,526	..
3	Hirapur ..	II	2 12	..	..	3,592	3,318	..	..	..	..	M 15	32	..	3,607	3,386	..
4	Pimparkhede ..	II	2 12	..	..	2,935	3,200	..	..	..	..	M 34	57	..	2,969	3,257	..
5	Rokde ..	II	12 2	..	..	909	682	..	..	..	..	M 6	9	..	915	691	..
6	Talode Tari Petharje ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,130	986	..	..	..	..	M 1	1	..	1,131	987	..
7	Tambole Budruk ..	II	2 12	..	..	1,528	2,932	..	..	..	..	M 58	110	..	1,581	2,942	..
	Total ..	II	2 12	..	..	15,095	15,556	1 0 5	..	..	..	M 167	239	1 11 8	15,292	15,844	1 0
1	Umbarkhede ..	III	2 8	..	..	2,482	4,171	..	..	..	..	M 101	224	..	2,563	4,395	..
2	Khedgaon ..	III	2 8	..	..	1,586	2,666	..	..	..	..	M 215	486	..	1,601	3,152	..
3	Mhalpur ..	III	2 8	..	..	354	489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	469	..
4	Talode Tari Dehere ..	III	2 8	..	..	3,684	3,674	..	..	..	..	M 6	6	..	3,689	3,660	..
	Total ..	III	2 12	..	..	8,106	11,000	1 5 8	..	..	..	M 321	716	2 3 8	9,427	11,716	1 0
1	Banshendre ..	IV	2 0	..	..	3,046	2,565	..	..	..	..	M 92	133	..	3,138	2,698	..
2	Bhokangaon ..	IV	2 0	..	..	1,322	1,376	..	..	..	..	M 38	52	..	1,360	1,428	..
3	Hatnur ..	IV	2 0	..	..	7,653	9,181	..	..	..	..	M 112	178	..	7,795	9,359	..
	Total ..	IV	2 0	..	..	12,051	13,122	1 1 5	..	..	..	M 242	363	1 8 0	12,293	13,485	1 1
	Total of the Inam Villages.	I	2 0	..	..	35,252	39,677	1 2 0	..	..	..	M 730	1,368	1 12 11	35,982	41,045	1 2



## APPENDIX M.

Showing the population and area of Government unoccupied land taluka Chalisgaon,  
District East Khandesh.

Serial No. in append- ix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the begin- ning of the expiring Settlement 1891.	At the end of the expiring Settlement 1921.	Area.	
				At the begin- ning of the expiring Settle- ment 1896-97.	At the end of the expiring Settlement 1923-24.
				A. g.	A. g.
<i>Group No. I.</i>					
1	Bhoras Khurd ..	219	254	27 35	12 10
2	Bilakhed ..	283	306	101 33	....
3	Chalisgaon ..	6,888	11,189	201 26	142 29
4	Karygaon ..	602	812	125 25	....
5	Khadki Khurd ..	5	....	19 25	1 26
6	Kharjai ..	489	535	47 4	64 9
7	Kodgaon ..	206	222	....	....
8	Kunzar ..	....	1,296	493 15	399 5
9	Ojhar ..	401	622	25 20	9 20
10	Patkhadki ..	119	156	....	....
11	Takli (Pragane Chalisgaon) ..	226	243	23 3	6 26
12	Unhadi ..	0	....	....	....
13	Vaghdu ..	401	403	36 24	....
	Total ..	9,841	16,042	1,105 10	636 13
<i>Group No. II.</i>					
14	Adgaon ..	191	243	178 16	....
15	Andhari ..	373	459	188 38	2 21
16	Bhamre Budruk ..	468	343	....	....
17	Bhamre Khurd ..	167	444	....	....
18	Bhoras Budruk ..	816	1,179	141 25	94 9
19	Bodhre ..	316	498	323 14	6 24
20	Borkhede Budruk ..	708	717	0 32	1 11
21	Borkhede Khurd ..	189	259	....	....
22	Brahminshevga ..	722	477	428 37	38 7
23	Chambhardi Budruk ..	282	305	16 16	1 16
24	Chambhardi Kurd ..	262	353	94 36	92 2
25	Chinchkhede ..	317	846	....	....
26	Chitegaon ..	424	571	64 35	....
27	Damrun ..	254	251	33 34	17 6
28	Dasegaon, Pragane Bahal ..	357	260	....	....
29	Dasegaon, Pragane Dehere ..	....	....	8 32	3 32
30	Devli ..	1,023	1,267	416 6	275 24
31	Dhomne ..	95	165	46 25	46 25
32	Eklahare ..	155	121	14 0	....
33	Ganeshpur ..	603	1,135	....	....
34	Ganpur ..	....	65	1 29	....
35	Ghodgaon ..	418	422	319 26	37 11
36	Hate ..	331	514	544 7	53 7
37	Hategaon ..	394	517	427 19	....
38	Hingone Khurd ..	412	597	....	....
39	Hingone Sim ..	470	529	....	....
40	Jamdi Budruk, Pragane Bahal ..	261	493	983 33	316 0
41	Javle ..	143	173	125 33	68 3
42	Karanjgaon ..	570	288	....	....
43	Khadki Budruk ..	547	652	171 0	13 23
45	Kherade ..	472	487	55 22	55 22
46	Lonje ..	941	1,568	91 39	68 24
47	Malshevga ..	473	477	398 15	253 15
48	Mundkhede Budruk ..	301	461	38 38	12 12
49	Mundkhede Khurd ..	239	341	....	....
50	Nhave ..	402	266	28 14	38 14
51	Nimkhedi ..	81	....	29 35	....
52	Odhre ..	277	275	114 5	451 8
53	Patharje ..	260	288	39 4	28 21
54	Patne ..	....	546	111 36	2,147 14
55	Patonde ..	2,453	2,854	9 25	9 20
56	Pimpalgaon ..	437	521	43 7	22 2
57	Pimpalvadmhalisa ..	597	562	214 17	120 39
58	Pimpri Budruk (Pragane Chalisgaon) ..	472	424	....	....

## APPENDIX M—contd.

Serial No. in appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring Settlement 1891.	At the end of the expiring Settlement 1921.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring Settlement 1896-97.	At the end of the expiring Settlement 1923-24.
	<i>Group No. II—contd.</i>			A. g.	A. g.
59	Pimpri Budruk (Pragane Dehere)	320	502	150 37	....
60	Pimpri Khurd ..	394	204	....	....
61	Rahipuri ..	444	553	27 20	0 32
62	Rajangaon ..	1,641	2,654	654 16	25 20
63	Rasid ..	....	....	2 7	2 7
64	Rohini ..	721	830	57 24	31 28
65	Sangvi ..	550	683	....	....
66	Shevri ..	103	183	172 33	51 14
67	Shindi ..	530	809	106 32	....
68	Shirasaon ..	770	540	394 23	319 25
69	Shivapur ..	34	....	5 30	5 2
70	Takli Khurd, Pragane Dehere ..	646	385	15 23	....
71	Talegaon ..	1,202	1,852	163 4	....
72	Talvade Budruk ..	1,691	1,283	426 21	172 16
73	Tambole Khurd ..	148	271	....	....
74	Tangavhan ..	233	279	50 11	13 5
75	Tekvade Budruk ..	19	185	62 13	62 13
76	Takvade Khurd ..	193	233	9 36	14 8
77	Vadhe Vadali, Pragane Bahal ..	628	781	98 9	98 9
78	Vadgaonlambe ..	575	698	57 11	37 36
79	Vaghle ..	297	412	....	....
80	Vaghli ..	3,156	3,549	473 14	158 27
81	Vakdi ..	298	408	49 16	23 15
82	Varthan ..	493	317	56 32	....
	Total ..	33,647	40,784	8,717 2	5,291 29
	<i>Group No. III.</i>				
83	Abhone ..	176	274	62 29	33 24
84	Alvadi ..	198	234	148 9	4 39
85	Bahal ..	2,231	3,207	10 30	9 36
86	Bhavli ..	364	406	....	....
87	Bhaur ..	573	692	....	....
88	Chinohgavhan ..	476	708	69 33	64 35
89	Dahivad ..	1,069	1,285	219 0	108 22
90	Daregaon ..	597	624	583 15	4 5
91	Daskebardi ..	245	391	114 11	69 5
92	Deshmukhvadi ..	223	197	21 38	....
93	Devgaon ..	....	....	11 34	11 34
94	Dhamangaon ..	493	707	....	....
95	Jamdhe ..	672	658	....	....
96	Kadre ..	57	32	69 16	15 8
97	Kakadne ..	72	117	219 0	....
98	Kalnadu ..	1,272	1,684	533 14	241 4
99	Khadki Sim ..	944	930	....	....
44	Kharadi ..	....	42	....	37 16
100	Khedi Khurd ..	469	479	5 25	4 37
101	Londhe ..	469	1,080	133 37	5 35
102	Mandurne ..	280	385	958 23	311 7
103	Mehunbare ..	1,829	2,576	....	43 25
104	Nandre ..	255	135	61 30	21 2
105	Palsare ..	318	302	....	....
106	Pilkhod ..	902	1,020	25 11	3 8
107	Pimpalvad Nikamb ..	354	176	36 8	30 20
108	Pohore ..	1,436	1,304	50 4	50 4
109	Rajmane ..	96	141	120 5	20 17
110	Saigaon ..	1,378	1,329	240 17	203 2
111	Shindvadi ..	410	487	196 29	191 0
112	Tamasvadi ..	86	113	133 18	38 35
113	Tirpole ..	241	336	139 0	131 25
114	Upkhede ..	733	156	691 30	10 15
115	Varkhede Budruk ..	105	717	127 25	119 29
116	Varkhede Khurd ..	486	663	194 27	91 25
	Total ..	19,899	23,585	5,178 38	1,674 32

## APPENDIX M—contd.

Serial No. in appen- dix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government and	
		At the beginning of the expiring Settlement 1891.	At the end of the expiring Settlement 1921.	Area.	
				At the begin- ning of the expiring Settle- ment 1896-97.	At the end of the expiring Settlement.
				A. g.	A. g.
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>				
117	Chapaner .. ..	1,109	1,033	155 19	.....
118	Chikhalthan .. ..	1,646	1,838	173 10	126 32
119	Jalgaon .. ..	346	267	.....	.....
120	Jamdi, Pragane Kannad .. ..	41	493	33 34	.....
121	Junone .. ..	74	102	3 27	15 6
122	Makrandpur .. ..	79	146	.....	.....
123	Malpur .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	Narsipur .. ..	.....	103	533 13	.....
125	Palasgaon .. ..	32	39	.....	.....
126	Raj Dehere .. ..	126	130	.....	672 12
127	Vithalpur .. ..	61	72	115 38	.....
128	Vadali, Pragane Kannad .. ..	265	1,884	168 4	156 19
	Total ..	3,779	6,107	1,183 25	* 1,175 31
	Grand total ..	67,166	86,578	16,184 35	8,778 25

C. H. BRISTOW,  
Settlement Officer, Satara and East Khandesh Districts.

No. S.R.V.—37 of 1925.

From

J. F. B. HARTSHORNE, Esq., I.C.S.,  
Collector of East Khandesh ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,

Poona.

Camp Jamdha, 12th April 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Bristow's proposals for the second Revision Settlement of the Chalisgaon Taluka of this district.

2. Mr. Bristow's results appear to be carefully worked out and convincing. There can be no doubt that the maxima increases in rates admissible under the existing rates are justified and can easily be borne. It is proved especially by the figures of leases and sales of dry crop land that the increases up to the full 33½ per cent. would bring the assessment to a level far below the accepted maximum of the state demand.

3. I agree with the 4 groups proposed. It would of course have been more systematic and more in accord with the existing conditions as shown in the report, to have formed 2 groups only, consisting of old groups I to III inclusive and of old group IV. But to do this would entail a needless sacrifice of revenue, arising from the comparatively small percentage increase that would be given to old groups I and II in order to bring them into line with old group III as discussed in paragraph 67 of the report. The formation of 2 groups only cannot therefore be recommended, but the existing 4 groups should each have their maximum rate enhanced separately. The groups as proposed appear to be proper and can be accepted, including the proposed grouping of Saygaon, Kunzar and Kharadi. The grouping of the inam villages into the respective groups proposed for each appears to be proper.

4. If it be accepted that the full admissible 33·33 per cent. enhancement should be imposed on all of the 4 groups, then it is not clear why the full increase up to the nearest pie should not be imposed upon groups II, III and IV. The pies would presumably appear only in the Jantris for calculating the revised assessment, and not in the actual result of the assessment calculated upon each survey number, since these results would be subjected to the usual Dharchod. The difference is of course small on paper, and would be small as regards each individual occupant paying it, but when totalled up for every survey number in the Taluka would it be thought come to an appreciable sum, which it is unnecessary for Government to forego in view of the need of funds, and of the very moderate nature of the revised demand. Government have in R. 7476 dated 12th June 1923 sanctioned odd amounts containing pies in the maximum rate. Thus it would be possible, for group II, to sanction a rate of Rs. 3-10-6 instead of Rs. 3-10-0 as proposed. This would mean an increase of 32·95 per cent. which would still fall within the 33·33 per cent. limit. Similarly group III could be raised to Rs. 2-8-6 instead of Rs. 2-8-0 as proposed. This would mean an enhancement of 33·75 per cent. which exceeds the permissible limit by a negligible amount. For Group IV, the adoption of Rs. 2-10-6 instead of Rs. 2-10-0 as proposed would mean an enhancement of 32·81 per cent. which is still within the permissible limit.

5. The Patasthal rate has little importance, since it seems doubtful whether any pats will continue working at all during the second revision period. The case of Patonda the sole surviving patasthal village is under consideration. My predecessor considered that the people were themselves to blame for not clearing their pats, and there is no doubt that they were partly responsible for the failure in that they took no steps by themselves or by their patkaris to clear the silt in the pat and to get the bandhara area dug out near Chalisgaon. The construction of a low level crossing for the Dhulia-Aurangabad road instead of a proper bridge over the river Titur at Chalisgaon seems also to have played some part in spoiling the bandhara area. Be that as it may, the proposed increase in the patasthal rate *pari passu*



with the dry crop rate as explained and justified in Mr. Bristow's paragraphs 78 and 79 can be provisionally accepted. (*Note.*—Numbering of paragraph 79 appears to have been overlooked and may be corrected in printing.)

6. Cultivable land is in keen demand throughout the Taluka. The report shows that there has been a remarkable increase in the prosperity of the Taluka, and that the increases now proposed are fully justified.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. F. B. HARTSHORNE,

Collector of East Khandesh.

Below letter No. S. R. V.-37 dated 12th April 1925, from the  
Collector of East Khandesh.

No. S. T.-425.

Poona, 16th December 1925.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.

2. This taluka, like Khandesh generally, is greatly under-assessed. It is unnecessary to repeat or amplify the arguments of Mr. Bristow on this head. What is established is that the existing rates might be doubled and still the assessments would not approach the permissible limit of half the rental value and would fall far short of the pitch of assessment in parts of Gujarat. There is thus no doubt that the maximum permissible increase of 33 per cent. must be taken and the only question is *how* it is to be taken. The Settlement Officer has shown that an amalgamation of the first 3 existing groups would produce a greater equality in pitch of assessment than exists at present under three different maximum rates. It appears from the statistics of sales and leases and from other considerations that groups II and III ought to be put on a level with group I. The Collector, in his paragraph 3, states that this amalgamation cannot be recommended because "to do this would entail a needless sacrifice of revenue". The Settlement Officer (his paragraph 67) appears to have had a similar idea. He says that, if the first three groups are to be amalgamated "and at the same time the greatest allowable increase of assessment is to be obtained, the maximum rate will have to be raised to Rs. 3-8-6, which would make a total increase for the new group thus formed of 32·43 per cent." This would mean a sacrifice of about Rs. 2,000 per annum as compared with the permissible and thoroughly justified increase of 33·3 per cent. But it is quite unnecessary to incur this sacrifice. The Settlement Officer states that a common maximum rate of Rs. 3-9-0 would produce an increase of 34·53 per cent. As a matter of fact it would not. This estimated increase is calculated simply by rule of three. But in calculating the new assessments we calculate on the basis of an increase of so many annas and integral quarter annas in the rupee—the increase in fact is published and calculated to the nearest quarter anna per rupee of assessment. Thus an amount up to 1½ pies recurring income per rupee of assessment may be lost for a group—and on the other hand it may be gained. But, in any case, if a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8-6 will yield too small an increase and one of Rs. 3-9-0 too much, it is perfectly easy to find out the maximum rate between these two which will yield the closer feasible approximation to an increase of 33·3 per cent. Consequently there certainly need not be any loss in revenue.

If Government do not object to a slight excess over the 33·3 per cent. limit, then the maximum rate of Rs. 3-9-0 might be adopted. I have not worked out what the actual excess would be.

3. I have no positive objection to the amalgamation of the three highest groups, but I do not recommend it. If it is carried out the 33·3 per cent. rule will of course prevent us raising the assessments of existing groups I and II by even 33·3 per cent. In fact the assessments in group I will not be raised by even 18 per cent.; which is preposterous. If the rate of each group is raised by 33·3 per cent., then as it cannot by any possibility be contended that the assessments in group I are too high, the existence of a still lower pitch of assessment in groups II and III could at any time only be an argument for raising the assessments in these groups. I do not think it is advisable in any way to cover up the absurdities produced by the rule. The higher the pitch of assessment that can be secured in any part of Khandesh the better, so long as the assessment is in itself obviously low, as it can only accentuate the absurd lowness of other rates in the same region. Moreover, more often than not Government have adopted the plan of leaving existing groups unaltered when it was evident that each could easily bear the maximum increase of 33·3 per cent. Also, as pointed out by the Settlement Officer, "this course has at any rate the merit of avoiding the hardship of a sudden increase of assessment in any village".

4. So I support the Settlement Officer's proposal to retain the existing four groups. He proposes maximum rates, however, from which pies are eliminated, with the result that he sacrifices about Rs. 3,000 per annum of revenue needlessly. He proposes to take an increase of Rs. 69,000 instead of about Rs. 72,000—a big difference—simply to prevent pies appearing in the maximum rates—for there is no other advantage. With this I cannot agree.

The Collector proposes maximum rates in which half annas appear. They secure the full increase. In fact they secure slightly more. For instance, the rate of Rs. 3-5-6 when expressed as an increase to the nearest quarter anna per rupee (which is how the new assessments are expressed and worked out—*vide* page 425 of the Survey and Settlement Manual) means an increase of 5 annas 6 pies per rupee, or 34·37 per cent. On the other hand in other groups the increase would be a shade less than 33·3 per cent., so that the total increase for the taluka is brought very close to the prescribed limit. To this I do not think any objection need be taken.

5. But the obvious course, and the one I recommend, is to increase each maximum rate by one-third. The new maximum rates will then be Rs. 4, Rs. 3-10-8, Rs. 3-5-4 and Rs. 2-10-8. There is no advantage in a maximum rate of Rs. 3-5-6 as compared with Rs. 3-5-4. Indeed the exact increase of one-third involved by the latter is obviously very easy for all concerned to deal with.

6. Here I may mention a detail of settlement procedure which, I think requires alteration. I have mentioned above that under existing orders the increases are expressed and calculated to the nearest quarter anna per rupee of the existing assessment. This appears satisfactory enough for Government, because though Government loses a little in one group it gains in another, and on the whole the losses and gains will balance. But in fact the 33·3 per cent. limit brings it about that there is a considerable loss to Government on the whole. For this limit comes into operation over and over again. The result is that whenever it operates Government do not get an increase of one-third or 5 annas 4 pies in every rupee of the assessment, but an increase of only 5 annas 3 pies. Consequently in every such case Government loses an annual income of one pie in every rupee of the existing assessment. In the aggregate this becomes worth considering. For this taluka alone it means a loss of over Rs. 1,100 per annum. Now there is no need to incur this loss. All that is necessary is to direct that, when the increase is 33·3 per cent. in the maximum rate or 5 annas 4 pies in the rupee, it should be calculated and expressed at that rate and not to the nearest quarter anna. This will prevent a loss of a good many thousands of rupees per annum to Government. It involves no injustice to the rayat, but merely remedies an injustice to the public revenues.

7. In his discussion of grouping Mr. Bristow suggests some reasons why the profits of cultivation should be as high in groups II and III as in group I. In the absence of reliable sale and lease statistics I much doubt whether these reasons would have been accepted as cogent. I think the three groups would still have been kept distinct. But the reliable sale and lease statistics enable us to gauge with accuracy on which side the balance of argument lies. To the reasons he suggests, I may add another. It is certainly orthodox that the villages immediately contiguous to Chalisgaon should form the highest group; but it is possible that the value of such contiguity has often been over-estimated; since labour is generally dearer in such villages than in others more remote, and on the other hand it matters little to the cultivator whether he has to sit in his cart for 3 or for 5 times 3 miles in going to market and probably does not affect his profits at all. On the other hand it is just possible that, after the extension of cultivation in the taluka has come to an end, and a state of equilibrium is reached, even the sale and rent statistics will justify the three separate groups, for the land in groups II and III which has recently been reclaimed from waste is no doubt yielding exceptionally good crops just now.

8. The dry-crop rates determine the assessment of *motasthal*.

9. In paragraph 79 the Settlement Officer has proposed an increase of 33 per cent. on *patasthal* land; a proposal with which I agree, though not for the reasons advanced by the Settlement Officer.

He points out that there is no objection on the ground of limitation of enhancement to the water-rate of *patasthal* being doubled, and continues "but it seems undesirable to disturb the present balance of dry-crop and water-rates. I therefore propose to raise the *patasthal* maximum rate . . . exactly 33·125 per cent." If the water assessment might in fact be doubled, I should regard the disturbance of the balance referred to as an extremely poor reason for sacrificing the public revenue by not doubling it.

The sale and lease statistics superficially justify a doubling of the total assessment. But they are somewhat meagre, and I am not sure that land aided by wells is not included in them. In his report on the Karad taluka Mr. Bristow has included such land in his statistics and the same may be the case here. A well adds little or nothing to the assessment, but it adds greatly to the sale price and letting value. I obtained from the Mamlatdar statistics for land not aided by wells, but they turned out to be useless owing doubtless to un-economic transactions not having been sifted out a process which I did not ask the Mamlatdar to undertake. The multiple for rents was actually double that given in appendix H of the report.

However, the water-rates for perennial irrigation under the works in this district which are administered by the Public Works Department are

	Rs.
Mhaswa Tank	9
Hartala Tank	
Jamda Canals	10

with rates of Rs. 12 and Rs. 16 under these tanks and canals respectively for sugarcane and *pan* gardens. These rates have remained practically stationary since 1913, though they have come under review about every 3 years. In comparison with these figures a combined rate of Rs. 13-5-4 seems sufficiently high. On soil of 16 annas value the soil share of assessment will be Rs. 3-10-8; leaving Rs. 9-10-8 for water. There are obvious reasons why a consolidated water-rate should be lower than an irrigation rate paid only when water is taken and in proportion to the water taken. On the other hand the fact that the consolidated rate is fixed for 30 years must be considered.

On the whole I recommend an increase of 5 annas 4 pies in the rupee of consolidated assessment.

10. The *bandhara* at Patonda is a "second class irrigation work" notified under part X of the Irrigation Act. It is in charge of the Public Works Department for repairs and is administered by the Revenue Department. Both under the law and according to ancient custom—as is quite clear from the survey records—the responsibility for keeping the *pat* clear of silt is on the occupants. It is unfortunate that the discharge of this responsibility has not been enforced in the manner provided by the law. Had it been, it would have been possible to say whether or not, as alleged by the occupants, the water-supply has failed for quite other reasons than the silting of the *pat*. "It is alleged" the Collector informs me "that the supply of water has become less owing to the construction of the low level causeway with insufficient openings across the Titur river at a short distance above the *bandhara*. . . . It is also alleged that the supply has been diminished owing to the taking out of water by the G. I. P. Railway Co. at Warthan *bandhara*. . . . It is found on inspection that the (Patonda) *bandhara* has become badly silted up". As matters stand the questions how far these causes have operated in stopping the supply of water and whether repairs ought to be undertaken have been referred to the Public Works Department.

The matter will be disposed of separately. Meanwhile there is no reason why the revised *patasthal* rates should not be determined. Nor is there any reason why the proceeds of the rate, when it is levied, should be spent by Government on repairing the *pat*. The annual cost of repairs (estimated at Rs. 200 in 1891) is duly entered in the survey records, and was taken into account in fixing the assessments on the various survey numbers concerned. Apart from that the responsibility for these repairs lies on the occupants under the law, and if this responsibility had been enforced it is highly probable that the remissions would have been considerably less than have been granted. In itself the silting of the *pat*, so long as water is available, is no reason at all for the grant of remissions.

I need hardly add that though the rate of Rs. 13-5-4 is sanctioned, there will be no land actually paying this rate, which would in any case only be fixed on soil of 16 annas value with a water-supply of the first class. As a matter of fact the water-supply on this work is at best of the second class. The average consolidated assessment per acre under the existing maximum rate of Rs. 10 is Rs. 8-6-11.

11. For the 3 villages newly added to the taluka, the Settlement Officer proposes rates in his paragraph 71. I agree with those for Saygaon and Kharadi.

As regards Kunjhar, I think the rate should be Rs. 4-4-0. The Settlement Officer proposes Rs. 4. Now this proposal of a rate of Rs. 4 in a village adjoining villages of group III and far removed from group I is obviously anomalous, and in fact the whole proposed settlement is anomalous. Consequently I see no point in not going the whole length and increasing the assessments in this village by the usual amount of one-third. I do not think it advisable to reply on sale and lease statistics of individual villages; but it is quite clear otherwise that a rate of Rs. 4-4-0 in this village is not excessive. It adjoins villages in Parola taluka and Bhadgaon Petha in which the rate was raised from Rs. 3-3-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 and would have been raised higher but for the 33 per cent. rule. It adjoins villages in this taluka in which a rate of Rs. 5 would be moderate. It is true the pitch of assessment will be higher in this village than in other similarly situated villages in the taluka; but the same would be true in only slightly less degree under the rate of Rs. 4; and in my opinion (*vide* paragraph 3) there is no ground in this taluka for sacrificing a pie of the public dues in order to avoid these anomalies.

12. I agree with the proposals in paragraphs 74 and 75 of the report regarding rates for Government land in inam villages and for inam villages.

13. The report is compiled with Mr. Bristow's usual ability. Paragraphs 13 to 18 are particularly interesting, and yield valuable information regarding economic conditions in the taluka based on indisputable figures. It is noteworthy that, in the four selected villages, out of 254 persons interested in the land as occupants or tenants, only 18 are tenants only, the other 236 being all occupants. The occupant "who neither works himself nor employs his family, but cultivates by means of hired labour is practically unknown. . . . . Most of the land is cultivated by those who own it, and all those who cultivate (whether occupants or tenants) work in person and with their families. . . . . The bulk of the land is in holdings of 25 to 100 acres. The large size of holdings and the absence of minute subdivision and fragmentation point to a far sounder economic position than is usual in the Deccan".

This method of analysis is one which ought to be developed.

14. The settlement will presumably be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years. My own view is that settlements should be for short periods (10 years) the maximum permissible increase on a holding being limited to, say, one anna nine pies per rupee. Thus assessment of Rs. 24 on a holding could not be increased by more than Rs. 2-10-0. But it is, of course, useless to advocate this.

A. W. W. MACKIE,  
Acting Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records.

(Below No. S. T. 425, dated 16th December 1925, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.)

No. L. N. D./E. K. 2-64.

Camp Chalisgaon, 19th January 1926.

Submitted to Government.

2. A perusal of these papers shows plainly that in restricting enhancements to 33 1/3 per cent. and guaranteeing settlements for 30 years Government are more than generous to the holders of land in tracts such as Chalisgaon, and less than just to the general tax-payer and to land holders in other parts of the Presidency. A low 'mamul' assessment and the increased cultivation of cotton in East Khandesh are mainly responsible for the present position.

There is no room for discussion in regard to the proposals for revision; the only thing that is possible is to take the maximum enhancement of 33·3 per cent. in each of the existing groups, as proposed by the Settlement Commissioner. As suggested by Mr. Mackie in paragraph 6 of his note, the calculation should be made at the rate of 33·3 per cent., and not at the nearest quarter anna.

3. I agree to the Settlement Officer's proposals for the small patasthal area.

4. As regards Kunjhar, one of the three villages added to the Taluka since the original settlement, I concur with the Settlement Commissioner that the maximum rate should be Rs. 4-4-0.

5. I agree with the other proposals in the report; and I would add that in my opinion Mr. Bristow has earned the thanks of Government for his careful and thorough report: his paragraphs 13 to 18 are particularly interesting.

6. During the few days I have been in camp at Chalisgaon two matters have come to my notice, one indicating the great prosperity of this tract, the other the large profits that are made by agriculturists here. In 1922 the new Ginning, Pressing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was floated at Chalisgaon with a capital of 20 lakhs. The whole of the money was subscribed within three months by persons resident in this neighbourhood; mostly in the Chalisgaon taluka, partly in Pachora and Bhadgaon.

7. I would add that Chalisgaon is the only taluka in East Khandesh in which the Second Revision Settlement remains to be introduced. Until the revised rates now proposed are introduced the land holders in this favoured tract will continue to pay assessment at three-quarters of the rate paid by their neighbours.

G. W. HATCH,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revision Settlement.*

Chalisgaon Taluka, East Khandesh District.

Second — of

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 5704/24.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1926.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Central Division, No. L. N. D. E. K.—2/64 dated 19th January 1926—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below\*, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Chalisgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District.

\*Letter from Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Satara and East Khandesh Districts, No. S.R.V.—367 dated 26th March 1925.

Letter from the Collector of East Khandesh No. S.R.V.—37 dated 12th April 1925.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—425 dated 16th December 1925.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 128 Government villages and 14 inam villages of the Chalisgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District.

2. The grounds on which the settlement officer has proposed an increase in the existing rates are succinctly summarised in paragraph 69 of his report.

3. The grouping proposed by the settlement officer is approved, subject to the modification that the village of Kunjhar should be excluded from group I.

4. The following maximum dry-crop rates proposed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records are sanctioned :—

Group.				Rs.	a.	p.
I	..	..	..	4	0	0
II	..	..	..	3	10	8
III	..	..	..	3	5	4
IV	..	..	..	2	10	8

The special maximum rate of Rs. 4-4 per acre for Kunjhar, proposed by him, is also sanctioned.

5. The settlement officer's proposals for patasthal lands, for Government lands in inam villages and for inam villages are sanctioned subject to the modification that the maximum rates for the inam villages and for Government lands in them, in the different groups should follow the rates sanctioned for the Government villages for those groups.

6. 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.

7. Mr. Bristow should be commended for his lucid and interesting report.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. S. V. ACOTT,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

{P. T. O.

To

\*The Commissioner, Central Division,  
\*The Collector of East Khandesh,  
\*The Commissioner of Settlements,  
\*The Accountant General,

\*The Finance Department,  
\*The Public Works Department,  
The Government of India (by letter).  
C. H. Bristow, Esquire, I.C.S.

\*With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of selections from the records of Government and that when they are ready the usual number of copies will be supplied to them.



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REVISED APPENDIX L

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## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

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
1	<i>Special group</i> Kunzar		Rs. a. p. 3 3 0	Rs. a. ..	..	Acres 4,329	Rs. 3,472	Rs. a. p. ..	Acres ..	Rs. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Acres ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Acres 3,329	Rs. 3,472	Rs. a. p. 0 13
	<i>Group No. I</i>																
2	Bhorus khurd.	I	3 0 0	..	..	1,024	1,117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,024	1,117	..
3	Bhilakhede	I	3 0 0	..	..	1,755	1,428	..	..	..	..	M 1	2 0 0	..	1,755	1,430	..
4	Challigaon	I	3 0 0	..	..	6,302	8,884	..	..	..	..	M 25	39 0 0	..	6,327	8,023	..
5	Kargaon	I	3 0 0	..	..	3,300	2,750	..	..	..	..	M 2	2 0 0	..	3,302	2,752	..
6	Khadki khurd.	I	3 0 0	..	..	998	835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	998	835	..
7	Kharjal	I	3 0 0	..	..	1,237	1,571	..	..	..	..	M 13	28 0 0	..	1,250	1,599	..
8	Kodgaon	I	3 0 0	..	..	578	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	578	1,155	..
9	Ozar	I	3 0 0	..	..	1,092	1,655	..	..	..	..	M 23	94 0 0	..	1,120	1,719	..
10	Patkhadki	I	3 0 0	..	..	635	1,193	..	..	..	..	M 4	5 0 0	..	639	1,198	..
11	Takali khurd Pragane Challigaon.	I	3 0 0	..	..	1,380	2,197	..	..	..	..	M 12	29 0 0	..	1,342	2,226	..
12	Unhadl	I	3 0 0	..	..	289	455	..	..	..	..	M 4	9 0 0	..	293	464	..
13	Vaghdu	I	3 0 0	..	..	1,561	2,017	..	..	..	..	M 12	16 0 0	..	1,578	2,033	..
	Total of group No. I	I	3 0 0	..	..	20,099	23,257	1 4 1	..	..	..	M 101	194 0 0	1 14 8	20,200	25,451	1 4 1
	<i>Group No. II</i>																
14	Adgaon	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,851	1,581	..	..	..	..	M 18	22 0 0	..	1,869	1,603	..
15	Andhari	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,327	1,053	..	..	..	..	M 9	12 0 0	..	1,336	1,065	..
16	Bhamra Budruk.	II	2 12 0	..	..	907	1,328	..	..	..	..	M 6	12 0 0	..	913	1,340	..
17	Bhamra khurd.	II	2 12 0	..	..	727	802	..	..	..	..	M 5	10 0 0	..	732	812	..
18	Bhorus Budruk.	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,971	1,930	..	..	..	..	M 2	2 0 0	..	1,973	1,932	..
19	Bodhro	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,939	1,434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,939	1,434	..
20	Borkhede Budruk.	II	2 12 0	..	..	2,363	3,312	..	..	..	..	M 4	8 0 0	..	2,376	3,320	..
21	Borkhede Khurd.	II	2 12 0	..	..	693	1,088	..	..	..	..	M 10	19 0 0	..	703	1,107	..
22	Brahman Shevga.	II	2 12 0	..	..	2,735	1,965	..	..	..	..	M 12	11 0 0	..	2,747	1,976	..
23	Cham bhardi Budruk.	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,172	1,540	..	..	..	..	M 1	1 0 0	..	1,173	1,541	..
24	Cham bhardi Khurd.	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,231	1,661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,231	1,661	..
25	Chinchkhede	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,417	1,804	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,417	1,804	..
26	Chitegaon	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,861	2,535	..	..	..	..	M 16	31 0 0	..	1,879	2,568	..
27	Damrum	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,268	1,495	..	..	..	..	M 15	22 0 0	..	1,283	1,517	..
28	Dashegaon Pragane Bahal.	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,269	2,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,269	2,048	..
29	Dashegaon Pragane Dahare.	II	2 12 0	..	..	692	1,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	1,022	..
30	Devli	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,740	1,751	..	..	..	..	M 16	26 0 0	..	1,756	1,777	..
31	Dhomne	II	2 12 0	..	..	907	655	..	..	..	..	M 1	1 0 0	..	908	656	..
32	Eklahare	II	2 12 0	..	..	759	978	..	..	..	..	M 14	27 0 0	..	773	1,003	..
33	Ganehpur	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,079	1,395	..	..	..	..	M 3	5 0 0	..	1,082	1,400	..
34	Ganpur	II	2 12 0	..	..	748	771	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	748	771	..

APPENDIX L

occupied land, Taluka Chalisgaon, District East Khandesh

By Revision Settlement																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop 10	100 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. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Special Group			
4 4 0	..	..	4,329	4,629	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,329	4,629	1 1 10	38-32	Kunsar ..	1	
																<i>Group No. I</i>		
4 0 0	..	..	1,024	1,489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,024	1,489	..	38-30	Bhorus Khurd ..	2	
4 0 0	..	..	1,755	1,904	..	..	..	..	M 1	3 0 0	..	1,750	1,907	..	38-36	Bhilakhede ..	3	
4 0 0	..	..	6,302	11,845	..	..	..	..	M 25	32 0 0	..	6,327	11,897	..	38-33	Chalisgaon ..	4	
4 0 0	..	..	3,300	3,667	..	..	..	..	M 2	3 0 0	..	3,302	3,670	..	38-36	Kargaon ..	5	
4 0 0	..	..	996	1,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	996	1,113	..	38-29	Khadki Khurd ..	6	
4 0 0	..	..	1,237	2,095	..	..	..	..	M 13	37 0 0	..	1,250	2,132	..	38-33	Kharjat ..	7	
4 0 0	..	..	578	1,540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	578	1,540	..	38-33	Kodgaon ..	8	
4 0 0	..	..	1,092	2,207	..	..	..	..	M 23	85 0 0	..	1,120	2,292	..	38-33	Ozar ..	9	
4 0 0	..	..	635	1,591	..	..	..	..	M 4	7 0 0	..	639	1,598	..	38-39	Fatkhadki ..	10	
4 0 0	..	..	1,330	2,929	..	..	..	..	M 12	39 0 0	..	1,342	2,968	..	38-33	Takli Khurd Pragsane Chalisgaon.	11	
4 0 0	..	..	289	607	..	..	..	..	M 4	12 0 0	..	293	619	..	38-41	Unhadl ..	12	
4 0 0	..	..	1,561	2,689	..	..	..	..	M 12	21 0 0	..	1,573	2,710	..	38-30	Vaghdu ..	13	
4 0 0	..	..	20,099	33,676	1 10 10	..	..	..	M 101	259 0 0	2 9 0	20,200	33,935	1 10 10	38-33	Total of Ganap No. I		
																<i>Group No. II</i>		
3 10 8	..	..	1,851	2,108	..	..	..	..	M 18	20 0 0	..	1,869	2,137	..	38-31	Adgaon ..	14	
3 10 8	..	..	1,327	1,404	..	..	..	..	M 9	16 0 0	..	1,336	1,420	..	38-38	Andhart ..	15	
3 10 8	..	..	907	1,771	..	..	..	..	M 6	16 0 0	..	918	1,787	..	38-36	Bhamre Budruk.	16	
3 10 8	..	..	727	1,069	..	..	..	..	M 5	13 0 0	..	732	1,082	..	38-25	Bhamre Khurd.	17	
3 10 8	..	..	1,971	2,578	..	..	..	..	M 2	3 0 0	..	1,978	2,576	..	38-33	Bhorus Budruk.	18	
3 10 8	..	..	1,939	1,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,939	1,912	..	38-33	Bodhdre ..	19	
3 10 8	..	..	2,363	4,523	..	..	..	..	M 4	11 0 0	..	2,367	4,534	..	38-35	Borkhede Budruk.	20	
3 10 8	..	..	693	1,451	..	..	..	..	M 10	25 0 0	..	703	1,476	..	38-33	Borkhede Khurd.	21	
3 10 8	..	..	2,735	2,620	..	..	..	..	M 12	15 0 0	..	2,747	2,635	..	38-35	Brahman Shevga.	22	
3 10 8	..	..	1,172	2,053	..	..	..	..	M 1	1 0 0	..	1,178	2,054	..	38-29	Cham bhardi Budruk.	23	
3 10 8	..	..	1,231	2,215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,231	2,215	..	38-35	Cham bhardi Khurd.	24	
3 10 8	..	..	1,417	2,405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,417	2,405	..	38-31	Chinchakhede.	25	
3 10 8	..	..	1,861	3,380	..	..	..	..	M 18	41 0 0	..	1,879	3,421	..	38-32	Chitegaon ..	26	
3 10 8	..	..	1,268	1,993	..	..	..	..	M 15	29 0 0	..	1,283	2,022	..	38-29	Damrun ..	27	
3 10 8	..	..	1,269	2,731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,269	2,731	..	38-35	Dashegaon Pragsane Bahal.	28	
3 10 8	..	..	692	1,363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	1,363	..	38-37	Dashegaon Pragsane Dehara.	29	
3 10 8	..	..	1,740	2,335	..	..	..	..	M 16	35 0 0	..	1,756	2,370	..	38-37	Devit ..	30	
3 10 8	..	..	907	873	..	..	..	..	M 1	1 0 0	..	908	874	..	38-23	Dhomne ..	31	
3 10 8	..	..	759	1,301	..	..	..	..	M 14	36 0 0	..	773	1,337	..	38-30	Eklahare ..	32	
3 10 8	..	..	1,079	1,860	..	..	..	..	M 3	7 0 0	..	1,082	1,867	..	38-36	Ganeshpur ..	33	
3 10 8	..	..	748	1,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	748	1,028	..	38-33	Ganpur ..	34	

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 No. II contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
35	Ghodegaon ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,330	1,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,330	1,140	..
36	Hatle ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	2,129	1,774	..	..	..	..	M 6	10 0 0	..	2,135	1,784	..
37	Hatgaon ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,653	1,417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,653	1,417	..
38	Hingone Khurd.	II	2 12 0	..	..	407	835	..	..	..	..	M 21	48 0 0	..	428	883	..
39	Hingone Sim.	II	2 12 0	..	..	878	880	..	..	..	..	M 23	47 0 0	..	401	936	..
40	Jamdi Budruk Pragane Bahal.	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,592	1,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,592	1,008	..
41	Javle ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	639	835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	639	835	..
42	Karanjgaon ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,918	1,885	..	..	..	..	M 2	3 0 0	..	1,920	1,888	..
43	Khadki Budruk.	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,793	1,542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,793	1,542	..
44	Karadi ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,041	657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,041	657	..
45	Kherde ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,244	1,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,244	1,185	..
46	Lonje ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	2,967	2,132	..	..	..	..	M 1	2 0 0	..	2,968	2,134	..
47	Malsheva ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,963	1,456	..	..	..	..	M 6	5 0 0	..	1,969	1,461	..
48	Mundkhe de Budruk.	II	2 12 0	..	..	923	1,061	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	1,061	..
49	Mundkhe de Khurd.	II	2 12 0	..	..	451	945	..	..	..	..	M 2	4 0 0	..	453	949	..
50	Nimkhedl ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	389	462	..	..	..	..	M 5	10 0 0	..	394	472	..
51	Nhave ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,943	1,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,943	1,507	..
52	Odhre ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,817	1,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,817	1,389	..
53	Patharje ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,061	672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,061	672	..
54	Patne ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	4,411	3,431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,411	3,431	..
55	Patonde ..	II	2 12 0	..	10 0	3,377	5,092	..	..	..	..	P 129 W 782 0 0 S 306 0 0 M 194	393 0 0	..	3,700	6,573	..
56	Pimpalgaon ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,112	713	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,112	713	..
57	Pimpalwad-mahalsa.	II	2 12 0	..	..	2,336	2,078	..	..	..	..	M 23	35 0 0	..	2,359	2,113	..
58	Pimpri Budruk Pragane Chalgao.	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,137	1,522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	1,522	..
59	Pimpri Budruk Pragane Dehare.	II	2 12 0	..	..	2,168	2,012	..	..	..	..	M 15	21 0 0	..	2,178	2,033	..
60	Pimpri Khurd.	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,179	1,493	..	..	..	..	M 2	4 0 0	..	1,181	1,497	..
61	Rahipuri ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	480	773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	773	..
62	Ranjangaon ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	4,622	5,140	..	..	..	..	M 6	10 0 0	..	4,628	5,150	..
63	Rasid ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	717	558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	717	558	..
64	Rohini ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,624	1,438	..	..	..	..	M 7	9 0 0	..	1,631	1,447	..
65	Sangwi ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,443	1,353	..	..	..	..	M 3	4 0 0	..	1,446	1,357	..
66	Shevri ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,311	834	..	..	..	..	M 2	2 0 0	..	1,313	836	..
67	Shindl ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	2,024	2,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,024	2,039	..
68	Shirasgaon ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,891	1,590	..	..	..	..	M 27	25 0 0	..	1,918	1,615	..
69	Shiwapur ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,333	898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,333	898	..
70	Takli Khurd Pragane Dahere.	II	2 12 0	..	..	2,228	1,914	..	..	..	..	M 56	73 0 0	..	2,284	1,987	..
71	Talegaon ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	4,534	4,586	..	..	..	..	M 2	2 0 0	..	4,536	4,588	..
72	Talwade Budruk.	II	2 12 0	..	..	2,652	1,891	..	..	..	..	M 3	5 0 0	..	2,655	1,896	..
73	Tambole Khurd.	II	2 12 0	..	..	531	617	..	..	..	..	M 13	18 0 0	..	544	635	..
74	Tamgavhan ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,216	1,430	..	..	..	..	M 8	13 0 0	..	1,224	1,443	..

## 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				
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Group No. II—contd.		
8 10 8	..	..	1,380	1,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,380	1,520	..	33'88	Ghodegaon ..	35	
3 10 8	..	..	2,129	2,865	..	..	..	..	M 6	13 0 0	..	2,135	2,876	..	33'80	Hatie ..	36	
3 10 8	..	..	1,653	1,889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,653	1,889	..	33'31	Hatgaon ..	37	
3 10 8	..	..	407	1,118	..	..	..	..	M 21	64 0 0	..	428	1,177	..	33'80	Hingone Khurd.	38	
3 10 8	..	..	378	1,185	..	..	..	..	M 23	63 0 0	..	401	1,248	..	33'83	Hingone Sim..	39	
3 10 8	..	..	1,592	1,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,592	1,344	..	33'33	Jamdi Budruk Praga ne Bahal.	40	
8	..	..	639	1,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	639	1,113	..	33'22	Javle ..	41	
8	..	..	1,913	2,613	..	..	..	..	M 2	4 0 0	..	1,920	2,517	..	33'31	Karanjgaon ..	42	
8	..	..	1,793	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,793	2,056	..	33'38	Khadri Budruk.	43	
8	..	..	1,041	876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,041	876	..	33'33	Karadi ..	44	
3	..	..	1,244	1,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,244	1,580	..	33'33	Kherde ..	45	
8	..	..	2,987	2,843	..	..	..	..	M 1	3 0 0	..	2,968	2,846	..	33'86	Lonje ..	46	
8	..	..	1,963	1,941	..	..	..	..	M 6	7 0 0	..	1,969	1,948	..	33'33	Malsheva ..	47	
3 10 8	..	..	923	1,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	923	1,415	..	33'86	Mundkhe de Budruk.	48	
3 10 8	..	..	451	1,200	..	..	..	..	M 2	5 0 0	..	453	1,265	..	33'80	Mundkhe de Khurd.	49	
3 10 8	..	..	389	616	..	..	..	..	M 5	13 0 0	..	394	629	..	33'26	Nimkheidi ..	50	
3 10 8	..	..	1,943	2,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,943	2,009	..	33'31	Nhave ..	51	
3 10 8	..	..	1,817	1,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,817	1,852	..	33'33	Odhre ..	52	
3 10 8	..	..	1,061	896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,061	896	..	33'33	Patharje ..	53	
3 10 8	..	..	4,411	4,575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,411	4,575	..	33'83	Patne ..	54	
3 10 8	..	..	3,377	6,789	..	..	..	..	P 129	W 1,043	..	3,700	8,764	..	33'83	Patode ..	55	
									M 194	S 408	524							
3 40 8	..	..	1,112	951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,112	951	..	33'38	Pimpalgaon ..	56	
3 10 8	..	..	2,336	2,771	..	..	..	..	M 23	47 0 0	..	2,359	2,818	..	33'36	Pimpalwad-mahals.	57	
3 10 8	..	..	1,137	2,029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,137	2,029	..	33'31	Pimpri Budruk Praga ne Chalgaon.	58	
3 10 8	..	..	2,163	2,633	..	..	..	..	M 15	28 0 0	..	2,178	2,711	..	33'85	Pimpri Budruk Praga ne Dchere.	59	
3 10 8	..	..	1,179	1,991	..	..	..	..	M 2	5 0 0	..	1,181	1,996	..	33'33	Pimpri Khurd.	60	
3 10 8	..	..	480	1,031	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	1,031	..	33'38	Rahpuri ..	61	
3 10 8	..	..	4,622	6,853	..	..	..	..	M 6	13 0 0	..	4,623	6,866	..	33'32	Banjangaon ..	62	
3 10 8	..	..	717	744	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	717	744	..	33'33	Rasid ..	63	
3 10 8	..	..	1,624	1,917	..	..	..	..	M 7	12 0 0	..	1,631	1,929	..	33'31	Rohini ..	64	
3 10 8	..	..	1,443	1,804	..	..	..	..	M 3	5 0 0	..	1,446	1,809	..	33'31	Sangwi ..	65	
3 10 8	..	..	1,311	1,112	..	..	..	..	M 2	3 0 0	..	1,313	1,115	..	33'37	Shevri ..	66	
3 10 8	..	..	2,024	2,719	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,024	2,719	..	33'35	Shindi ..	67	
3 10 8	..	..	1,891	2,120	..	..	..	..	M 27	33 0 0	..	1,918	2,153	..	33'31	Shiragaon ..	68	
3 10 8	..	..	1,333	1,197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,333	1,197	..	33'30	Shiwapur ..	69	
3 10 8	..	..	2,223	2,552	..	..	..	..	M 56	97 0 0	..	2,284	2,649	..	33'32	Takli Khurd Praga ne Dchere.	70	
3 10 8	..	..	4,534	6,115	..	..	..	..	M 2	3 0 0	..	4,536	6,118	..	33'35	Talegaon ..	71	
3 10 8	..	..	2,352	2,521	..	..	..	..	M 3	7 0 0	..	2,355	2,523	..	33'26	Talwade Budruk.	72	
3 10 8	..	..	531	823	..	..	..	..	M 13	24 0 0	..	544	847	..	33'39	Tambole Khurd.	73	
3 10 8	..	..	1,216	1,907	..	..	..	..	M 8	17 0 0	..	1,224	1,924	..	33'33	Tangavhan ..	74	

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	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
75	Group No. II— contd. Tekavde Badruk.	II	Rs. a. p. 2 12 0	Rs. a. p. ..	..	Acres 612	Rs. 891	Rs. a. p. ..	..	..	..	M	Acres 10	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0	..	Acres 622	Rs. 846	Rs. a. p. ..
76	Tekavde Khurd.	II	2 12 0	..	..	583	805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	583	805	..
77	Wadalewadi Pragana Bhal.	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,172	1,578	..	..	..	..	M	36	69 0 0	..	1,208	1,647	..
78	Wadgaon Lambe.	II	2 12 0	..	..	3,006	3,515	..	..	..	..	M	6	8 0 0	..	3,012	3,523	..
79	Vaghale	II	2 12 0	..	..	664	822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	664	822	..
80	Vaghali	II	2 12 0	..	..	5,906	8,537	..	..	..	..	M	30	50 0 0	..	5,936	8,587	..
81	Vakdi	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,789	1,668	..	..	..	..	M	2	8 0 0	..	1,791	1,671	..
82	Varthan	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,700	1,535	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,700	1,535	..
	Total of group No. II.	II	2 12 0	..	..	112,047	1,15,560	1 0 5	..	..	..	M	645	1,097 0 0	1 11 0	1,12,821	117,745	1 0 8
												P	129	8 906 0 0	8 6 11			
														W	782 0 0			
	Government land in alienated villages																	
	Group No. II																	
1	Don	II	2 12 0	..	..	559	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	559	308	..
2	Pimparkhede	II	2 12 0	..	..	240	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	141	..
3	Tolode Tarf Patharje.	II	2 12 0	..	..	155	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	78	..
	Total	II	2 12 0	..	..	954	527	0 8 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	954	527	0 8 10
	Group No. III																	
83	Abhone	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,334	797	..	..	..	..	M	8	9 0 0	..	1,342	806	..
84	Alvadi	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,313	1,230	..	..	..	..	M	10	15 0 0	..	1,323	1,245	..
85	Bahal	III	2 8 0	..	..	4,898	5,935	..	..	..	..	M	20	80 0 0	..	4,858	5,965	..
86	Bhawali	III	2 8 0	..	..	620	684	..	..	..	..	M	2	1 0 0	..	622	685	..
87	Bhaur	III	2 8 0	..	..	563	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563	1,040	..
88	Chinchavau.	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,594	1,326	..	..	..	..	M	3	8 0 0	..	1,597	1,320	..
89	Dahiwad	III	2 8 0	..	..	3,664	2,690	..	..	..	..	M	30	89 0 0	..	3,694	2,723	..
90	Daregaon	III	2 8 0	..	..	2,398	2,069	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,398	2,069	..
91	Daskebardi	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,138	899	..	..	..	..	M	9	10 0 0	..	1,142	909	..
92	Deshmukh- wadi.	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,078	1,187	..	..	..	..	M	10	15 0 0	..	1,088	1,202	..
93	Deogaon	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,030	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,030	530	..
94	Dhamangaon	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,874	1,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,874	1,370	..
95	Jamdhe	III	2 8 0	..	..	2,088	2,496	..	..	..	..	M	17	21 0 0	..	2,085	2,525	..
96	Kadre	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,272	1,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,272	1,143	..
97	Kakadne	III	2 8 0	..	..	836	785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	836	785	..
98	Kalnadu	III	2 8 0	..	..	2,764	1,998	..	..	..	..	M	17	24 0 0	..	2,781	2,020	..
99	Khadki Sim	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,891	1,920	..	..	..	..	M	13	19 0 0	..	1,904	1,939	..
100	Khedl Khurd	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,759	1,418	..	..	..	..	M	8	8 0 0	..	1,767	1,426	..
101	Londhe	III	2 8 0	..	..	2,985	2,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,985	2,152	..
102	Mandurne	III	2 8 0	..	..	2,574	1,493	..	..	..	..	M	4	5 0 0	..	2,578	1,498	..
103	Mehunbare	III	2 8 0	..	..	2,334	3,628	..	..	..	..	M	29	59 0 0	..	2,363	3,687	..
104	Nandre	III	2 8 0	..	..	731	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	731	570	..
105	Palaure	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,064	945	..	..	..	..	M	5	4 0 0	..	1,069	949	..
106	Pilkhod	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,844	2,621	..	..	..	..	M	23	41 0 0	..	1,867	2,662	..
107	Pimpalwadi Nikumb.	III	2 8 0	..	..	962	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	962	1,040	..



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 No. III.</i> <i>—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
108	Fohore ..	III	2 8 0	..	..	2,428	2,207	..	..	..	..	M 112	182 0 0	..	2,540	2,389	..
109	Rajmane ..	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,273	661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,273	661	..
110	Salgaon ..	III	2 8 0	..	..	2,284	2,698	..	..	..	..	M 118	282 0 0	..	2,402	2,980	..
111	Shidwadi ..	III	2 8 0	..	..	2,239	1,843	..	..	..	..	M 2	1 0 0	..	2,241	1,844	..
112	Tamaswadi ..	III	2 8 0	..	..	603	614	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	614	..
113	Tirpote ..	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,534	1,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,534	1,415	..
114	Upkhede ..	III	2 8 0	..	..	2,378	1,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,378	1,925	..
115	Varkhede Budruk.	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,395	1,404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	1,404	..
116	Varkhede Khurd.	III	2 8 0	..	..	424	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	266	..
	Total of Group No. III.	III	2 8 0	..	..	58,881	54,997	0 14 11	..	..	..	M 440	770 0 0	1 12 0	59,321	55,767	0 15 0
	Government Land in Inam Villages																
	<i>Group No. III.</i>																
1	Talode Praga- gana Dehere.	III	2 8 0	..	..	327	207	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	207	0 10 2
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>																
117	Chapaner ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	4,044	3,660	..	..	..	..	M 45	50 0 0	..	4,089	3,710	..
118	Chikalthan ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	2,387	2,500	..	..	..	..	M 40	66 0 0	..	2,427	2,656	..
119	Jalgaon ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	1,400	1,758	..	..	..	..	M 8	6 0 0	..	1,408	1,764	..
120	Jamadi Pragana Kamad.	IV	2 0 0	..	..	384	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	315	..
121	Junone ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	122	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	64	..
122	Makrandpur ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	614	556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	556	..
123	Malpur ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	364	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	227	..
124	Narapur ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	553	567	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	553	567	..
125	Palasgaon ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	407	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	379	..
126	Rajdehere ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	2,171	1,124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,171	1,124	..
127	Vithalpur ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	449	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	240	..
128	Vadali Pra- gana Kamad.	IV	2 0 0	..	..	1,600	1,228	..	..	..	..	M 8	11 0 0	..	1,617	1,287	..
	Total of group No. IV.	IV	2 0 0	..	..	14,504	12,706	0 14 0	..	..	..	M 101	133 0 0	1 5 1	14,605	12,839	0 14 0
	Grand total for Govern- ment villages	..	..	..	..	211,141	212,726	1 0 1	..	..	..	M 1,287	2,194 0 0	1 11 3	212,557	2,16,008	1 0 3
												P 129	306 0 0	8 6 11			
													W 782 0 0				
	<i>Inam Villages</i> <i>Group No. II</i>																
1	Bangson ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,395	1,098	..	..	..	..	M 7	13 0 0	..	1,402	1,106	..
2	Don ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	3,606	3,449	..	..	..	..	M 51	77 0 0	..	3,657	3,526	..
3	Hirapur ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	3,592	3,313	..	..	..	..	M 15	22 0 0	..	3,607	3,335	..
4	Pimparkhede ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	2,935	3,200	..	..	..	..	M 34	57 0 0	..	2,969	3,257	..
6	Rokde ..	II	2 12 0	..	..	909	682	..	..	..	..	M 6	9 0 0	..	915	691	..
6	Talode Turf Patharje.	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,130	966	..	..	..	..	M 1	1 0 0	..	1,131	987	..
7	Tambole Budruk.	II	2 12 0	..	..	1,528	2,832	..	..	..	..	M 53	110 0 0	..	1,581	2,942	..
	Total of Group No. II	II	2 12 0	..	..	15,095	15,555	1 0 5	..	..	..	M 167	289 0 0	1 11 8	15,262	15,844	1 0 7



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	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. III—contd.		
3 5 4	..	..	2,428	2,943	..	..	..	..	M 112	243 0 0	..	2,540	3,186	..	33-36	Pohare ..	108	
3 5 4	..	..	1,273	881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,273	881	..	33-28	Rajmane ..	109	
3 5 4	..	..	2,284	3,597	..	..	..	..	M 118	376 0 0	..	2,402	3,073	..	33-32	Salgaon ..	110	
3 5 4	..	..	2,239	2,457	..	..	..	..	M 2	1 0 0	..	2,241	2,458	..	33-29	Shidwadi ..	111	
3 5 4	..	..	603	819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	819	..	33-30	Tamaawadi ..	112	
3 5 4	..	..	1,584	1,887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,584	1,887	..	33-35	Tirpote ..	113	
3 5 4	..	..	2,378	2,567	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,378	2,567	..	33-35	Upkhede ..	114	
3 5 4	..	..	1,395	1,872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	1,872	..	33-33	Varkhede Budruk.	115	
3 5 4	..	..	424	355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	355	..	33-45	Varkhede Khurd.	116	
3 5 4	..	..	58,881	73,333	1 3 11	..	..	..	M 440	1,027 0 0	2 5 4	59,321	74,360	1 4 1	33-34	Total of Group No. III.		
3 5 4	..	..	327	276	0 13 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	276	0 13 6	33-38	Government Land in Inam Villages Group No. III Talode Praganadehere.		
2 10 8	..	..	4,044	4,860	..	..	..	..	M 45	67 0 0	..	4,089	4,947	..	33-34	Champaner ..	117	
2 10 8	..	..	2,387	3,453	..	..	..	..	M 40	38 0 0	..	2,427	3,541	..	33-32	Chkalthan ..	118	
2 10 8	..	..	1,400	2,344	..	..	..	..	M 8	8 0 0	..	1,408	2,352	..	33-33	Jalgaon ..	119	
2 10 8	..	..	384	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	420	..	33-33	Jamaad Praganadehere Kanad.	120	
2 10 8	..	..	122	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	85	..	32-81	Junone ..	121	
2 10 8	..	..	614	741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	741	..	33-27	Makrundpur ..	122	
2 10 8	..	..	364	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	303	..	33-48	Malpur ..	123	
2 10 8	..	..	553	756	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	553	756	..	33-33	Narsapur ..	124	
2 10 8	..	..	407	505	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	505	..	33-25	Palasgaon ..	125	
2 10 8	..	..	2,171	1,499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,171	1,499	..	33-36	Rajdehere ..	126	
2 10 8	..	..	449	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	320	..	33-33	Vithalpur ..	127	
2 10 8	..	..	1,609	1,635	..	..	..	..	M 8	15 0 0	..	1,617	1,650	..	33-39	Vadali Praganadehere Kanad.	128	
2 10 8	..	..	14,564	16,941	1 2 8	..	..	..	M 101	178 0 0	1 12 2	14,665	17,119	1 2 9	33-34	Total of Group No. IV		
..	..	..	211,141	2,83,637	1 5 6	..	..	..	M 1,287	2,927 0 0	2 4 5	212,557	288,015	1 5 8	33-34	Grand Total for Government Villages		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P 129	W 1,043	11 3 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 10 8	..	..	1,395	1,457	..	..	..	..	M 7	17 0 0	..	1,402	1,474	..	33-27	Bangaon ..	1	
3 10 8	..	..	3,606	4,599	..	..	..	..	M 51	103 0 0	..	3,657	4,702	..	33-35	Don ..	2	
3 10 8	..	..	3,592	4,417	..	..	..	..	M 15	29 0 0	..	3,607	4,446	..	33-31	Hirapur ..	3	
3 10 8	..	..	2,935	4,267	..	..	..	..	M 34	76 0 0	..	2,969	4,342	..	33-34	Pimparkhede ..	4	
3 10 8	..	..	909	909	..	..	..	..	M 6	12 0 0	..	915	921	..	33-29	Rokde ..	5	
3 10 8	..	..	1,130	1,315	..	..	..	..	M 1	1 0 0	..	1,131	1,316	..	33-33	Talode Turf Patnarje.	6	
3 10 8	..	..	1,528	3,776	..	..	..	..	M 53	147 0 0	..	1,581	3,923	..	33-34	Tambole Budruk.	7	
3 10 8	..	..	15,095	20,740	1 6 0	..	..	..	M 167	385 0 0	2 4 11	15,262	21,125	1 6 2	33-33	Total of Group No. II.		

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 No. III</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
8	Umbarkhede ..	III	2 8 0	..	..	2,482	4,171	..	..	..	..	M 101	224 0 0	..	2,583	4,305	..
9	Khedgaon ..	III	2 8 0	..	..	1,586	2,666	..	..	..	..	M 215	486 0 0	..	1,801	3,152	..
10	Mhalpur ..	III	2 8 0	..	..	354	489	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	354	489	..
11	Talode Turf Dehere.	III	2 8 0	..	..	3,684	3,674	..	..	..	..	M 5	6 0 0	..	3,689	3,680	..
..	Total of Group No. III.	III	2 8 0	..	..	8,106	11,000	1 5 8	..	..	..	M 321	716 0 0	2 8 8	8,427	11,710	1 6 8
	<i>Group No. IV</i>																
12	Banshendre ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	3,046	2,565	..	..	..	..	M 92	133 0 0	..	3,138	2,698	..
13	Bhokangaon ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	1,322	1,876	..	..	..	..	M 38	52 0 0	..	1,360	1,428	..
14	Hatnur ..	IV	2 0 0	..	..	7,683	9,181	..	..	..	..	M 112	178 0 0	..	7,795	9,359	..
..	Total of Group No. IV.	IV	2 0 0	..	..	12,051	13,122	1 1 5	..	..	..	M 242	363 0 0	1 8 0	12,203	13,485	1 1 6
..	Total for the Inam villages.	..	..	..	..	35,252	39,677	1 2 0	..	..	..	M 730	1,368 0 0	1 13 11	35,982	41,045	1 2 8

## APPENDIX L—concluded.

By Revision Settlement																Percentage increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-drop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-drop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. III		
3 5 4	..	..	2,482	5,501	..	..	..	..	M 101	299 0 0	..	2,583	5,860	..	33'33	Umbarkhede ..	8	
3 5 4	..	..	1,586	3,555	..	..	..	..	M 215	648 0 0	..	1,801	4,203	..	33'34	Khedgaon ..	9	
3 5 4	..	..	354	652	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	354	652	..	33'33	Mhalpur ..	10	
3 5 4	..	..	3,684	4,899	..	..	..	..	M 5	8 0 0	..	3,689	4,907	..	33'34	Talode Turf Dehere.	11	
3 5 4	..	..	8,106	14,667	1 12 11	..	..	..	M 321	955 0 0	2 15 7	8,427	15,622	1 13 8	33'34	Total of Group No. III.	..	
																Group No. IV		
2 10 8	..	..	3,046	3,420	..	..	..	..	M 92	177 0 0	..	3,138	3,597	..	33'32	Banshendre ..	12	
2 10 8	..	..	1,322	1,835	..	..	..	..	M 38	69 0 0	..	1,360	1,904	..	33'33	Bhokangaon..	13	
2 10 8	..	..	7,683	12,241	..	..	..	..	M 112	237 0 0	..	7,795	12,478	..	33'31	Hatnur ..	14	
2 10 8	..	..	12,051	17,490	1 7 3	..	..	..	M 242	483 0 0	1 15 11	12,299	17,979	1 7 5	33'33	Total of Group No. IV.	..	
..	..	..	35,252	52,903	1 8 0	..	..	..	M 780	1,823 0 0	2 8 1	35,982	54,726	1 8 4	33'34	Total for the Inam Villages.	..	

D. S. MODAK,  
Superintendent of Land Records, C. D.

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FOR THE SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT FOR 103 VILLAGES  
AND REVISION SETTLEMENT FOR 17 VILLAGES IN THE  
SHIRPUR TALUKA OF THE WEST KHANDESH  
DISTRICT.**

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Vaijapur, Chopda Taluka,  
26th December 1917.

From

J. ABBOTT, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Khandesh ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,  
Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith proposals for a Revision Settlement of the Shirpur taluka, West Khandesh, which will in the case of 103 villages be the second Revision Settlement.

2. There are 163 villages in this taluka, of which 43 are in forest limits; there are no inam villages: my report accordingly deals with 120 Government villages. The current settlement of these villages was introduced in the years and under the authority quoted below and was guaranteed up to the revenue year 1917-1918:—

No. of villages.	Settlement.	Year.	Authority.
103	Revision ...	1899-1900 ...	G. R. No. 4840 of 26th July 1898 ; G. R. No. 6398 of 5th October 1898.
17	Original ...	1902-1908 ...	G. R. No. 501 of 24th January 1902.

#### POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

3. The main portion of the taluka consists of a plain which rises slightly and evenly from the bank of the river Tapti on the south to the low hills of the Satpuras in the centre of the taluka. North of these hills lies an irregular valley on a higher level, running parallel to the plain and broken up by forest, whilst the Bombay-Agra trunk road breaks through the hills in a northerly direction, the geographical causes that determine its direction giving rise to a belt of culturable land running from the lower plain to the northern boundary of the taluka where it adjoins the Indore State.

The revenue villages of the taluka are thus situated in three well-defined areas, but these have one characteristic in common, for all are marked by considerable variations in the nature of their soil. The southern plain is crossed by streams, many and sundry, making their way to the Tapti; but their beds are not deep as are the beds of the streams in the adjoining talukas of Shahada and Chopda; within the forest too cultivated tracts represent chosen sites, and yet an inspection of appendix L will show that only about 62 per cent of the maximum possible revenue of the taluka at the existing rates is actually recovered, the average assessment of even the most favoured group of villages being but 66 per cent of the maximum. The taluka compares, therefore, in this respect very unfavourably with the other north Tapti talukas of West Khandesh wherein the percentage of the maximum assessment actually collected under our soil classification system is as follows:—Taloda 85 per cent, Shahada 77 per cent.

4. *Boundaries.*—These have not changed since the introduction of the present settlement. The northern boundary, co-terminous with the Indore State, was settled in 1865, and the eastern boundary consisting of the Aner river in 1885. A slight re-adjustment of the taluka limits in the east I have proposed further on.

5. *Soil.*—As was remarked in the Settlement Report of 1896 the prevailing soil in the taluka is a rich black loam. It is naturally deepest away from the hills, and proximity to the hills is synonymous with a lower classification of soil.

Nor is this habitual deterioration a phenomenon of the southern plain only, for it occurs in the northern villages also, and the soil of villages in groups IV, V is appreciably richer than that of those in group III, and a study of the average assessments of these groups reveals the somewhat surprising fact that even with lower maximum rates the villages of groups IV and V pay a higher average of assessment than do those of the third group, and that those of group V contribute more in this way than do those of group IV.

#### CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

6. The notes appended to appendix A will explain sufficiently clearly the nature of the rainfall. It remains only to add that the figures given therein are the figures recorded at Shirpur itself, and hardly represent the fall either in the villages along the hills north of the taluka town or in those within the forest where the rainfall is appreciably greater.

This same division between the villages in the main plain and those in the forest is repeated in a consideration of the climate, for the ordinary sequence of two hot months of great heat in April and May, following upon a malarious cold weather, is modified to this extent in the forest that the heat is less and the malaria more. As a whole, the taluka is one of the pleasantest in Khandesh: one of the least malarious in the cold weather and, excluding the exceptional talukas in the extreme west of Khandesh, perhaps the least oppressive in the hot weather.

#### CROPS AND CULTIVATION.

7. In 1896 Mr. Fforde wrote, with reference to the first three groups of the taluka, that cotton formed 38.9 per cent of the entire cultivation, and jowari and bajri together 38.7 per cent. The percentage of the latter crops is still much the same, being now 33.99 per cent, but the percentage of cotton has risen to 49.87 per cent, and this crop is therefore the principal crop in the taluka. The following table, giving quinquennial averages of the area under various crops since 1899, will explain the changes that have occurred in the preference for particular crops:—

Year.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Bajri.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1899-1902 ...	43,288	2,701	29,884
1903-1907 ...	45,909	8,052	40,116
1908-1912 ...	57,253	4,209	34,520
1913-1917 ...	60,221	8,046	33,093

And this second table will illustrate, as do the figures given above of wheat cultivation, the great fluctuations in the area under rabi cultivation:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.
1899-1902 ...	92,494	4,441
1903-1907 ...	106,962	12,120
1908-1912 ...	111,517	6,599
1913-1917 ...	136,876	10,046

8. Cotton is generally sown in rotation with other crops, but occasionally in the same field continuously; a high percentage of the entire cultivation is maintained by the cotton crop in all groups. Of this cotton about 25 per cent is of long-staple variety; some of the N. R. (*neglectum roseum*) variety is cultivated but the major part of the crop is of the Varhadi type. The Shirpur cotton has not attained the reputation acquired by the cotton of some talukas in East Khandesh for good colour and bulkiness, nor is its seed on this account a desired import to other talukas.

9. The oil-seed crop, which in West Khandesh appears to vary directly with the proportion of the population that is Bhil, is for the most part exported from the taluka, leaving the local oil presses with barely sufficient material to satisfy the needs of the taluka town. About ten years ago local enterprise

raised a factory for the manufacture of oil-cake, and for some five years Shirpur was indirectly in commercial relationship with England, but the enterprise then failed. Five species of jowari are grown—Nirmali, Guri, Satpani, Dadar and Ramkhel—of which the last yields the greatest outturn but is dependent for maturity upon a heavier fall of rain than suffices for the other varieties. The principal kind of wheat grown is banshi, a name that applies in this taluka, as in general in the Khandesh districts, to a distinct species of wheat, though in Taloda taluka the agriculturists give it to a rich well-coloured product of any seed of wheat. Where motasthal irrigation is possible another type of wheat (mondhe) is usually grown. Rice cultivation is a negligible quantity; san is grown by the Bhils in the forest; gram and ambadi by all castes.

10. Manuring is generally done once in three years. Annual ploughing in the case of all crops has ceased to be customary, and a habit, contagious perhaps from cotton cultivation, has arisen of using a bullock-drawn hoe instead of a plough.

11. There is no real fallow system in the taluka but the area of fallow is quite considerable and in some of the lower groups a large percentage of the occupied land. In all groups this fallow represents to some extent broken and hilly ground, in group I largely along the Tapti—which it is hard to cultivate; in groups IV and V it represents often land kept uncultivated by Kunbi and Gujar landlords of the plain who find the surroundings of the jungle too inimical to their residential ideas, but retained as an annual grazing ground and a reserve in years of famine. The clearest instance of fallow due to such a cause is the fallow land of Boradi, where out of a total area of 1,694 acres of occupied land 1,431 acres are held by Kunbis and Gujars whose villages are near the Tapti.

Compared with other North-Tapti talukas the taluka percentage of fallow is high:—

Taluka.	Percentage of fallow.
Taloda ...	6.84 per cent
Shahada ...	4.28 „
Shirpur ...	9.29 „

But this high percentage is caused by the fallow in the existing groups IV and V; the main plain of the taluka shows a percentage of only 1.59 per cent in fallow as compared with 1.70 per cent in Shahada taluka and 4.56 per cent in Taloda taluka in the highest group of those talukas.

12. *Agriculturists and Non-agriculturists.*—The agriculturist percentage of the population is 72.6 per cent. Of the area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists respectively I have not been able to obtain figures for any years before 1912; from that date the following represents the average of occupied land in the possession of these classes:—

Year.	Area held by agriculturists.	Area held by non-agriculturists.
	Acres.	Acres.
1912-1913 ...	109,761	30,808
1913-1914 ...	103,843	29,798
1914-1915 ...	104,009	30,476
1915-1916 ...	104,978	29,201
1916-1917 ...	104,207	29,541

These figures submitted by the Mamlatdar have been given on the accepted interpretation of 'non-agriculturist' as a man who derives a portion of his income from sources other than land. This definition is an elastic one and I venture to add a few supplementary remarks by way of comment upon the above table.

There is little absentee landlordism in the taluka, the total area of land held in the taluka by cultivators who live outside it being only some 1,600 acres; the area held regularly by lessees with no land of their own is still smaller (135 acres). There is no regular class of landless lessees as in Taloda and Shahada talukas, and there are no instances, to my knowledge, of land in

the taluka given up by absent landlords to lessees on mere payment of the assessment as in Taloda taluka. )

The following table offers a classification of holdings in the year 1916-1917:—

	Agriculturist.			Non-Agriculturist.		
	No. of Khatodars.	Area of land occupied.		No. of Khatodars.	Area of land occupied.	
		Government.	Alienated.		Government.	Alienated.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
1 to 5 acres	946	1,251	317	129	648	87
5 to 15 "	681	1,590	2,945	111	811	86
15 to 25 "	1,175	16,111	2,134	58	1,020	25
25 to 100 "	2,173	53,856	1,852	142	3,679	106
100 to 500 "	126	14,272	947	82	9,337	---
Over 500 "	4	1,454	1,001	17	9,594	---
Total	5,105	88,534	9,216	539	25,069	304

N. B.—To make the total harmonize with the total of the previous table, 10,464 and 141 acres respectively have to be added to the Government and alienated land, as the earlier table includes this area of holdings extending outside the taluka.

#### IRRIGATION.

13. The area under motasthal irrigation is very small; in 1896 it was 246 acres in the first three groups of villages and the average figures for the period 1912-16 are as follows:—

Group.	Area.	Wheat.	Maize.	Palm trees.	Fruit, etc.
1	262.18	30.9	10.36	2.20	218.31
2	22.20	2.26	.38	.....	18.36
3	11.7	4.29	.....	8	6.13
4	1.33	1.0	.....	1.0	.33

The area so irrigated has thus practically remained unchanged during the present settlement and no mean illustration of the irrigational facilities of the taluka is given by appendix F which shows that the number of kacha wells for irrigational purposes has likewise remained almost unchanged. Along the Tapti edge water is found at a depth of from 75 to 90 feet; along the base of the hills it may be found at a depth of 30 feet but in some places as at Ajnad it is not found above 100 feet; in the forest enclosed groups it is to be obtained at a depth varying from 10 to 60 feet. In the whole taluka there is well irrigation in 31 villages only, of which 20 are in group I.

There is no special water rate in the taluka and all such irrigated area has been treated as dry-crop area. As none of the rivers in the taluka provide water for irrigation there is also no such cultivation as occasions the imposition of temporary water rates by the Collector.

14. With respect to patasthal irrigation the name of Suliabandhara still re-calls a time when there was cultivation by pat in group III, but this was before the present settlement. In his report of 1896 Mr. Fforde refers to an average of 10 acres as under irrigation by pat in the village of Ajnad, but some mistake would seem to have been made in fixing a patasthal rate of Rs. 6 on this land (*vide* G. R. No. 4840 of 26th July 1898). It was remarked in Mr. Fforde's patasthal statement that the bandhara at Ajnad was a pakka one and maintained a flow of water until the 15th March. I visited the same myself on the 12th November this year: the bandhara I found a breached ruin, overgrown with banyan trees of many years' growth; the course of the pat could be followed across every manner of ground and many country tracks, but bore no sign of having guided the course of water for years. The oldest residents of the village near by informed me that it had ceased to provide water for irrigation a few years before the great famine of 1899, and the fact, that this land assessed at patasthal rates is owned by agriculturists who possess other holdings, supports their assertion that in paying assessment on their entire holdings they have been



unaware that on these particular numbers they were paying water rate. This year the late rains have been quite heavy : yet I found not a drop of water in the shallow stream-bed above the bandhara; and below the bandhara the shallowest of rivulets issuing from a spring. On reference to the Executive Engineer, West Khandesh, I find that there is no record of Government ever having paid any attention to this bandhara by way of repair or maintenance.

15. As I now propose that this land be assessed at dry-crop rates I detail the survey numbers in question :—

Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.
1	4.10	Rs. a. p. 6 0 0 (S) 8 0 0 (P)
8	4.26	6 0 0 (S) 9 0 0 (P)
212	.37½	2 8 0 (S) 2 8 0 (P)
Total ...	9.39½	14 8 0 (S) 19 8 0 (P)

#### LIVE AND DEAD STOCK.

16. Few remarks, I think, are necessary in comment upon appendix D which for the most part explains itself. It is clear that all groups since 1900 have participated in the general increase in live-stock. The effect of the famine of 1899, however, was as disastrous here as in Shahada taluka; the reports of 1896 and 1898 give the number of cattle before the famine as at least 40,655, the census of 1900 showed 18,372 head of cattle and their number in 1915-1916 was 41,498, so that the taluka has only just succeeded in repairing the destruction of more than 50 per cent of its stock in 1899.

In the taluka the area of revenue land reserved for grazing is only 2,500 acres, but the forest affords ample grazing and the number of cattle that graze annually within its limits is some 63,000, of which a portion consists of cattle from outside talukas. The census of cattle is taken in June, and there is a possibility that it includes the early immigrant cattle though such cattle do not arrive in numbers until July.

On the substitution of hoeing for ploughing, I have already remarked. From this has resulted a reduction in the number of ploughs with an accompanying decrease in some groups of that of plough cattle. This reduction is a feature of the agricultural conditions in many of the talukas of Khandesh that have been examined in recent settlements.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

17. North-south through the taluka runs the Bombay-Agra road. Eastwards from Amoda and Shirpur a metalled road with unbridged nallah-crossings connects with Chopda taluka, whilst westwards run several main country tracks of the usual kind. As a whole the taluka is well provided with communications, and as the southern plain is so little cut up by the shallow beds of the rivers that cross it the country tracks afford quite good means of transport. Even the villages within forest limits have access by tracks of no great difficulty to the Bombay-Agra road, and those of group V will shortly be connected with the plain below by direct roads—broad well cut roads of murrani surface, of which at least one, that from Rohini to Ajnad, is nearing completion.

As is the case with all the North-Tapti talukas the unbridged river is a great inconvenience to the taluka. Fortunately, save in the case of early harvested cotton, and much of this is ginned at Shirpur, the river is not a great obstacle when the harvest of the taluka crop is ready for export. In a similar way the taluka shares with all the talukas north of the river the new advantages that have accrued since the opening of the Tapti Valley Railway, to which it has easy approach at Nardana.

At Savalda there is a stone foundation prepared for the crossing of the Tapti. There are no Government ferries but numerous ferries are worked by private proprietors at Savalda, Piloda, Manjrod, Thalner, Tekwada, Khamkheda

and Anturli. On the Agra road there were formerly tolls at Savalda and Lalmati, the auction sale of which realized the following sums between 1909 and 1913 :—

Year.	Savalds.	Lalmati.
	Rs.	Rs.
1909-1910	6,500	5,600
1910-1911	6,415	7,000
1911-1912	7,775	7,900
1912-1913	7,900	7,900
1913-1914	9,955	8,155

In 1914-15 these were abolished.

#### FAIRS AND MARKETS.

18. Weekly bazaars are held at Khamkheda, Hol, Thalner and at Shirpur, but of these the only one of importance is that of Shirpur, for the taluka town is to some extent the market of Nemad as well as of the taluka. Shirpur is the emporium for the import and export trade of the taluka : timber trade from the Satpuras and from the territory of the Indore State ; cattle trade from Malwa and Nemad ; trade in jowari, bajri, wheat, linseed and sesame from Nemad. Besides this, beyond the cotton of two-thirds of the taluka that is ginned at Shirpur, an approximate measure of 50,000 maunds, cotton from Nemad is brought to Shirpur to the annual amount of 15,000 maunds, though for this imported cotton the attractions of Ujjain are year by year becoming stronger. Shirpur is thus quite an important market town, and the centre of the whole trade of the taluka save that of the extreme east which prefers to follow a more direct route to the railway at Amalner, and in the case of cotton finds a more nearly situated gin at Ajanda Budruk. Finally, it is the site of a large annual fair. Yet in spite of all these causes that might be expected to show themselves in the increased magnitude of the town, Shirpur is still in external aspect a town of few pretensions, and its population has remained almost unchanged since the date of the last settlement. It is a fact somewhat hard to explain, but none the less true, that the taluka towns north of the Tapti in West Khandesh reflect poorly the increased prosperity of their talukas—Shirpur Budruk shows no change in its population and Shirpur Khurd but little change since 1899 ; Shahada has actually gone down in population.

#### WAGES.

19. Labour is a commodity of which the supply is inadequate to meet the demand, but the labourer penalizes himself by his immobility. The ordinary wage system it is difficult to detail ; unskilled labour is probably remunerated by an average rate of 4 annas a day, skilled labour by one of annas 12 to Re. 1, but wages differ in different villages in accordance with local needs, and are particularly inconstant in the cotton season when the wages of cotton pickers fluctuate considerably.

The old system of paying for labour in kind continues here, as it does elsewhere in the district, in the case of certain occupations, such as those of carpenters, blacksmiths, dhobis, that still retain the semblance of communal responsibility. The 'saldari' system of payment also continues, but its evil attributes have for the most part disappeared, and from the many complaints one hears during a season's tour one gathers that labour has often its own way of declaring its independence, and that the 'saldari' contract is repeatedly one favourable to the 'saldar.' By Government Resolution No. 11166 of 4th November 1908 it was pointed out that the Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859 did not apply to such contract, which could be enforced by civil suit only. From a reference to the civil court I find that the number of such civil cases instituted against saldars of this taluka has been 50 since 1908, and it is clear that this method of enforcing contracts, in view of the latitude of decision allowed to the court, is an unpopular one. The details of the saldars' contract vary ; occasionally the employer's obligations are discharged by a daily supply of food followed at the end of the year by delivery of the cash wage agreed upon—this varies from Rs. 60 to Rs. 125—but for the most part the saldars prefer to enjoy the fruit of his labour at once, and this the employer is only too willing to give in

the form of a debt to be discharged in a period of 4 or 5 years, or to give in part only as an advance of cash, grain or clothing. Such advance payment, it is almost needless to say, is to the thriftless labourer the allure of this form of agreement.

#### POPULATION.

20. The population of the villages settled in 1896 was given as 48,648, and that of those settled in 1898 as 2,737, and of these the former figures at least were a census of 1894. Just before the famine of 1899, therefore, the population of the taluka must have been more than 51,385 and was probably about 54,000. The census of 1901 showed a population of 50,330, that of 1911 one of 57,031 and the present population may be roughly estimated at 60,000. The average annual number of births between 1912 and 1916 was 2,814 and of deaths 2,152.

The mass of the population is Kunbi, Rajput, Marwari and Gujar, the Kunbi element preponderating; Vanjaris occupy some 5 or 6 villages only, and a census of the Bhils made this year at my orders gives the population of this race as 5,046. From the previous settlement reports it appears that the Bhils in 1899 numbered at least 6,083 and the Vanjaris 2,212. In the years previous to 1899 the Bhil population had increased considerably but the Vanjari caste had decreased; during the present settlement the number of the Vanjaris has become still less and the number of Bhils is to-day less than it was before the famine of 1899. The reduction in the number of Bhils is locally attributed to emigration, but for the steady drop in the Vanjari population through the period of two settlements I can suggest no explanation of value. The Vanjaris themselves are well aware of their decline which they say is due to their feeble resisting power to disease.

There are 38 schools in the taluka with an average daily attendance of 1,780 boys, of whom 134 are of the depressed castes.

#### CO-OPERATIVE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

21. There are five co-operative societies in the taluka at Hol, Ajnad, Balkua, Gartad and Hisala respectively. The first of these, established in 1907, advanced this year a loan of Rs. 3,300 to its members; the remaining societies are reported to me not to be working well.

In 1915 an agricultural association was formed in the taluka with a membership of 200, and I notice that this season it has made study of the old cultivation of indigo which has disappeared from the taluka entirely.

#### SALES.

22. All the details of appendix G have been secured from one or other of the parties to the sales recorded, and that appendix is in no way a compilation of extracts obtained from the Registrar's office. All sales that took the form of concessions to family relationship, or previous financial relationship; all sales by court decrees; all sales that were conditional, comprised lands of different villages or included considerations other than of the land in question, have been excluded and the appendix may be regarded as testifying to genuine competitive sales of land within the specified periods. These are cash sales of dry-crop land only as the irrigated area is very small in this taluka. Finally, a few instances of abnormal sales have been excluded from the uncorroborated figures of which useful deductions could not be made; and the figures offered are figures of representative villages, though many other villages were examined in the process of collecting sufficient statistics.

23. The method by which in his report of 1896 Mr. Fforde abstracted the values of sales at that period militates against any easy comparison of those values with those of to-day. Nothing is said therein as to the steps taken to exclude abnormal instances, and instances are included which prima facie must have been extremely phenomenal in 1894, for appendix K of that report, out of 100 instances of sales, includes 4 wherein the sale price varies between 101 and 325 times the assessment, and even up to the year 1907 I have discovered only 7 instances of sales at a rate higher than 100 times the present assessment. Phenomenal and isolated instances can be found in most talukas, but due as they are to special individual circumstances, which my method of examination

excludes, I consider that their mention serves no useful purpose. Many a one of the causes I have enumerated before as disqualifying any instance of sale from inclusion in appendix G would produce some such phenomenal instance of high sale, and I consider, therefore, that no injustice is done in excising from Mr. Fforde's appendix these abnormal instances.

24. With these remarks I propose to draw a fresh taluka average from those instances of his that are not obviously abnormal. This will give the following result:—

Acres sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Average price.	No. of times the assessment.
1,416	Rs. 1,215	Rs. 43,012	Rs. a. p. 30 6 0	36.40

The average value of land in the taluka in the period 1890-1894, the taluka then settled comprising groups I and II of the present settlement, was therefore presumably Rs. 30-6-0 per acre. To-day a similar valuation presents the following group values:—

				Rs. a. p.
Group I	...	...	...	132 12 0
" II	...	...	...	103 8 0
" III	...	...	...	44 9 0
				111 8 0
			Taluka average	...

As the instances exemplified are of representative villages only, a mere calculation from their totals would not give an accurate average for the taluka; this has been obtained, therefore, by multiplying the average figure of each group by the occupied area of villages in that group and taking an average from these multiples resulting.

#### LEASES.

(25. Leases on the nim batai system are common, but the taluka is marked by an absence of leases contracted directly upon a fixed measure of grain.)

Up to 1912-1913, in which year the Record of Rights was re-written in the taluka, there are very few instances of one-year leases to present; such leases were not entered in the old Register of Tenancies and the records of registration only show long-period leases which can bear no comparison with leases for one year. Appendix H is, accordingly, very meagre in its details for the period 1899-1912.

26. As is the case with his appendix of sales Mr. Fforde in 1896 has given no indication as to the method he adopted in examining the leases recorded; his leases represent probably a mere summary of records, and this is the more unfortunate as they include four instances of leases at the rate of 26 to 78 assessments. Before 1913 I have myself come across only one instance of a lease of a value approaching this rate, viz., one at 31 times the present assessment in the village of Khamkheda in 1906, and such leases would be exceptional even now.

Excluding consideration of these abnormal instances the average lease of the period 1894-1899 was of value Rs. 5-5-0 per acre; the average values to-day are as follows:—

		Per acre.	No. of times the assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	
Group I	...	10 13 0	5.79
" II	...	8 0 0	9.00
" III	...	5 6 0	12.23
		9 4 0	
	Taluka	...	

In strict calculation the averages given in both appendices G and H must in the total be somewhat lower than the actual averages prevailing. For the figures presented are those only of instances examined by me; in the case of leases they exclude those that have followed upon mortgage or are otherwise improper for the present purposes; in the case of sales the exclusions have been many, but the true averages are effected not so much by these exclusions as by the fact that in each village chosen every instance of lease or sale could not be examined. Thus in some villages I may have been able from the presence of the parties concerned to examine every entry; in others I have examined only some 80 per cent of the entries in the Talati's and Sub-registrar's books and in others a much smaller percentage. It follows that it is just in those more populated and more competitive centres where transactions in land are most common, and where the values realized in these transactions tend to be greatest, that my examination has not reached an examination of every entry. The averages in appendices G and H alike are thus perforce somewhat weighted in favour of those centres where I examined a large percentage or the whole of the entries to be found, and against those centres where I examined less. This, however, is unavoidable, for the only alternative would seem to be the acceptance *en bloc* of the total figures of each village exemplified and this alternative has its own obvious dangers.

#### THE INCIDENCE OF ASSESSMENT.

27. Crop experiments are no longer conducted and I was too late in beginning my work to institute any myself. The selling of standing crops, again, is not a practice in this taluka and I was able to find only one authentic case of such a sale, and that was an unrecorded one.

28. From the agriculturists themselves, the leaders of whom I found far less reserved in discussing their profits than I had expected, I obtained admissions that give a fair idea of the acre outturn of the principal crops. At Ajnad, in group II, I was told by a body of cultivators that their profits from jowari and bajri were Rs. 25 an acre, these profits including a valuation of their fodder at about Rs. 8; they also said that a cultivator in group I could expect an average profit from these same crops of 30 to 35 rupees per acre. For group I a lessee of Ajanda Budruk said he obtained profits of Rs. 200 from his holding of 8 acres 8 gunthas, the assessment of which was Rs. 13-6-0, and a lessee of Rajpuri informed me that his profits were Rs. 40 per acre. In the case of group III at Balkua I found an instance of the sale of the entire crop from 14 acres 37 gunthas (assessment Rs. 9) for Rs. 200. Finally, in groups IV and V I had the entire output of the holdings of ten Bhils estimated by them and by the local patils, and though not so reliable as a crop experiment would be conducted *ab initio* by myself, the results indicate at least the local expressed opinion as to the possible outturn from land in these groups. The following table gives a tabulation of all these data:—

Group.	Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Value of produce.	Incidence of assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
I	Average ...	1 0	2 0 9	35 0 0	5.71
	Ajanda Budruk ...	8 8	13 6 0	200 0 0	6.68
	Rajpuri ...	1 0	2 1 0	40 0 0	5.15
II	Ajnad ...	1 0	0 18 8	25 0 0	3.41
III	Balkua ...	14 37	9 0 0	200 0 0	4.50
IV	Palasner ...	88 15	25 4 0	585 0 0	4.71
V	Rohini Amba ...	190 26	109 8 0	1,498 8 0	7.31
	Khamkheda ...				
	Hivarkheda ...				

From the figures of appendix H much the same approximate valuation arises. A monetary rent paid immediately in cash represents, roughly, not more than one-third of the gross produce, for the *nim batai* rent, containing as it does an insurance by the landlord against the poor years in which he has to share the losses or poor returns of the tenant, must in normal years constitute a rent higher than ordinary competition on the merits of the land would direct. On the assumption that a money rent represents one-third of the produce, which I

consider a very fair one, the gross produce of an average field and the incidence of assessment in groups I, II, III will be as follows :—

		Produce.				Average assessment.	Incidence of assessment.							
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.								
Group	I	3	×	10	18	0	—	82	7	0	2	0	9	6.81
"	II	3	×	8	0	0	—	24	0	0	0	12	11	8.86
"	III	3	×	5	6	0	—	16	2	0	0	7	0	2.71

The incidence in column III is almost the same as in the corresponding column of the previous table; in group III only it is much less, and this because Balkua, the village instanced before, is one of the exceptional villages of group III which come out well into the plain occupied by group I.

29. The representation of profits given me by the cultivators of Ajnad does not include the average profit from the cotton crop which covers roughly 50 per cent of the entire cultivated area in three out of the four groups; this they admitted was higher than from the grain crop but they were reluctant to offer a valuation of their cotton crop which the very next season might prove too high. The incidence of assessment is, thus, in all groups, very low, and as the new rates I propose will involve an increase in their respective average assessments of some annas only (group I annas 10-3, II annas 3-10, III annas 2, IV annas 2-8) that incidence will still remain low under the Revision Settlement.

#### REVENUE HISTORY.

30. Recovery of revenue during the period of the existing settlements has been made without difficulty in all groups, though a large number of notices were issued under the Land Revenue Code in the years 1899-1903 when the effects of the great famine were felt. Of the adoption of the severer coercive measures to collect revenue there have been no instances, and only 88 instances of fine, of which 50 were in the case of group I. Appendix K illustrates the ease with which revenue has been collected, when I remark that the gradual introduction of the new rates accounts in part for the remissions of revenue in the years 1899-1904, and that the figures of arrears for 1907-1908 and 1911-1913 are explained by the scarcity of rain mentioned in my notes to appendix A.

31. The history of the present settlement is the history of a recovery from the famine of 1899, and that recovery has been so steady that there is little to add to the illustration given by the appendices to this report. The years 1907-1908 and the year 1911-12 were years of threatening famine, and in both years the area of fallow (20,151 and 21,919 acres) was 80 per cent higher than the average of many years, but the memory of those years is one only of scarcity, and it is significant that no remissions of revenue were entailed. The area of unoccupied land of a culturable nature is 4,461 acres; half of this area is in the two lowest groups and the entire area bears an average assessment of 6 annas per acre, demonstrating that there is little land of real value and convenient situation not yet taken up.

32. *The village of Sikval.*—The position of this village in this taluka is a peculiar one. In 1898 Mr. Young grouped it with the villages of group II and proposed for it a rate of Re. 1-11-0; Mr. Symonds, however, proposed a rate of Re. 1-2-0 as this was the first settlement of the village, and this rate being accepted by Government (G. R. No. 501 of 24th January 1902) involved the grouping of this village with the distant villages of group IV.

Now, the Aner river is the boundary at present between the Chopda and Shirpur talukas save in the vicinity of this village, and it is singular that Sikval, east of that river, and if geographical boundaries have any meaning a portion of the Chopda taluka, should be grouped with villages of the Shirpur taluka. In the Government Resolution No. 6845 of 24th August 1885, in which Government expressed approval of the proposal that the Aner should be made the boundary of these talukas, it was remarked that there was one small hamlet in the area transferred which would also have its transfer. The area referred to in these words was, with the exception of Sikval village, a block of forest which was

transferred from the Shirpur to the Chopda taluka, and presumably the intention of Government was that Sikval also should be incorporated in the Chopda taluka. No such incorporation, however, was made, and I have been unable to find any correspondence which raised the subject again.

The village is an uninhabited one and a very small one, its entire area being 432 acres; the rayats who cultivate its land are residents of Ganpur in Chopda taluka, and so also are its officiating patils and watandar kamgars. I should like, therefore, to propose that it be now added to the Chopda taluka; such a transfer would please its khatedars whose inclinations have been consulted, and bring it nearer a taluka headquarters, as Chopda is only 13 miles away and Shirpur is 18 miles. As the village, moreover, lies at the foot of the Satpuras and the Aner has to be crossed by persons coming to it from the Shirpur side, it is, I should imagine, rarely visited by the taluka staff of Shirpur.

In my present report I have included the figures of this village in all appendices as their influence thereon is hardly disturbing; in my report on the Chopda taluka I have indicated its grouping that I propose in that taluka.

#### THE EXISTING SETTLEMENT.

33. Under the first settlement of the taluka which comprised only 103 villages, the taluka was divided into seven groups, the maximum rates of which ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 3. At the revision settlement of these villages two schemes were put forward for reducing these seven groups to three. The rates for the three groups finally agreed upon were Rs. 3, Re. 1-11-0 and Re. 1-3-0.

In 1898 the question arose of settling those northern villages that now comprise groups IV and V. In his report of 1898 Mr. Young, remarking that their soil contrasted favourably with that of the villages of group II, proposed for them respectively maximum rates of Re. 1-3-0 and Re. 1. For some time subsequent it remained undecided whether these villages should be settled or made into a scheduled district; settlement decided upon, Government accepted the grouping of Mr. Young though preferring the proposals of Mr. Symonds it fixed the respective rates of the groups at Re. 1-2-0 and Re. 1. In pressing this slight alteration in the rates of Mr. Young, Mr. Symonds remarked that Re. 1-2-0 offered greater facilities for calculation than Re. 1-3-0, and that it seemed to him proper that these villages should have a lower rate at original settlement, and that this rate should be lower than in less hilly and outlying villages.

34. The existing grouping of the taluka is, therefore, as follows:—

Group.	Villages.	Maximum rate.
		Rs. a. p.
I	65	3 0 0
II	16	1 11 0
III	22	1 3 0
IV	6	1 2 0
V	11	1 0 0

The first group is, practically speaking, the whole of the plain between the Tapti river and the southernmost hills of the Satpuras; communications throughout it are easy, though from their situation distant from Shirpur many of the villages in the east and west prefer to take their crops across the Tapti directly to the railway than to bring them to the taluka town. The second and third groups occupy the tumbled ground at the base of the Satpuras; some villages more fortunate than others, such as Ajnad, Nimala, Dahivad in group II and Nimjhari, Ukhalvadi in group III, have land that takes them into the main plain; others, such as Gartad in group II and Balkua, Kuva, Vadi and Makhed in group III, are actually in the plain, and enjoy much lower rates than those of the first group only by the accidents of settlement. Between the two groups as wholes there is no obvious difference in situation, save that the modern road from Shirpur to Chopda has left the historical route which took a course across the plain below and connected Shirpur with Thalner, one of the ancient capitals of the district, and has clung to the higher ground at the base of the hills in group II. This new alignment of the road is some 10 or 12 years old, and accentuates the inequity of the great difference that exists between the rates of the first and second groups. Group IV forms a cluster of villages along

the Bombay-Agra road. Group V contains villages within the forest which are the only ones in the taluka with any real difficulty of communications, and this difficulty is one rather of length than of manner; at present good forest roads connecting the extreme west and the extreme east of this group with the plain below are being constructed.

#### PROPOSED RE-GROUPING.

35. As even a 66 per cent increase of the maximum rate of group II would not bring that rate up to the present rate for group I, and as in almost similar manner such a large increase would barely enable the rate of group III to pass that of group IV, it is clear that no manner of re-adjusting the present grouping of the first three groups, even if on equitable grounds such re-adjustment is desirable, is possible without the surrender of revenue. I can, therefore, dismiss this question with these remarks.

There remain groups IV and V, and in view of the remarks made about these groups in previous reports a detailed study of their main characteristics seems called for. It would be a mistake to regard these villages from their position in the forest as *ipso facto* of the usual type of Bhil village that is common in the uncleared parts and lonelier tracts of Khandesh. In group IV Palasner is a village of resident khatedars of whom 9 per cent are Kunbis and Rajputs; at Sangvi out of 2,058 acres of occupied land only 492 are held by Bhils and the rest mainly by Kunbis who reside in the village; at Harkhed too only 63 out of 641 acres are held by Bhil and similar castes and the small population is Kunbi and Rajput rather than Bhil and Vanjari. In group V Amba is mainly a Kunbi settlement, and in the whole group 34 per cent of the resident population is Kunbi, and 50 per cent of the occupied land is held by Kunbis, Rajputs and Gujars. The area of land held in this group by khatedars not resident in their villages is some 3,354 out of 8,925 acres; of this acreage, 1,000 acres are held by Bhils, Vanjaris and Mahars who live in neighbouring villages, and the remaining acreage is swelled excessively by the holding of some 1,400 acres at Boradi by Kunbis and Gujars of the plain below. In both groups, therefore, the khatedar population is principally resident within the limits of the groups; only two-thirds of the population is of the Bhil and other depressed classes and 50 per cent of the land is held by a superior and more industrious class of cultivator.

36. The remarks, therefore, made with respect to these villages by Mr. Young in 1898 no longer constitute an accurate delineation of their conditions. The land in these villages has been captured to the extent of one-half by an invasion of Kunbi cultivators; the high percentage of the total cropped area in these groups (*viz.*, 40 to 50 per cent) held by the cotton crop enforces much the same conclusion as to the error it would be to regard these groups as necessarily regions of poor industry and poorer profits.

Neither is Mr. Young's remark about the villages of these groups as isolated and hilly, and situated disadvantageously with respect to markets and communications quite apposite in a comparison of groups III and IV. For as regards communications, though some of the villages of group III adjoin the trunk road from Bombay to Agra, the remainder are dependent upon country tracks which in their higher stretches are not easy ones. On the other hand, the villages of group IV, obviously not so near to Shirpur as are a few villages in group III, are yet, with the one exception of Fatiapur which is one mile from that road, all upon the trunk road; excluding too Palasner, even in measure of distance from Shirpur, they are more favourably situated than many villages of group I in the south-west and east of the taluka, than villages of group II that lie on the boundary of the Chopda taluka, and finally than many of the villages of group III, and their means of communication is the one road in the taluka bridged throughout its length.

37. As regards their hilly position, the villages of group IV occupy rough natural levels through which the connecting main road runs, and save that that road rises from the plain below, it would be hard to call any one of those villages hilly so far as that word is used to connote unusual difficulty of access and progress. On the other hand, some of the villages of group III are situated on the face of low hills, and the sites of seven have been abandoned. That the villages of group IV have natural disadvantages consequent upon their proximity to the



forest and its destructive animals it would be idle to gainsay, but they have little or no general inferiority as regards communications, and their proximity to the forest they share, though doubtless their share is the greatest, with villages of groups II and III.

Considering these circumstances and the fact that the difference between the rates of groups III and IV is only one anna, I am of opinion that no useful object is served by preserving a separation into distinct groups of groups which Mr. Young in 1898 would have unified, and amalgamating these groups I propose to reduce the number of the existing groups in the taluka from five to four.

#### PROPOSED RATES.

38. The advance in the general prosperity of the taluka since the period of the last settlement is marked in no doubtful manner. The value of land in the taluka has increased some 267 per cent; rents have increased at least 74 per cent and in an estimate of sales and leases group III now occupies the position held by the whole settled taluka in 1894. The prices of the chief grains and of cotton, to judge by their decennial averages, have advanced considerably:—

Years.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Cotton.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1889-1898	1 12 0	2 2 0	2 15 0	5 9 0	} Per maund.
1909-1916	2 12 0	3 2 0	4 11 0	10 0 0	

Agricultural stock has increased and made up the ravages of the famine of 1899; the acreage of culturable land not taken up has been reduced by two-thirds of its area since 1899. Changes in preference for crops have shown an increased proportion of the profit paying cotton cultivated in all groups. The figures of tolls on the roads in the taluka, and the figures of income tax which show an increase in the revenue from this tax of 100 per cent supplement all the many evidences of the advance of the taluka. Indebtedness of the agriculturist, so far as it is manifested in the mortgage of his lands is small, the area of land under mortgage in 1916, though double of the area under mortgage in 1906, being only 3,665 acres. Yet again the agriculturists have borne the present rates of assessment with ease; the incidence of assessment has been very low and the recovery of revenue has been made without difficulty.

39. The taluka being well able to bear a 33 per cent increase in its revenue contribution I propose to distribute such an increase proportionately over the four new groups, raising their respective rates to the anna nearest to the maximum that represents such increase. The new grouping and the new maximum rates will then stand as follows:—

Old group.	New group.	Maximum rate.	Percentage increase.
		Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
1	1	3 15 0	31.24
2	2	2 3 0	29.65
3	3	1 8 0	27.76
4		1 5 0	31.39
5	4		
Taluka increase ...			30.91

Such increasing will entail no increase in any single village of more than 33.42 per cent (*vide* Sangvi, No. 108, appendix L).

There is a fatality in the grouping of Khandesh settlements that inevitably results in the strangest of effects, and strict adhesion to the limitation rules entails the consequence that the villages of group IV in the forest actually pay a higher average of assessment than those of group III, and that a whole string of villages in group II, through which runs a main artery of communication and within just as easy reach of the taluka town as half the villages of group I, pays an average assessment which is little more than one-third of the average assessment of group I.

40. It remains, perhaps, only to illustrate the lightness of the new rates. In group I, where the maximum rate is at present Rs. 3, 36 villages have paid the

same rate of Rs. 3 during the period of two settlements, and an enhancement of this rate was not proposed by the Survey Commissioner in 1897, though Mr. Fforde had proposed a rate of Rs. 3-4-0 and would have liked to propose one higher still, merely because such a rate would have been some 18 per cent in excess of rates imposed in the neighbouring talukas at their revision settlement. Group II will bear a maximum rate of Rs. 2-3-0; in 1896 Mr. Fforde remarked of one of its villages (Gartad) that in equity it ought to be in the first group; for the whole group Mr. Muir-Mackenzie proposed initially a rate of Rs. 2-4-0 in 1897 and my proposed rate only just approaches this rate of twenty years ago. As regards group III, the maximum rate of which will be Re. 1-8-0, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie remarked that its villages Kuva, Balkua, Makhed, Talod, Nimzari and Wadi Budruk could be raised to a rate of Rs. 2-4-0 without hardship, and for the whole group proposed a rate of Re. 1-4-0, having first thought of proposing one of Re. 1-6-0. Taking the taluka, therefore, as a whole, the total revenue obtainable from it by the new maximum rates will be only 18 per cent higher than the revenue that would be now collected, if the existing rates were those actually proposed by Settlement Officers two decades ago.

41. Finally I would recommend that the new rates, which apply to agricultural land only, be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. ABBOTT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Khandesh.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Shirpur, District West Khandesh,  
for the years 1905—1915.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Mon- soon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late Rains (32nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	
1905	...	...	...	...	18.39	22	4.70	6	...	...	28.09	28	} <i>Vide remarks separately appended.</i>
1906	0.15	1	...	...	15.96	29	10.88	13	...	...	26.99	43	
1907	...	...	0.17	1	15.27	26	2.93	9	...	...	18.37	36	
1908	0.04	...	...	...	11.98	27	4.24	11	0.08	...	16.34	38	
1909	0.04	...	0.76	2	14.56	24	4.50	11	0.27	2	20.13	39	
1910	...	...	1.47	1	21.86	27	9.89	11	...	...	33.22	33	
1911	...	...	0.25	1	8.21	14	1.31	2	0.81	1	10.58	18	
1912	...	...	...	...	10.37	19	2.09	8	4.01	2	16.47	29	
1913	...	...	0.12	1	19.04	32	5.51	10	0.45	1	25.12	44	
1914	...	...	1.32	2	19.27	24	11.94	15	0.35	1	32.88	42	
1915	2.60	5	0.69	3	10.69	19	7.08	16	0.42	1	21.48	44	
Average	0.26	...	0.44	1	15.05	24	5.91	10	0.58	1	22.24	36	

Remarks with regard to the character of the seasons at Shirpur during the years 1905—1915.

1905. Rain during the year in excess of average. Kharif sowing commenced with good rain in last week of June and completed in July under favourable rain. August rain light. Rain in September beneficial to kharif crops but very little rain in this month and the two subsequent months. Rabi area therefore curtailed. Season fair.
1906. Total fall above average. Ante-monsoon period dry. Monsoon timely in June; excessive rain in July and above the average in August. Rain sufficient though below the average in September; light rain in October but none later. Rabi sowing therefore difficult and absence of late rains marred the prospects of kharif and rabi crops alike. Season fair.
1907. Rain in defect. Practically no ante-monsoon rain and monsoon burst late in June. July rain sufficient; rabi continuous and excessive in August. In September rain less than one inch against an average of 4 to 6 inches, crops began to wither. October almost rainless; no rain in November and December. Rabi area greatly restricted. Season poor necessitating suspension of Land Revenue.
1908. Aggregate rain below average. Ante-monsoon rain absent. Monsoon timely in June; rain favourable in July, incessant in August; very little rain in September and practically none latter. Rabi crops small and poor and standing crops deteriorated. Season below normal and suspensions of revenue were granted.
1909. Rain below the average. Monsoon timely in June; general rain in July. Insufficient rain for seedlings in August; fall in September generally sufficient. Some rain in October enabled rabi sowing to be commenced. No rain in November; fairly good rain in the second fortnight of December. Season fairly good.
1910. Total fall much over the average. Ante-monsoon rain fair. Monsoon set in early and heavy fall retarded kharif sowing. Some rain early in July followed by a break of three weeks allowed completion of kharif sowing. Rain in August good; meagre fall in September until the last week when general rain benefitted standing crops. Rabi sowing begun and completed in October when useful rain was received in the first week. No rain in December. Rabi crops did well. Season good.
1911. Rain considerably in defect. Rain in ante-monsoon period light; in June inadequate for general sowing; in July in defect and sowing deferred again and continued into August. In August also rain insufficient and seedlings suffered. Practically no rain in September. October almost dry; rabi sowing was completed in places where moisture was sufficient. Rabi crops helped by rain in last two weeks of November. December practically rainless. Season poor.
1912. Rain far short of average. No ante-monsoon rain. Monsoon came late but fall sufficient to begin kharif sowings at end of June. Rain sufficient in July. August rain almost daily in the first fortnight. In September rain less than one inch against an average of 4" to 6"; October rain meagre. Rabi sowing checked. Good and general rain in the third week of November saved the situation but it was too late for kharif crops; rabi area extended. No rain in December. Rabi crops fared well. Season poor to fair for kharif and fair for rabi crops.
1913. Total fall above the average. Light ante-monsoon rain. Early monsoon in June and steady rain; July rain sufficient. August rain deficient. Sufficient rain in September. No rain in October and November and hardly any in December. Season on the whole practically good.
1914. Total fall much above the average. Ante-monsoon rain fairly good. Monsoon burst timely in June; good rain in July; rain in August sufficient; good rain in September. Rain in October not general. Rain beneficial to rabi crops in November. December practically rainless. Rabi crops suffered a little from the untimely rain late in the season. Season good.
1915. Rain in defect of average. Ante-monsoon light. Monsoon began in third week of June; good rain in July. In August rain light and confined to the first week and crops stood badly in need of rain. This they got in September and progressed well. But October rain was far in excess of the average and proved injurious to bajri and cotton though it gave a good start to rabi sowing which was completed in November under useful rain. Light showers in December closed the season which on the whole was a good one.

## APPENDIX

*Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the*

Number of Villages.	Cultivated and								
	Gross cropped area.	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in un-assessed land.	Nett assessed cropped area.	Fallow.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste un-occupied and un-assessed.	Not available for cultivation.	
								Forest.	Other including un-cultivable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Group No. I.</i>	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
(65) ... ..	88,746 15	3,081 92	157 31	79,607 9	1,378 7	80,890 7	787 8	.....	18,566 09
						Percentage on cultivated area.			.....
<i>Group No. II.</i>									
(16) ... ..	19,978 58	190 0	0 22	19,788 15	1,688 8	21,476 28	740 6	5,346 22	2,932 19
						Percentage on cultivated area.			.....
<i>Group No. III.</i>									
(22) ... ..	15,657 36	215 10	11 27	15,430 0	2,837 17	18,268 1	669 16	10,350 17	2,837 9
						Percentage on cultivated area.			.....
<i>Group No. III.</i>									
(6) ... ..	2,686 6	15 8	5 7	2,665 0	1,794 0	4,457 27	1,302 6	.....	648 6
						Percentage on cultivated area.			.....
<i>Group No. IV.</i>									
(11) ... ..	5,186 21	162 11	14 38	5,009 12	3,799 10	8,861 27	978 15	.....	1,209 1
						Percentage on cultivated area.			.....
<i>Taluka Total.</i>									
(120) ... ..	127,255 36	4,564 13	190 5	122,499 0	11,392 2	133,944 5	4,398 11	15,697 9	21,377 34
						Percentage on cultivated area.			.....

uncultivated Area.

Gross area.		I.—Cereals and II.—Pulses.						
		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
95,920 35	8 28	6,596 12	...	5,310 1	90,164 80	6 20	11 7	1,069 6
.....	'008	8'57	...	6'67	25'32	'008	'01	1'33
30,498 14	0 1	230 32	...	1,159 27	6,337 9	...	0 21	96 15
.....	'0005	1'16	...	5'85	32'02	...	'001	'048
33,044 29	...	121 37	...	850 26	5,985 23	...	...	129 22
.....	...	'078	...	2'32	22'72	...	...	'090
6,412 5	0 19	16 16	...	205 25	703 21	3 12	14 7	21 19
.....	'002	'060	...	7'72	26'27	'011	'052	'079
11,133 38	0 25	251 21	...	467 25	971 21	0 4	2 0	73 29
.....	'003	5'00	...	2'32	12'36	'00001	'003	1'42
175,315 1	2 32	7,447 8	...	7,504 24	24,162 28	9 25	27 25	1,323 21
.....	'0003	8'07	...	6'11	27'22	'0007	'002	1'13

Number of Villages.	Cultivated and								
	Gross cropped area.	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in un-assessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste un-occupied and un-assessed.	Not available for cultivation.	
								Forest.	Other including uncultivable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Group No. I.</i>	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.
(65) ... ..	88,746 15	3,981 22	157 31	79,607 9	1,273 7	80,880 7	797 8	.....	18,565 89
									Percentage on cultivated area.
<i>Group No. II.</i>									
(16) ... ..	19,978 88	190 0	0 22	19,788 15	1,688 8	21,476 23	740 6	5,346 82	2,933 19
									Percentage on cultivated area.
<i>Group No. III.</i>									
(22) ... ..	15,657 86	215 10	11 27	15,430 0	2,837 17	18,268 1	569 16	10,350 17	2,637 9
									Percentage on cultivated area.
<i>Group No. III.</i>									
(6) ... ..	2,886 6	15 8	5 7	2,665 0	1,794 0	4,457 27	1,303 6	.....	648 6
									Percentage on cultivated area.
<i>Group No. IV.</i>									
(11) ... ..	5,186 21	162 11	14 88	5,009 12	3,799 10	8,861 27	978 15	.....	1,299 1
									Percentage on cultivated area.
<i>Taluka Total.</i>									
(120) ... ..	127,255 86	4,564 13	190 5	122,499 0	11,392 2	133,944 5	4,398 11	15,697 9	21,277 34
									Percentage on cultivated area.

B.

*Shirpur Taluka of the West Khandesh Collectorate.*

uncultivated area.											
§	Sugars.		Fibres.			Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.	Remarks.
	Cane.	Palm Trees.	Cotton.	Others.	Dyes.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	
88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
...	83 23	12 7	40,436 39	359 24	0 8	111 33	0 14	112 16	51 24	320 17	These figures are the average for the five years 1912-1916.
...	010	001	50 79	045	...	018	0004	014	006	040	
...	10 7	...	9,338 39	61 36	...	9 10	...	9 10	1 27	124 11	
...	005	...	40 71	040	...	004	...	004	005	52	
...	5 7	2 24	7,129 24	40 16	...	4 32	...	4 32	1 25	73 38	
...	003	001	46 20	025	...	092	...	002	0006	0 47	
...	1 16	0 53	986 9	5 27	...	1 35	...	1 35	...	9 25	
...	003	006	56 99	018	...	003	...	003	...	033	
...	14 11	0 33	2,343 10	13 19	...	10 13	...	10 13	234 13	8 22	
...	027	006	45 77	025	...	019	...	019	4 67	015	
...	114 23	16 16	80,734 1	501 12	0 8	133 3	0 14	133 26	289 9	537 0	
...	009	001	49 57	048	0001	011	0002	011	023	043	

## APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation in the Shirpur Taluka,  
West Khandesh District.

Agricultural population.				N. A. population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
Tenants and sub-sharers. 1	Other land holders. 2			
21474 37.9 per cent.	1,070 1.8 per cent.	19,286 33.5 per cent.	41,830 72.6 per cent.	15,812 27.4 per cent.

## APPENDIX D.

Agricultural stock of 120 Government villages in the Shirpur Taluka of the West  
Khandesh Collectorate during the years 1900-1901; 1909-1910; 1915-16.

Number of Villages. 1	Cattle.										Total. 12
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		
	Oxen. 2	He buffaloes. 3	Bulls. 4	Bull buffaloes. 5	Oxen. 6	He buffaloes. 7	Cows. 8	She buffaloes. 9	Calves. 10	Buffalo Calves. 11	
Group I (65) ...	9,216	91	4	8	905	99	2,167	1,655	1,667	672	14,602
.. II (16) ...	1,295	...	17	8	85	1	469	297	936	64	3,447
.. III (22) ...	795	7	2	1	4	...	292	107	315	43	1,569
.. (6) ...	286	...	...	1	14	...	175	50	140	15	632
.. IV (11) ...	481	...	3	1	15	...	404	28	147	8	1,062
Group I (65) ...	8,706	60	26	20	991	69	4,761	2,927	5,142	1,964	28,989
.. II (16) ...	1,324	9	9	4	61	9	1,427	475	1,057	294	4,668
.. III (22) ...	937	4	6	6	90	8	783	251	591	155	2,736
.. (6) ...	442	4	...	2	66	...	441	90	354	33	1,432
.. IV (11) ...	677	11	10	8	5	...	800	72	682	49	3,309
Group I (65) ...	9,605	31	32	25	567	35	5,420	3,582	6,020	2,921	28,239
.. II (16) ...	1,317	...	13	8	47	1	1,004	490	1,066	360	4,306
.. III (22) ...	852	1	3	6	23	...	624	294	610	313	2,734
.. (6) ...	276	...	2	4	148	...	597	88	614	80	1,809
.. IV (11) ...	699	4	19	9	4	...	1,906	148	1,550	98	4,410

Number of Villages. 1	Horses and Ponies. 13	Sheep. 14	Goats. 15	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle. 20	Remarks. 21
				Small. 16	Large (i. e. of over two cattle). 17	For Passengers. 18	For produce and goods. 19		
.. II (16) ...	53	8	998	415	16	120	306	26.62 ..	
.. III (22) ...	29	1	508	331	...	78	179	29.03 ..	
.. (6) ...	5	...	148	72	3	9	38	...	
.. IV (11) ...	12	...	162	333	...	14	66	...	
Group I (65) ...	647	1,042	5,981	2,598	...	1,544	2,736	19.08 Acres.	
.. II (16) ...	148	43	1,116	312	24	147	319	30.18 ..	
.. III (22) ...	55	3	839	297	...	105	245	35.38 ..	
.. (6) ...	11	...	175	218	...	19	117	13.35 ..	
.. IV (11) ...	26	...	363	262	8	37	122	13.17 ..	
Group I (65) ...	1,065	776	7,331	2,497	...	1,658	3,082	17.04 Acres.	
.. II (16) ...	117	8	996	315	1	146	337	30.22 ..	
.. III (22) ...	47	...	959	301	...	118	245	36.35 ..	
.. (6) ...	25	...	181	115	...	16	120	18.12 ..	
.. IV (11) ...	33	156	339	242	2	64	98	18.12 ..	



## APPENDIX E.

*Shops, industries, etc., in 120 villages of the Shirpur Taluka, West Khandesh District.*

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical power.			Remarks
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woollen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	
8	36	26	6	...	...	7	.....	3	

## APPEN

## Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and the other sources of water supply in the Government villages

1911-12.

Group.	No. of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tank.			
		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
1	65	159	21	602	13	16	6	51	17	...	...	...	...
2	16	28	1	89	...	13	4	9	2	...	...	...	...
3	22	4	...	90	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	120	184	22	661	13	28	10	69	24	...	...	...	...
1	65	172	8	723	9	23	...	63	18	...	...	...	...
2	16	28	...	44	...	8	1	15	8	...	...	...	...
3	22	5	...	25	...	4	...	8	7	...	...	...	...
...	6	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
4	11	17	6	8	...	1	...	7	29	...	...	...	...
Total ...	120	235	9	808	9	31	1	96	57	...	...	...	...
1	65	179	1	710	25	18	...	81	10	...	...	...	...
2	16	28	9	52	1	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	...
3	22	6	...	27	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...
...	6	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
4	11	17	6	10	...	1	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	120	231	15	807	27	19	1	130	24	...	...	...	...

## Abstract of Appendix F.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation ...	231	15	...	...	...	...
	For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.	807	27	...	...	1	2
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc. ...	18	1	...	1	...	...
	In disuse ...	130	24	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,186	68	...	1	1	2
	Total of 103 villages recorded in Settlement 1896 ...	651	108	...	...	...	1
	Total of 17 villages recorded at Settlement 1898 ...	81	...	...	...	...	...

DIX F.

of the Shirpur Taluka of the West Khandesh Collectorate for the years 1901-02, 1916-17.

For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.				Other sources.								Remarks.		
				For 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.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	} Year 1901-02.		
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...			
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...			
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...			
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	} Year 1911-12.		
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...			
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...			
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...			
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	} Year 1916-17.		
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...			
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...			
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...			

## APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry crop lands in 35 Villages of the Shirpur Taluka, West Khândesh District.

Serial Number in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	1899-1908.				1904-1911.				1912-1917.				Remarks.
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	
<i>Group No. I</i>														
4	Amod	23 30	66 11 0	479	7.01	19 10	40 0 0	2,779	69.47	14 27	49 8 0	4,200	66.55	
5	Anturli	41 14	102 0 0	2,600	25.49	11 32	17 0 0	709	41.17	...	.....	...	...	
6	Artha Budruk	100 87	162 12 0	2,640	17.28	...	.....	...	...	48 18	55 12 0	4,975	89.23	
12	Bhamta	37 13	49 0 0	1,700	34.69	209 7	237 0 0	11,825	49.89	141 19	207 0 0	11,200	54.10	
21	Ghodasgaon	49 14	103 0 0	2,200	31.06	43 12	142 8 0	6,600	46.41	55 14	119 11 0	12,350	103.18	
24	Hol	...	.....	...	...	37 10	98 12 0	2,800	28.83	65 6	230 5 0	12,550	58.83	
28	Jatoda	36 11	49 9 0	945	19.06	60 2	77 4 0	3,105	40.19	34 26	77 8 0	6,400	82.58	
31	Karvand	100 2	233 0 0	7,656	32.16	103 37	184 14 0	5,400	29.90	78 19	153 12 0	12,920	90.68	
22	Khamkheda	91 36	64 8 0	1,860	27.38	121 26	285 14 0	5,925	25.11	85 22	104 11 0	6,425	61.37	
26	Kurkhali	41 14	120 0 0	2,200	18.33	...	.....	...	...	22 1	29 0 0	2,025	92.98	
36	Londhra	69 16	165 11 0	3,765	22.72	167 7	340 3 0	14,325	48.67	110 26	217 6 2	15,950	73.37	
38	Manirod	24 23	56 2 0	1,200	21.98	16 21	48 8 0	2,600	74.22	44 22	67 0 0	7,500	86.20	
44	Rajpuri	...	.....	...	...	12 20	23 8 0	1,600	68.03	23 39	53 14 0	5,100	94.66	
45	Rudavali	111 24	141 8 0	2,175	16.97	50 11	68 0 0	2,100	30.81	92 5	129 0 0	8,200	64.34	
46	Sakwad	17 24	36 12 0	1,400	38.09	99 21	140 4 0	4,524	32.25	55 30	106 12 0	7,761	72.84	
48	Shingave	22 8	69 1 0	1,600	26.06	60 9	153 2 0	11,200	73.14	35 13	95 14 0	2,200	61.32	
49	Shirpur Budruk	97 0	223 0 0	7,730	34.66	96 37	245 11 0	12,085	49.18	125 33	247 14 0	17,775	71.70	
50	Shirpur Khurd	58 24	121 5 0	2,871	23.66	43 1	89 15 0	2,350	26.12	94 36	165 15 0	11,075	36.74	
54	Thalner	63 12	149 4 0	3,100	20.77	261 9	559 5 0	20,755	37.10	239 24	476 8 0	25,685	74.83	
57	Yaghadi	94 14	159 0 0	3,079	12.36	80 32	172 10 0	5,350	30.99	79 37	113 6 0	6,394	56.30	
	Average per acre	...	.....	46.5	24.37	...	.....	74.13	40.89	...	.....	122.12	72.25	
<i>Group No. II.</i>														
66	Ajnad	70 1	55 4 0	2,200	41.62	103 22	109 0 0	9,350	91.23	58 33	67 5 0	7,700	114.89	
68	Bahlaj	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	36 31	27 0 0	5,000	125.18	
69	Bhorkheda	51 23	49 8 0	1,450	28.29	115 11	101 0 0	5,455	54.00	37 23	32 10 0	2,200	85.62	
71	Dahivad	36 33	27 11 0	1,200	46.95	223 31	170 11 0	12,815	80.93	192 10	105 8 0	9,665	91.61	
75	Hisala	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	24 16	16 8 0	2,750	163.00	
76	Nagolvadi	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	67 15	45 8 0	7,600	171.42	
77	Nimtala	24 20	23 0 0	600	34.78	75 16	75 12 0	5,500	72.54	63 8	62 0 0	7,475	120.66	
73	Taradi	50 4	29 12 0	1,800	46.93	75 11	57 8 0	4,800	83.47	117 33	104 8 0	17,700	169.33	
	Average per acre	...	.....	32.12	41.30	...	.....	66.9	70.38	...	.....	103.8	132.10	
<i>Group No. III.</i>														
82	Balkuva	21 11	8 0 0	700	37.5	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	
85	Jalod	...	.....	...	...	23 25	8 0 0	700	87.50	...	.....	...	...	
93	Sulia	17 3	5 0 0	200	40	47 18	28 0 0	1,148	40.83	5 22	3 15 0	260	68.49	
99	Ukhalwadi	185 34	33 3 0	2,311	33.79	169 22	87 8 0	7,400	84.67	25 23	16 0 0	1,000	62.5	
100	Vadi	58 38	17 8 0	1,600	91.42	146 3	64 8 0	8,940	138.60	32 4	14 14 0	2,080	126.47	
102	Varzadi	...	.....	...	...	121 2	11 8 0	577	61.67	...	.....	...	...	
103	Vasardi	...	.....	...	...	91 23	29 3 0	2,175	77.16	...	.....	...	...	
	Average per acre	...	.....	18.12	46.71	...	.....	34.15	92.07	...	.....	44.9	92.21	

## APPENDIX H.

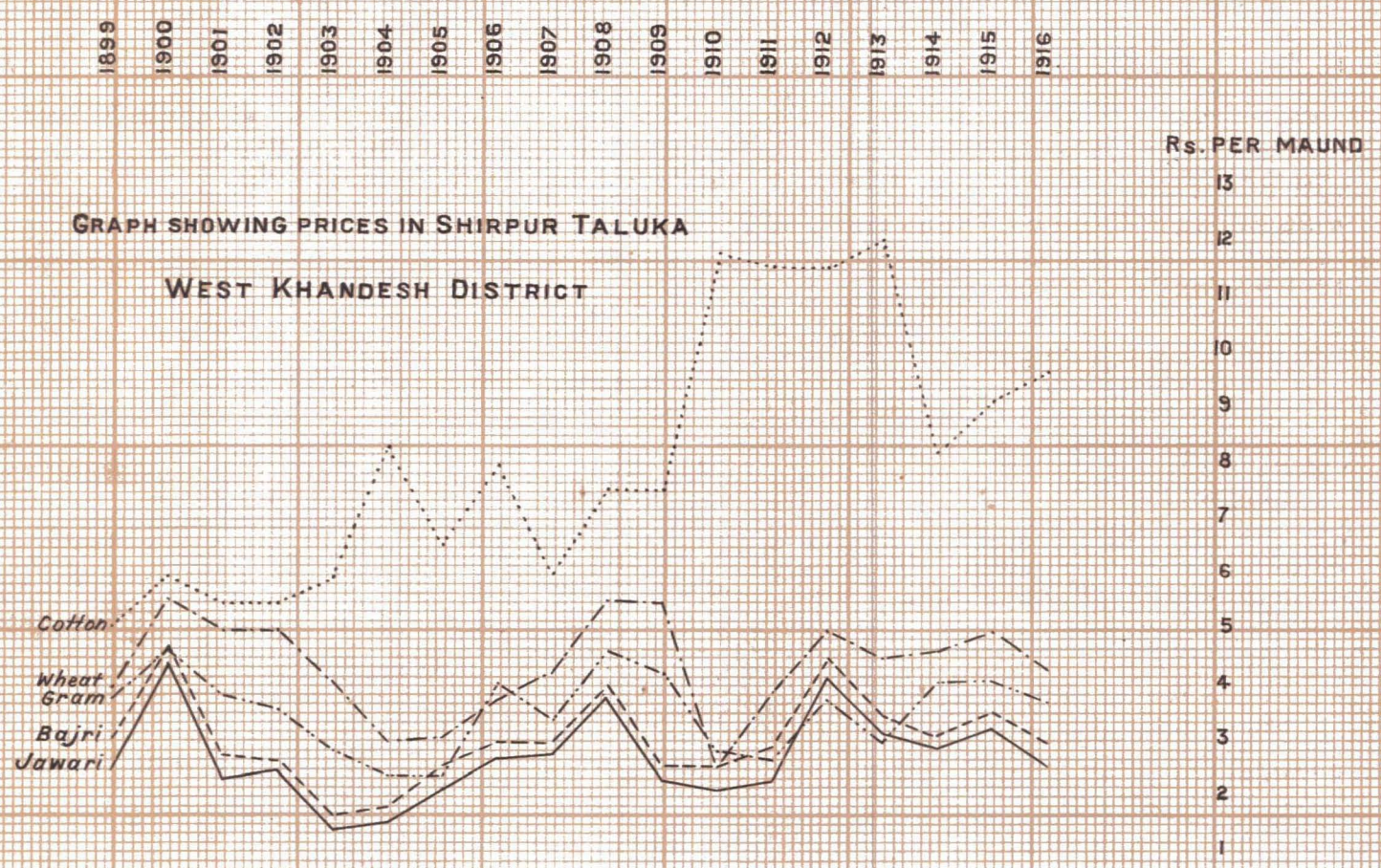
Leases of dry crop lands in 39 villages of the Shirpur Taluka, District West Khandesh.

Serial Number in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	1899-1903.				1904-1911.				1912-1917.				Remarks.
		Area of land leases.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rents.	Area of land leases.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rents.	Area of land leases.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rents.	
	<b>Group I.</b>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
9	Ajanda Budruk ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	77 30	224 0 0	1,069 0 0	4-77	
9	Ajanda Khurd ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	36 21	91 0 0	486 0 0	4-79	
4	Amoda ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	121 3	311 13 0	1,474 6 0	4-72	
5	Anturli ...	...	.....	.....	...	10 8	95 10 0	134 0 0	4-96	...	.....	.....	...	
6	Arthe Budruk ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	103 85	171 0 0	1,999 0 0	7-59	
12	Bhamta ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	56 10	89 2 0	643 0 0	7-84	
18	Bharvad ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	16 33	25 4 0	190 4 0	5-20	
17	Borgaon ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	83 14	167 2 0	934 0 0	5-59	
18	Chandpuri ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	58 39	117 0 0	774 0 0	6-61	
21	Ghodasgaon ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	67 14	140 9 0	864 0 0	6-17	
23	Hingona ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	145 21	152 0 0	681 0 0	4-48	
24	Hol ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	239 29	558 0 0	3,920 0 0	7-02	
28	Jatoda ...	53 20	123 0 0	335 0 0	2-72	183 37	378 9 0	1,000 0 0	2-63	231 11	651 0 0	3,458 0 0	5-35	
31	Karvand ...	36 31	63 0 0	323 0 0	5-12	58 12	116 0 0	497 0 0	4-28	115 0	202 8 0	1,418 0 0	6-97	
36	Londhra ...	10 26	14 13 0	40 13 0	3-73	11 15	31 0 0	101 0 0	3-25	49 12	77 0 0	370 0 9	4-80	
38	Manjrod ...	...	.....	.....	...	13 18	21 0 0	146 0 0	6-95	49 17	92 9 0	484 9 0	5-21	
42	Pimple ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	70 5	83 0 0	619 0 0	7-45	
44	Rajpuri ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	82 16	77 3 0	374 0 0	4-85	
45	Rudavli ...	...	.....	.....	...	25 12	107 8 0	800 0 0	7-44	178 24	108 0 0	826 0 0	7-64	
46	Sakvad ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	122 25	141 0 0	1,057 0 0	8-49	
48	Shingaor ...	...	.....	.....	...	60 4	161 8 0	296 0 0	1-83	87 30	131 0 0	919 0 0	5-07	
49	Shirpur Budruk ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	310 37	686 10 0	2,648 0 0	4-34	
54	Thalner ...	115 23	333 0 0	1,050 0 0	3-15	61 8	157 0 0	551 0 0	3-54	495 38	904 0 0	4,858 0 0	5-37	
55	Untavad ...	4 14	13 0 0	48 0 0	3-69	...	.....	.....	...	92 20	183 4 0	1,953 0 0	10-67	
56	Uparpind ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	78 85	84 8 0	466 0 0	5-48	
57	Vaghadi ...	10 9	15 4 0	60 14 0	4-00	33 20	43 13 0	231 13 0	5-25	216 17	345 0 0	1,538 0 0	4-45	
60	Vanaval ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	25 26	179 0 0	1,074 0 0	6-00	
	Average per acre ...	...	.....	8 0 0	3-30	...	.....	7 2 0	3-60	...	.....	10 13 0	5-75	
	<b>Group II.</b>													
65	Ajnad ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	262 14	178 5 0	2,080 0 0	11-81	
69	Bhorkheda ...	61 29	55 11 0	340 0 0	6-07	73 2	54 0 0	675 0 0	13-5	179 33	138 0 0	747 0 0	5-49	
71	Dahivad ...	89 0	61 0 0	369 0 0	6-04	...	.....	.....	...	139 8	125 0 0	565 0 0	6-92	
77	Nimtala ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	235 02	217 5 0	1,766 0 0	8-23	
80	Tanda ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	7 29	6 12 0	50 0 0	7-04	
79	Taradi ...	43 35	48 0 0	550 0 0	11-45	...	.....	.....	...	331 23	238 0 0	3,740 0 0	12-23	
81	Tonda ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	179 34	138 0 0	1,354 0 0	9-81	
	Average per acre ...	...	.....	6 7 0	7-63	...	.....	9 6 0	12-5	...	.....	8 0 0	9-76	
	<b>Group III.</b>													
85	Jalod ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	122 29	43 8 0	671 0 0	15-25	
98	Sulia ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	138 15	83 9 0	942 0 0	11-21	
99	Ukhalvadi ...	85 4	32 0 0	82 0 0	2-56	17 9	7 0 0	47 0 0	6-71	447 27	184 2 0	2,248 6 0	12-21	
100	Vadi Budruk ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	123 13	58 8 0	805 0 0	13-76	
103	Vasardi ...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	47 18	20 0 0	105 0 0	5-25	
	Average per acre ...	...	.....	0 15 0	2-56	...	.....	2 12 0	6-71	...	.....	5 6 0	12-23	

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Shirpur Taluka from 1889 to 1916.

Years.	Rate per Rupee Seers = 80 Tolas.				Chhatak = 5 Tolas.		Remarks.
	Jowári.	Báji.	Wheat.	Gram.	Sesame.	Cotton with seed.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	S. Chh.	S. Chh.	S. Chh.	S. Chh.	S. Chh.	S. Chh.	
1889-90	20 14	17 0	18 9	12 9	7 9	6 0	
1890-91	28 0	21 5	18 10	15 0	10 15	7 9	
1891-92	24 7	19 14	18 8	12 8	8 10	8 9	
1892-93	26 11	22 18	14 11	18 6	8 11	6 5	
1893-94	23 10	21 2	14 10	15 8	8 9	7 15	
1894-95	23 1	19 18	17 15	15 11	10 0	6 11	
1895-96	27 8	23 8	19 11	16 0	9 0	8 10	
1896-97	14 15	18 8	11 6	10 4	8 3	6 0	
1897-98	9 14	9 6	7 4	7 11	7 6	7 9	
1898-99	25 4	20 10	8 8	11 0	8 9	9 8	
Average	22 6	18 18	18 7	12 15	8 12	7 8	
1899-1900	15 9	18 0	9 15	10 6	7 9	7 12	
1900-01	8 15	8 5	7 1	8 6	5 10	6 10	
1901-02	16 9	14 7	7 15	10 4	6 10	7 2	
1902-03	15 10	14 12	8 0	10 15	6 14	7 2	
1903-04	27 8	29 12	9 11	19 12	8 18	6 9	
1904-05	24 9	21 11	18 5	16 8	8 12	4 12	
1905-06	17 18	15 8	12 12	16 0	7 0	6 1	
1906-07	14 11	18 3	10 18	9 18	5 10	4 15	
1907-08	14 2	18 2	9 4	11 9	4 14	6 9	
1908-09	10 6	9 12	7 2	8 9	5 0	5 4	
Average	16 8	14 12	9 9	11 9	6 10	6 4	
1909-10	16 9	15 4	7 8	9 7	6 2	5 4	
1910-11	18 1	15 6	8 7	18 14	5 6	8 6	
1911-12	16 14	18 9	10 1	15 2	4 14	8 7	
1912-13	9 8	8 12	7 18	10 8	4 7	3 7	
1913-14	12 9	11 6	8 12	18 4	4 5	8 5	
1914-15	18 9	12 11	8 7	9 18	4 15	4 13	
1915-16	12 7	11 8	7 14	9 11	6 6	4 6	
1916-17	15 4	18 1	9 2	10 10	6 18	4 2	
Average	14 5	12 10	8 7	11 8	5 6	4 0	



## APPENDIX J.

*Changes in occupied area for 103 villages of the Shirpur Taluka of the West Khândesh District into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1899-1900.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied land inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or Nuksan.	Quit-rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1899-00	109,618	1,73,451	4,085	1,984	8,969	18,949	7,466	123,685	1,93,684	
1900-01	109,619	1,73,455	4,084	1,981	8,969	18,949	7,955	123,685	1,93,685	
1901-02	109,987	1,73,534	3,705	1,847	8,969	18,949	8,118	123,676	1,93,680	
1902-03	110,185	1,73,680	3,508	1,751	8,969	18,949	8,118	123,676	1,93,680	
1903-04	110,625	1,73,875	3,065	1,553	8,969	18,949	8,193	123,673	1,93,676	
1904-05	110,874	1,74,490	2,975	1,462	8,814	17,721	7,967	123,663	1,93,673	
1905-06	111,963	1,74,664	2,594	1,302	8,814	17,721	7,973	123,670	1,93,667	
1906-07	111,884	1,75,090	1,957	937	8,810	17,703	7,959	123,651	1,93,665	
1907-08	112,025	1,75,119	1,830	850	8,808	17,703	7,959	123,653	1,93,675	
1908-09	111,940	1,75,021	1,774	813	8,807	17,704	7,959	123,521	1,93,567	
1909-10	111,944	1,75,076	1,775	803	8,807	17,704	7,957	123,527	1,93,563	
1910-11	111,658	1,74,411	1,814	820	9,043	18,945	8,193	123,514	1,93,576	
1911-12	111,671	1,74,378	1,793	838	9,043	18,945	8,193	123,506	1,93,561	
1912-13	111,525	1,74,363	1,359	866	9,043	18,949	8,193	123,507	1,93,573	
1913-14	111,452	1,74,359	2,075	921	9,043	18,949	8,193	123,570	1,93,639	
1914-15	111,535	1,74,407	2,008	884	9,041	18,943	8,189	123,568	1,93,634	
1915-16	111,545	1,74,408	2,020	901	9,001	18,393	8,161	123,566	1,93,632	

APPENDIX J<sup>1</sup>.

*Changes in occupied area for 17 villages of the Shirpur Taluka of the West Khândesh District into which the Original Settlement was introduced in the year 1902-1903.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or Nuksan.	Quit-rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1903-03	7,358	4,653	8,568	3,459	625	312	17 12 0	16,451	8,423	
1903-04	8,330	5,125	7,606	2,986	625	312	17 12 0	16,451	8,423	
1904-05	8,494	5,008	7,401	2,775	556	314	17 12 0	16,451	8,097	
1905-06	8,559	5,070	7,294	2,706	556	314	.....	16,439	8,090	
1906-07	9,522	5,421	5,999	2,246	570	330	137 8 0	16,091	7,997	
1907-08	11,859	6,185	4,056	1,446	579	343	137 8 0	16,024	7,974	
1908-09	12,546	6,730	2,970	906	610	352	137 8 0	16,026	7,978	
1909-10	12,679	6,749	2,699	830	620	354	137 8 0	15,928	7,933	
1910-11	12,732	6,772	2,672	804	619	353	137 8 0	15,923	7,929	
1911-12	12,077	6,445	2,227	1,131	619	353	137 8 0	15,923	7,939	
1912-13	12,063	6,453	2,137	1,105	619	353	137 8 0	15,839	7,911	
1913-14	12,523	6,647	2,934	973	619	353	137 8 0	15,781	7,973	
1914-15	12,301	7,000	1,961	625	619	353	137 8 0	15,781	7,973	
1915-16	12,973	6,869	2,147	730	650	372	142 8 0	15,780	7,977	



## APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment on Government land in 120 villages of the Taluka of Shirpur.

Year.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstandings.		Remarks.
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.				
	<i>New Group I (65 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 3-15-0.</i>				
	<i>Old Group I (65 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 3-0-0.</i>				
1899-1900	1,56,876	86,678	.....	10,820	
1900-01	1,56,140	15,878	.....	10,544	
1901-02	1,57,024	7,615	.....	11,252	
1902-03	1,57,060	7,615	.....	648	
1903-04	1,57,081	2,978	.....	228	
1904-05	1,57,500	2,957	.....	825	
1905-06	1,57,567	.....	.....	89	
1906-07	1,57,892	.....	.....	12	
1907-08	1,57,213	.....	61,805	319	
1908-09	1,57,978	.....	.....	894	
1909-10	1,57,999	270	.....	.....	
1910-11	1,57,590	90	.....	.....	
1911-12	1,57,598	14	1,02,350	.....	
1912-13	1,57,652	28	5,641	16	
1913-14	1,57,626	.....	.....	.....	
1914-15	1,57,635	45	.....	.....	
1915-16	1,57,635	.....	.....	.....	
	<i>New Group II (16 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 2-9-0.</i>				
	<i>Old Group II (16 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 1-11-0.</i>				
1899-1900	16,775	4,418	.....	1,038	
1900-01	16,766	2,760	.....	1,059	
1901-02	16,893	1,448	.....	1,002	
1902-03	16,894	1,537	.....	117	
1903-04	17,019	540	.....	10	
1904-05	17,088	497	.....	159	
1905-06	17,125	5	.....	.....	
1906-07	17,179	.....	.....	.....	
1907-08	17,918	.....	6,382	39	
1908-09	17,105	.....	.....	194	
1909-10	17,094	.....	.....	85	
1910-11	17,078	.....	.....	.....	
1911-12	17,089	5	328	.....	
1912-13	17,025	.....	.....	22	
1913-14	17,052	8	.....	.....	
1914-15	17,049	85	.....	.....	
1915-16	17,035	.....	.....	.....	
	<i>New Group III (28 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 1-9-0.</i>				
	<i>(a) Old Group III (22 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 1-3-0.</i>				
1899-1900	7,785	1,837	.....	626	
1900-01	7,808	611	.....	625	
1901-02	7,844	269	.....	565	
1902-03	7,844	180	.....	265	
1903-04	7,901	140	.....	162	
1904-05	7,918	79	.....	240	
1905-06	7,942	.....	.....	16	
1906-07	7,967	2	.....	7	
1907-08	7,951	20	4,207	21	
1908-09	7,931	.....	.....	138	
1909-10	7,939	.....	.....	156	
1910-11	7,936	320	.....	27	
1911-12	7,893	27	2,705	10	
1912-13	7,879	.....	.....	29	
1913-14	7,873	.....	.....	.....	
1914-15	7,911	24	.....	.....	
1915-16	7,908	24	.....	.....	
	<i>(b) Old Group IV (6 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 1-2-0.</i>				
1902-03	1,948	.....	.....	121	
1903-04	1,956	.....	.....	101	
1904-05	1,797	.....	.....	138	
1905-06	1,747	5	.....	81	
1906-07	1,852	.....	.....	27	
1907-08	1,845	.....	1,485	.....	
1908-09	2,008	.....	.....	82	
1909-10	2,032	.....	.....	122	
1910-11	2,049	70	.....	49	
1911-12	1,997	23	.....	27	
1912-13	1,977	.....	.....	4	
1913-14	2,008	.....	.....	.....	
1914-15	2,221	64	.....	.....	
1915-16	2,226	132	.....	.....	

## APPENDIX K—continued.

Year. 1	Demand. 2	Remissions. 3	Outstanding.		Remarks. 6
			Authorised, 4	Unauthorised. 5	
	Rs.				
	<i>New Group IV (11 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 1-5-0.</i>				
	<i>Old Group V (11 villages) : Maximum rate Re. 1-0-0.</i>				
1903-08	2,721	.....	.....	128	
1903-04	3,187	509	.....	136	
1904-05	3,228	.....	.....	582	
1905-06	3,323	.....	.....	203	
1906-07	3,706	.....	.....	178	
1907-08	4,476	10	4,227	173	
1908-09	4,853	4	.....	575	
1909-10	4,854	113	.....	260	
1910-11	4,859	82	5	.....	
1911-12	4,685	12	390	13	
1912-13	4,613	.....	.....	.....	
1913-14	4,776	10	.....	.....	
1914-15	4,916	88	.....	.....	
1915-16	4,785	90	.....	.....	

## Statement showing effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

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.
1	Adhe	I	8 0	1,841	3,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. 8	4	...	1,344	3,410	...
2	Ajanda Budruk	I	8 0	1,191	3,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	3,022	...
3	Ajanda Khurd	I	8 0	854	922	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. 7	11	...	861	922	...
4	Ameda	I	8 0	1,196	3,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,197	3,304	...
5	Anturli	I	8 0	1,012	1,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	1,991	...
6	Arthe Budruk	I	8 0	1,870	3,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	3,301	...
7	Arthe Khurd	I	8 0	885	1,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	1,615	...
8	Babulda	I	8 0	513	1,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	1,316	...
9	Balda	I	8 0	568	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. 3	3	...	571	950	...
10	Bhadli Budruk	I	8 0	416	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	997	...
11	Bhadli Khurd	I	8 0	518	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	920	...
12	Bhamta	I	8 0	2,365	3,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,365	3,419	...
13	Bharvad	I	8 0	466	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	949	...
14	Bhortek	I	8 0	1,202	2,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	2,776	...
15	Bhovad	I	8 0	613	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	1,100	...
16	Bijalwadi	I	8 0	387	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	689	...
17	Borgaon	I	8 0	657	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	661	1,329	...
18	Chandpuri	I	8 0	350	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	833	...
19	Dagdi	I	8 0	269	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	388	...
20	Eklara	I	8 0	333	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	948	...
21	Ghorasgaon	I	8 0	1,476	3,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	3,889	...
22	Gidhar	I	8 0	561	1,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	1,231	...
23	Hingoni Budruk	I	8 0	1,489	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	2,800	...
24	Hol	I	8 0	1,116	2,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116	2,227	...
25	Holjapur	I	8 0	202	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	601	...
26	Jaitpur	I	8 0	608	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	1,044	...
27	Japoda	I	8 0	902	2,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	2,061	...
28	Jatoda	I	8 0	1,644	3,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	1,646	3,111	...
29	Jovkheda	I	8 0	...	...	408	1,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	1,039	...
30	Kalamsar	I	8 0	...	...	568	1,124	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	572	1,128	...
31	Karvand	I	8 0	...	...	2,557	4,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557	4,456	...
32	Khamkheda	I	8 0	...	...	1,205	2,220	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	1,207	2,223	...
33	Kharda Budruk	I	8 0	...	...	838	2,163	...	...	...	...	M. 9	19	...	847	2,162	...
34	Kharda Khurd	I	8 0	...	...	437	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	1,079	...
35	Kurkhali	I	8 0	...	...	917	2,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	2,164	...
36	Londbra	I	8 0	...	...	1,605	3,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,605	3,334	...
37	Mandal	I	8 0	...	...	509	983	...	...	...	...	M. 29	61	...	542	1,049	...
38	Manjroda	I	8 0	...	...	1,266	3,329	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,267	3,330	...
39	Nanthe	I	8 0	...	...	745	2,037	...	...	...	...	M. 8	8	...	753	2,045	...
40	Patharda	I	8 0	...	...	370	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	739	...
41	Piloda	I	8 0	...	...	1,225	3,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	3,126	...
42	Pimpla	I	8 0	...	...	643	705	...	...	...	...	M. 3	3	...	646	708	...
43	Pimpri	I	8 0	...	...	636	1,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	1,514	...
44	Rajpuri	I	8 0	...	...	353	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	740	...
45	Rudavli	I	8 0	...	...	1,225	2,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	2,127	...
46	Sakvad	I	8 0	...	...	939	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	939	1,349	...
47	Savada	I	8 0	...	...	896	2,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	2,226	...
48	Shingawe	I	8 0	...	...	1,183	2,753	...	...	...	...	M. 22	48	...	1,205	2,801	...

L.

occupied land in Shirpur Taluka, District West Khandesh.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase or decrease.	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	
A. g.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
8 15	...	...	1,341	4,470	...	...	...	...	M. 3	6	...	1,344	4,476	...	+31-26	Adhe	1	
8 15	...	...	1,191	3,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	3,966	...	+31-23	Ajanda Budruk	2	
8 15	...	...	354	1,210	...	...	...	...	M. 7	15	...	361	1,225	...	+31-20	Ajanda Khurd	3	
8 15	...	...	1,196	4,395	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,197	4,398	...	+31-23	Amoda	4	
8 15	...	...	1,013	2,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	2,613	...	+31-24	Anturli	5	
8 15	...	...	1,870	4,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	4,333	...	+31-26	Arthe Budruk	6	
8 15	...	...	885	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	2,130	...	+31-26	Arthe Khurd	7	
8 15	...	...	513	1,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	1,737	...	+31-23	Babulda	8	
8 15	...	...	568	1,112	...	...	...	...	M. 3	4	...	571	1,116	...	+31-29	Balda	9	
8 15	...	...	416	1,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	1,309	...	+31-29	Bhadli Budruk	10	
8 15	...	...	518	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	1,307	...	+31-19	Bhadli Khurd	11	
8 15	...	...	2,265	4,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,265	4,487	...	+31-23	Bhamta	12	
8 15	...	...	466	1,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	1,246	...	+31-29	Bharvad	13	
8 15	...	...	1,202	3,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	3,644	...	+31-26	Bhortek	14	
8 15	...	...	613	1,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	1,444	...	+31-27	Bhovad	15	
8 15	...	...	387	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	899	...	+31-29	Bijalwadi	16	
8 15	...	...	657	1,819	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	661	1,823	...	+31-24	Borgaon	17	
8 15	...	...	850	1,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	1,093	...	+31-21	Chandpuri	18	
8 15	...	...	269	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	509	...	+31-18	Dagdi	19	
8 15	...	...	838	1,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	838	1,244	...	+31-23	Eklara	20	
8 15	...	...	1,476	5,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	5,104	...	+31-24	Ghorasgaon	21	
8 15	...	...	551	1,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	1,616	...	+31-27	Gidhar	22	
8 15	...	...	1,489	3,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	3,412	...	+31-23	Hingoni Budruk	23	
8 15	...	...	1,116	3,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116	3,710	...	+31-23	Hol	24	
8 15	...	...	902	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	789	...	+31-28	Holjapur	25	
8 15	...	...	608	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	1,370	...	+31-22	Jaitpur	26	
8 15	...	...	902	2,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	2,705	...	+31-24	Japoda	27	
8 15	...	...	1,544	4,079	...	...	...	...	M. 2	4	...	1,546	4,083	...	+31-24	Jatoda	28	
8 15	...	...	408	1,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	1,364	...	+31-28	Jovkheda	29	
8 15	...	...	568	1,475	...	...	...	...	M. 4	5	...	572	1,480	...	+31-20	Kalamsar	30	
8 15	...	...	2,557	5,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557	5,849	...	+31-26	Karvand	31	
8 15	...	...	1,205	2,914	...	...	...	...	M. 2	4	...	1,207	2,918	...	+31-26	Khamkheda	32	
8 15	...	...	838	2,639	...	...	...	...	M. 9	25	...	847	2,664	...	+31-25	Kharda Budruk	33	
8 15	...	...	437	1,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	1,416	...	+31-23	Kharda Khurd	34	
8 15	...	...	917	2,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	2,840	...	+31-23	Kurkhali	35	
8 15	...	...	1,506	5,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,506	5,032	...	+31-24	Londhra	36	
8 15	...	...	509	1,297	...	...	...	...	M. 33	80	...	512	1,297	...	+31-26	Mandal	37	
8 15	...	...	1,866	4,370	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,867	4,371	...	+31-26	Maniroda	38	
8 15	...	...	745	2,674	...	...	...	...	M. 8	10	...	753	2,684	...	+31-24	Nanthe	39	
8 15	...	...	370	970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	970	...	+31-25	Patharda	40	
8 15	...	...	1,225	4,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	4,195	...	+31-25	Piloda	41	
8 15	...	...	643	925	...	...	...	...	M. 3	4	...	646	939	...	+31-21	Pimpla	42	
8 15	...	...	636	1,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	1,987	...	+31-24	Pimpri	43	
8 15	...	...	358	971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	971	...	+31-21	Rajpuri	44	
8 15	...	...	1,325	2,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,325	2,792	...	+31-26	Rudavli	45	
8 15	...	...	939	1,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	939	1,771	...	+31-23	Sakvad	46	
8 15	...	...	896	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	3,000	...	+31-23	Savaldia	47	
8 15	...	...	1,126	3,612	...	...	...	...	M. 22	63	...	1,128	3,615	...	+31-25	Shingawe	48	

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 Gardens.	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—continued.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
49	Shirpur Budruk	I	3 0	...	...	1,600	3,604	...	...	...	...	M. 12	25	...	1,612	3,629	...
50	Shirpur Khurd	I	3 0	...	...	1,212	2,365	...	...	...	...	M. 8	12	...	1,220	2,407	...
51	Tajpur	I	3 0	...	...	423	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	968	...
52	Tekvada	I	3 0	...	...	2,086	4,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,086	4,046	...
53	Tembha Budruk	I	3 0	...	...	703	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	1,175	...
54	Thalner	I	3 0	...	...	11,107	23,523	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	11,109	23,525	...
55	Untawad	I	3 0	...	...	1,062	2,345	...	...	...	...	M. 18	30	...	1,075	2,365	...
56	Uparpind	I	3 0	...	...	643	801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	801	...
57	Vagnadi	I	3 0	...	...	3,979	7,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,979	7,448	...
58	Vaghoda	I	3 0	...	...	145	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	425	...
59	Vagmala	I	3 0	...	...	350	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	463	...
60	Vanaval	I	3 0	...	...	2,077	4,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	4,355	...
61	Varni	I	3 0	...	...	1,330	2,216	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,331	2,217	...
62	Varwade	I	3 0	...	...	419	769	...	...	...	...	M. 64	83	...	423	851	...
63	Vikran Budruk	I	3 0	...	...	1,303	2,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303	2,241	...
64	Vikran Khurd	I	3 0	...	...	290	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	322	...
65	Watoda.	I	3 0	...	...	423	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	915	...
...	<b>Total, Group I</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>72,859</b>	<b>149,318</b>	<b>2 0 9</b>	...	...	...	<b>202</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>1 8 10</b>	<b>73,061</b>	<b>1,49,627</b>	<b>2 0 9</b>
	<i>Group II.</i>																
66	Ajnad	II	1 11	...	...	2,606	2,227	...	...	...	...	M. 3 P. 10	14-3 (5) 19-3 (8)	...	2,619	2,244	2 3 0
67	Aali	II	1 11	...	...	548	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	399	...
68	Babhaj	II	1 11	...	...	1,572	1,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,572	1,448	...
69	Bhorkheda	II	1 11	...	...	1,325	1,068	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	1,329	1,066	...
70	Dahindula	II	1 11	...	...	750	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	640	...
71	Dahivad	II	1 11	...	...	5,146	4,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,146	4,024	...
72	Gartar	II	1 11	...	...	383	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	577	...
73	Godi	II	1 11	...	...	502	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	342	...
74	Hadbhadi	II	1 11	...	...	241	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	130	...
75	Hisale	II	1 11	...	...	551	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	395	...
76	Nagalvadi	II	1 11	...	...	277	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	182	...
77	Nimtala	II	1 11	...	...	681	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	644	...
78	Saer	II	1 11	...	...	1,009	625	...	...	...	...	M. 7	4	...	1,015	629	...
79	Taradi	II	1 11	...	...	2,371	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,371	1,380	...
80	Thanda	II	1 11	...	...	1,670	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,670	1,069	...
81	Tonda	II	1 11	...	...	1,325	1,108	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	1,327	1,108	...
...	<b>Total, Group II</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>20,866</b>	<b>16,897</b>	<b>0 12 11</b>	...	...	...	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1 0 0</b>	<b>20,912</b>	<b>16,923</b>	<b>0 12 11</b>
	<i>Group III.</i>																
82	Balkna	III	1 3	...	...	634	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	335	...
83	Chandrar	III	1 3	...	...	1,201	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	519	...
84	Hingoni Khurd	III	1 3	...	...	174	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	80	...
85	Jalod	III	1 3	...	...	855	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	855	382	...
86	Kanheri	III	1 3	...	...	937	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	307	...
87	Kherla	III	1 3	...	...	860	254	...	...	...	...	M. 4	2	...	864	255	...
88	Kua	III	1 3	...	...	824	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	543	...
89	Lakuki	III	1 3	...	...	499	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	305	...
90	Makheda	III	1 3	...	...	233	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	154	...

L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	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
A. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
8 15	...	...	1,600	4,730	...	...	...	...	M. 19	83	...	1,612	4,763	...	+81-24	Shirpur Budruk	49
8 15	...	...	1,312	3,143	...	...	...	...	M. 8	16	...	1,320	3,159	...	+81-24	Shirpur Khurd	50
8 15	...	...	422	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	1,270	...	+81-19	Tajpuri	51
8 15	...	...	2,096	5,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,096	5,310	...	+81-24	Tekvada	52
8 15	...	...	702	1,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	1,542	...	+81-28	Tembha Budruk	53
8 15	...	...	11,107	30,674	...	...	...	...	M. 9	9	...	11,109	30,677	...	+81-25	Thalner	54
8 15	...	...	1,062	3,078	...	...	...	...	M. 18	26	...	1,075	3,104	...	+81-24	Untawad	55
8 15	...	...	643	1,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	1,051	...	+81-21	Uparpind	56
8 15	...	...	3,979	9,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,979	9,776	...	+81-25	Vaghadi	57
8 15	...	...	145	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	559	...	+81-22	Vaghoda	58
8 15	...	...	350	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	634	...	+81-25	Vagmalā	59
8 15	...	...	2,077	5,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	5,717	...	+81-24	Vanaval	60
8 15	...	...	1,830	2,909	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,831	2,910	...	+81-25	Varul	61
8 15	...	...	419	1,009	...	...	...	...	M. 64	108	...	422	1,117	...	+81-25	Varwade	62
8 15	...	...	1,303	2,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303	2,941	...	+81-23	Vikran Budruk	63
8 15	...	...	290	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	423	...	+81-36	Vikran Khurd	64
8 15	...	...	422	1,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	1,201	...	+81-25	Watoda	65
...	...	...	72,859	1,56,372	...	...	...	...	202	413	20 8 0	72,061	1,56,365	2 11 0	+81-24	Total, Group I	...
<i>Group II.</i>																	
8 15	...	...	2,616	2,909	...	...	...	...	M. 3	3	...	2,619	2,912	...	+29-75	Ajnad	66
8 15	...	...	548	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	439	...	+29-49	Asli	67
8 15	...	...	1,572	1,871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,572	1,871	...	+29-66	Babbhāj	68
8 15	...	...	1,325	1,404	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	1,329	1,408	...	+29-65	Bhorkheda	69
8 3	...	...	750	830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	830	...	+29-63	Dahiudula	70
8 15	...	...	5,142	5,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,146	5,216	...	+29-62	Dahivad	71
8 15	...	...	382	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	748	...	+29-63	Gartar	72
8 15	...	...	502	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	443	...	+29-53	Godi	73
8 15	...	...	241	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	169	...	+30-00	Hadbhadli	74
8 15	...	...	581	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	513	...	+29-54	Hisale	75
8 15	...	...	277	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	236	...	+29-67	Nagalvadi	76
8 15	...	...	581	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	535	...	+29-65	Nimtala	77
8 15	...	...	1,008	810	...	...	...	...	M. 7	5	...	1,015	815	...	+29-57	Saer	78
8 15	...	...	2,371	2,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,371	2,567	...	+29-64	Taradi	79
8 15	...	...	1,670	1,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,670	1,366	...	+29-65	Thanda	80
8 15	...	...	1,225	1,550	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	1,227	1,553	...	+29-69	Tonda	81
...	...	...	20,296	21,926	1 0 9	...	...	...	16	15	0 15 0	22,912	21,941	1 0 9	+29-65	Total, Group II.	...
<i>Group III.</i>																	
1 8	...	...	634	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	423	...	+26-26	Balkna	82
1 8	...	...	1,201	656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	656	...	+26-39	Chandear	83
1 8	...	...	174	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	76	...	+26-66	Hingoni Khurd	84
1 8	...	...	855	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	855	432	...	+26-17	Jalod	85
1 8	...	...	937	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	353	...	+26-38	Kanheri	86
1 8	...	...	860	320	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	864	323	...	+26-17	Kherla	87
1 8	...	...	324	686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	686	...	+26-33	Kua	88
1 8	...	...	499	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	335	...	+26-22	Lahuki	89
1 8	...	...	232	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	194	...	+25-27	Makheda	90

Number.	Name of Village.	By former Settlement.															
		No. of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
91	Mokheda	III	1 8	...	...	2,193	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,193	1,007	...
92	Nandarda	III	1 8	...	...	954	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	366	...
93	Natwade	III	1 8	...	...	522	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	186	...
94	Nimzari	III	1 8	...	...	1,562	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,562	762	...
95	Pachora	III	1 8	...	...	303	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	145	...
96	Panjur	III	1 8	...	...	305	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	405	...
97	Sayadpur	III	1 8	...	...	197	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	42	...
98	Sulia	III	1 8	...	...	331	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	173	...
99	Ukhalwadi	III	1 8	...	...	1,273	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,273	558	...
100	Vadi Budruk	III	1 8	...	...	1,181	581	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,182	582	...
101	Vadi Khurd	III	1 8	...	...	668	320	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	670	322	...
102	Varzadi	III	1 8	...	...	264	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	111	...
103	Vasardi	III	1 8	...	...	1,141	400	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,142	401	...
104	Fatiapur	IV	1 2	...	...	266	167	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	267	168	...
105	Karakhed	IV	1 2	...	...	608	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	340	...
106	Palasner	IV	1 2	...	...	759	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	414	...
107	Piprala	IV	1 2	...	...	341	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	195	...
108	Sangvi	IV	1 2	...	...	1,902	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,902	742	...
109	Sikawal	IV	1 2	...	...	300	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	120	...
...	<b>Total, Group III</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>21,719</b>	<b>9,377</b>	<b>0 7 8</b>	...	...	...	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0 12 5</b>	<b>21,720</b>	<b>9,384</b>	<b>0 7 8</b>
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
110	Amba	V	1 0	...	...	1,424	893	...	...	...	...	M. 5	3	...	1,429	896	...
111	Bhoiti	V	1 0	...	...	303	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	447	...
112	Boradi	V	1 0	...	...	1,580	634	...	...	...	...	M. 4	2	...	1,584	636	...
113	Burki	V	1 0	...	...	109	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	49	...
114	Hated	V	1 0	...	...	263	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	153	...
115	Hikheda	V	1 0	...	...	390	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	185	...
116	Khambale	V	1 0	...	...	1,602	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,603	1,022	...
117	Khamkhoda	V	1 0	...	...	590	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	250	...
118	Rohini	V	1 0	...	...	1,155	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155	618	...
119	Rohise	V	1 0	...	...	180	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	132	...
120	Vadla Khurd	V	1 0	...	...	336	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	235	...
...	<b>Total, Group IV</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>8,420</b>	<b>4,618</b>	<b>0 8 9</b>	...	...	...	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0 8 10</b>	<b>8,445</b>	<b>4,623</b>	<b>0 8 9</b>
...	<b>Taluka Total</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>1,23,900</b>	<b>1,80,705</b>	<b>1 7 4</b>	...	...	...	<b>948</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>1 6 10</b>	<b>1,24,146</b>	<b>1,81,027</b>	<b>1 7 4</b>

L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	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.	24	25	26
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
A. S.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. D.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. D.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. D.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. D.			
1 8	...	...	2,193	1,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,193	1,972	...	+26-31	Mokheda	91
1 8	...	...	964	451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	964	451	...	+26-30	Nandarda	92
1 8	...	...	532	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	235	...	+26-34	Natwade	93
1 8	...	...	1,552	938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,552	938	...	+26-34	Nimsari	94
1 8	...	...	806	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	188	...	+26-30	Pachora	95
1 8	...	...	805	512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	512	...	+26-41	Panjur	96
1 8	...	...	137	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	53	...	+26-19	Sayadpuri	97
1 8	...	...	331	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	218	...	+26-01	Sulia	98
1 8	...	...	1,973	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,973	699	...	+26-40	Ukhalvadi	99
1 8	...	...	1,181	734	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,182	735	...	+26-28	Vadi (Budruk)	100
1 8	...	...	668	291	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	670	294	...	+26-78	Vadi (Khurd)	101
1 8	...	...	264	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	140	...	+26-12	Varsadi	102
1 8	...	...	1,141	505	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,142	506	...	+26-18	Vasurdi	103
1 8	...	...	268	222	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	267	224	...	+33-33	Fatiapur	104
1 8	...	...	608	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	453	...	+33-23	Harakhed	105
1 8	...	...	759	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	552	...	+33-28	Palauner	106
1 8	...	...	341	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	260	...	+33-33	Piprala	107
1 8	...	...	1,902	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,902	990	...	+33-42	Sangvi	108
1 8	...	...	300	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	240	...	+33-33	Sikawal	109
...	...	...	21,719	12,619	0 9 3	...	...	...	9	9	1 0 0	21,722	12,622	0 9 3	+27-76	Total, Group III	...
<b>Group IV.</b>																	
1 5	...	...	1,424	1,172	...	...	...	...	M. 5	4	...	1,429	1,176	...	+31-25	Amba	110
1 5	...	...	806	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	537	...	+31-31	Bhoiti	111
1 5	...	...	1,520	832	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	1,524	836	...	+31-22	Baradi	112
1 5	...	...	109	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	64	...	+30-51	Burki	113
1 5	...	...	263	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	201	...	+31-27	Hated	114
1 5	...	...	390	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	243	...	+31-35	Hikheda	115
1 5	...	...	1,603	1,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,603	1,341	...	+31-21	Khambale	116
1 5	...	...	590	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	322	...	+31-30	Khamkheda	117
1 5	...	...	1,155	811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155	811	...	+31-23	Rohini	118
1 5	...	...	180	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	173	...	+31-06	Rohise	119
1 5	...	...	336	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	309	...	+31-48	Vadla (Khurd)	120
...	...	...	8,426	6,061	0 11 5	...	...	...	9	7	0 12 5	8,445	6,068	0 11 5	+31-39	Total, Group III	...
...	...	...	123,910	2,36,573	1 14 6	...	...	...	236	444	1 14 1	124,146	2,37,023	1 14 6	+30-31	Taluka Total	...



## APPENDIX M.

## Population and area of Government unoccupied land.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>				A. g.	A. g.
1	Adhe	.....	.....	51 0	22 2
2	Ajanda Budruk	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Ajanda Khurd	897	1,080	1 12	1 12
4	Amoda	265	282	.....	.....
5	Anturli	643	715	1 27	1 27
6	Arthe Budruk	231	375	8 0	6 20
7	Arthe Khurd	782	937	8 0	1 25
8	Babalda	654	800	.....	.....
9	Balda	267	354	.....	.....
10	Bhadli Budruk	250	368	111 0	81 21
11	Bhadli Khurd	.....	.....	15 0	.....
12	Bhamta	.....	.....	2 1	2 1
13	Bharvad	1,143	1,287	6 15	6 15
14	Bhortek	492	770	.....	.....
15	Bhovad	359	570	89 0	57 35
16	Bijalwadi	579	755	16 0	.....
17	Borgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Chandpuri	203	254	21 0	.....
19	Dagdi	91	149	.....	.....
20	Eklara	.....	.....	16 80	16 30
21	Ghorasgaon	.....	.....	11 18	11 18
22	Gidhar	885	990	164 0	18 29
23	Hingoni Budruk	243	311	.....	.....
24	Hol	209	455	6 22	6 22
25	Holjapur	1,122	1,552	.....	.....
26	Jaitpur	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Japoda	276	387	18 4	18 4
28	Jatoda	572	1,009	.....	.....
29	Javkheda	410	459	14 6	14 6
30	Kalamsar	847	512	.....	.....
31	Karvand	91	180	0 80	0 80
32	Khamkheda	968	1,196	884 0	.....
33	Kharda Budruk	585	757	.....	.....
34	Kharda Khurd	702	822	8 0	.....
35	Kurkhali	203	213	.....	.....
36	Londhra	411	533	85 0	.....
37	Mandai	435	641	.....	.....
38	Manjroda	92	134	.....	.....
39	Nanthe	1,558	1,685	.....	.....
40	Patharda	217	228	.....	.....
41	Piloda	121	86	.....	.....
42	Pimpia	500	717	94 0	77 31
43	Pimpri	108	173	90 0	66 5
44	Rajpuri	300	344	259 0	246 3
45	Rudavli	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Sakvad	271	418	.....	.....
47	Savaldia	185	228	.....	.....
48	Shingawe	463	607	.....	.....
49	Shirpur Budruk	1,053	1,173	63 0	7 33
50	Shirpur Khurd	4,831	4,833	5 0	.....
51	Tajpuri	4,192	4,532	.....	.....
52	Tekvada	847	841	.....	.....
53	Tembha Budruk	843	765	.....	.....
54	Thalner	180	336	.....	.....
55	Untavad	5,228	5,204	90 0	64 26
56	Uparpind	932	763	.....	.....
57	Vaghadi	319	247	17 26	17 26
58	Vaghoda	1,625	1,689	2 0	2 0
59	Vagmala	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Vanaval	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Varul	349	547	7 0	.....
62	Varwade	518	425	2 25	2 25
63	Vikran Budruk	425	815	.....	.....
64	Vikran Khurd	682	1,009	.....	.....
65	Watoda	992	262	.....	.....
		608	691	.....	.....
<i>Group II.</i>					
66	Ajnad	.....	.....	75 0	114 19
67	Asli	725	921	77 0	.....
68	Babhaj	145	248	86 0	.....
69	Borkheda	327	613	71 0	135 30
70	Dahindula	267	466	29 0	.....



No. S.R.V.—8 of 1918.

Camp Shahada, 11th March 1918.

From

J. A. G. WALES, Esq., M.A., I. C. S.,  
Collector of West Khandesh ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Central Division, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from Mr. J. Abbott, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, on the revision settlement of the Shirpur taluka.

2. This settlement, so far as the greater portion of the taluka is concerned, is the second revision settlement, the present settlement having been in force 19 years. In the case of 17 villages, the settlement is the first revision settlement, the period of original settlement being for 15 years. The settlement period was reduced in view of the future influence on the taluka of the Tapti Valley Railway.

3. The influence of this important means of communication, as evidenced in the statistics collected by the Assistant Settlement Officer, has fully justified the curtailment of the settlement period. The taluka itself is not traversed by the railway, but its headquarters is only some 12 miles from Nardana station with which it is connected by the Bombay-Agra road. In the fair season, when the traffic along this road is very heavy, the Tapti does not offer much difficulty to carts ; numerous ferries ply as long as the depth of the water in the river requires it, and in the near future a causeway is to be built at this point of the road.

4. The area under cotton has steadily increased during the current settlement until now it represents half the cultivated area of the taluka. Shirpur has now seven gins and three presses as compared with three steam-gins and 108 hand-gins in 1896 ; it will be noted that the hand-ginning industry has entirely disappeared. Along with this increase of area under cotton has gone a marked advance in cotton prices ; during the last ten years the average price has been almost double that of the ten years preceding the settlement. Prices of other produce have also increased considerably but not to the same extent as cotton.

5. The value of land has been nearly trebled in groups I and II and more than doubled in group III ; rent statistics are somewhat scanty before 1912 but all the indications point to considerable advance in the prices under consideration. The present position is that in group I the average rent is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  the assessment ; in group II and III it is very much higher.

6. The area of Government waste, which in 1899-1900 was insignificant (3.7 per cent), has been reduced by one-half and now represents only 1.8 per cent of the assessed cultivable land.

7. The number of cattle has more than doubled since 1900-1901. It is clear from the figures of appendix D that in the famine everything was sacrificed for the agriculturists' valuable plough cattle. The increase in plough cattle is only 15 per cent, but little extension of cultivation was possible during the settlement period, and the demand for plough cattle is little more than it was in 1900-1901. The explanation of the decrease in ploughs (less than 5 per cent) is to be found in the discontinuance of annual ploughing and the substitution of the hoe for the plough. The number of cows has increased two and half times ; the number of she-buffaloes is nearly quintupled. Horses and ponies—a luxury—are two and three-quarter times as numerous as 1900-1901, and passenger carts—another luxury—have increased 21 per cent. Every well-to-do cultivator seems to keep his *chhakda*.

8. In these circumstances the increases in the rates proposed by Mr. Abbott can well be borne, and I recommend their acceptance. Mr. Abbott keeps the old grouping in the case of the existing groups I, II and V, and proposes to amalgamate groups III and IV. The present rates for these two groups differ by one anna only. The position of the lower assessed group, in close proximity to the Bombay-Agra road, puts it on an equality with the group with which it is now proposed to amalgamate it. The incorporation of the villages in group IV with group III was proposed by the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, in 1888, but as they were being settled for the first time a slight difference was made in the rates as finally adopted by Government. It is unnecessary to maintain this distinction now.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. A. G. WALES,  
Collector of West Khandesh.

*Below letter No. S.R.V.—8 of 16th March 1918 from  
the Collector, West Khandesh.*

No. S.T.—184.

Poona, 17th May 1918.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

We have recently dealt with the Chopda Settlement on the east and Shahada and other talukas on the west. In this report, Mr. Abbott follows closely on the same lines. I propose to go at once to the root of the matter and not to make any further commentary on the rest of the report. What has been said for the other talukas applies sufficiently to this.

2. The features are the same as in Shahada and Taloda. We have a very large first group dropping with extraordinary suddenness to the third and fourth group. We have a very large difference between the assessment of group I (Rs. 3) and the last three groups (Re. 1-3 to Re. 1). The rent and sale statistics show that the assessment is heavier on group I than on group II in proportion to the intrinsic value or profits of agriculture.

3. Since last settlement, a new railway has been constructed quite close to group I. The principal money-raising crop—cotton—has increased in area to 50 per cent of the total, and has increased enormously in price. Even if all the assessments were doubled, none of the groups could be regarded as over-assessed. We have simply to adjust our increases to the 33 per cent limit and general considerations of equity and fairness. The proper re-settlement would consist of a substantial increase all round, but a much larger increase in the lower groups than in the upper, so as to reduce the altogether undue difference between them. As in Shahada, group I is too large, while groups III, IV and V, especially IV and V, are greatly under-assessed. As Mr. Muir-Mackenzie observed in 1897, in paragraph 10 of his No. S.—974 of 28th June 1897, page 79 of Selection 373, the last 17 villages were not really assessed to a standard revenue but were given upon a sort of reclamation rate to attract population. There ought not to be any such limit as the conventional 33 per cent to the increase of groups settled in such circumstances, when it is abundantly shown that there has been an enormous development of prosperity since the settlement. It is also to be noted that we have given up in this taluka Rs. 20,000 in road tolls which used to be levied chiefly upon the movements of agricultural produce.

4. On the west, Shahada is under re-settlement. The Assistant Settlement Officer has proposed Rs. 2-15 for group I, but I have proposed Rs. 3-4, while a mile or two north of the Tapti the rate suddenly drops to Re. 1-5 in the group III villages adjoining Bhamta in Shirpur. On the east, the villages adjoining Shirpur are proposed to be rated at Rs. 3½. They are on the other side of the Aner and comparatively near to the market of Chopda. South of the Tapti, group I is bordered by Sindkheda with a maximum rate of Rs. 2½ due for revision in five years' time. Therefore we must safely say that it will soon be bordered by villages assessed at Rs. 3½ or thereabouts. The villages south of the Tapti have a great advantage in access to the railway at all times without crossing the river.

5. Now what we want to do is to fix a reasonable rate for group I, not entirely in discord with the three surrounding rates, and then to level up the taluka by reducing the distance between group I and group V as much as possible, and so arranging the groups that at any rate at next settlement we may get nearer still to a fair figure. At last settlement it was proposed as a very moderate rate to take Rs. 3½ from group I and Rs. 2½ from group II. But those rates were cut down to Rs. 3 and Re. 1-11 because of the 33 per cent rule. Now, I think that the villages about and south of Shirpur are certainly the best, and not inferior to those of Shahada or Chopda. They lie between the proposed

rates of Rs. 3-8 on the east and Rs. 2-15 or Rs. 3-4 on the west. Mr. Abbott proposes a rate of Rs. 3-15 which is *higher than both*. I do not think that this is fair. The group I rate in Shirpur should be Rs. 3-8 and we should levy this rate in the best villages and we should curtail the size of the group and weed out a few villages to go down into group II which should be brought up closer to group I. If we are going to make such a reduction, then plainly the villages which should go into group II are those in the north-west which are farthest from the railway, farthest from Shirpur, and nearest to group III. Indeed, some of these villages like Bhamta actually border on those in Shahada which have lately been proposed to be assessed at Re. 1-5. We really cannot in any sort of fairness assess Bhamta at Rs. 3-15 and then step across the border of that village into Shahada taluka with the revised assessment of Re. 1-5 where conditions of climate, soil and communications do not differ even microscopically. Such grossly unfair appraisement of rates could not be dignified with the title of settlement. Therefore I propose that we should exclude from group I the villages of Bhamta, Vikran K. and Bk., Arthe K. and Bk., Vaghadi, Varol, Dagdi and Anturli on the Shirpur border on the ground of remoteness from Shirpur and proximity to group III. Moreover, the statistics of sales and rents in these villages (see Vaghadi and Anturli) show that the present assessment presses more heavily upon them than upon the average of group I. Turning to the east side of group I, we must remember that the extreme north-east villages are close to Chopda and have a good road to that market. The villages which really are least favourably situated are those bordering on group II and not in the north-east corner. I select Hol, Ajanda Budruk, and Nantha, and the statistics show that the last two are not so lightly assessed as the average of group I. Taking these 12 villages out of group I and adding them to the 16 in group II, we can now raise the 28 villages of this new group substantially higher than Mr. Abbott proposes. Instead of Rs. 2-3 I propose Rs. 2-12 which will still be within 33 per cent upon the whole new group. This addition gives to group II precisely the additional assessment which Mr. Abbott laments his inability to obtain under the 33 per cent rule in the way he proceeded.

6. We then come to the 39 villages in groups III, IV and V. These Mr. Abbott proposes to raise in two separate groups: 28 villages to Re. 1-8, and 11 only to Re. 1-5. My recommendation is that the whole 39 be raised to Re. 1-8. Their situation is fairly uniform: they are all on the hills: they all have a fair way to go to market. They are very lightly assessed indeed, and an extra half-dozen miles makes very little difference in the case of villages of this type. If we were approaching the limit to which their assessment could be raised, it would be perhaps desirable to scrutinize the group and see whether there were some villages which could not bear the full increase and should be shut off into a fourth group. For instance, if I were proposing to assess group III at Rs. 3, I should certainly look round and see whether there were not ten or a dozen villages which it would not be fairer to assess at Rs. 2 or thereabouts. But the rate of Re. 1-8 which is proposed, although it intentionally exceeds 33 per cent of the group, keeps well within 33 per cent for the whole taluka (because of the reduction in group I) and is fully justifiable in view of Mr. Muir Mackenzie's commentary on the last settlement and the statistics now before us.

7. As in the other talukas north of the Tapti, the need of the bridge over this river is very great, especially on the Bombay-Agra road. Probably the need of this bridge at present ranks as high as that of any other in the Presidency, and its construction will justify substantial improvements in the assessments at next settlement. We may take it that group I of Shirpur is now assessed at least 4 annas an acre below what it would bear, if this bridge had been constructed and thrown the taluka open for railway communications in all seasons. Probably a rate of even 2 annas an acre would easily pay interest on the cost of such a bridge.

8. I notice one or two small points in Mr. Abbott's report.

In paragraph 28 he confuses the gross produce with profits. Sales of the entire crop obviously cannot represent the net profit.

In paragraph 11 he uses the term "fallow" for unoccupied unsown land. It is a common error, but it would be well to avoid it in writing of settlements. I quite concur that Sikval should be transferred to Chopda.

F. ANDERSON,  
Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.

*Below No. S.T.—184, dated 17th May 1918, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.*

No. A.-416 of 1918.

Poona, 5th June 1918.

Submitted to Government.

2. For the reasons given by me in my remarks on the Shahada report I do not much like the Settlement Commissioner's proposals. It is true that we cannot logically justify maxima of Rs. 3/15 and Rs. 1/5 in adjoining villages. But Mr. Anderson's alterations really go a very short way towards bettering the position, while they substitute for a grouping which was adopted by experienced officers, who knew the local conditions, and which has been accepted by Government, and has worked well, another grouping which is based upon little more than a scrutiny of the map. Is it worth while doing this? The 33 per cent. rule no doubt handicaps us, and I have consistently pointed this out to Government. The papers of this very taluka show that the rule was not liked by the Commissioner of 20 years ago. Nevertheless we must not exaggerate the case. If we had no rule at all, still common prudence and common fairness would prevent any such rise in the lower groups as would bring the whole settlement into a position logically defensible. And as time goes on the various groups will tend to come nearer to one another. It is likely that 30 years hence we shall be able to raise the lower groups another 33 per cent., but not the first group.

3. I would therefore accept Mr. Abbott's proposals subject to the same slight modification as I have proposed for the Shahada taluka. The first group may—as in Shahada—go up a full 33½ per cent. to Rs. 4, and the second similarly to Rs. 2/4. The fourth group may be Rs. 1/6, which is so slightly in excess of the standard that it may be allowed.

C. N. SEDDON,  
Commissioner, C. D.



*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

West Khándesh.

Revision settlement of the Shirpur táluka.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7361.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1918.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—416 dated 5th June 1918—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below\*, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Shirpur táluka of the West Khándesh district.

\* Letter from Mr. J. Abbott, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Khándesh, dated 26th December 1917 with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of West Khándesh, No. S.R.V.—8 dated 16th March 1918.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—184 dated 17th May 1918.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C.D., No. A.—416, dated 13th June 1918—Submitting, together with a letter from the Collector of West Khándesh No. S.R.V.—8 dated 11th May 1918 and a memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—184 dated 27th idem a petition of objections from the villagers of Pilode in the Shirpur táluka.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the re-settlement of 120 Government villages in the Shirpur táluka of the West Khándesh district. In 103 villages the first revision was introduced in 1899-1900 and in the remaining 17 villages an original settlement was introduced in 1902-03.

2. The Assistant Settlement Officer's report and the appendices thereto afford abundant evidence that Shirpur táluka has shared to the full in the considerable increase in agricultural prosperity which the trans-Tapti tract of Khándesh has enjoyed during the settlements now expiring. Government accept the general conclusion that the táluka can bear the full extent of increase in assessment permissible under the rules.

3. The Governor in Council accordingly approves of the grouping proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer and of the rates as slightly modified by the Commissioner, C.D., in paragraph 3 of his memorandum No. A.—416 dated 5th June 1918, subject to the further modification that the rate for group III should be raised to Rs. 1-9-0 instead of to Rs. 1-8-0. The rates sanctioned by Government are shown in the appended statement.

4. The proposal made by the Assistant Settlement Officer in paragraph 15 of his report to assess the lands specified therein at dry-crop rates is approved.

5. The revised rates should be introduced during the current year 1917-18, levied from 1918-19 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

6. The petition of objections does not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

\*The Commissioner, C. D.,  
 \*The Collector of West Khándesh (with  
 a petition of objections),  
 \*The Settlement Commissioner and  
 Director of Land Records.

The Director of Agriculture,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Public Works Department of the  
 Secretariat,  
 The Government of India (by letter).

\* Also by endorsement No. 6861 dated 28th June 1918.

*Statement referred to in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 7361  
 dated 15th July 1918.*

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry- crop rate.
		Rs. a. p.
I ... ..	65	4 0 0
II ... ..	16	2 4 0
III ... ..	28	1 9 0
IV ... ..	11	1 6 0
	120	

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REVISED APPENDIX L.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied

1	Serial No.	Name of Village.	2	By former Settlement.															
				3	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Adha	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,341	3,406	...	...	...	...	...	M. 3	4	...	1,344	3,410	...	
2	Ajunde Budruk	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,191	3,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	3,023	...	
3	Ajunde Khurd	I	3 0 0	...	...	854	923	...	...	...	...	...	M. 7	11	...	851	923	...	
4	Amoda	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,196	3,303	...	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,197	3,304	...	
5	Anturli	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,012	1,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	1,991	...	
6	Arthe Budruk	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,870	3,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	3,301	...	
7	Arthe Khurd	I	3 0 0	...	...	885	1,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	1,615	...	
8	Babulda	I	3 0 0	...	...	513	1,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	1,315	...	
9	Balda	I	3 0 0	...	...	568	947	...	...	...	...	...	M. 3	3	...	571	950	...	
10	Bhadli Budruk	I	3 0 0	...	...	416	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	997	...	
11	Bhadli Khurd	I	3 0 0	...	...	513	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	920	...	
12	Bhamta	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,265	3,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,265	3,419	...	
13	Bharwade	I	3 0 0	...	...	466	949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	949	...	
14	Bhortek	I	3 0 0	...	...	4,202	2,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,202	2,775	...	
15	Bhaver	I	3 0 0	...	...	613	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	1,100	...	
16	Bijalwadi	I	3 0 0	...	...	337	639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	639	...	
17	Borgaon	I	3 0 0	...	...	657	1,338	...	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	661	1,339	...	
18	Chandpuri	I	3 0 0	...	...	350	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	633	...	
19	Dagdi	I	3 0 0	...	...	369	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	888	...	
20	Ekalara	I	3 0 0	...	...	338	943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	943	...	
21	Ghorasgaon	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,476	3,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	3,889	...	
22	Gidhade	I	3 0 0	...	...	561	1,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	1,231	...	
23	Hingoni Budruk	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,499	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,499	2,600	...	
24	Hol	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,116	2,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116	2,827	...	
25	Holjapuri	I	3 0 0	...	...	302	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	601	...	
26	Jaitpur	I	3 0 0	...	...	608	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	1,044	...	
27	Japura	I	3 0 0	...	...	302	2,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	2,061	...	
28	Jatonda	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,644	3,108	...	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	1,646	3,111	...	
29	Jovkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	408	1,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	1,039	...	
30	Kalamsara	I	3 0 0	...	...	563	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	572	1,128	...	
31	Karvandi	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,557	4,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557	4,456	...	
32	Khamkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,205	2,220	...	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	1,207	2,223	...	
33	Kharde Budruk	I	3 0 0	...	...	838	2,183	...	...	...	...	...	M. 2	12	...	847	2,182	...	
34	Kharde Khurd	I	3 0 0	...	...	437	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	1,079	...	
35	Kurkhali	I	3 0 0	...	...	917	2,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	2,164	...	
36	Londhra	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,606	3,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,606	3,834	...	
37	Mandel	I	3 0 0	...	...	509	983	...	...	...	...	...	M. 33	61	...	542	1,049	...	
38	Mapirodi	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,366	3,329	...	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,367	3,330	...	
39	Nantha	I	3 0 0	...	...	745	2,037	...	...	...	...	...	M. 8	8	...	753	2,045	...	
40	Patharda	I	3 0 0	...	...	370	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	739	...	
41	Pilode	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,225	3,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	3,196	...	
42	Pimpale	I	3 0 0	...	...	643	705	...	...	...	...	...	M. 3	3	...	646	708	...	
43	Pimpri	I	3 0 0	...	...	636	1,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	1,514	...	
44	Rajpuri	I	3 0 0	...	...	358	740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	740	...	
45	Rudavli	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,325	2,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,325	2,127	...	
46	Sakvad	I	3 0 0	...	...	939	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	939	1,349	...	
47	Savaldia	I	3 0 0	...	...	896	2,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	2,285	...	
48	Shingawa	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,186	2,752	...	...	...	...	...	M. 22	48	...	1,208	2,800	...	
49	Shirpur Budruk	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,300	3,604	...	...	...	...	...	M. 12	25	...	1,312	3,629	...	

APPENDIX L.

land in Shirpur Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Serial No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Bice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
4 0 0	...	...	1,341	4,542	...	...	...	...	M. 3	5	...	1,344	4,547	...	+33-34	Adhe	1
4 0 0	...	...	1,191	4,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	4,029	...	+33-32	Ajunde Budruk	2
4 0 0	...	...	354	1,220	...	...	...	...	M. 7	15	...	351	1,244	...	+33-33	Ajunde Khurd	3
4 0 0	...	...	1,196	4,404	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,197	4,405	...	+33-33	Amoda	4
4 0 0	...	...	1,012	2,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	2,655	...	+33-35	Anturli	5
4 0 0	...	...	1,870	4,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	4,401	...	+33-32	Arthe Budruk	6
4 0 0	...	...	885	2,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	2,153	...	+33-31	Arthe Khurd	7
4 0 0	...	...	513	1,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	1,755	...	+33-35	Babulda	8
4 0 0	...	...	558	1,129	...	...	...	...	M. 3	4	...	571	1,133	...	+33-29	Baldi	9
4 0 0	...	...	415	1,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415	1,329	...	+33-30	Bhadli Budruk	10
4 0 0	...	...	513	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	1,227	...	+33-37	Bhadli Khurd	11
4 0 0	...	...	2,265	4,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,265	4,559	...	+33-34	Bhanta	12
4 0 0	...	...	455	1,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	1,265	...	+33-30	Bharwade	13
4 0 0	...	...	1,202	2,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	2,701	...	+33-32	Bhortok	14
4 0 0	...	...	513	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	1,457	...	+33-36	Bhaver	15
4 0 0	...	...	327	852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	852	...	+33-33	Bijalwadi	16
4 0 0	...	...	657	1,843	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	651	1,852	...	+33-33	Borgaon	17
4 0 0	...	...	350	1,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	1,111	...	+33-37	Chandpuri	18
4 0 0	...	...	299	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	517	...	+33-25	Dagdi	19
4 0 0	...	...	328	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	1,264	...	+33-33	Ekalara	20
4 0 0	...	...	1,475	5,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,475	5,125	...	+33-32	Ghorsaagaon	21
4 0 0	...	...	551	1,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	1,641	...	+33-31	Gidhade	22
4 0 0	...	...	1,429	2,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,429	2,457	...	+33-35	Hingoni Budruk	23
4 0 0	...	...	1,115	2,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	2,759	...	+33-32	Hol	24
4 0 0	...	...	202	801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	801	...	+33-28	Holjapuri	25
4 0 0	...	...	608	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	1,322	...	+33-33	Jaitpur	26
4 0 0	...	...	902	2,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	2,742	...	+33-33	Japora	27
4 0 0	...	...	1,644	4,144	...	...	...	...	M. 2	4	...	1,645	4,149	...	+33-33	Jatonda	28
4 0 0	...	...	408	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	1,225	...	+33-30	Jovkheda	29
4 0 0	...	...	558	1,422	...	...	...	...	M. 4	5	...	572	1,504	...	+33-33	Kalamsare	30
4 0 0	...	...	2,557	5,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557	5,941	...	+33-33	Karvand	31
4 0 0	...	...	1,205	2,260	...	...	...	...	M. 2	4	...	1,207	2,264	...	+33-33	Khamkheda	32
4 0 0	...	...	322	2,224	...	...	...	...	M. 2	25	...	347	2,209	...	+33-32	Kharde Budruk	33
4 0 0	...	...	427	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	1,422	...	+33-35	Kharde Khurd	34
4 0 0	...	...	217	2,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	2,225	...	+33-32	Kurkhal	35
4 0 0	...	...	1,605	5,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,605	5,112	...	+33-33	Londhra	36
4 0 0	...	...	502	1,212	...	...	...	...	M. 22	21	...	542	1,222	...	+33-37	Mandal	37
4 0 0	...	...	1,222	4,422	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,227	4,440	...	+33-33	Manjrod	38
4 0 0	...	...	745	2,712	...	...	...	...	M. 2	11	...	752	2,727	...	+33-35	Nantha	39
4 0 0	...	...	270	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	222	...	+33-22	Partharda	40
4 0 0	...	...	1,225	4,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	4,221	...	+33-32	Piloda	41
4 0 0	...	...	242	240	...	...	...	...	M. 2	4	...	242	244	...	+33-33	Pimpla	42
4 0 0	...	...	222	2,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	2,012	...	+33-36	Pimpri	43
4 0 0	...	...	222	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	222	...	+33-32	Rajpuri	44
4 0 0	...	...	1,222	2,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,222	2,222	...	+33-22	Rudavli	45
4 0 0	...	...	222	1,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	1,722	...	+33-36	Sakvad	46
4 0 0	...	...	222	2,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	2,042	...	+33-32	Savade	47
4 0 0	...	...	1,122	2,622	...	...	...	...	M. 22	54	...	1,222	2,722	...	+33-32	Shingawa	48
4 0 0	...	...	1,200	4,202	...	...	...	...	M. 12	22	...	1,212	4,222	...	+33-34	Shirpur Budruk	49

Serial No.	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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<i>Group I—contd.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
50	Shirpur Khurd	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,212	2,395	...	...	...	...	M. 8	12	...	1,220	2,407	
51	Tajpuri	I	3 0 0	...	...	428	968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	968	
52	Tekwada	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,086	4,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,086	4,046	
53	Tembhe Budruk	I	3 0 0	...	...	703	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	1,175	
54	Thalner	I	3 0 0	...	...	11,107	23,523	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	11,109	23,525	
55	Untavad	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,063	2,345	...	...	...	...	M. 13	20	...	1,076	2,365	
56	Uparpind	I	3 0 0	...	...	643	801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	643	801	
57	Vaghadi	I	3 0 0	...	...	3,979	7,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,979	7,448	
58	Vaghoda	I	3 0 0	...	...	145	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	426	
59	Vagmala	I	3 0 0	...	...	350	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	453	
60	Vanawal	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,077	4,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	4,356	
61	Varul	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,830	2,216	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,831	2,217	
62	Varwade	I	3 0 0	...	...	419	769	...	...	...	...	M. 64	82	...	463	861	
63	Vikharan Budruk	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,303	2,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303	2,241	
64	Vikharan Khurd	I	3 0 0	...	...	280	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	322	
65	Watoda	I	3 0 0	...	...	423	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	915	
...	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	72,859	1,49,313	2 0 9	...	...	...	203	314	1 8 10	73,061	1,49,627	
<i>Group II.</i>																	
66	Ajnad	II	1 11 0	...	...	2,606	2,227	...	...	...	...	M. 8	2	...	2,619	2,244	
67	Asli	II	1 11 0	...	...	548	339	...	...	...	...	P. 10	{ 14-8 (S) 19-8 (W) }	...	548	339	
68	Babhalej	II	1 11 0	...	...	1,572	1,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,572	1,443	
69	Bhorkheda	II	1 11 0	...	...	1,325	1,083	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	1,329	1,086	
70	Dahindula	II	1 11 0	...	...	750	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	640	
71	Dahivad	II	1 11 0	...	...	5,146	4,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,146	4,024	
72	Gartar	II	1 11 0	...	...	383	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	577	
73	Godi	II	1 11 0	...	...	503	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	342	
74	Hadbhadli	II	1 11 0	...	...	241	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	190	
75	Hisale	II	1 11 0	...	...	581	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	581	396	
76	Nagalwadi	II	1 11 0	...	...	277	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	182	
77	Nimtala	II	1 11 0	...	...	681	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	644	
78	Saver	II	1 11 0	...	...	1,008	625	...	...	...	...	M. 7	4	...	1,015	629	
79	Taradi	II	1 11 0	...	...	2,371	1,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,371	1,980	
80	Thanda	II	1 11 0	...	...	1,670	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,670	1,069	
81	Tonda	II	1 11 0	...	...	1,225	1,196	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	1,227	1,198	
...	Total of Group II	...	...	...	...	20,885	16,897	0 12 11	...	...	...	26	26	1 0 0	20,912	16,923	
<i>Group III.</i>																	
82	Balkua	III	1 3 0	...	...	634	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	335	
83	Chandaa	III	1 3 0	...	...	1,201	519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	519	
84	Hingoni Khurd	III	1 3 0	...	...	174	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	60	
85	Jalod	III	1 3 0	...	...	855	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	855	382	
86	Kanheri	III	1 3 0	...	...	937	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	937	307	
87	Kherla	III	1 3 0	...	...	860	254	...	...	...	...	M. 4	2	...	864	255	
88	Kua	III	1 3 0	...	...	824	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	543	
89	Lahuki	III	1 3 0	...	...	499	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	305	
90	Mokheda Budruk	III	1 3 0	...	...	232	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	154	
91	Mokheda Khurd	III	1 3 0	...	...	2,123	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,123	1,007	

L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Serial No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
4 0 0	...	...	1,212	2,123	...	...	...	...	M. 8	16	...	1,220	2,202	...	+33-32	Shirpur Khurd	50
4 0 0	...	...	428	1,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	1,291	...	+33-37	Tajpuri	51
4 0 0	...	...	2,026	5,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,026	5,295	...	+33-34	Tekwada	52
4 0 0	...	...	702	1,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	1,527	...	+33-36	Tambhe Budruk	53
4 0 0	...	...	11,107	21,264	...	...	...	...	M. 2	8	...	11,109	21,267	...	+33-33	Thalner	54
4 0 0	...	...	1,062	2,126	...	...	...	...	M. 12	27	...	1,075	2,128	...	+33-32	Untavad	55
4 0 0	...	...	642	1,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	1,062	...	+33-33	Uparpind	56
4 0 0	...	...	2,979	2,931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,979	2,931	...	+33-34	Vaghadi	57
4 0 0	...	...	145	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	562	...	+33-33	Vaghoda	58
4 0 0	...	...	250	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	644	...	+33-33	Vagnala	59
4 0 0	...	...	2,077	5,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,077	5,202	...	+33-33	Vanawal	60
4 0 0	...	...	1,220	2,255	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,221	2,256	...	+33-33	Varul	61
4 0 0	...	...	412	1,022	...	...	...	...	M. 64	109	...	423	1,125	...	+33-37	Warwade	62
4 0 0	...	...	1,202	2,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	2,222	...	+33-33	Vikharan Budruk	63
4 0 0	...	...	220	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	422	...	+33-33	Vikharan Khurd	64
4 0 0	...	...	422	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	1,220	...	+33-33	Watoda	65
...	...	...	72,252	1,99,025	2 11 2	...	...	...	222	417	2 1 0	72,021	1,99,502	2 11 2	+33-33	Total of Group I	...
<i>Group II.</i>																	
2 4 0	...	...	2,212	2,222	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	2,212	2,222	...	+33-33	Ajnad	66
2 4 0	...	...	542	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	452	...	+33-33	Asli	67
2 4 0	...	...	1,272	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	1,222	...	+33-33	Babhalaj	68
2 4 0	...	...	1,222	1,442	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	1,222	1,442	...	+33-33	Bhorkheda	69
2 4 0	...	...	750	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	222	...	+33-22	Dahindula	70
2 4 0	...	...	5,142	5,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,142	5,222	...	+33-33	Dahivad	71
2 4 0	...	...	222	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	722	...	+33-27	Gartar	72
2 4 0	...	...	502	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502	452	...	+33-33	Godi	73
2 4 0	...	...	241	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	172	...	+33-02	Hadbhadli	74
2 4 0	...	...	521	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	522	...	+33-33	Hisale	75
2 4 0	...	...	277	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	242	...	+33-52	Nagalwadi	76
2 4 0	...	...	621	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	621	222	...	+33-33	Nimtal	77
2 4 0	...	...	1,022	222	...	...	...	...	M. 7	5	...	1,012	222	...	+33-22	Saver	78
2 4 0	...	...	2,271	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,271	2,240	...	+33-33	Taradi	79
2 4 0	...	...	1,270	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	1,422	...	+33-20	Thanda	80
2 4 0	...	...	1,222	1,222	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	1,227	1,227	...	+33-21	Tonda	81
...	...	...	20,222	22,242	1 1 2	...	...	...	12	12	0 12 0	20,212	22,222	1 1 2	+33-33	Total of Group II	...
<i>Group III.</i>																	
1 2 0	...	...	222	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	441	...	+31-24	Balkua	82
1 2 0	...	...	1,201	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	222	...	+31-20	Chandsa	83
1 2 0	...	...	174	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	72	...	+31-22	Hingoni Khurd	84
1 2 0	...	...	222	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	222	...	+31-22	Jalod	85
1 2 0	...	...	227	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	404	...	+31-20	Kanbri	86
1 2 0	...	...	220	224	...	...	...	...	M. 4	2	...	224	227	...	+31-24	Kherla	87
1 2 0	...	...	224	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	714	...	+31-22	Kua	88
1 2 0	...	...	422	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	401	...	+31-22	Lahuki	89
1 2 0	...	...	222	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	222	...	+31-22	Mokheda Budruk	90
1 2 0	...	...	2,122	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,122	1,222	...	+31-22	Mokheda Khurd	91

1 Serial No.	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—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
92	Nandarda	III	1 3 0	...	...	954	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	855	...
93	Natwade	III	1 3 0	...	...	523	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	186	...
94	Nimzari	III	1 3 0	...	...	1,552	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,552	732	...
95	Pachavad	III	1 3 0	...	...	306	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	145	...
96	Panjur	III	1 3 0	...	...	805	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	405	...
97	Sayadpuri	III	1 3 0	...	...	187	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	42	...
98	Sulia	III	1 3 0	...	...	381	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	173	...
99	Ukhalwadi	III	1 3 0	...	...	1,973	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,973	568	...
100	Vadi Budruk	III	1 3 0	...	...	1,181	581	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,182	582	...
101	Vadi Khurd	III	1 3 0	...	...	668	230	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	670	232	...
102	Varzadi	III	1 3 0	...	...	264	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	111	...
103	Vasardi	III	1 3 0	...	...	1,141	400	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,142	401	...
104	Fatiapur	IV	1 2 0	...	...	265	157	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	267	158	...
105	Harakhed	IV	1 2 0	...	...	608	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	340	...
106	Palasner	IV	1 2 0	...	...	759	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	414	...
107	Piprala	IV	1 2 0	...	...	341	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	195	...
108	Sangwi	IV	1 2 0	...	...	1,902	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,902	742	...
	<b>Total of Group III</b>	...	...	...	...	21,419	9,697	0 7 3	...	...	...	9	7	0 12 5	21,428	9,704	0 7 3
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
109	Amba	V	1 0 0	...	...	1,424	898	...	...	...	...	M. 5	3	...	1,429	896	...
110	Bhoiti	V	1 0 0	...	...	806	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	447	...
111	Boradi	V	1 0 0	...	...	1,580	634	...	...	...	...	M. 4	2	...	1,584	636	...
112	Burki Deole	V	1 0 0	...	...	109	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	49	...
113	Hated	V	1 0 0	...	...	263	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	153	...
114	Hikheda	V	1 0 0	...	...	390	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	185	...
115	Khambale	V	1 0 0	...	...	1,808	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,808	1,022	...
116	Khamkheda	V	1 0 0	...	...	590	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	250	...
117	Rohini	V	1 0 0	...	...	1,155	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155	618	...
118	Rohise	V	1 0 0	...	...	180	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	132	...
119	Vadla Khurd	V	1 0 0	...	...	386	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	235	...
	<b>Total of Group IV</b>	...	...	...	...	8,486	4,618	0 8 9	...	...	...	9	5	0 8 10	8,445	4,622	0 8 9
	<b>Grand Total</b>	...	...	...	...	123,600	120,525	1 7 4	...	...	...	246	352	1 6 10	123,646	120,977	1 7 4



L—concluded.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Serial No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 9 0	...	...	954	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	954	480	...	+81.51	Nandarda	93	
1 9 0	...	...	532	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	245	...	+81.72	Natwade	93	
1 9 0	...	...	1,552	1,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,552	1,039	...	+81.59	Nimzari	94	
1 9 0	...	...	806	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	191	...	+81.72	Pachavad	95	
1 9 0	...	...	805	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	533	...	+81.60	Panjur	95	
1 9 0	...	...	137	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	55	...	+80.95	Sayadpur	97	
1 9 0	...	...	331	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	222	...	+81.79	Sulia	98	
1 9 0	...	...	1,273	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,273	733	...	+81.65	Ukhalwadi	99	
1 9 0	...	...	1,181	765	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,181	766	...	+81.62	Vadi Budruk	100	
1 9 0	...	...	668	303	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	670	305	...	+81.47	Vadi Khurd	101	
1 9 0	...	...	264	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	146	...	+81.63	Varsadi	103	
1 9 0	...	...	1,141	527	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,142	528	...	+81.67	Vesardi	103	
1 9 0	...	...	266	232	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	267	233	...	+83.69	Patlapur	104	
1 9 0	...	...	608	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	472	...	+83.62	Harakhed	105	
1 9 0	...	...	759	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	575	...	+83.68	Palasner	106	
1 9 0	...	...	341	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	271	...	+83.97	Piprala	107	
1 9 0	...	...	1,902	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,902	1,031	...	+83.95	Sangwi	108	
...	...	...	21,419	12,897	0 9 8	...	...	...	9	9	1 0 0	21,423	12,906	0 9 8	+83.00	Total of Group III	...	
<b>Group IV.</b>																		
1 6 0	...	...	1,424	1,222	...	...	...	...	M. 5	4	...	1,429	1,222	...	+87.50	Amba	109	
1 6 0	...	...	806	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	615	...	+87.58	Bhoiti	110	
1 6 0	...	...	1,580	871	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	1,584	874	...	+87.42	Boradi	111	
1 6 0	...	...	109	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	67	...	+86.73	Burki	112	
1 6 0	...	...	263	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	210	...	+87.25	Hated	113	
1 6 0	...	...	390	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	254	...	+87.30	Hikheda	114	
1 6 0	...	...	1,608	1,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,608	1,405	...	+87.48	Khambale	115	
1 6 0	...	...	590	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	344	...	+87.60	Khamkheda	116	
1 6 0	...	...	1,155	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,155	850	...	+87.54	Rohini	117	
1 6 0	...	...	180	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	181	...	+87.12	Rohisa	118	
1 6 0	...	...	336	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	323	...	+87.45	Vadle Khurd	119	
...	...	...	8,436	6,348	0 12 0	...	...	...	9	7	0 12 5	8,445	6,355	0 12 0	+87.46	Total of Group IV	...	
...	...	...	123,610	240,878	1 15 2	...	...	...	236	448	1 14 4	123,846	2,41,826	1 15 2	+83.42	Grand Total	...	

One village Sikval has been transferred to Chopda Taluka.

V. B. MARDHEKAR,  
Superintendent, L. R., C. D.

MAP  
of the  
**SHIRPUR TALUKA**  
of the  
**WEST KHANDESH COLLECTORATE**

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale of Miles



REFERENCE

- Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town ..... [Symbol]
- Paths ..... do ..... do ..... [Symbol]
- Kasbe and Bazar Villages ..... [Symbol]
- Bazar Villages ..... [Symbol]
- Deserted Village ..... [Symbol]
- Traveller's Bungalow ..... [Symbol]
- Departmental Bungalow ..... [Symbol]
- Dharmshala & Rest House for the public ..... [Symbol]
- Post Office ..... P.O.
- Post & Telegraph Office ..... P.T.O.
- Hospital ..... H
- Dispensary ..... D
- Municipality ..... M
- Places of Pilgrimage ..... [Symbol]
- Paths Boundary ..... [Symbol]
- Metalled Roads (First Class Motor Roads) i.e. (Fit for driving by day or night) ..... [Symbol]
- Metalled Roads (Second Class Motor Roads) i.e. practicable for strong touring cars with a full clearance in day light / cautiously driven ..... [Symbol]
- Provincial Road under construction ..... [Symbol]
- Ferry boat (able to take touring cars) ..... ①
- Hard Causeways, passable except in flood ..... ②
- do do in dry season ..... ③
- Ford, depth in dry season not exceeding 1 1/2 feet ..... ④
- Tidal Ford, with not more than 1 1/2 feet of water at low tide only ..... ⑤
- Tidal Ford with not more than 1 1/2 feet of water except at highest tides ..... ⑥
- Not crossable, except at unusually low tides or with special arrangements ..... ⑦
- Tidal limits ..... [Symbol]
- Uncrossable road ..... [Symbol]
- Other Roads and Cart Tracks ..... [Symbol]
- Railway and Station ..... [Symbol]
- Tanks ..... [Symbol]
- Canals ..... [Symbol]
- Salt Pan ..... [Symbol]
- Inam Village ..... I
- G.T.S. Station (Altitude ..... 1000 Δ
- Mahul ..... M
- Tarf ..... T
- Port ..... P
- Ferry ..... F
- Talukdar ..... T.D.
- Naradar ..... N.D.
- Bhagdari ..... B.D.
- Mahli ..... M.L.
- Mohwal ..... M.M.
- Uhad Jama ..... U
- Khoti Village ..... K
- Police Station ..... [Symbol]
- Heights above mean Sea level ..... 400 ○

GROUP VILLAGES MAXIMUM RATE

I	65	[Red Line]	4-0
II	16	[Green Line]	2-4
III	27	[Orange Line]	1-9
IV	11	[Yellow Line]	1-6
*	119		

V.B. Marathe  
Superintendent  
Land Records C.D.

Reduced to Scale  
Govt. Photocopy Office, Poona, 1920

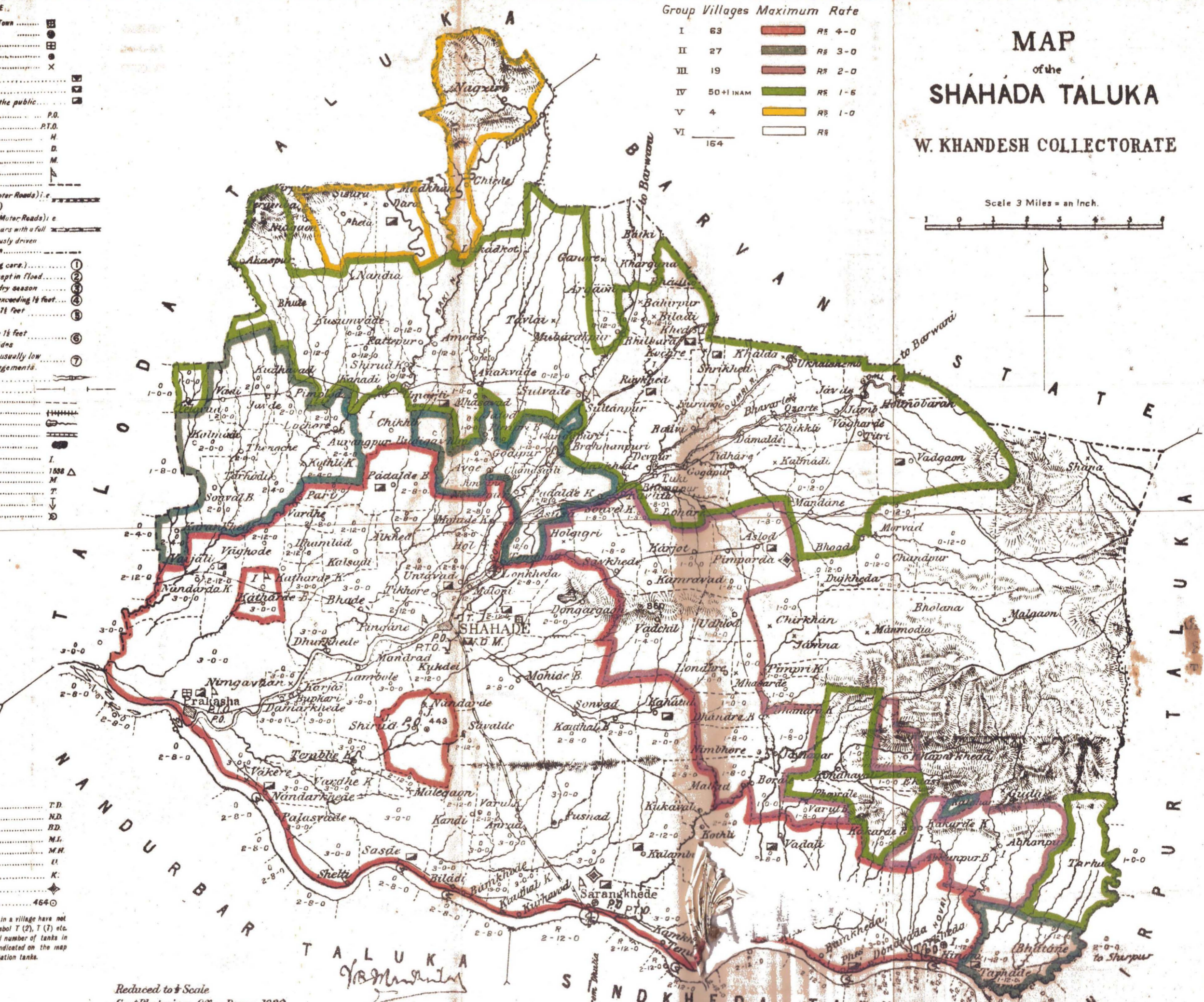
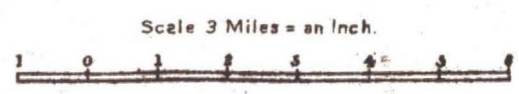
\* THE VILLAGE SIKWAL HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO CHOPDA TALUKA

- REFERENCE.**
- Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town .....
  - Paths do do .....
  - Kasbe and Bazar Village .....
  - Bazar Village .....
  - Deserted Village .....
  - Traveller's Bungalow .....
  - Departmental Bungalow .....
  - Dharmshala & Rest House for the public .....
  - Post Office .....
  - Post & Telegraph Office .....
  - Hospital .....
  - Dispensary .....
  - Municipality .....
  - Places of Pilgrimage .....
  - Paths Boundary .....
  - Metalled Roads (First Class Motor Roads) i.e. (fit for driving by day or night) .....
  - Metalled Roads (Second Class Motor Roads) i.e. practicable for strong touring cars with a full clearance in day light if cautiously driven .....
  - Provisional Road under construction .....
  - Ferry boat (able to take touring cars) .....
  - Hard Causeways, passable except in flood .....
  - do do in dry season .....
  - Ford, depth in dry season not exceeding 1 1/2 feet .....
  - Tidal Ford, with not more than 1 1/2 feet of water at low tide, only .....
  - Tidal ford with not more than 1 1/2 feet of water except at highest tides .....
  - Not crossable, except at unusually low tides or with special arrangements .....
  - Tidal limits .....
  - Uncrossable road .....
  - Other Roads and Cart Tracks .....
  - Railway and Station .....
  - Tanks .....
  - Canals .....
  - Salt Pan .....
  - Inam Village .....
  - G.T.S. Station (Altitude) .....
  - Maha: .....
  - Tarf: .....
  - Port .....
  - Ferry .....

Group Villages Maximum Rate

I	63	RS 4-0
II	27	RS 3-0
III	19	RS 2-0
IV	50+ INAM	RS 1-6
V	4	RS 1-0
VI	164	RS

**MAP**  
of the  
**SHAHADA TALUKA**  
W. KHANDESH COLLECTORATE



- Talukdari .....
- Naradari .....
- Bhadari .....
- Mahli .....
- Mehwal .....
- Uhad Jama .....
- Khoti Village .....
- Police Station .....
- Heights above mean Sea level .....

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.

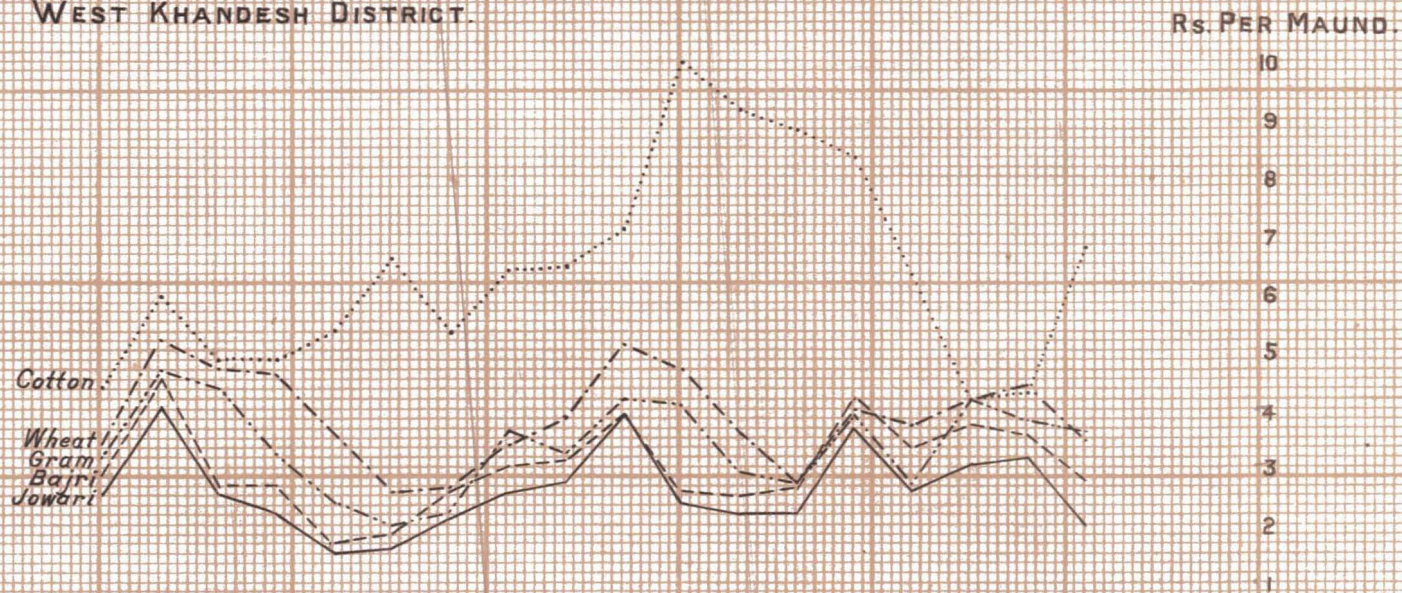
Reduced to Scale  
Govt. Photo: inco. Office, Poona, 1920

Superintendent  
Land Records C.D.

1920

1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916

GRAPH SHOWING PRICES IN SHAHADA TALUKA.  
WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT.



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KHANDESH DISTRICT.**

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SRBG (NS) 578  
(1920?)

From

J. ABBOTT, Esquire, I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Khandesh ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,  
Poona.

*Khed, West Khandesh, 27th February 1918.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith proposals for a revision settlement of the Government land of Shahada Táluka, District West Khandesh, a settlement that will, in the case of 152 villages, be the second revision settlement. My report deals with 163 Government villages and with the Government land in 5 inám villages. The current settlement of the former villages was introduced in the years and under the authority quoted below and was guaranteed up to the revenue year 1917-18 :—

No. of Villages.	Settlement.	Year of introduction.	Authority.
150	Revision ... ..	1899-1900 ... ..	Government Resolution No. 8077 of 14th December 1898.
11	Original ... ..	1902-08 ... ..	Government Resolution No. 503 of 24th January 1902.
2	Revision ... ..	1909-10 ... ..	Government Resolution No. 298 of 10th January 1908.

2. The settlement of the Government land in the inám villages was introduced in the year 1902-03 under the authority of the Survey Commissioner's letter S/2315, 20th December 1899 ; it also was guaranteed up to the year 1917-18. Such Government land lies in the inám villages of Torkheda, Abhanpur Khurd, Abhanpur Budruk, Kakarda Budruk, and Khed ; there is none in the remaining inám villages of the táluka.

*Position and Physical Features.*

3. The táluka in geographical aspect is not so simply framed as are its neighbours to the east and west. In general it is a plain with an abrupt boundary on the north-western side where it runs to the foot of the Satpuras ; southwards, too, it has an equally clear boundary in the Tapti river, but west its boundary contiguous with the Taloda Táluka is an artificial one as is its boundary on the north and on the east. Within these boundaries it is an irregular level disturbed, as none other of the north Tapti Tálukas in this district, by violations of its uniform appearance. From the fringe of the forest on the east low hills of barren ground stretch fanwise almost up to the táluka town ; south of Shahada, too, lie a few scattered hills with the peculiar isolation that often marks trap formations, and the road from Shahada to Sarangkhedha is itself an illustration of many levels.

Through the táluka obliquely from north-east to south-west flows the main river within the táluka and its tributaries ; the main road from Shahada to the Barwani State takes the same direction, and west of this medial belt the plain assumes the simplicity of the plain of the Taloda.

*Soil.*

4. The soil of the táluka is a rich black soil fertile and retentive of moisture, and whilst not so universally rich as in the Taloda Táluka, it is apparently far more uniform than in Shirpur Táluka, for a study of the proportion of the maximum revenue at existing rates in these three tálukas that is actually recovered under our soil classification system shows the medial position of this táluka.

Taloda	...	...	...	85 per cent.
Shahada	...	...	...	77 "
Shirpur	...	...	...	62 "

*Climate and Rainfall.*

5. The notes appended to Appendix A explain fairly clearly the nature of the rainfall recorded. The record of rainfall is, however, a record of the fall at Shahada only, and for accurate discrimination the táluka ought really to be divided into three parts; (a) a northern and eastern portion curving from Velawad to Shrikhed and thence to Tarhad, a strip that would comprise the major part of groups IV and V; (b) a southern tract along the bank of the Tapti, and (c) the inner semi-circle between these outside rings. Appendix A is thus applicable only to that inner semi-circle, and its figures would be normally too small for the first tract and too large for the second. The difference in rainfall from tract to tract is probably an annual average of some 4 inches.

A similar division of the táluka is required to describe with strictness its climate. Along the edge of the Tapti the country is treeless; in the cold weather it is dry and free from malaria; in the hot months of April and May its heat is oppressive. These characteristics change as one passes from the river to the outer boundaries of the plain on the north and east; the heat in the hot months becomes slightly less and the malaria in the cold weather considerably more, and the climatic conditions of Shahada itself are but a mean of the extremes in the táluka. If not one of the pleasantest tálukas in Khándesh, this táluka is at least one that has outworn the old traditions of the unhealthiness of the district.

*Crops and Cultivations.*

6. Not only with reference to its soil, but with reference also to its crops, the táluka occupies the same intermediate position as it does in geographical situation between the tálukas of Taloda and Shirpur. A brief table, I think, will illustrate this far better than any description of mine.

Táluka.	Wheat.	Cotton.	Jowári.	Báji.	Oil seeds.
Taloda	28.96	18.14	18.49	4.61	17.79
Shahada	16.94	36.77	13.19	17.62	5.26
Shirpur	6.07	49.57	6.11	27.88	3.86

These figures give percentages of the entire táluka crop in each case but they cannot illustrate, being figures for the whole tálukas, how nearly the western portion of the Shahada Táluka approximates in its crops to that of Taloda.

7. The linseed crop is all exported to Bombay; of the seed of tili and Ambadi some is exported, a little is locally pressed by the local country presses (35) and oil-cake made therefrom for the use of cattle. There is no export of oil-cake. There is no San cultivation in this táluka; the higher classes have a superstitious belief that its sowing brings ill luck, and should it be cultivated by them its sowing must be performed by Bhils. The figures of oil seed cultivation, with their rapid and uneven descent in the tálukas I have illustrated, indicate accordingly the decrease in the Bhil population as one passes east with as much lucidity as the actual figures of population.

8. Cotton is generally sown in rotation with other crops; it is rarely mixed with other crops, though a sprinkling of Ambadi is a common feature of an ordinary cotton field. Annual ploughing in the case of cotton cultivation is dispensed with, and a bullock drawn hoe is used instead of a plough to supplement the ploughing that occurs when the land is used in turn for other crops. Of the cotton sown about 37 per cent. is of a long staple variety, to judge from the produce received by Messrs. Ralli Brothers of Dhulia through whose courtesy I am able to present these figures; though an improvement has occurred in the crop since the introduction of new seed by the Agricultural Department the táluka outturn is in general of a purely ordinary kind. There has been no marked tendency of recent years for the cotton crop to forge ahead of the other principal crops, though to-day it is 36.77 per cent. of the entire crop of the táluka as compared with 27.5 per cent. in 1897. The following table represent-

ing quinquennial averages of the acreage under the principal crops will enforce this conclusion :—

Year.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cotton.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1899—1906 ...	12,259	26,815	25,549	8,136	58,509
1906—11 ...	13,189	34,613	28,054	8,092	67,063
1912—17 ...	23,988	34,171	28,519	8,721	64,602

9. As yet another table shows there has been a marked change in the respective proportions of the kharif and rabi crops.

	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.
1902—06 ...	105,627	40,616
1907—11 ...	118,932	32,168
1912—16 ...	102,445	50,949

This change is mainly due to a growing preference for rabi jowári. The kharif jowári is of three kinds : Nirmali, Ankadi and Gangad, of which the first is the one most commonly sown. The rabi crop is of two kinds : Gavarani, which is used over the larger area, and Gotyachi, a superior kind, of which the seed is imported. From the year of the last threatening famine it is said that the agriculturists derived a lesson on the value of fodder, and have gradually taken to the cultivation of the rabi jowári as this yields a sweeter and more wholesome fodder than the kharif varieties. Before 1910 there was no such rabi sowing, and in that year and in 1911 the area so sown was only a few hundreds of acres, but in 1912 the usual proportions of kharif and rabi cultivation were completely upset by an acreage of 27,032 acres under rabi jowári and, though that acreage has never yet been repeated, the acreage under rabi jowári remains high. Since 1902 the figures of kharif and rabi jowári have been in quinquennial averages.

	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.
1902—06 ...	12,392	Nil.
1907—11 ...	15,065	Nil up to 1910.
1912—16 ...	7,583	15,237

The main crop of bájri as of gram is of a local type. The wheat sown is a mixture of the local type with the banshi variety common in Khándesh. Of Tur there are two varieties : Satbari, which is in general demand, and the variety grown in the Taloda Táluka (Mahuri), which is rarely sown.

10. There is no true fallow system in the táluka. In the groups where the Bhil tends to gather his careless husbandry and the proximity of the jungle, which is synonymous with more recent clearance than elsewhere, fallow represents as a rule indifferent cultivation. In group III a portion of the fallow land is due to the barren and stony nature of ground which encourages any tendency to cultivate only the best land, and in group I there are sufficient variations from the uniformity of the plain to promote fallow. Yet the area of fallow in the open plain of group I is in proportional percentage almost as low as in the similar plain of Shirpur, and less than half of that in the southern and better parts of the plain of Taloda, and the percentage for the whole táluka compares very favourably with that of those other tálukas.

*Percentage of entire occupied area that is fallow.*

	In the whole táluka.	In group I.
Taloda ...	6.84	4.6
Shirpur ...	9.29	1.59
Shahada ...	4.23	1.7



Manuring with cowdung is unsystematically done every year.

*Irrigation.*

11. In 1897 five acres of patasthal land in the villages of Mohide Khurd and Hol were assessed at maximum patasthal rates of Rs. 10. By G. R. 2132 of 1st March 1909, the area in the former village was converted into jirait land. The remaining land at Hol (3 acres 33 gunthás) still pays water rate though the pat has been in disrepair some years, and the records show no irrigated crops in it since 1900.

12. The second group of numbers paying water rates is situated on the Gomi river. By G. R. 2444 of 12th March 1906 a consolidated rate of Rs. 8 was sanctioned for this land. This area has experienced small changes since 1906, and land in one new village has been incorporated therein. In perhaps somewhat unnecessary detail I tabulate here the fluctuations in this area.

Village.	Area according to G. R. No. 2444-06.	Increase.	Decrease.	Authority.
Shahada ...	A. g. 368 28	A. g. 8 28	A. g. ...	Executive Engineer No. 2697 of 21st June 1906.
	.....	...	0 20	Collector No. 794-811 of 17th June 1907.
	.....	4 25	...	Collector No. 719 of 16th June 1908.
	.....	...	0 4	Collector No. 4719 of 3rd September 1910.
	.....	...	0 4	No. 756 of 15th February 1909.
	.....	...	1 26	Collector No. 487 of March 1914.
	.....	0 29	...	Collector No. 8248 of 1st August 1914.
Lonkheda ...	.....	17 22	...	Collector No. 7 of 2nd October 1915.
	293 11	1 33	...	Collector No. 756 of 4th February 1908.
	...	5 17	...	Collector No. 2317 of 21st April 1908.
	.....	...	1 15	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1134 of 5th February 1913.
Kukdel ...	62 35	...	0 11	Collector No. 808 of 12th December 1906.
	.....	1 30	...	Collector No. 6 of 2nd September 1916.
Dongargaon ...	66 1	...	...	Collector No. 5861 of 14th April 1912.
Maloni ...	47 3	7 18	...	Collector No. 603 of 16th February 1915.
Tembhli ...	12 30	2 8	...	Collector No. 4810 of 25th September 1910.
Mohida Budrak ...	49 27	...	...	
Asus ...	.....	18 16	...	
Total ...	800 15	68 21	4 0	

Of this total area of 860 acres, 131 acres only are under garden crops and 142 acres under fruit trees; and of this garden cultivation a little more than half is in the village of Shahada. For the most part the water is used for cereal cultivation.

13. I submit the figures of sales of the irrigated land that I was able to obtain; they do not include sales of land bearing fruit trees as it would have been impossible to value separately in these cases the land itself.

Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale Price.	Years.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Lonkheda ...	1 35	18 1 0	990	1911
	1 29	12 0 0	500	1915
	1 0	7 0 0	300	1915
Shahada ...	2 18	18 0 0	1,300	1910
	7 37	37 0 0	1,300	1911
	9 28	70 8 0	3,200	1913
	2 2	16 0 0	1,200	1915
Kukdel ...	4 23	34 0 0	2,000	1911
Total ...	31 25	212 9 0	11,290	

The average sale value of this patasthal land is thus Rs. 359 an acre as contrasted with Rs. 158, the value of dry crop land per acre in the first group

in which all these villages lie. Of leases I could find only one recorded instance ; this was of a lease at 6'42 assessments in the village of Shahada. By itself its value is of course very little.

14. As I venture to disagree with the Executive Engineer as to the solution of the patasthal question in this taluka I will analyse the opinion he has expressed. As regards the patasthal land at Hol, he remarks that this land cannot conveniently be irrigated from the Shahada channel and should be converted to jirait land. I do not quite understand what he would precisely indicate by the Shahada channel. The irrigation of this land is not from the Gomi bandhara which I believe is usually referred to as the Shahada channel. The irrigation at Hol is based on a kacha dam of private ownership which can easily be put into repair : on the question whether perennial irrigation is possible from that dam which is on the Sasari river the cultivators themselves entertain no doubts as to its possibility, and have expressed a wish that the water rate be continued, and I think that if in the case of failure of water in any year remission of the water rates were given the continuance of a water assessment would be without objection.

15. In the case of the land on the Gomi bandhara, the Executive Engineer, I understand from informal discussion, is opposed to any raising of the patasthal rates, and I have not had recently any fresh opportunity of re-opening with him the question. His opinion, however, seems to be based upon the fluctuations in the temporary bagait cultivation on that dam and the failure of cultivators to respond to the facilities afforded for irrigated cultivation. For the whole correspondence dealing with the question of raising the seasonal water rates on this temporary irrigation, I would invite reference to Order No. A-1-4066, P. W. D., 16th April 1917, which order discountenanced any change in the existing rates for five years.

16. It is impossible to dispute the facts mentioned in the Executive Engineer's letter 24543 of 25th November 1916, and I might almost add to them by saying that the area of temporary irrigation on the Gomi dam fluctuated between 1911 and 1915 from one extreme of 722 acres (1911-12) to one of 93 acres (1913-14). The greatest fluctuation occurred in the case of garden crops which in 1911-12 covering 129 acres never passed 25 acres in subsequent years; and in the case of cereal cultivation, other than that of wheat, which covering 125 acres in 1911-12 fell to 1 acre 16 gunthás in 1912-13 and thereafter was never undertaken at all. This temporary cultivation is for practical purposes one of wheat only at the present moment.

17. To apply however the conclusions drawn from a consideration of this irrigation to a consideration of the permanent irrigation does not seem to me quite justifiable. The area permanently settled on the Gomi dam has shown an appreciable increase of 65 acres, and the selected figures of sales that I have given illustrate the increased value added to the ordinary jirait value of land by the presence of irrigational facilities.

18. My own proposal is to separate completely the soil and water rates paid on the numbers irrigated by pat ; to increase the soil rate by the same proportion that the soil rate of the ordinary dry crop cultivation is increased in the same group, and to add to the water rate an increase of four annas in the rupee. I do not, however, suggest any such increase in the water rate for the land at Hol. This land already pays a consolidated maximum rate, that is, Rs. 2 higher than that paid by the land on the Gomi dam ; in the latter case again the water rate admittedly represents interest on capital expenditure incurred by Government, in the former case any expenditure incurred in maintaining or reconstructing the dam falls to the cultivator solely.

#### *Motasthal.*

19. The area under motasthal irrigation, though double the area shown under such irrigation in 1897 (409 acres), is still not large (850 acres). It is assessed at dry crop rates and I propose no change. Water is found in the taluka at a depth varying over the greater part of the plain from 10 to 30 feet ; along the Tapti edge the depth of existing wells is greater, as also at the foot of the Satpuras, and at places like Dongargaon where the uniformity of the plain is rudely broken by barren hills. A few more than half of the wells in

the táluka designed for irrigation, and classified as wells for that purpose, are used only in years of famine.

*Live and Dead Stock.*

20. The cattle census is taken in June, which month though very near to the date on which cattle from outside places come into the forests of the táluka for grazing, is sufficiently early to guarantee that few immigrating cattle are included in the census of the táluka. The total number of cattle in the táluka in 1915-16 was 46,837; in 1898 it was 46,185. In the famine of 1899 more than half the cattle of the táluka perished, the census of that year showing the number of cattle as 22,747, and the táluka has only just succeeded in making up the losses of that year.

21. There is little cattle breeding in the táluka, though some 25 landowners keep herds of cattle for breeding purposes in forest villages for the greater part of the year, bringing them to their own villages only in the hot season. The local supply from private herds is, therefore, very limited, and local needs are met at the Shahada and Dhondaicha markets by importation, the import trade being in the hands chiefly of Mahomedans, Vanjaris and Jats; the Shahada cattle market held weekly offers sometimes on one day some 700 cattle for sale. The bulls kept by private breeders are of the Khilari type; the cattle imported are from Nemad and Malwa.

22. Appendix D shows an increase in every form of live stock since 1899 save sheep, and these are as in all the north Tapti tálukas of this district an unimportant factor. In the last few years there has been a tendency for the number of ploughs to decrease; decrease there has been in the two first groups since 1908, and the present number of ploughs augmented by an increase in the ploughs of the partially developed groups is only just what it was 9 years ago. This tendency in other tálukas is far more marked, and in other reports I have suggested that the increase in cotton cultivation, wherein annual ploughing is dispensed with, may account in part for this phenomenon of recent appearance.

*Communications.*

23. Communications have changed but slightly during the period of the present settlement. The main road in the táluka is that which coming from Dhondaicha, south of the Tapti, connects the táluka town with the railway. A prolongation of this road north of Shahada under construction for 8 years was finally completed in 1914, and there is now a metalled high road cutting the táluka in halves running from Sarangkhedā on the Tapti to Khed on the border of the Barwani State. As far as Shahada from the river this road is bridged almost throughout its length, but north of Shahada the bigger nalás that it crosses still remain without bridges.

24. The other communications of the táluka are country tracks, among which figures the road from Shahada to Shirpur that in so many maps appears erroneously as a metalled high way. For much of its length within the táluka it is a road that requires little expenditure to render it quite a good track, but as it approaches the Shirpur Táluka near Tarhad it becomes an aggravated switchback across numerous nalás and is almost useless for wheeled traffic. Radiating from Shahada itself are four other principal tracks of the ordinary type; the first leads north-east through Wadgaon and is a route frequently followed by persons from the Barwani State, the second leads *via* Shirud to the Tapti, and thence to a railway station nearer to the táluka town than is Dhondaicha, and so even in its unmetalled condition is something of a rival to the metalled road from Dhondaicha; finally the last two are the roads that connect Shahada with Taloda, the one following the ancient alignment by Prakasha, the other steering a straighter course by Vaijali and both passing through so much black cotton soil as to be practically impassable in periods of the rains.

25. From the centre of the táluka, it is accordingly not difficult in normal seasons to reach any portion of the táluka but to travel from east to west or west to east north of the centre is a task of much trouble, for the Gomi river and its tributaries cut through the plain from north-east to south-west, and there are no defined routes of importance that cross that broken belt.

26. There is no record to show the existence of any toll-bar on the roads before 1902. In that year a toll-bar was erected on the Sarangkhedā-Shahada road at a natural cleft in rising ground at Anrad through which the road runs; this was subsequently removed to Sarangkhedā, and in 1915 was transferred across the river to the opposite bank, only to be replaced at Sarangkhedā this year. During the years 1903—17 the auction value of this toll has fluctuated between Rs. 3,250 and Rs. 5,010, save in the two years 1909-10, when it realised only some Rs. 2,000.

27. On the river Tapti there are no Government ferries; at Prakasha and Sarangkhedā there are public ferries to which the Ferries Act is made applicable, and at Nandarkhedā, Shelti, Sasda, Bamkheda, Tembhe, Fez and Torkheda are private ferries. As is the case with all the north Tapti talukas the unbridged river is a great inconvenience, but fortunately save in the case of early harvested cotton, and much of this is ginned at Shahada, the river is not a great obstacle when the taluka crops are ready for export. In a similar way the taluka shares with all the talukas north of the river the new advantages that have accrued since the opening of the Tapti Valley Railway, to which it has easy approach at Dhondaicha.

#### *Fairs and Markets.*

28. Weekly bazars are held at Shahada, Sarangkhedā, Prakasha and Torkheda. The sales at Shahada may approximate to Rs. 8,000 in a day, but the other bazars are unimportant and satisfy local requirements only. To the Shahada bazar vendors from Surat and Bombay come with the modern merchandise of European manufacture that one finds in all Indian country bazars. Timber from the forests, cattle from Nimad and Malwa increase the importance of Shahada as the chief Emporium of the taluka. Cotton ginned in the Barwani State comes to Shahada to be pressed, and a certain amount of grain comes from the same State to the Shahada market. Yet in spite of its position and spite all the signs of increased prosperity in the taluka, the population of Shahada has actually gone down since 1899. As I have remarked in my report on the Shirpur Taluka, it is a fact hard to explain, but none the less true that the taluka towns north of the Tapti in West Khāndesh reflect poorly the growing wealth of the talukas. Shirpur Budruk shows no change in its population, Shirpur Khurd but little change and Shahada has even lost ground.

There are four annual fairs in the taluka associated in each case with religious custom. The largest of these which attracts a gathering of 4,000 is at Sarangkhedā; others are at Pingani, Untavad and at the confluence of the Gomi and the Tapti where local traditions see in Prakasha a more ancient place of pilgrimage than Benares.

#### *Wages.*

29. In the matter of labour the taluka has a supply which in general is too small to meet its demands, and from January to the middle of March there is an invasion into the taluka of harvesters from Nāsik, Ahmednagar and the Barwani State. The average wage of unskilled labour is probably five annas a day, and that of skilled labour between twelve annas and one rupee, but the conservatism and immobility of local labour results in many local variations in these wages from village to village.

30. The Saldari system once notorious as a species of commercial slavery still continues, but without its most noxious aspects and, though the hold of capital is still no light one, labour has its own methods of declaring its independence which are more successful by reason of the irresponsible supply of labour in the taluka. The details of the Saldari contract vary slightly but the allure to the labourer of this system of service is the advance payment of grain or cash. By G. R. 11166 of 4th November 1908 it was pointed out that the Breach of Contract Act 13 of 1859 did not apply to such Saldari contract which could be enforced only by Civil Suit. From a reference to the Civil Court I find that the number of Civil cases instituted against Saldars of this taluka since 1908 has been 53 only, for, in view of the latitude of decision allowed to the Court, this method of enforcing contract is an unpopular one.

*Industries.*

31. Appendix E shows the extreme limitations to the industries of the taluka. The ginning factories are at Shahada, Sarangkhedra and Prakasha. As in so many talukas of the district there is not sufficient work to keep all these factories going in the taluka, and by mutual arrangement among the proprietors they are worked in rotation. The cotton press at Shahada is patronized by cotton owners of the Barwani State, who send there cotton that has been ginned within the State.

*Population.*

32. The population contains many elements but, if the Bhil gives their atmosphere to the conditions of the Taloda Taluka and the Kunbi to those of Shirpur Taluka, the Gujar factor is the most important in this taluka.

As regards the Bhil there are 19 villages occupied exclusively by his caste and throughout the taluka his numbers are about 18,000 as compared with 16,275, the figures given in the settlement report of 1894 and 1899. His holding in the taluka is nearly 10,000 acres which is distributed among the various groups in the following percentage of the entire occupied land:—

Group I	...	...	5.12 per cent.
" II	...	...	3.96 "
" III	...	...	1.08 "
" IV	...	...	8.80 "
" V	...	...	46.00 "

His largest holdings are in groups I and IV in each of which he has about 4,100 acres.

33. The Vanjari with his picturesque womenfolk is an element chiefly conspicuous on bazar days as he is one of the mediums through which the cattle import trade of the taluka is conducted. His numbers are few (505) and dwindling and, as far as West Khándesh is concerned, his race would seem to be disappearing. This tendency has been noticed in Shirpur Taluka since the settlement of its villages fifty years ago, and I have remarked its continuance in every taluka that I have examined. And not only this but the Vanjaris themselves apparently are well aware of the change in their position, and from conversation with some of their patels I find that their explanation thereof is not emigration but increased susceptibility to disease.

34. The population of the taluka in 1891 was 64,733; in 1901 the Imperial census showed it to be 59,758, thus manifesting the effect of the famine of 1899. The census of 1911 gave a population of 68,409. I should have liked to illustrate the importance of the Gujar element by statistics of its growth; all I can say, however, is that the Vanis, with whom the Gujar has been incorporated at past censuses, increased from 4,992 to 11,247 in the period 1901—11. The average annual number of births and that of deaths during the last 5 years have been respectively 3,408 and 2,780.

35. There are 40 public and 5 private schools in the taluka as contrasted with 19 schools in 1898. The average attendance at the schools is now 2,358; in 1898 it was 1,204. There is one small girls' school.

*Agriculturists and non-agriculturists.*

Year.	Land held by agriculturists.		Land held by non-agriculturists.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1913-14	165,971	2,56,197	83,308	40,690
1914-15	159,389	2,55,208	83,028	41,254
1915-16	155,398	2,54,922	82,046	42,631

These figures submitted by the Mámlatdár have been given on the interpretation of non-agriculturist as a man who derives a portion of his income from sources other than land. The definition is somewhat unsatisfactory, and I venture to add a few further facts by way of comment upon the above table.

36. As in Taloda Taluka there is a permanent class of lessees numbering some 470 who have no land of their own, and a corresponding class of landholders who never themselves cultivate or superintend the cultivation of their fields. Of the latter class, there are about 1,000 and the area held by them is some 8,500 acres. Finally there is that type of agriculturist who lives outside the taluka and cultivates through an agent, or leases out his land; an area approximating to 2,500 acres is held in this way. In the matter of non-cultivating landholders and of absentee landlordism the taluka, as it does in so many other respects, occupies a medial position between the Taluka of Taloda and that of Shirpur; for in the latter there is no regular class of leases without land of their own.

37. Figures of mortgage, too, have their relevancy in discussing the position of the non-agriculturist, for the mortgagee is more often than not a manner of non-agriculturist with an unstable holding; the area of mortgaged land in the taluka has changed but little in the last six years from an annual average of 1,000 acres.

#### Classification of Holdings.

Details.	1900-01.		1905-06.		1910-11.		1916-17.	
	No. of holdings.		No. of holdings.		No. of holdings.		No. of holdings.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.	Khalsa.	Inam.	Khalsa.	Inam.	Khalsa.	Inam.
Up to 5 acres ...	894	42	926	46	240	42	1,110	45
6 to 25 " ...	3,592	434	4,356	486	4,334	435	5,389	450
26 to 100 " ...	1,816	88	1,845	97	1,852	88	1,657	32
101 acres and more ...	186	9	119	18	127	9	228	...
Total ...	5,878	573	6,646	592	6,553	574	8,384	527

#### Sales.

38. All the details of Appendix G have been secured by examination of the parties to the sale. All sales that took the form of concession to family relationship or previous financial relationship; all sales by court decrees; all sales that were conditional, comprised lands of different villages or included considerations other than that of the land in question, have been excluded and the appendix may be regarded as testifying to genuine competitive sales of land within the specified periods. These are cash sales of dry crop land only as the irrigated area is small in the taluka. Finally a few instances of abnormal sales have been excluded from the uncorroborated figures of which useful deductions could not be made, and the figures offered are those of representative villages only, though many other villages were examined in the process of collecting sufficient statistics.

39. The method by which Mr. Fforde abstracted the value of sales for the period 1890—94 militates against any really useful comparison of those values with those of to-day, for nothing was then done apparently to exclude abnormal instances, and more than a tenth of the instances recorded are considerably higher in their multiple of assessment than any I have been able to obtain for my first period 1899—1903, though I am aware that those years were years the prices of which were effected by famine. Mr. Fforde's average, therefore, I think can safely be regarded as an over-estimate for the period it represents, if values for that period be determined according to the methods I have adopted in preparing the averages of to-day. His average, however, of Rs. 32-3-2 per acre or 29 assessments, such as it is, illustrates the great rise in values during the period of the current settlement for the averages of to-day are as follows:—

Group I	...	Rs. 145-7-0	64-39 assessment.
" II	...	" 85-9-0	54-74 "
" III	...	" 73-14-0	95-50 "
" IV	...	" 79-1-0	147-10 "
Taluka	...	Rs. 95-6-0	

The present average for the táluka accordingly shows an advance of 200 per cent. beyond that of the earlier period.

40. This average has been obtained by multiplying the respective group averages by the entire occupied acreage of the group and forming an average from the sum of the resulting multiples. It is perhaps needless to say that it can be but approximately correct, for not only has the entire acreage of land sold in the táluka not been detailed, but even in the chosen villages that entire acreage has not been included. In some villages it was possible to examine and verify every entry of sale, in others a varying percentage of the entries only, and as the entries were most numerous in competitive centres where prices ran high, there would be a natural inclination of the group averages to represent the conditions of the smaller centres where all entries were examined; rather than those of the higher centres where only a percentage of the entries was examined; in other words, a tendency for the averages to be under-estimates. Then again in group IV the mass of villages were without entries of sales and the average for the group is therefore deduced from the records of villages which are not exactly average ones for their group, and finally, if the group values be calculated by taking the average assessments of the groups and multiplying them by that number of times that Appendix G indicates is the average multiple of assessment represented by the leases of their respective groups, the rupee value of land in each group becomes much more than the value previously exhibited shows. The group values would be in fact—

			Rs.
Group I	...	...	158 per acre.
„ II	...	...	93 „
„ III	...	...	81 „
„ IV	...	...	102 „

Considering thus that Mr. Fforde's average is probably too high for the period it purports to represent, and that the averages offered by me suggest an under-estimate, an appreciation of the advance of sale values as one of 200 per cent. beyond the value of Mr. Fforde's period would appear to be a moderate one.

#### *Leases.*

41. Leases on the nimbatai system are common. Of leases wherein the rent is paid in a fixed measure of grain I have discovered no instances. Appendix H gives examples of one year leases the rents of which were paid in money. Leases that have followed mortgage; leases that are only one phase of the financial relationship of the lessor and lessee and long period leases even when the rent is paid annually have been excluded. The details of the leases have as far as possible been obtained from the parties to the lease, but memories seem so little retentive of the details of leases executed several years ago that for the earlier period the lease bond has frequently been accepted as proof whether the landlord or the tenant paid the assessment, though not infrequently I believe the terms of the lease have subsequent to their embodiment in writing been modified.

42. The general remarks I have made with regard to the sales recorded in the settlement report of 1897 apply with equal appropriateness to the figures of leases given in that report. The difficulties inherent in the acceptance of any of these figures, I think, I can demonstrate by showing the results of my own examination of the Registrar's record for Mr. Fforde's period of 1890 to 1894. Mr. Fforde for that period gave the average lease as one of six assessments or Rs. 6-8-5 per acre. Now on examining the records I find that during that period there were only 11 instances recorded of one year leases (13 if 2 be included which have as subject the land of several villages); of these instances 8 were in villages which experienced no change in their rates of assessment in the subsequent settlement and bore then the same rates as to-day. Those instances gave the average lease as one at Rs. 5-8-0 an acre or six assessments if the average be drawn from the few instances exemplified.

The actual instances gave the following multiples of assessment in their respective groups :—

Group I.	Group III.	Group IV.
3.66	14.14	17.92
2.47	9.33	15.29
3.42	8.51	
3.56		
4.12		

Of these figures, those of group I bear some comparison with those I have recorded in Appendix H, but it is obvious that the other groups present multiples of assessment which must have been caused by abnormal influences. With this average lease at Rs. 5-8-0 an acre the average rupee value per acre of the leases recorded in Appendix H for the period 1912 to 1917 may be compared—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	...	...	...	10	9 0
" II	...	...	...	8	13 0
" III	...	...	...	4	8 0
" IV	...	...	...	6	8 0

but such comparison is in my opinion of doubtful value, and I would prefer to offer for comparison the average figures of the periods 1904—11 and 1912—17 respectively. Within these years it may safely be said with a very small margin of error that rents have advanced in the different groups as follows—

Group I	...	...	...	36.44	per cent.
" II	...	...	...	26.01	"
" III	...	...	...	9.73	"
" IV	...	...	...	48.07	"

The advance in group III is lowered considerably by the figures of the village Aslod, the instances of leases examined for the latter period of this village being much below the average in value for the group.

For the period previous to 1904 I was not able to obtain sufficient tested figures of value to insert in my Appendix.

#### *Incidence of Assessment.*

43. Crop experiments are no longer conducted and I was too late in reaching this taluka to institute any myself. Of sales of standing crops I found no instances.

The incidence of assessment I would estimate approximately in two ways. There is primarily what I might call the traditional valuation of their crops in the taluka generally given by those agriculturists who do not deny the acquisition of returns altogether. In respect to crops of bajri and jowari this valuation of the average acre outturn as 32 pailis gives, with the inclusion of some Rs. 10 per fodder, a gross profit of Rs. 25 at the average prices of the last eight years; its estimate of the wheat crop as between 5 and 6 maunds (32 pailis) with the same inclusion of the value of its fodder gives a profit of Rs. 32 or so. In both cases the result is almost identical with the estimates given me in the neighbouring Taluka of Shirpur. Finally the traditional maximum profit of Rs. 40 indicates how far these averages have been discounted. These figures would give for groups I and II the following incidence of assessment:—

	Average assessment.	Maximum assessment.	Produce.	Incidence of assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Group I	...	8	40	7.50 per cent.
	2 7 2	...	25	9.75 "
	2 7 2	...	32	7.61 "
Group II	...	2-4	40	5.62 per cent.
	1 11 6	...	25	7.00 "
	1 11 6	...	32	5.46 "



In this estimate I have not included the important cotton crop because I am dealing only with the valuation given by the agriculturists themselves and they, beyond remarking that the profits of cotton are greater in good seasons than those of the grain crops, remember so vividly their lean years that I have found them extremely reluctant to give an estimate of cotton returns that the very next season might prove false.

44. There is secondly the data of Appendix H as a guide to the incidence of assessment in all groups. For as the Nim batai lease contains from the landlord's point of view an indemnity against the years of distress in which he shares the tenants' losses, it may safely be presumed that a monetary rent with its security represents less than half of the produce. From the lessee's point of view again the same assumption would be natural, for the lessee uncertain what his crop may be and compelled to pay rent even if his crops be a complete failure, would discount his expected outturn and so pay a rent less than half the produce in a normal year. Regarding the rents tabulated in Appendix H as being equal to as much as 1/3 of the produce that appendix suggests the following outturn in each group and the following incidence of assessment—

Group.	Rent in multiples of assessment.	Produce in multiples of assessment.	Acre produce.	Incidence of assessment.
I	4.44	13.32	Rs. 38	7.50
II	5.12	15.36	29	5.51
III	5.88	17.64	13	5.66
IV	10.01	30.03	17	3.38

45. In this table the acre produce is a multiple of the average rents actually given in Appendix H. The incidence of assessment is so nearly the same as that calculated from the traditional valuation of the crops as to proclaim no great margin of error in any of my assumptions. In group V as the average assessment is only As. 6-3 per acre, it would be a small crop indeed on which the incidence of assessment would exceed 4 per cent.

46. To proceed to a consideration of the incidence of assessment upon net profits as deduced from the figures of sales and leases.

In group I the full cash rent is equal to 4.44 assessments. As this rent includes the payment of assessment the landlord's net profit is equal to 3.44 assessments. The average sale of land in this group realises 64.39 assessments, *i.e.*, the capitalised value of the landlord's annual net profit is taken at 19 years' purchase. Now the new rate I propose for this group will raise its average assessment from Rs. 2-7-2 to Rs. 3-3-5 (*vide* Appendix L) so that in terms of the new assessment the same rents will be only 3.38 assessments and the landlord's net profit equivalent to 2.38 assessments. At the same number of years' purchase (19) the average value of land per acre will on introduction of the new rates be 45.22 assessments. These deductions and those calculated in a similar way for the other groups I present in a tabular form.

Group.	Ratio of assessment to net rents.		Ratio of assessment to selling values.	
	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
I	1 to 3.44	1 to 2.38	1 to 64.39	1 to 45.22
II	1 to 4.12	1 to 2.91	1 to 54.74	1 to 38.64
III	1 to 4.88	1 to 3.56	1 to 95.50	1 to 69.66
IV	1 to 9.01	1 to 6.64	1 to 147.10	1 to 108.26

The number of years' purchase in the groups is respectively 19, 13, 19, 16. The ratios calculated according to the new rates represent the ratios that the proposed assessment will bear to the rents and sale prices as they will be after the new rates are imposed.

#### Revenue History.

47. The outstanding feature of the history of the current settlement is the effect of the famine which ushered it in. Upon the recovery of the taluka

from its disastrous effect on the population and agricultural stock I have already remarked.

48. To turn more immediately to the Revenue History of the taluka Appendix K illustrates the effect of the famine, though the heavy remission figures of the years 1899—1901 include remissions on account of the slow introduction of the new rates. Since those years there have been no remissions of any account save the remissions in 1903-04 in group IV which were due to the destruction of crops in the northern and eastern parts of the taluka by locusts.

49. The following few figures of fallow area, compared with the average fallow between 1912 and 1917 of 7,400 acres (*vide* Appendix B), will serve as a commentary upon Appendix K and upon the notes appended to Appendix A.

				Area of fallow.
1907-08	,	...	...	32,257 acres.
1908-09		...	...	12,624 "
1911-12		...	...	30,795 "

Recovery of revenue during the present settlement has been made in all groups without difficulty. In the years 1903, 1904, 1907, 1910 and 1911 some 600 acres of land were forfeited for non-payment of revenue, four-fifths of this being in groups IV and V so that a heavy incidence of assessment could not in any conceivable way be the cause of these coercive measures. Since 1901 there have been nine instances of fine for non-payment of revenue, of which five instances were in 1916-17 and six instances in all in group I.

50. Appendix J and its supplements show the increase in the area of cultivation and the decrease in that of the unoccupied land which is now some 3,500 acres in lieu of 12,000 at the beginning of the settlement period. Group I with 3,300 acres absorbs practically all this unoccupied land and as its average assessment is only Rs. 1-2 and so less than half the average assessment of the group, it is obvious that the land represents soil of decided inferiority. As I have not alluded to it before I take the present occasion to illustrate how the increase in occupied land has been most marked in the case of land held on the restricted tenure and how the acreage on the old tenure is even less now than it was in 1899.

Year.	Area of land on		Remarks.
	Old tenure.	New tenure.	
	Acres.	Acres.	
1899-1900	155,132	8	11 villages are held on restricted tenure; the whole of group V and villages Katghar, Khaparkheda, Akasapur, Bhute, Tavlai, Ganore, Titri. The occupied area of these villages is 3,691 acres.
1902-03	153,673	7,047	
1904-05	156,724	8,651	
1909-10	159,011	10,522	
1913-14	153,556	16,214	
1916-17	148,339	21,538	

#### *The Existing Settlement.*

51. The present grouping is as follows:—

Group.	Villages.	Maximum rate.
		Rs. a. p.
I	63	3 0 0
II	27	2 4 0
III	19	1 8 0
IV	50	1 0 0
V	4	0 12 0

This grouping, a reduction from ten previously existing groups, illustrates the history of the opening out of the taluka from the south and disregards *inter alia* the new conditions arising from the construction of the new means of communication in the northern half of the taluka. It results in inequity along the boundaries of nearly every group. Group II on the borders of the

Taloda Táluka contains many villages whose rates ought to be approximate to if not identical with those of group I, for in this tract the plain is only a continuation of the fertile plain of Taloda and through this tract lies the thrust of Gujar occupancy that has conquered 90 per cent. of the land that is just within the Taloda Táluka. Mandana again and its western neighbours in group IV have no more claim to be lightly rated than have villages of group III and, if facility of communications be one great factor in determining the grouping, the whole tract that adjoins the road from Shahada to Khed is incorrectly divided. In the northern part of the táluka, *i.e.*, in groups IV and V, the grouping, however, is saved from greater anomalies by the fact that the forest works down to within a few miles of the main road.

*Proposed Settlement.*

52. The disparity between the rates of the existing groups permits of little or no re-adjustment of the grouping without a sacrifice of some portion of the 33 per cent. enhancement of revenue that the limitation rules permit. I propose therefore to make no change at all in the grouping.

53. The advance in the general prosperity of the táluka during the period of the present settlement has been a marked one. The selling value of land shows an increase of at least 200 per cent. and the land of even the lower groups is now, in measure of selling values, twice as valuable as the average land of the whole táluka was in the period 1890—94.

54. The prices of the principal grains and of cotton have advanced from 45 to 52 per cent. The acreage of culturable land not taken up in the villages settled in 1899 has been reduced from 12,000 acres to some 3,300 acres and this remainder represents land of inferior value. Changes in preference for crops have shown an increased proportion of the profit paying cotton cultivated. Yet again the revenue has been collected without difficulty and the incidence of assessment has been very light.

55. The táluka being well able to bear a 33 per cent. increase of its revenue contribution, I propose to distribute that increase proportionately over the existing groups raising the assessment of each to the anna nearest to the maximum that represents such increase.

56. The new grouping and new rating will be as follows :—

Group.	Villages.	Maximum rate.			Increase.
		Rs.	a.	p.	
I ... ..	68	3	15	0	31.25 per cent.
II ... ..	27	2	15	0	30.55 "
III ... ..	19	1	15	0	29.16 "
IV ... ..	50	1	5	0	31.24 "
V ... ..	4	0	15	0	25.06 "

The Government land in the inám villages will be rated according to the grouping those villages at present possess.

57. The táluka increase of revenue will be 31.02 per cent. In no village does the increase exceed 31.81 per cent. The increase in the average assessments of the groups will be respectively As. 12-3, As. 8-3, As. 4, As. 3-6 and As. 1-6.

58. It remains perhaps only to illustrate the lightness of the new rates. As regards group I Mr. Fforde proposed in 1898 a rate of Rs. 3-4-0; this rate the Commissioner considered justifiable and Government would apparently have accepted but for its wish to keep the highest rate of these tálukas equal to that of Shirpur Táluka and not too far above the rate of tálukas south of the Tapti. The rate of Rs. 3 finally sanctioned had already been paid for thirty years by 33 villages which have, therefore, now enjoyed an unchanged rate for roughly 50 years; 14 other villages of the same group had paid a rate of Rs. 2-12 so that these villages have experienced but a slight enhancement of assessment in half a century. In the other groups too of the táluka there are many villages that have borne the same rate unchanged during a period of two settlements. Of such villages there are 7 in group II, 10 in group III, and 18 in group IV. There are

thus in the whole taluka 68 villages which will now for the first time since 1863—69 have their assessments raised.

59. As regards the actual maximum rates now proposed that of group IV (Rs. 1-5) is only anna 1 higher than that which Mr. Fforde considered equitable in 1897; that of group III (Rs. 1-15) does not even attain the rate (Rs. 2-4) proposed by him for its villages in an alternative scheme of grouping and rating. When more than one-third of the taluka will now come under an enhanced rating for the first time in half a century and a similar area (61 villages) will pay rates only just equal to or less than those considered equitable two decades ago, further illustration of the lightness of the new rates seems supergatory.

60. Finally I would recommend that the new rates, which apply to agricultural land only, be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. ABBOTT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Khândesh.

## APPENDIX A.

## Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Shahada, District West Khandesh for the years 1905-1915.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1905	0.07	...	...	...	22.01	20	2.14	5	...	...	24.22	25	
1906	0.10	1	...	...	20.37	31	9.65	13	...	...	30.02	45	
1907	...	...	0.03	...	13.73	24	4.50	13	...	...	18.25	37	
1908	0.35	2	...	...	16.53	35	4.43	9	...	...	21.36	46	
1909	0.23	1	...	...	15.04	31	11.33	15	...	...	26.64	47	
1910	...	...	0.61	1	23.44	33	7.63	10	0.23	1	31.90	44	
1911	0.03	...	0.63	1	11.73	16	1.81	7	0.95	2	15.39	26	
1912	...	...	1.33	3	12.69	28	5.35	7	4.14	2	21.51	40	
1913	...	...	0.69	1	22.01	30	5.73	12	...	...	28.53	43	
1914	0.13	1	2.63	1	16.10	27	14.26	13	0.69	3	36.46	60	
1915	1.00	3	0.37	1	11.83	22	12.51	17	0.19	1	25.89	44	
Average	0.18	1	0.61	1	17.04	29	7.10	11	0.55	1	26.48	43	

## Remarks with regard to the character of the season at Shahada, 1905-1915.

- 1905—Rain during the year in defect of the average. Ante monsoon rain absent. Regular monsoon opened in the 2nd week of June; kharif sowing completed in July under favourable rain and the seedlings were thriving. August rain light and standing crops suffered. Fall in September beneficial to the kharif crops. Practically no rain in the two subsequent months. So rabi area much curtailed. Season on the whole fair.
- 1906—Total fall above the average. Ante monsoon period dry. Monsoon set in timely for kharif sowing which was finished in July though rain somewhat excessive. Seedlings in good condition. August rain again over the average and the crops did well. Fall in September was under the average though sufficient for the kharif crops. Light rain in October closed the season. As no rain was received subsequently rabi sowing was done with difficulty and absence of late rains marred the prospects both of the rabi and kharif crops. Season on the whole was fair.
- 1907—Rain in defect of average. Practically no ante monsoon rain. The monsoon burst late in June and the month's fall was in adequate for general kharif sowing which commenced only in places. July rain sufficient and enable the retarded sowing to be completed. Fall in August continuous and the seedlings suffered from excessive moisture. There was a welcome break in September but the total fall of the month was less than an inch against an average of 4 to 5 inches. And crops began to wither. October almost rainless; no rain in November or December. Rabi area very much restricted. The season a poor one necessitating suspension of land revenue payment.
- 1908—Aggregate rainfall below average. Ante monsoon rain absent. Monsoon commenced timely but kharif sowing could not be started till the last week of June; sowing almost completed under favourable condition in July. August rain incessant but crops in good condition. Very little rain in September and crops showed signs of distress. Practically no rain in October, November and December. Standing crops deteriorated and rabi area was small with poor outturn. Suspensions of revenue were granted.
- 1909—Rain slightly above the average. Slight rain in the ante monsoon period. Regular monsoon opened timely offering sufficient moisture for kharif sowing which was almost completed in July under general rain. August rain insufficient and seedlings in want of rain. Fall in September below average but sufficient and benefited the standing crops. Some rain in October enabled rabi sowing to be commenced. No rain in November but fairly good rain in the second fortnight of December proved very useful to the rabi crops. Season fairly good.
- 1910—Total rainfall much over the average. Ante monsoon rain fair. Monsoon set in early and kharif sowing retarded till close of June by excessive rain. Some rain early in July followed by a break of three weeks that allowed completion of kharif sowing. Rain needed at the end of the month. Rain in August good and seedlings thrive. Fall meagre in the first 3 weeks of September; general rain in the last week benefited standing crops. Rabi sowing commenced and was completed in October with useful rain in the first week. The season closed. No rain in December. The rabi crops did well. The season was good.
- 1911—Rain considerably in defect of the usual fall. Rain in Ante monsoon period light. Monsoon commenced in the first week of June but fall in adequate for general sowing. In July fall much in defect; kharif sowing deferred and continued in August. Rain in August also insufficient but seedlings in good condition. In September practically no rain and standing crops deteriorated. Beyond a few light showers October was dry. Rabi sowing completed in places. Some useful rain received in the last two weeks of November which greatly helped the rabi crops where sown. December practically rainless. As result of the capricious rain fall the season was only fair.
- 1912—Rain far short of the average. Ante monsoon rain. Regular monsoon opened rather late but fall sufficient to commence kharif sowings at the end of June. In July rain sufficient and seedlings in good condition. In August rain fell almost daily in the first fortnight and the crops did well. In September fall less than one inch against an average of 4 to 6" told on the crops; October rain meagre and did not improve the situation. Rabi sowing checked. Good and general rain in the third week of November saved the situation: it was too late for the kharif crops but it helped the rabi crops the sowing of which was largely extended. There was no rain in December. Rabi crops fared well. Season poor to fair for kharif and fair for rabi crops.
- 1913—Total fall above the average. Light ante monsoon rain. Monsoon set in early in June and rain fell steadily throughout the month enabling kharif sowing to be in full sowing by the end of the month. Sowing completed under sufficient rain in July. August rain deficient. In September rain generally sufficient and kharif crops did well. Rabi sowing commenced in places. In October a few drops of rain only. Rabi sowing continued. In November there was no rain and December practically dry. Season on the whole practically good.
- 1914—Total fall of the year much above the average. Ante monsoon rain fairly good. Timely monsoon and adequate in June; kharif sowing in rapid progress by the end of the month. And this completed under good rain in July. August rain below average but sufficient for the crops which did well. In September crops suffered from excess of rain. Rain in October not general; rabi sowing undertaken and pushed on under beneficial rain in November. Practically no rain in December. Rabi crops suffered a little from the untimely rain late in the season. Season on the whole was good.
- 1915—Rain slightly in excess of the average. Ante monsoon rain light. Monsoon commenced in the third week of June and kharif sowing started in the last week and pushed on in July under good rain. August rain light and confined to the first week; September brought more rain and the crops progressed well. October rain far in excess of the average, and proved injurious to cotton and bajri, though it gave a good start to rabi sowing which was completed in November under useful rain, and the seedlings were in good condition. Light showers in December closed the season which on the whole was a good one.

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in 163 villages of the Shahada Taluka of the West Khandesh Collectorate.

Group.	Cultivated and uncultivated area.											Crops.		
	1 Number of villages.	2 Gross cropped area.	3 Deduct twice cropped.	4 Deduct crops in un-assessed land.	5 Net assessed cropped area.	6 Fallowz.	7 Total area occupied for cultivation.	8 Cultivable waste un-occupied and unassessed.	9 Not available for cultivation.		11 Gross area.	I Cereals and II pulses		
									9 Forest.	10 Other (including cultivable).		12 Rice.	13 Wheat.	14 Barley.
I ...	63	90,507 16	3,217 0	180 94	87,159 82	1,435 16	88,645 8	1,096 8	2,237	12,438 24	105,817	73 8	18,627 24	...
II ...	27	22,144 82	517 8	0 94	21,627 0	686 0	22,313 0	732 52	189	2,648 8	85,878	57 8	6,597 0	...
III ...	19	19,229 16	848 8	2 0	18,379 8	1,118 16	19,498 24	863 24	2,032	2,971 32	94,160	20 8	693 24	...
IV ...	50	46,898 0	1,900 24	24 16	44,768 0	3,952 0	48,720 0	666 8	16,991	4,531 32	70,909	463 24	8,374 24	...
V ...	4	966 16	0 82	...	965 24	163 16	1,129 0	128 0	6,770	811 0	8,238	55 0	19 24	...
Taluka Total ...	163	179,541 0	6,438 32	157 24	172,999 24	7,400 8	180,299 82	3,826 32	28,219	29,026 16	234,508	670 8	29,306 16	...

Group.	Crops.													
	I Cereals and II pulses.							Oil seeds.						
	15 Juar.	16 Bajrl.	17 Ragl.	18 Maize.	19 Grain.	20 Other cereals and pulses.	21 Total.	22 Linseed.	23 Til.	24 Rape and Mustard.	25 Groundnut.	26 Others.	27 Total.	
I ...	19,079 18	19,351 24	...	296 8	3,505 24	2,155 18	44,129 0	1,148 24	2,399 24	61 8	44 16	709 0	4,375 54	
II ...	2,750 0	8,071 8	...	51 24	753 32	556 0	13,835 32	100 8	476 32	11 24	4 24	90 32	684 34	
III ...	1,658 32	5,514 0	...	84 24	611 32	1,036 8	10,669 8	121 24	526 32	7 8	8 24	96 16	755 42	
IV ...	5,937 24	8,323 16	0 24	290 32	1,735 24	2,252 32	27,384 0	473 24	2,604 16	15 24	15 16	184 8	3,244 74	
V ...	343 32	207 16	...	32 8	39 32	72 8	765 0	...	47 16	...	...	...	47 44	
Taluka Total ...	22,819 24	80,472 24	0 24	625 16	5,806 24	7,032 24	96,784 0	1,844 0	6,065 0	116 24	68 0	1,023 16	2,107 54	

Group.	Crops.												Remarks.
	28 Condiments and spices.	29 Sugars.		31 Fibres.		33 Dyes.	35 Drugs and Narcotics.			37 Fodder.	38 Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.		
		29 Cane.	30 Palm trees.	31 Cotton.	32 Others.		34 Tobacco.	35 Others.	36 Total.				
I ...	634 32	28 8	...	85,313 8	432 8	0 32	73 8	...	73 8	33 8	630 16	Average figures period 1912-18	
II ...	65 16	2 8	...	6,797 24	65 8	0 8	9 8	...	9 8	6 32	159 24		
III ...	314 8	3 16	...	6,408 16	86 32	...	8 16	...	8 16	3 8	185 0		
IV ...	153 32	12 32	...	18,418 0	252 0	0 16	22 16	...	22 16	14 32	259 16		
V ...	...	...	...	150 8	4 24	...	...	...	...	...	0 16		
Taluka Total ...	1,168 8	...	46 24	68,532 16	790 32	1 16	123 8	...	123 8	59 0	1,243 32		

## APPENDIX C.

*Details of population according occupation in Shahada Taluka, West Khandesh District.*

Agricultural population.				N. A. Population.	
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	5	
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other land holders.				
1	2	3	4	5	
24144 85.2 Per cent.	294 0.4 Per cent.	27155 89.7 Per cent.	51538 75.3 Per cent.	16876 24.7 Per cent.	

## APPENDIX D.

*Agricultural stock of the 163 Government villages in the Shahada Taluka of the West Khandesh Collectorate during the years 1899-1900, 1908-09 and 1915-16.*

Group.	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.	Buffalo Calves.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I ...	68	7,211	9	85	11	325	4	1,199	2,190	1,644	1,026	13,074
II ...	96	919	1	1	1	16	2	177	173	814	68	1,697
III ...	18	858	1	2	...	22	...	422	168	835	26	1,986
IV ...	43	1,885	5	9	4	61	2	888	881	647	127	3,549
Total ...	150	10,878	16	67	16	414	8	2,196	2,922	2,940	1,394	20,846
I ...	68	9,262	49	97	20	310	15	2,779	3,197	3,624	2,169	21,423
II ...	27	1,509	6	59	...	20	...	256	324	769	314	3,727
III ...	19	1,288	7	12	58	12	...	1,070	408	1,205	852	4,413
IV ...	60	4,118	18	10	13	17	4	1,568	1,023	1,802	749	9,323
V ...	4	194	...	2	...	...	...	120	18	192	8	522
Total ...	163	16,372	80	180	91	389	19	6,198	5,025	7,492	3,592	29,413
I ...	68	9,706	10	92	16	456	29	2,822	3,311	3,822	2,324	23,526
II ...	27	1,567	1	2	39	12	2	684	484	845	317	3,923
III ...	19	1,428	2	5	5	15	2	1,210	479	1,207	338	4,266
IV ...	60	4,427	6	40	14	72	3	2,242	1,542	2,420	1,020	12,627
V ...	4	216	...	3	...	...	...	141	21	211	15	606
Total ...	163	17,478	19	132	74	556	26	8,107	6,317	9,606	4,514	46,627

Group.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goat.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	Remarks.
				Small.	Large (t. e. of over 2 cattle.	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.		
I ...	733	191	2,776	3,602	.....	1,366	2,133	Acres.	
II ...	69	6	595	444	.....	142	249	13'08	
III ...	40	.....	244	441	.....	125	242	27'03	
IV ...	84	62	946	992	.....	192	446	25'83	
Total ...	926	259	4,562	5,479	.....	1,825	3,071	22'26	
I ...	991	32	4,082	4,401	.....	1,511	2,328	18'69	
II ...	139	3	889	724	.....	204	227	22'31	
III ...	126	1	706	605	.....	156	207	22'63	
IV ...	271	18	1,670	1,691	.....	361	757	20'18	
V ...	.....	.....	7	26	.....	.....	17	10'81	
Total ...	1,527	54	7,304	7,717	.....	2,222	3,716	.....	
I ...	1,326	16	5,442	4,253	.....	1,792	2,545	18'62	
II ...	176	21	1,222	690	.....	206	265	22'42	
III ...	162	1	770	646	.....	178	214	22'12	
IV ...	428	60	2,969	2,012	.....	412	775	20'94	
V ...	.....	.....	17	117	.....	19	23	9'17	
Total ...	2,091	68	10,427	7,719	.....	2,609	3,944	.....	



## APPENDIX E.

*Shops, industries, etc., in 163 villages of the Shahada Taluka, West Khandesh District.*

Liquor shops.	Hand industries.					Mechanical power.				Remarks.
	Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice husking machine.	Cotton presses.	Grain grinding mills.	
10	35	186	...	...	...	7	...	1	9	Of the hand looms 80 are in Kunkdel and 44 in Shahada; the oil presses are almost exclusively confined to Prakasha and Shahada.

## APPENDIX F.

*Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks, and other sources of water supply in the 163 Government villages of the Shahada Taluka of West Khandesh Collectorate for the years 1896, 1901 and 1914.*

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.		
		Fakka.	Kacha.	Fakka.	Kacha.	Fakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Fakka.	Kacha.	Fakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	...	69	282	19	287	7	6	3	51	4	...	...	...	...
2	...	96	23	15	37	1	3	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
3	...	18	95	15	50	6	5	...	15	9	...	...	...	...
4	...	43	44	13	63	13	1	...	42	92	...	...	...	...
Total	...	150	374	62	436	26	15	3	114	106	...	...	...	...
1	...	63	384	28	406	7	2	...	87	1	...	...	...	...
2	...	27	29	12	34	5	4	...	7	2	...	...	...	...
3	...	19	43	32	43	2	5	...	30	4	...	...	...	...
4	...	50	74	34	92	8	...	...	109	9	...	...	...	...
5	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	163	510	106	578	15	16	3	232	16	...	...	...	...
1	...	63	383	26	369	16	5	2	87	2	...	...	...	...
2	...	27	19	...	26	4	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	19	42	28	69	3	6	1	58	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	50	135	34	127	4	12	...	121	6	...	...	...	...
5	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	163	634	88	537	27	24	3	254	8	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX F—continued.

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	27
1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Year 1896-7.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Year 1901-2.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Year 1914-15.
2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	

## Abstract of Appendix F.

Figures for 1914-15.

District.	Details.	Wells Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For Irrigation	634	69	...	...	1	2
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation...	537	27	...	...	...	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	94	8	...	2	...	...
	In disuse	192	70	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,447	186	...	2	1	2
	Totals recorded at the previous settlement of 150 villages in 1898	830	62	1	5	12	10

## APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry crop lands in 39 villages of the Shahada Taluka, West Khandesh District.

Serial number in Appendix I.	Name of Village.	1899-1903.				1904-1911.				1912-1917.				Remarks.
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	
<b>Group I.</b>														
3	Bamkhada	44 32	87 10	1,939 0	22-81	104 8	188 15	9,890 0	51-97	21 21	32 8	3,144 0	85-38	
5	Bhade	19 36	46 0	1,745 0	37-93	126 24	367 5	11,031 8	30-03	29 18	87 9	5,000 0	67-10	
14	Dongargaon	14 21	9 0	300 0	33-93	25 19	41 6	1,150 0	27-79	56 33	72 8	2,500 0	34-48	
17	Kahatul	54 26	65-13	1,934 0	39-83	23 14	40 14	2,802 0	56-31	170 22	812 7	24,433 0	76-72	
22	Karjal	2 35	8 0	200 0	25-00	5 35	18 1	1,800 0	90-65	28 33	80 1	5,757 0	71-90	
25	Kanthal	...	...	.....	...	8 31	28 8	1,800 0	45-61	23 8	71 10	3,673 0	51-28	
27	Kotli	...	...	.....	...	42 39	113 3	2,600 0	31-30	130 10	277 0	12,150 0	47-47	
29	Kukawal	39 2	54 10	1,700 0	21-12	67 32	103 11	3,400 0	32-79	44 14	79 6	4,300 0	54-17	
26	Mohide	...	...	.....	...	21 10	38 0	1,050 0	27-63	72 39	132 14	7,380 0	69-69	
37	Mohide (Tarf Shahada.)	37 10	109 12	1,500 0	14-51	127 24	275 9	12,000 0	42-54	6 10	18 12	1,000 0	53-33	
39	Nandarkheda	20 10	22 8	612 0	10-08	15 11	42 0	2,150 0	51-19	33 2	77 8	5,485 0	33-67	
45	Prakasha	30 35	226 0	5,349 8	23-67	102 37	302 4	7,102 8	22-04	135 30	382 10	37,400 0	97-74	
47	Sarangkheda	57 35	161 0	5,700 0	36-40	115 23	242 7	3,475 0	34-25	125 21	237 5	16,480 0	69-44	
48	Sasda	10 10	6 0	300 0	37-5	10 18	21 8	1,700 0	79-05	51 27	135 6	3,650 0	49-75	
49	Savada	11 23	23 0	700 0	30-43	37 5	68 0	2,150 0	24-43	31 5	187 0	9,350 0	50-00	
50	Shahada	...	...	.....	...	7 28	26 0	2,300 0	62-33	18 10	87 7	5,350 0	61-15	
52	Vaghoda	23 25	53 8	900 0	15-22	22 0	32 1	2,750 0	45-69	...	...	.....	...	
59	Vajjali	54 9	169 8	2,034 0	12-00	67 37	255 3	2,260 0	11-59	106 2	205 15	14,140 0	46-21	
Average per acre		...	...	52 15	23-85	...	...	30 11	54-06	...	...	145 7	64-59	
<b>Group II.</b>														
67	Bhatana	...	...	.....	...	45 24	62 0	2,300 0	52-22	65 31	78 9	2,300 0	48-88	
68	Budigaohan	8 22	15 1	687 0	45-60	26 22	33 0	2,261 0	50-5	...	...	.....	...	
69	Chandsalli	10 8	23 0	300 0	13-04	25 26	51 4	1,645 0	32-09	...	...	.....	...	
72	Higni	7 9	10 3	275 0	26-99	65 0	60 9	2,275 0	54-07	34 34	33 15	2,200 0	66-79	
73	Javda (Tarf Borad.)	...	...	.....	...	125 9	192 0	5,024 0	22-16	102 12	187 14	7,900 0	42-03	
74	Junwana	...	...	.....	...	15 20	34 0	1,700 0	50-00	13 5	30 4	1,100 0	32-36	
79	Lachora	11 25	14 8	300 0	20-62	...	...	.....	...	46 23	31 14	7,900 0	95-48	
86	Tarhadi (Tarf Borad.)	...	...	.....	...	115 31	177 8	6,375 0	37-60	23 21	47 0	2,200 0	46-80	
Average per acre		...	...	41 1	24-99	...	...	53 4	32-80	...	...	35 9	54-74	
<b>Group III.</b>														
91	Aslod	20 35	72 8	2,200 0	30-34	112 22	24 0	5,350 0	56-31	120 22	24 12	7,400 0	73-04	
95	Jaynagar	45 4	25 7	1,575 0	44-44	120 9	76 0	6,707 0	62-10	117 21	31 1	8,680 0	102-54	
98	Kaulith	20 10	57 8	599 0	10-41	27 32	19 0	700 0	35-24	151 24	46 0	5,825 0	126-63	
100	Londhra	...	...	.....	...	37 5	52 11	1,260 0	55-11	75 17	69 0	2,500 0	94-20	
104	Pimparda	19 35	18 0	390 0	21-66	28 16	74 8	3,055 0	41-00	42 17	36 0	2,300 0	31-66	
108	Vadchil	51 31	49 0	1,008 0	20-40	220 2	120 0	9,925 0	52-55	51 25	25 8	2,200 0	76-71	
Average per acre		...	...	24 0	24-72	...	...	49 6	54-60	...	...	73 14	95-50	
<b>Group IV.</b>														
135	Kondaval	105 2	42 10	1,645 0	22-55	52 22	22 0	2,275 0	120-22	106 10	46 12	2,275 0	162-22	
137	Karhavad	...	...	.....	...	26 22	19 2	2,200 0	125-50	41 33	30 0	7,250 0	241-66	
140	Mandana	8 11	2 6	100 0	42-10	25 30	15 4	1,225 0	80-22	199 17	27 2	2,541 0	87-93	
141	Mhasawad	...	...	.....	...	15 31	12 6	1,550 0	125-25	102 12	76 11	12,275 0	160-08	
145	Balkhed	38 2	25 8	1,500 0	62-70	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	
148	Sultanpur	...	...	.....	...	24 22	15 0	1,225 0	22-21	22 22	27 7	5,200 0	211-22	
150	Tarhad	12 23	4 0	200 0	50-00	75 26	20 0	2,700 0	22-00	22 2	24 12	4,275 0	122-02	
Average per acre		...	...	22 6	47-57	...	...	53 4	107-22	...	...	70 1	147-10	

## APPENDIX H.

Leases of dry crop lands in 37 Villages of the Shahada Taluka, West Khandesh District.

Serial No. in Appendix E.	Name of Village.	1904-1911.				1919-1917.				Remarks.
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rents.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rents.	
<i>Group I.</i>										
		A. g.	Rs. &.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
3	Bamkhede ...	19 36	38 0	72 0	1-89	10 29	38 0	175 0	5-30	
5	Bhada ...	75 8	199 0	422 0	2-12	291 22	688 8	3,126 9	3-52	
14	Dongargeon ...	237 32	328 12	648 0	2-57	306 6	451 11	1,555 4	3-00	
17	Kahatui ...	809 26	1,295 0	4,348 12	3-35	392 33	615 12	3,269 7	4-00	
22	Karial ...	153 10	570 0	2,015 4	3-53	208 37	634 14	2,677 5	4-21	
27	Kothli (Tarf Sarangkheda) ...	41 35	119 0	232 0	1-94	183 24	446 0	1,478 0	3-30	
29	Kukaval ...	41 30	80 0	297 0	3-71	61 1	122 8	915 8	7-50	
37	Mohida ...	318 2	445 0	1,108 0	3-47	215 23	367 0	1,187 8	3-23	
45	Prakasha ...	320 29	905 6	2,927 5	3-23	188 33	539 11	3,150 8	5-33	
47	Sarangkheda ...	40 1	87 0	1,905 0	4-54	637 8	1,331 3	6,667 9	5-77	
48	Sasda ...	416 22	1,011 12	4,286 8	4-23	631 37	1,489 15	7,894 0	5-23	
49	Savalda ...	129 37	292 4	1,017 0	3-45	178 6	335 2	1,745 10	4-73	
50	Shahada ...	92 38	354 0	940 4	2-55	169 16	734 11	3,095 2	3-94	
53	Vaghoda ...	74 30	202 0	645 0	3-19	34 12	86 0	355 0	4-12	
59	Vafjali ...	114 18	338 0	1,326 9	3-92	58 6	166 0	795 0	4-75	
	Average per acre ...	.....	.....	7 2	3-33	.....	.....	10 9	4-44	
<i>Group II.</i>										
67	Bhatana ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 21	149 7	538 0	5-62	
68	Budigevhan ...	17 5	31 0	130 0	4-19	17 32	28 0	272 0	9-71	
69	Chandsaiti ...	105 25	167 0	616 0	3-68	72 3	122 0	565 0	4-69	
72	Hingni ...	167 2	189 10	769 10	4-05	32 17	62 0	179 10	5-62	
73	Javda ...	66 27	133 0	475 12	3-57	208 29	352 0	1,791 0	5-08	
74	Juvvane ...	94 39	152 0	540 0	3-55	173 2	300 0	1,602 2	5-24	
76	Karankhede ...	91 26	139 0	655 7	3-51	108 3	226 0	1,084 0	4-57	
79	Lachora ...	61 33	121 8	348 0	3-37	30 37	67 1	338 3	5-04	
87	Tarhadi ...	42 17	68 0	211 12	3-11	44 1	87 0	362 0	4-30	
	Average per acre ...	.....	.....	5 10	3-60	.....	.....	8 12	5-12	
<i>Group III.</i>										
91	Aslod ...	53 15	43 0	190 0	4-41	112 3	75 0	264 0	3-47	
95	Jaynagar ...	72 9	36 0	240 4	3-36	117 11	77 0	549 0	7-01	
99	Kavlith ...	90 7	75 0	421 4	5-61	119 15	90 0	660 0	7-22	
100	Londhra ...	114 11	120 8	578 8	4-31	219 21	203 3	1,024 3	5-01	
104	Pimparda ...	156 19	131 0	742 0	5-66	111 13	75 3	578 0	7-70	
	Average per acre ...	.....	.....	4 7	5-36	.....	.....	4 8	5-33	
<i>Group IV.</i>										
118	Bhovartek ...	57 36	30 9	138 0	4-45	60 34	46 8	187 8	4-06	
126	Gogapur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 24	24 8	163 0	6-79	
135	Kondhaval ...	94 24	46 0	352 0	7-65	43 8	24 0	325 7	13-54	
140	Mandana ...	150 13	96 0	690 9	7-18	71 20	43 8	506 0	11-31	
141	Mhasevad ...	318 24	339 0	1,612 4	3-74	76 34	58 0	742 0	12-79	
145	Ralkhed ...	153 11	115 0	367 8	7-53	176 14	129 15	1,342 0	10-32	
148	Sultanpur ...	144 26	107 0	518 0	4-34	100 24	33 4	743 0	3-26	
150	Tarhad ...	164 22	46 0	425 8	9-23	164 36	63 4	726 4	11-52	
	Average per acre ...	.....	.....	4 4	6-76	.....	.....	6 8	10-01	

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Taluka Shahada from 1889-90 to 1916.

Years.	Rate per rupees.										Remarks.		
	Seer - 80 Tolas.						Chhatak - 5 Tolas.						
	Jowari.		Bajri.		Wheat.		Gram.		Sesame.			Cotton with seed.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8
	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	
1889-90	15	0	14	7	11	6	13	13	7	11	6	9	
1890-91	22	8	22	10	16	9	14	2	8	1	7	8	
1891-92	28	5	19	15	14	15	12	6	8	2	8	2	
1892-93	25	11	18	5	13	14	12	15	5	12	7	4	
1893-94	28	4	22	1	13	2	11	9	4	9	8	12	
1894-95	26	0	21	1	22	3	18	1	8	13	8	12	
1895-96	27	1	22	1	22	15	16	2	7	14	7	2	
1896-97	17	2	16	13	14	12	9	11	7	7	8	1	
1897-98	9	1	8	10	7	9	10	11	7	8	8	8	
1898-99	25	3	22	0	11	8	12	9	9	1	9	10	
Average	21	14	18	12	14	14	13	3	7	7	8	0	
1899	14	7	12	13	10	14	11	12	7	10	8	13	
1900	9	5	8	8	7	7	8	8	5	12	6	9	
1901	14	14	14	1	8	9	8	11	6	1	8	0	
1902	17	3	13	13	8	7	11	7	6	13	8	0	
1903	24	2	22	0	10	11	15	6	9	4	7	4	
1904	22	2	20	0	14	2	17	13	9	8	5	14	
1905	17	4	14	10	14	0	16	6	7	0	7	4	
1906	14	9	12	6	11	2	10	9	5	9	6	1	
1907	19	9	12	2	9	14	11	8	4	5	6	0	
1908	9	9	9	9	7	9	9	2	4	15	6	0	
Average	15	11	13	15	10	8	12	1	6	10	6	15	
1909	15	10	14	8	8	2	9	3	5	11	5	7	
1910	17	0	15	2	10	8	12	15	5	7	3	15	
1911	16	6	13	14	13	7	13	10	4	10	4	4	
1912	10	5	9	1	9	8	9	11	4	4	4	7	
1913	14	6	11	4	10	2	13	7	4	4	4	11	
1914	12	7	10	2	9	1	9	1	4	15	6	3	
1915	12	1	10	11	8	11	9	14	6	11	8	14	
1916	18	1	13	10	11	3	10	10	6	13	5	12	
Average	14	8	12	4	10	1	11	0	5	5	5	8	

## APPENDIX J.

Changes in occupied area for 150 villages of the Shahada Taluka of the West Khândesh District into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1899-1900.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or nuksan.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment full.	
1899-1900	155,095	2,71,532	19,059	11,949	12,309	21,240	5,923	178,464	8,10,543	
1900-01	155,131	2,71,611	19,018	11,755	12,308	20,754	6,423	178,458	8,10,572	
1901-02	155,840	2,72,134	10,994	11,940	12,309	20,706	6,472	179,443	8,10,552	
1902-03	156,549	2,72,741	10,909	11,463	12,275	20,688	6,372	479,034	8,11,334	
1903-04	159,354	2,75,585	7,403	7,619	12,275	20,630	6,523	180,033	8,10,364	
1904-05	150,579	2,66,609	6,174	6,574	12,275	20,630	6,523	179,029	8,10,541	
1905-06	161,835	2,77,585	5,977	6,490	12,275	20,630	6,523	180,108	8,11,233	
1906-07	162,409	2,81,857	5,409	6,682	12,273	20,633	6,633	180,091	8,14,845	
1907-08	162,778	2,82,170	5,074	6,543	12,273	20,697	6,613	185,125	8,14,821	
1908-09	162,848	2,82,333	4,982	5,302	12,274	20,350	6,567	180,104	8,14,852	
1909-10	162,890	2,82,397	3,830	4,655	12,274	20,300	7,017	178,994	8,14,269	
1910-11	162,971	2,82,430	3,644	4,521	12,274	20,300	7,017	178,989	8,17,258	
1911-12	163,107	2,82,628	3,632	4,254	12,273	20,300	7,017	179,019	8,14,269	
1912-13	163,385	2,83,155	3,459	3,977	12,184	20,225	6,965	179,028	8,14,354	
1913-14	163,353	2,83,189	3,504	3,965	12,184	20,225	6,965	179,040	8,14,385	
1914-15	162,247	2,82,425	4,015	4,749	12,184	20,225	6,965	179,007	8,14,385	
1915-16	164,231	2,83,075	3,562	4,005	12,173	20,212	6,965	179,982	8,14,151	
1916-17	163,472	2,82,316	3,310	3,734	12,164	20,212	6,963	178,945	8,14,327	

APPENDIX J<sub>1</sub>.

*Changes in occupied area for 11 villages of the Shahada Taluka of the West Khandesh District into which original settlement was introduced in the year 1902-1903.*

Year.	Occupied Government paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or naksan.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment full.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.				Acres.	Rs.	
1902-08	3,115	2,020	570	866	142	89	...	4,127	2,474	
1903-04	3,278	2,099	707	934	142	89	...	4,127	2,474	
1904-05	3,526	2,242	451	142	142	90	...	4,119	2,474	
1905-06	3,558	2,255	421	139	142	90	...	4,119	2,474	
1906-07	3,606	2,289	417	110	142	90	...	4,119	2,474	
1907-08	3,539	2,313	387	72	142	89	...	4,118	2,474	
1908-09	3,649	2,317	328	68	142	89	...	4,119	2,474	
1909-10	3,662	2,330	315	65	142	89	...	4,119	2,474	
1910-11	3,662	2,320	315	65	142	89	...	4,119	2,474	
1911-12	3,662	2,320	315	65	142	89	...	4,119	2,474	
1912-13	3,662	2,320	315	65	142	89	...	4,119	2,474	
1913-14	3,699	2,325	277	69	142	89	...	4,118	2,474	
1914-15	3,677	2,315	299	70	142	89	...	4,118	2,474	
1915-16	3,677	2,315	299	70	142	89	...	4,118	2,474	
1916-17	3,691	2,322	285	68	142	89	...	4,132	2,481	

APPENDIX J<sub>2</sub>.

*Changes in occupied area for 2 villages of the Shahada Taluka of the West Khandesh District into which Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1909-1910.*

Year.	Occupied Government paying full assessment.		Unoccupied Assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or naksan.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.				Acres.	Rs.	
1909-10	1,028	827	29	9	.....	...	...	1,057	836	
1910-11	989	786	...	...	40	13	28	1,029	827	
1911-12	989	786	...	...	40	13	28	1,029	827	
1912-13	987	744	51	42	40	13	28	1,029	827	
1913-14	1034	743	55	43	40	13	28	1,029	827	
1914-15	1039	786	...	...	40	13	28	1,029	827	
1915-16	944	744	45	41	39	13	28	1,028	826	
1916-17	989	786	...	...	40	13	28	1,029	827	

## APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment on Government land in 163 villages of the taluka of Shahada, West Khandesh District.

Year.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstandings.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>New Group I (63 villages) Max.</b>		<b>Rate Rs. 3 15 0.</b>	
	<b>Old Group II</b>		<b>8 0 0.</b>	
	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs. s. p.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>
1899-1900	1,99,659	98,068 15 4	74,821 5 8	.....
1900-01	1,99,699	98,084 7 7	85,687 9 11	.....
1901-02	1,99,999	1,192 6 0	84,052 15 8	.....
1902-03	1,94,999	1,258 0 0	.....	689 10 9
1903-04	1,95,889	582 0 0	.....	1,524 5 9
1904-05	1,96,489	219 0 0	.....	4,188 0 10
1905-06	1,96,889	.....	.....	6 0 0
1906-07	1,99,889	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	1,99,489	90 2 0	92,470 5 9	.....
1908-09	1,99,598	.....	48,857 8 6	.....
1909-10	1,99,580	.....	.....	149 11 6
1910-11	1,99,640	.....	.....	58 12 0
1911-12	1,99,780	.....	.....	28,028 6 9
1912-13	2,00,010	.....	.....	9,101 0 0
1913-14	2,00,022	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	1,99,638	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	2,12,466	.....	.....	49 8 11
1916-17	2,12,559	.....	.....	0 18 6
	<b>New Group II (87 villages) Max.</b>		<b>Rate Rs. 2 15 0</b>	
	<b>Old Group II</b>		<b>2 4 0</b>	
1899-1900	84,896	7,886 9 0	11,079 6 7	.....
1900-01	84,906	7,796 15 0	4,977 8 8	.....
1901-02	84,956	279 0 0	9,552 14 4	.....
1902-03	85,089	279 0 0	.....	135 7 8
1903-04	85,489	142 0 0	.....	3,547 5 9
1904-05	85,639	71 0 0	.....	1,179 9 6
1905-06	85,816	.....	.....	98 15 0
1906-07	86,210	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	86,290	.....	26,665 4 9	.....
1908-09	86,444	.....	6,923 0 9	.....
1909-10	86,438	.....	.....	76 0 0
1910-11	86,456	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	86,496	.....	.....	1,425 9 0
1912-13	86,576	.....	.....	2,748 14 0
1913-14	86,579	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	86,472	7 0 0	.....	.....
1915-16	88,521	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	88,876	24 7 0	.....	.....
	<b>New Group III (19 villages) Max.</b>		<b>Rate Rs. 1 15 0</b>	
	<b>Old Group III</b>		<b>1 8 0</b>	
1899-1900	14,537	8,513 0 0	2,326 12 2	.....
1900-01	14,560	8,513 0 0	1,542 0 0	.....
1901-02	14,583	575 0 0	1,916 10 6	.....
1902-03	14,633	575 0 0	.....	26 4 0
1903-04	14,938	158 0 0	.....	512 6 1
1904-05	15,011	52 0 0	.....	411 0 0
1905-06	15,111	2 0 0	.....	.....
1906-07	15,282	.....	.....	9 0 0
1907-08	15,307	.....	10,034 9 0	.....
1908-09	15,917	.....	28 0 0	.....
1909-10	15,914	.....	.....	19 0 0
1910-11	15,929	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	15,957	.....	.....	43 8 0
1912-13	15,997	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	15,999	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	15,909	19 0 0	.....	.....
1915-16	17,076	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	17,018	.....	.....	9 4 4

Year.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstandings.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>New Group IV (villages) Max. Rate 1 5 0</i>			
	Old Group IV		1 0 0	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1899-1900	28,517	6,807 0 9	10,756 4 7	.....
1900-01	28,537	6,906 0 0	5,914 13 2	.....
1901-02	28,687	596 0 0	8,258 3 9	.....
1902-03	30,300	545 0 0	.....	489 15 9
1903-04	31,058	6,946 4 2	.....	4,960 18 8
1904-05	31,365	21 9 10	.....	966 2 3
1905-06	31,675	.....	.....	70 13 0
1906-07	31,911	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	32,046	12,226 13 4	1,789 0 0	.....
1908-09	32,290	.....	474 0 0	130 0 0
1909-10	33,108	.....	.....	242 1 0
1910-11	33,097	.....	.....	79 0 5
1911-12	33,285	.....	.....	431 0 0
1912-13	33,125	.....	.....	20 9 4
1913-14	33,248	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	33,097	133 8 0	.....	0 3 6
1915-16	37,935	.....	.....	6 4 10
1916-17	35,441	.....	.....	0 3 6
	<i>New Group V (4 villages) Max. Rate Annas 15.</i>			
	Old Group V.		12	
1902-03	354	.....	.....	3 0 0
1903-04	366	362 8 0	.....	3 8 0
1904-05	397	.....	.....	4 0 0
1905-06	400	.....	.....	3 8 0
1906-07	404	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	401	.....	396 8 0	.....
1908-09	401	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	404	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	404	.....	.....	4 10 0
1911-12	404	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	404	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	410	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	410	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	437	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	436	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX K<sup>a</sup>.

Collection of assessment on Government land in 6 Inam villages of the taluka of Shahada

Year.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstandings.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1899-1900	73 8 0	.....	21 7 0	.....
1900-01	75 0 0	1 8 0	.....	.....
1901-02	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	667 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	667 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	723 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	1,204 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	1,018 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	1,068 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	1,068 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	1,068 0 0	.....	.....	150 12 0
1910-11	1,011 8 0	.....	.....	5 0 0
1911-12	1,072 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	1,071 8 0	.....	.....	87 0 0
1913-14	979 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	1,070 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	1,017 14 0	.....	.....	.....



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APPENDIX L.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Govt.

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By former Settlement.													Total.	
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.					
			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.	
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Aikhed	I	3 0 0	...	...	760	2,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760.	2,092	
2	Anrad	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,830	4,394	...	...	...	...	M. 19	44	...	1,849	4,433	
3	Bamkheda Tarf Sarangkhed.	I	3 0 0	...	...	642	1,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	1,790	
4	Bamkheda Tarf Tachad.	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,722	5,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,722	5,085	
5	Bhade	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,354	3,848	...	...	...	...	M. 21	43	...	1,375	3,891	
6	Biladi Budruk	I	3 0 0	...	...	988	2,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	2,551	
7	Budigavhan	I	3 0 0	...	...	617	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	1,324	
8	Bupkari	I	3 0 0	...	...	507	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	1,350	
9	Damarkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	576	1,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	1,737	
10	Deur	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,055	2,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	2,758	
11	Dhamled	I	3 0 0	...	...	539	1,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	1,625	
12	Dhurkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,646	4,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,646	4,423	
13	Dondwade	I	3 0 0	...	...	568	1,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	1,508	
14	Dongargaon	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,825	3,076	...	...	...	...	{ P. 66 M. 27 }	{ 157 S. 314 W. 57 }	...	1,918	3,604	
15	Fes	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,848	3,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,848	3,433	
16	Hol	I	3 0 0	...	...	404	1,100	...	...	...	...	P. 4	{ 25 S. 25 W. }	...	408	1,120	
17	Kahatui	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,116	4,163	...	...	...	...	M. 15	27	...	2,131	4,190	
18	Kolambu	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,958	6,201	...	...	...	...	M. 59	163	...	3,017	6,304	
19	Kalsadi	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,426	4,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,426	4,247	
20	Kamkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	291	777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	777	
21	Kanadi Khurd	I	3 0 0	...	...	580	1,318	...	...	...	...	M. 16	37	...	606	1,255	
22	Karjai	I	3 0 0	...	...	961	2,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	2,925	
23	Katharde Khurd	I	3 0 0	...	...	676	2,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	2,117	
24	Kawthal Tarf Sarangkhed.	I	3 0 0	...	...	838	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	838	1,069	
25	Kawthal Tarf Shahada.	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,434	2,890	...	...	...	...	M. 7	19	...	1,441	2,900	
26	Khairwe	I	3 0 0	...	...	725	1,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	1,848	
27	Kothli Tarf Sarangkhed.	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,989	4,669	...	...	...	...	M. 16	35	...	1,905	4,594	
28	Kudhavad	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,289	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,289	1,022	
29	Kukaval	I	3 0 0	...	...	849	1,443	...	...	...	...	M. 37	181	...	936	1,624	
30	Kukdel	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,241	3,303	...	...	...	...	P. 63	{ 193 S. 230 W. }	...	1,304	3,501	
31	Lambola	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,221	3,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	3,619	
32	Lonkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	527	1,345	...	...	...	...	P. 297	{ 936 S. 1,309 W. }	...	824	2,261	
33	Malegaon	I	3 0 0	...	...	441	814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	814	
34	Maloni.	I	3 0 0	...	...	384	1,023	...	...	...	...	P. 64	{ 166 S. 253 W. }	...	438	1,180	
35	Manrad	I	3 0 0	...	...	580	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	1,743	
36	Mohide Tarf Havelli.	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,302	3,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	3,050	
37	Mohide Tarf Shahada.	I	3 0 0	...	...	4,284	10,101	...	...	...	...	{ M. 79 P. 50 }	{ 189 137 S. 239 W. }	...	4,413	10,427	
38	Nandarde	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,094	3,183	...	...	...	...	M. 3	8	...	1,097	3,191	
39	Nandarkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	938	2,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	2,479	
40	Nimgavhan	I	3 0 0	...	...	375	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	961	
41	Padalde Budruk	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,359	5,323	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	1,360	5,326	

L.

occupied land, Taluka Shahada, West Khandesh District.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.	
3 15 0	...	...	760	2,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	2,745	...	+31'25	Alkhod	
3 15 0	...	...	1,830	5,767	...	...	...	...	M. 19	68	...	1,840	5,825	...	+31'25	Anrad	
3 15 0	...	...	642	2,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	2,349	...	+31'23	Bamkheda Tarf Sarangkhed.	
3 15 0	...	...	2,722	6,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,722	6,674	...	+31'24	Bamkheda Tarf Tarhad.	
3 15 0	...	...	1,354	5,051	...	...	...	...	M. 21	66	...	1,375	5,107	...	+31'23	Bhade	
3 15 0	...	...	988	3,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	3,348	...	+31'24	Biladi Budruk	
3 15 0	...	...	617	1,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	1,738	...	+31'26	Budigavhan	
3 15 0	...	...	507	1,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	1,772	...	+31'25	Bupkari	
3 15 0	...	...	576	2,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	2,230	...	+31'26	Damarkheda	
3 15 0	...	...	1,055	3,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	3,620	...	+31'25	Deur	
3 15 0	...	...	599	2,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	2,134	...	+31'24	Dhanlad	
3 15 0	...	...	1,646	5,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,646	5,805	...	+31'24	Dhurkheda	
3 15 0	...	...	568	1,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	1,979	...	+31'23	Dondwade	
3 15 0	...	...	1,325	4,037	...	...	...	...	P. 66	206 S. 395 W. 75	...	1,918	4,711	...	+30'71	Dongargaon	
3 15 0	...	...	1,348	4,506	...	...	...	...	M. 27	...	...	1,348	4,506	...	31'25	Fes	
3 15 0	...	...	404	1,445	...	...	...	...	P. 4	33 S. 31 P.	...	408	1,509	...	+31'21	Hoi	
3 15 0	...	...	2,116	5,464	...	...	...	...	M. 16	25	...	2,131	5,499	...	+31'24	Kabatul	
3 15 0	...	...	2,968	8,133	...	...	...	...	M. 59	214	...	3,017	8,353	...	+31'25	Kolambu	
3 15 0	...	...	1,426	5,574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,426	5,574	...	+31'24	Kalsadi	
3 15 0	...	...	931	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	931	1,020	...	+31'27	Kamkheda	
3 15 0	...	...	590	1,599	...	...	...	...	M. 16	48	...	596	1,647	...	+31'23	Kanadi Khurd	
3 15 0	...	...	961	3,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	3,839	...	+31'24	Karjai	
3 15 0	...	...	676	2,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	2,779	...	+31'27	Katharde Khurd	
3 15 0	...	...	338	1,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	1,403	...	+31'24	Kavthal Tarf Sarangkhed.	
3 15 0	...	...	1,434	3,793	...	...	...	...	M. 7	25	...	1,441	3,818	...	+31'24	Kavthal Tarf Shahada.	
3 15 0	...	...	725	2,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	2,425	...	+31'23	Khairwe	
3 15 0	...	...	1,860	5,984	...	...	...	...	M. 13	46	...	1,905	6,030	...	+31'25	Kothli Tarf Sarangkhed.	
3 15 0	...	...	1,259	1,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	1,845	...	+31'21	Kudhavad	
3 15 0	...	...	849	1,894	...	...	...	...	M. 27	227	...	856	2,131	...	+31'21	Kukaval	
3 15 0	...	...	1,241	4,343	...	...	...	...	P. 53	253 S. 290 W.	...	1,304	4,595	...	+31'25	Kukdel	
3 15 0	...	...	1,291	4,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	4,750	...	+31'25	Lambole	
3 15 0	...	...	527	1,765	...	...	...	...	P. 297	1,229 S. 1,309 W.	...	524	2,994	...	+31'25	Lonkheda	
3 15 0	...	...	441	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	1,068	...	+31'20	Malegaon	
3 15 0	...	...	384	1,343	...	...	...	...	P. 54	218 S. 253 W.	...	438	1,551	...	+31'20	Maloni	
3 15 0	...	...	530	2,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	2,258	...	+31'26	Maarod	
3 15 0	...	...	1,302	4,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	4,003	...	+31'24	Mohide Tarf Haveli	
3 15 0	...	...	4,284	13,358	...	...	...	...	M. 79 P. 50	248 179 S. 233 W.	...	4,418	13,635	...	+31'25	Mohide Tarf Shahada.	
3 15 0	...	...	1,094	4,178	...	...	...	...	M. 3	10	...	1,097	4,188	...	+31'24	Nandarde	
3 15 0	...	...	933	3,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933	3,254	...	+31'26	Nandarkheda	
3 15 0	...	...	375	1,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	1,261	...	+31'21	Nimgavhan	
3 15 0	...	...	1,959	6,966	...	...	...	...	M. 1	4	...	1,960	6,980	...	+31'24	Padalde Budruk	

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 I—concluded.			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
42	Palasvada ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	536	1,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	1,710	...
43	Pari ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	551	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	1,481	...
44	Pingana ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	902	2,324	...	...	...	...	M. 2	5	...	904	2,239	...
45	Prakasha ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	6,950	19,640	...	...	...	...	M. 5	14	...	6,955	19,654	...
46	Pusnad ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,660	3,290	...	...	...	...	M. 16	30	...	1,676	3,260	...
47	Sarangkheda ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,416	5,598	...	...	...	...	M. 2	5	...	2,418	5,608	...
48	Sasda ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,864	6,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,864	6,019	...
49	Savalde ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	735	1,642	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	735	1,645	...
50	Shahada ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	673	1,970	...	...	...	...	P. 250	{ 1,121 W. 834 S. }	...	923	2,304	...
51	Shelti ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,676	4,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,676	4,928	...
52	Sonvad ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,455	5,300	...	...	...	...	M. 40	91	...	2,495	5,391	...
53	Tembha Tarf Sarangkheda.	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,963	4,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,963	4,630	...
54	Tembha Tarf Shahada.	I	3 0 0	...	...	460	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	1,324	...
55	Tikhora ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	996	2,730	...	...	...	...	M. 6	16	...	1,002	2,746	...
56	Untavad ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	691	1,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	1,839	...
57	Vadali ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,642	3,423	...	...	...	...	M. 6	15	...	1,648	3,438	...
58	Vaghoda ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	700	1,917	...	...	...	...	M. 8	22	...	708	1,939	...
59	Vajjall ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,700	4,946	...	...	...	...	M. 31	85	...	1,731	5,031	...
60	Vakera ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	143	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	409	...
61	Vardha ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	803	2,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	2,262	...
62	Varda ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	454	1,230	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	455	1,232	...
63	Varul Tarf Shahada.	I	3 0 0	...	...	501	973	...	...	...	...	M. 15	32	...	516	1,005	...
Total Group I ...			...	...	...	78,790	1,92,931	2 7 2	...	...	...	1,267	2,800	2 14 8	80,057	1,95,531	2 7
Group II.																	
64	Asus ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	305	858	...	...	...	...	{ P. 18 M. 18 }	{ 94 W. 80 S. 12 }	...	341	450	...
65	Aurangpur ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	947	1,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	1,831	...
66	Avge ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	645	1,050	...	...	...	...	M. 8	16	...	658	1,066	...
67	Bhatana ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,106	1,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,106	1,595	...
68	Budigavhan ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	574	1,057	...	...	...	...	M. 1	2	...	575	1,059	...
69	Chandseali ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,012	1,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	1,869	...
70	Gangapur ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	188	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	251	...
71	Godipur ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	707	1,244	...	...	...	...	M. 1	2	...	708	1,246	...
72	Higni ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,120	1,306	...	...	...	...	A.	...	...	1,120	1,306	...
73	Javda Tarf Borad ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,913	3,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,913	3,202	...
74	Juvana ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	846	1,740	...	...	...	...	M. 4	8	...	850	1,748	...
75	Kalmadi Tarf Borad.	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,236	2,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,236	2,029	...
76	Karankheda ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	737	1,531	...	...	...	...	M. 9	19	...	746	1,500	...
77	Katghar ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	91	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	76	...
78	Kotli Tarf Haveli ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	869	1,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	869	1,826	...
79	Lachora ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	488	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	833	...
80	Mamana ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	710	955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	955	...
81	Navalpur ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	271	498	...	...	...	...	M. 4	8	...	275	506	...
82	Padalde Khurd ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	498	916	...	...	...	...	M. 1	2	...	499	918	...
83	Pimpod ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,199	2,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199	2,268	...
84	Pimpri Budruk ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	323	573	...	...	...	...	M. 27	45	...	350	623	...
85	Sonval Tarf Borad ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	927	1,620	...	...	...	...	M. 2	4	...	929	1,624	...

L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I—concluded.		
3 15 0	...	...	536	2,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	2,944	...	+31-22	Palaavada	42	
3 15 0	...	...	551	1,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	1,944	...	+31-26	Parl	43	
3 15 0	...	...	902	2,919	...	...	...	...	M. 2	7	...	904	2,926	...	+31-25	Pingana	44	
3 15 0	...	...	6,950	25,778	...	...	...	...	M. 5	18	...	6,955	25,796	...	+31-25	Prakashta	45	
3 15 0	...	...	1,680	4,226	...	...	...	...	M. 16	40	...	1,676	4,226	...	+31-26	Pusnad	46	
3 15 0	...	...	2,418	7,347	...	...	...	...	M. 2	7	...	2,418	7,354	...	+31-25	Sarangkheda	47	
3 15 0	...	...	2,964	7,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,964	7,900	...	+31-25	Sasda	48	
3 15 0	...	...	725	2,155	...	...	...	...	M. 1	4	...	725	2,159	...	+31-24	Savalde	49	
3 15 0	...	...	673	2,686	...	...	...	...	P. 250		{ 1,095 S. 1,121 W. }	673	2,680	...	+31-26	Shahada	50	
3 15 0	...	...	1,676	6,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,676	6,468	...	+31-25	Shelti	51	
3 15 0	...	...	2,455	6,866	...	...	...	...	M. 40	120	...	2,426	7,076	...	+31-25	Sonvad	52	
3 15 0	...	...	1,963	6,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,963	6,077	...	+31-25	Tembha Tarf Sarangkhedha,	53	
3 15 0	...	...	460	1,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	1,738	...	+31-26	Tembha Tarf Shahada,	54	
3 15 0	...	...	996	2,523	...	...	...	...	M. 6	21	...	1,002	2,604	...	+31-24	Tikhora	55	
3 15 0	...	...	691	2,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	2,414	...	+31-26	Untavad	56	
3 15 0	...	...	1,642	4,422	...	...	...	...	M. 6	20	...	1,642	4,512	...	+31-23	Vadali	57	
3 15 0	...	...	700	2,516	...	...	...	...	M. 8	29	...	703	2,545	...	+31-25	Vaghoda	58	
3 15 0	...	...	1,700	6,422	...	...	...	...	M. 31	111	...	1,721	6,603	...	+31-24	Vajjali	59	
3 15 0	...	...	143	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	527	...	+31-22	Vakera	60	
3 15 0	...	...	803	2,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	2,969	...	+31-25	Vardha	61	
3 15 0	...	...	454	1,601	...	...	...	...	M. 1	4	...	455	1,605	...	+31-23	Varda	62	
3 15 0	...	...	501	1,277	...	...	...	...	M. 15	42	...	516	1,319	...	+31-24	Varul Tarf Shahada	63	
...	...	...	78,790	2,58,225	3 8 5	...	...	...	1,267	4,659	3 1 0	80,057	2,57,947	3 8 6	+31-25			
																Group II.		
3 15 0	...	...	305	427	...	...	...	...	{ P. 12 M. 18 }	{ 117 W. 104 S. 16 }	...	341	527	...	+30-51	Aaus	64	
3 15 0	...	...	947	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	2,320	...	+30-52	Aurangpur	65	
3 15 0	...	...	545	1,371	...	...	...	...	M. 8	21	...	553	1,392	...	+30-53	Avge	66	
3 15 0	...	...	1,106	2,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,106	2,082	...	+30-53	Bhatana	67	
3 15 0	...	...	574	1,320	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	575	1,323	...	+30-52	Budigavhan	68	
3 15 0	...	...	1,012	2,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	2,427	...	+30-55	Chandsalli	69	
3 15 0	...	...	128	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	222	...	+30-57	Gangapur	70	
3 15 0	...	...	707	1,624	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	703	1,627	...	+30-57	Godipur	71	
3 15 0	...	...	1,120	1,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	1,705	...	+30-55	Higni	72	
3 15 0	...	...	1,913	4,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,913	4,120	...	+30-54	Javda Tarf Borad	73	
3 15 0	...	...	245	2,372	...	...	...	...	M. 4	10	...	250	2,322	...	+30-54	Junvana	74	
3 15 0	...	...	1,226	2,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,226	2,642	...	+30-55	Kalmadi Tarf Borad	75	
3 15 0	...	...	737	2,064	...	...	...	...	M. 9	25	...	745	2,022	...	+30-56	Karankhedha	76	
3 15 0	...	...	91	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	99	...	+30-26	Katghar	77	
3 15 0	...	...	859	2,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	859	2,324	...	+30-55	Kotli Tarf Havell	78	
3 15 0	...	...	488	1,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	1,074	...	+30-49	Lechora	79	
3 15 0	...	...	710	1,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	1,242	...	+30-54	Mamana	80	
3 15 0	...	...	271	651	...	...	...	...	M. 4	10	...	275	661	...	+30-63	Navalpur	81	
3 15 0	...	...	428	1,125	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	429	1,128	...	+30-50	Padalde Khurd	82	
3 15 0	...	...	1,129	2,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	2,961	...	+30-55	Pimplod	83	
3 15 0	...	...	222	754	...	...	...	...	M. 27	59	...	250	812	...	+30-49	Pimpri Budruk	84	
3 15 0	...	...	927	2,375	...	...	...	...	M. 2	5	...	922	2,321	...	+30-53	Sonval Tarf Borad	85	

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 Acres.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
86	Group II—concluded. Tarhadi Tarf Borad	II	Rs. a. p. 2 4 0	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Acres. 1,719	Rs. 3,242	Rs. a. p. ...	Acres ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Acres. ...	Rs. .....	Rs. a. p. ...	Acres. 1,719	Rs. 3,242	Rs. a. ...
87	Tarhadi Tarf Tarhad	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,395	1,578	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,395	1,578	...
88	Tembhli	II	2 4 0	...	...	536	772	...	...	...	...	P. 12	{ 27 E. 68 W.	...	536	887	...
89	Tengecha	II	2 4 0	...	...	464	998	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	464	998	...
90	Vadi	II	2 4 0	...	...	408	640	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	408	640	...
	Total Group II	...	...	...	...	21,134	26,203	1 11 4	...	...	...	105	225	2 2 3	21,299	26,428	1 11
	Group III.																
91	Aslod	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,894	1,288	...	...	...	...	M. 10	10	...	1,404	1,288	...
92	Borala	III	1 8 0	...	...	705	740	...	...	...	...	M. 15	18	...	720	758	...
93	Dhandra Budruk	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,016	1,168	...	...	...	...	M. 10	11	...	1,026	1,199	...
94	Halgujri	III	1 8 0	...	...	391	387	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	392	388	...
95	Jaynagar	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,392	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,392	1,016	...
96	Kamravad	III	1 8 0	...	...	939	751	...	...	...	...	M. 11	11	...	950	752	...
97	Karjod	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,136	910	...	...	...	...	M. 6	6	...	1,192	916	...
98	Kavlith	III	1 8 0	...	...	572	714	...	...	...	...	M. 52	52	...	624	596	...
99	Khasarkheda	III	1 8 0	...	...	194	91	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	194	91	...
100	Londhra	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,130	1,144	...	...	...	...	M. 10	20	...	1,140	1,164	...
101	Maskuta	III	1 8 0	...	...	718	574	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	720	576	...
102	Mhasarde	III	1 8 0	...	...	600	453	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	602	455	...
103	Nimbhora	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,097	1,038	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,097	1,038	...
104	Pimparda	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,158	863	...	...	...	...	M. 24	24	...	1,182	887	...
105	Savkheda	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,487	1,253	...	...	...	...	M. 44	44	...	1,581	1,297	...
106	Sonval Tarf Haveli	III	1 8 0	...	...	453	317	...	...	...	...	M. 3	3	...	456	320	...
107	Udhlod	III	1 8 0	...	...	968	741	...	...	...	...	M. 5	5	...	978	746	...
108	Vadobli	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,468	1,914	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2,468	1,914	...
109	Varul Tarf Tarhad	III	1 8 0	...	...	729	621	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	729	621	...
	Total Group III	...	...	...	...	18,597	15,303	0 13 7	...	...	...	195	309	1 1 1	18,792	16,012	0 13
	Group IV.																
110	Akasapur	IV	1 0 0	...	...	411	339	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	411	339	...
111	Amoda	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,316	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,316	1,033	...
112	Anakvada	IV	1 0 0	...	...	276	220	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	277	221	...
113	Badvi	IV	1 0 0	...	...	617	495	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	617	495	...
114	Bahirpur	IV	1 0 0	...	...	188	141	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	188	141	...
115	Bhagapur	IV	1 0 0	...	...	423	339	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	423	339	...
116	Bhavartek	IV	1 0 0	...	...	776	609	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	776	609	...
117	Bhuta	VI	1 0 0	...	...	146	124	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	146	124	...
118	Biladi Tarf Haveli	IV	1 0 0	...	...	495	417	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	495	417	...
119	Bramhanpur	IV	1 0 0	...	...	618	562	...	...	...	...	M. 6	6	...	624	568	...
120	Chikhli Khurd	IV	1 0 0	...	...	302	187	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	302	187	...
121	Damalda	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,375	856	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,375	856	...
122	Dovpur	IV	1 0 0	...	...	549	327	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	549	327	...
123	Ektas	IV	1 0 0	...	...	139	100	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	139	100	...
124	Fatepur	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,049	724	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,049	724	...
125	Ganora	IV	1 0 0	...	...	56	44	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	56	44	...
126	Gogapur	IV	1 0 0	...	...	745	583	...	...	...	...	M. 27	31	...	772	614	...
127	Jalod	IV	1 0 0	...	...	466	443	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	468	445	...
128	Jamb	IV	1 0 0	...	...	738	645	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	738	645	...

I—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase or decrease.	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	34			
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
9 15 0	...	...	1,719	4,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	4,233	...	+30-56		Group II—concluded.	
9 15 0	...	...	1,395	2,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,395	2,191	...	+30-57		Tarhadi Tarf Borad ... 86	
9 15 0	...	...	586	1,008	...	...	...	...	P. 12	35 S. 85 W.	...	593	1,188	...	+30-10		Tarhadi Tarf Tarhad ... 87	
9 15 0	...	...	464	1,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	1,303	...	+30-58		Tembhli ... 88	
9 15 0	...	...	408	847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	847	...	+30-50		Tengcha ... 89	
...	...	...	21,184	47,263	2 8 9	...	...	...	105	311	2 16 4	21,232	47,643	2 8 9	+30-55		Vadi ... 90	
																	Group III.	
1 15 0	...	...	1,394	1,654	...	...	...	...	M. 10	13	...	1,404	1,377	...	29-19		Aslod ... 91	
1 15 0	...	...	703	956	...	...	...	...	M. 15	23	...	720	979	...	+29-15		Borala ... 92	
1 15 0	...	...	1,018	1,534	...	...	...	...	M. 10	14	...	1,026	1,548	...	+29-10		Dhandra Budruk ... 93	
1 15 0	...	...	891	600	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	892	601	...	+29-12		Halgujri ... 94	
1 15 0	...	...	1,392	1,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	1,312	...	+29-18		Jaynagar ... 95	
1 15 0	...	...	989	970	...	...	...	...	M. 11	14	...	950	984	...	+29-13		Kamravad ... 96	
1 15 0	...	...	1,186	2,175	...	...	...	...	M. 6	6	...	1,192	1,183	...	+29-14		Karjod ... 97	
1 15 0	...	...	573	664	...	...	...	...	M. 52	67	...	624	731	...	+29-15		Kavlith ... 98	
1 15 0	...	...	194	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	118	...	+29-67		Khaparkheda ... 99	
1 15 0	...	...	1,120	1,477	...	...	...	...	M. 10	26	...	1,140	1,603	...	+29-13		Londhra ... 100	
1 15 0	...	...	713	742	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	720	745	...	+29-34		Matkuta ... 101	
1 15 0	...	...	600	585	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	602	588	...	+29-23		Mhasarde ... 102	
1 15 0	...	...	1,097	1,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	1,341	...	+29-19		Nimbhora ... 103	
1 15 0	...	...	1,158	1,115	...	...	...	...	M. 24	31	...	1,162	1,146	...	+29-19		Pimparda ... 104	
1 15 0	...	...	1,487	1,618	...	...	...	...	M. 44	57	...	1,531	1,675	...	+29-14		Savkheda ... 105	
1 15 0	...	...	453	409	...	...	...	...	M. 3	4	...	453	413	...	+29-06		Sonval Tarf Haveli ... 106	
1 15 0	...	...	968	968	...	...	...	...	M. 5	6	...	973	964	...	+29-22		Udhlod ... 107	
1 15 0	...	...	2,468	2,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,468	2,472	...	+29-15		Vadchil ... 108	
1 15 0	...	...	729	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	729	802	...	+29-14		Varni Tarf Tarhad ... 109	
...	...	...	18,597	20,412	1 1 6	...	...	...	186	270	1 6 1	18,792	20,632	1 1 7	+29-16		Group IV.	
1 5 0	...	...	411	814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	814	...	+31-38		Akaspur ... 110	
1 5 0	...	...	1,316	1,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316	1,856	...	+31-26		Amoda ... 111	
1 5 0	...	...	276	239	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	277	230	...	+31-22		Anakvada ... 112	
1 5 0	...	...	617	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	650	...	+31-31		Badvi ... 113	
1 5 0	...	...	188	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	185	...	+31-20		Bahirpur ... 114	
1 5 0	...	...	423	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	445	...	+31-26		Bhagapur ... 115	
1 5 0	...	...	778	799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	799	...	+31-20		Bhavartek ... 116	
1 5 0	...	...	146	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	163	...	+31-45		Bhute ... 117	
1 5 0	...	...	495	547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	547	...	+31-17		Biladi Tarf Haveli ... 118	
1 5 0	...	...	618	764	...	...	...	...	M. 6	8	...	624	772	...	+31-22		Bramhanpur ... 119	
1 5 0	...	...	302	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	245	...	+31-01		Chikhli Khurd ... 120	
1 5 0	...	...	1,375	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	1,123	...	+31-19		Damalda ... 121	
1 5 0	...	...	549	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	429	...	+31-19		Devpur ... 122	
1 5 0	...	...	189	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	131	...	+31-00		Ektas ... 123	
1 5 0	...	...	1,049	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049	950	...	+31-21		Fatepur ... 124	
1 5 0	...	...	58	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	53	...	+31-51		Ganora ... 125	
1 5 0	...	...	745	765	...	...	...	...	M. 27	41	...	772	806	...	+31-27		Gogapur ... 126	
1 5 0	...	...	456	581	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	458	584	...	+31-23		Jalod ... 127	
1 5 0	...	...	733	847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	847	...	+31-31		Jamb ... 128	

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
	<i>Group IV—concluded.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
129	Javda Tarf Haveli ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,941	889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,941	889	...
130	Javkheda ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,253	890	...	...	...	...	M. 4	8	...	1,257	893	...
131	Kakarda Khurd ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	800	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	306	...
132	Kalnad Tarf Haveli ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,029	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	758	...
133	Kanadi Tarf Haveli...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,026	786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	786	...
134	Kochra ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	638	556	...	...	...	...	M. 8	8	...	646	564	...
135	Kondaval ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,315	967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,315	967	...
136	Kurangl ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,016	804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	804	...
137	Kurhavad Tarf Pimpod.	IV	1 0 0	...	...	594	1,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	1,804	...
138	Kusumbvada ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	122	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	111	...
139	Lohara ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	719	608	...	...	...	...	M. 16	15	...	726	616	...
140	Mandana ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	4,285	2,431	...	...	...	...	M. 15	8	...	4,300	2,439	...
141	Mhassvad ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,443	2,733	...	...	...	...	M. 6	8	...	2,449	2,736	...
142	Mubarakpur ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	891	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	250	...
143	Osarta ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	456	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	322	...
144	Phoprals ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	470	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	262	...
145	Paikhed ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,052	777	...	...	...	...	M. 4	8	...	1,056	780	...
146	Shirud Tarf Haveli...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	357	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	256	...
147	Shrikheda ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	494	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	369	...
148	Sultanpur ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,275	1,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,275	1,708	...
149	Suivada ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,175	1,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	1,619	...
150	Tarhad ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,785	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,785	1,073	...
151	Tavhal ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,384	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	1,068	...
152	Tidhara ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	560	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	468	...
153	Titri ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	352	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	250	...
154	Tuki ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	499	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	304	...
155	Ukhalshemb ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	311	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	255	...
156	Umarti ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	446	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	337	...
157	Vadgaon ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,700	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	1,422	...
158	Vagharda ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	426	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	245	...
159	Velavad ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	437	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	360	...
	<b>Total Group IV</b> ...					45,933	33,279	0 11 4				89	78	0 14 0	47,027	33,857	0 11 4
	<i>Group V.</i>																
160	Chirda ...	V	0 12 0	...	...	183	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	79	...
161	Dara ...	V	0 12 0	...	...	405	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	156	...
162	Nagihari ...	V	0 12 0	...	...	59	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	18	...
163	Virpur ...	V	0 12 0	...	...	403	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	163	...
	<b>Total Group V</b> ...					1,050	411	0 6 3							1,050	411	0 6
	<i>Government land in inam villages.</i>																
164	Torkheda ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	310	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	652	...
165	Abhanpur Khurd ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,621	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	514	...
166	Do. Budruk ...	III	...	...	...	907	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	330	...
167	Kekarde Budruk ...	III	...	...	...	431	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	222	...
168	Khed ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
	<b>Total</b> ...					3,323	1,745	0 8 4							3,323	1,745	0 8 4
	<b>Taluka Total</b> ...					1,69,833	2,80,373	1 10 5				1,656	4,112	3 13 9	1,71,494	2,84,484	1 10 6

N.B.—The soil assessment shown in column 14, village No. 16 is for entire numbers (A. 16. g. 4); the patasthal assessment



L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	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. d.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 5 0	...	...	1,241	1,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	1,153	...	+31-29	Javda Tarf Haveli	129
1 5 0	...	...	1,253	1,168	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	1,257	1,173	...	+31-24	Javkheda	130
1 5 0	...	...	800	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	402	...	+31-37	Kakarda Khurd	131
1 5 0	...	...	1,029	995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	996	...	+31-26	Kalmed Tarf Haveli	132
1 5 0	...	...	1,036	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	1,032	...	+31-30	Kanadi Tarf Haveli	133
1 5 0	...	...	638	730	...	...	...	...	M. 8	10	...	646	740	...	+31-20	Kochra	134
1 5 0	...	...	2,315	1,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,315	1,369	...	+31-28	Kondaval	135
1 5 0	...	...	1,016	1,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	1,055	...	+31-21	Kurangi	136
1 5 0	...	...	594	2,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	2,368	...	+31-26	Kurhavad Tarf Pimpod.	137
1 5 0	...	...	132	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	145	...	+31-53	Kusumbvada	138
1 5 0	...	...	719	791	...	...	...	...	M. 16	17	...	735	808	...	+31-16	Lohara	139
1 5 0	...	...	4,285	3,257	...	...	...	...	M. 15	10	...	4,200	3,267	...	+31-25	Mandana	140
1 5 0	...	...	3,443	3,587	...	...	...	...	M. 6	4	...	3,449	3,591	...	+31-25	Mhasavad	141
1 5 0	...	...	391	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	323	...	+31-30	Mubarakpur	142
1 5 0	...	...	456	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	514	...	+31-19	Ozarta	143
1 5 0	...	...	470	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	344	...	+31-29	Phoprals	144
1 5 0	...	...	1,052	1,020	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	1,056	1,024	...	+31-28	Raikhed	145
1 5 0	...	...	357	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	336	...	+31-25	Shirud Tarf Haveli	146
1 5 0	...	...	494	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	494	...	+31-19	Shrikheda	147
1 5 0	...	...	2,275	2,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,275	2,242	...	+31-26	Sultapur	148
1 5 0	...	...	2,175	2,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	2,125	...	+31-25	Sulvada	149
1 5 0	...	...	2,785	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,785	1,415	...	+31-26	Tarhad	150
1 5 0	...	...	1,334	1,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,334	1,428	...	+31-25	Tavli	151
1 5 0	...	...	560	614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	614	...	+31-19	Tidhara	152
1 5 0	...	...	359	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	328	...	+31-20	Titri	153
1 5 0	...	...	499	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	399	...	+31-25	Tuki	154
1 5 0	...	...	311	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	335	...	+31-37	Ukhalsomb	155
1 5 0	...	...	446	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	508	...	+31-26	Umerti	156
1 5 0	...	...	2,790	1,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,790	1,866	...	+31-22	Vadgaon	157
1 5 0	...	...	426	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	322	...	+31-42	Vaghada	158
1 5 0	...	...	457	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	472	...	+31-11	Velavad	159
...	...	...	46,938	43,679	0 14 10	...	...	...	89	102	1 2 4	47,027	43,781	0 14 10	+31-24		
<b>Group V.</b>																	
0 15 0	...	...	183	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	99	...	+25-31	Chirda	160
0 15 0	...	...	405	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	195	...	+25-00	Dara	161
0 15 0	...	...	59	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	16	...	+23-07	Nagihari	162
0 15 0	...	...	403	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	204	...	+25-15	Virpur	163
...	...	...	1,050	514	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	514	0 7 9	+25-06		
3 15 0	...	...	310	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	369	...	+31-26	Torkheda	164
1 8 0	...	...	1,621	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	664	...	+29-18	Abhanpur Khurd	165
1 8 0	...	...	907	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	426	...	+25-09	Do. Budruk	166
1 8 0	...	...	481	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	296	...	+29-25	Kakarde Budruk	167
1 5 0	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	+30-00	Khed	168
...	...	...	8,329	2,268	0 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,329	2,268	0 10 10	+29-27		
...	...	...	169,638	3,67,425	2 2 7	...	...	...	1,656	5,325	3 3 6	171,494	3,72,750	2 2 9	+31-02		

is for a portion thereof only. Figures of soil assessment on the patasthal area are not available.

## APPENDIX M.

*Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Shahada Taluka,  
West Khandesh District.*

Serial number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1901.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1911.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>					
1	Alkhed ... ..	228	234	15	15
2	Anrad ... ..	669	722	143	27
3	Bamkheda ... ..	262	305	.....	.....
	Tarf Sarangkheda—				
4	Bamkheda ... ..	814	920	835	.....
	Tarf Tarhad—				
5	Bhade ... ..	354	351	.....	.....
6	Biladi ... ..	417	408	.....	.....
	Tarf Sarangkheda—				
7	Budigavhan ... ..	49	105	11	11
8	Bupkari ... ..	260	294	.....	.....
9	Damarkheda ... ..	648	603	.....	.....
10	Deur ... ..	357	474	.....	.....
11	Dhamliad ... ..	33	132	12	12
12	Dhurkheda ... ..	627	614	3	.....
13	Dondwade ... ..	298	359	.....	.....
14	Dongargaon ... ..	244	568	450	232
15	Fes ... ..	456	608	51	18
16	Hol ... ..	189	249	1	9
17	Kahatul ... ..	982	1,254	.....	.....
18	Kalambu ... ..	1,026	996	122	10
19	Kalsadi ... ..	476	324	.....	.....
20	Kamkheda ... ..	36	105	.....	.....
21	Kanadi ... ..	197	215	22	22
	Tarf Shahada—				
22	Karjai ... ..	289	290	8	8
23	Katharde Kd. ... ..	415	514	.....	.....
24	Kavtal ... ..	241	306	.....	.....
	Tarf Sarangkheda				
25	Kavtal ... ..	571	470	43	56
	Tarf Shahada—				
26	Khairve ... ..	264	211	39	39
27	Kotli Bk. ... ..	663	308	.....	.....
28	Kudhavad ... ..	286	622	.....	.....
29	Kukdel ... ..	1,249	1,141	34	34
30	Kukaval ... ..	344	483	1	1
31	Lambole ... ..	318	409	11	25
32	Lonkheda ... ..	1,068	1,016	16	16
33	Malegaon ... ..	.....	.....	1	1
34	Maloni ... ..	216	272	1	1
35	Manrad ... ..	518	467	2	2
36	Mohide ... ..	30	157	31	13
	Tarf Haveli—				
37	Mohide ... ..	1,686	1,375	447	303
	Tarf Shahada—				
38	Nandarde ... ..	133	233	142	92
39	Nandarkheda ... ..	397	527	7	7
40	Nimgavhan ... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
41	Padalde Bk. ... ..	2,142	1,919	103	89
42	Palaswada ... ..	157	199	.....	.....
43	Pari ... ..	280	215	.....	.....
44	Pingana ... ..	297	349	11	11
45	Prakasha ... ..	3,689	3,830	2	13
46	Pusnad ... ..	695	815	62	62
47	Sarangkheda ... ..	1,686	1,352	55	166
48	Sasda ... ..	545	692	46	40
49	Savada ... ..	127	189	12	.....
50	Shahada ... ..	5,402	4,806	.....	.....
51	Shelti ... ..	444	348	20	20
52	Sonvad ... ..	625	727	128	58
53	Tembha ... ..	156	504	380	368
	Tarf Sarangkheda—				
54	Tembha ... ..	229	222	.....	.....
	Tarf Shahada—				
55	Tikhora ... ..	423	445	7	7
56	Untavad ... ..	123	123	.....	6
57	Vadali ... ..	1,156	1,235	201	1
58	Vaghoda... ..	155	172	30	21

Serial number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1901.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1911.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I—continued.</i>					
<i>Tarf Shahada—continued.</i>					
59	Vaijali ... ..	921	1,110	249	192
60	Vakera ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Vardha ... ..	198	188	.....	1
62	Vardha ... ..	653	787	12	.....
63	Varul ... ..	221	305	.....	.....
<i>Tarf Shahada—</i>					
<i>Group II.</i>					
64	Asus ... ..	46	124	11	.....
65	Aurangpur ... ..	148	149	18	.....
66	Avge ... ..	44	154	57	5
67	Bhatana ... ..	446	588	5	5
68	Budigavhan ... ..	88	177	.....	.....
69	Chandsaili... ..	12	15	37	1
70	Gangapur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Godipur ... ..	103	275	.....	.....
72	Hingni ... ..	283	315	47	35
73	Javda ... ..	468	642	244	.....
<i>Tarf Borad—</i>					
74	Junvana ... ..	39	92	3	.....
75	Kalmadi ... ..	476	468	.....	.....
76	Karankheda ... ..	85	231	77	30
77	Katghar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	168
78	Kotli Kd. ... ..	98	.....	15	7
79	Lachora ... ..	175	66	20	.....
80	Mamana ... ..	189	148	1	.....
81	Navapur ... ..	89	68	16	9
82	Padalde Kd. ... ..	84	28	15	.....
83	Pimpod ... ..	134	179	.....	.....
84	Pimpri Bk. ... ..	415	332	32	.....
85	Sonval ... ..	204	198	412	174
<i>Tarf Borad—</i>					
86	Tarhadi ... ..	260	316	508	287
<i>Tarf Borad—</i>					
87	Tarhadi ... ..	473	734	20	.....
<i>Tarf Tarhad—</i>					
88	Tembhli ... ..	117	117	41	.....
89	Tengehs ... ..	24	33	.....	.....
90	Vadi ... ..	106	102	.....	.....
<i>Group III.</i>					
91	Aalod ... ..	798	1,016	696	.....
92	Borals ... ..	299	320	.....	.....
93	Dhandra Bk. ... ..	97	116	.....	.....
94	Holgujri ... ..	48	350	.....	.....
95	Jayanagar ... ..	392	423	135	6
96	Kamravad ... ..	296	269	8	8
97	Karjod ... ..	270	383	235	19
98	Kavliith ... ..	290	293	.....	.....
99	Khaparkheda ... ..	.....	303	.....	.....
100	Londhra ... ..	308	374	.....	25
101	Matkut ... ..	20	58	.....	.....
102	Mhasarde ... ..	.....	.....	103	78
103	Nimbhora ... ..	116	138	183	.....
104	Pimparda ... ..	348	453	194	.....
105	Savkheda ... ..	176	350	123	.....
106	Sonval ... ..	78	124	27	.....
<i>Tarf Haveli—</i>					
107	Udhlod ... ..	185	237	.....	.....
108	Vadchil ... ..	47	568	333	215
109	Varul ... ..	.....	.....	34	.....
<i>Tarf Tarhad—</i>					
<i>Group IV.</i>					
110	Akaspur ... ..	154	205	.....	8
111	Amoda ... ..	439	606	24	.....
112	Anakvada ... ..	84	145	31	.....
113	Badvi ... ..	29	.....	68	.....
114	Bahirpur ... ..	36	34	.....	.....

Serial number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1901.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1911.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group IV—continued.</i>					
115	Bhagapur ...	216	309	.....	.....
116	Bhavartek ...	70	134	35	.....
117	Bhuta ...	21	87	.....	.....
118	Biladi ...	59	101	544	45
	Tarf Haveli—				
119	Brahmanpur ...	327	612	.....	15
120	Chhikhli Kd. ...	131	134	21	10
121	Damalda ...	338	458	198	.....
122	Devpur ...	.....	.....	18	.....
123	Ektas ...	26	92	.....	.....
124	Fatepur ...	128	276	61	.....
125	Ganora ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Gogapur ...	287	760	88	13
127	Jalod ...	.....	.....	16	.....
128	Jamb ...	138	200	.....	.....
129	Javda ...	257	404	106	.....
	Tarf Haveli—				
130	Javkheda ...	9	137	19	.....
131	Kakarde Kd. ...	43	92	321	321
132	Kalnad ...	16	136	.....	.....
	Tarf Haveli—				
133	Kanadi Bk. ...	277	449	18	.....
134	Kochra ...	115	374	232	33
135	Kondhaval ...	395	435	52	13
136	Kurangi ...	159	841	9	20
137	Kurhavad ...	161	172	.....	.....
	Tarf Sarangkhedā—				
138	Kusumbvada ...	66	.....	.....	.....
139	Lohara ...	287	278	.....	.....
140	Mandana ...	686	942	324	.....
141	Mhasavad ...	999	1,339	536	.....
142	Mubarakpur ...	149	371	19	.....
143	Ozarta ...	111	325	54	.....
144	Phoprala ...	.....	.....	2	2
145	Ralkhed ...	342	426	44	35
146	Shirud ...	49	30	26	.....
	Tarf Haveli—				
147	Shrikheda ...	62	366	555	.....
148	Sultanpur ...	340	394	203	56
149	Sulvada ...	311	570	6	26
150	Tarhad ...	462	623	.....	.....
151	Tavlai ...	283	494	.....	.....
152	Tidhara ...	.....	136	19	.....
153	Titri ...	46	104	46	.....
154	Tuki ...	314	329	.....	.....
155	Ukhalsheemb ...	43	112	20	.....
156	Umarti ...	73	66	.....	.....
157	Vadgaon ...	337	324	1,338	115
158	Vagharda ...	102	190	49	.....
159	Velavad ...	26	39	.....	.....
<i>Group V</i>					
160	Chirda ...	38	161	.....	28
161	Dara ...	79	140	.....	34
162	Nagjhiri ...	51	76	.....	8
163	Virpur ...	186	367	.....	57

## APPENDIX N.

*The following papers contain the correspondence relating to the expiring settlement.*

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government New Series Nos. CCCLXXVIII; CCCCXXIV.

No. S. R. V.-8.

*Camp Shahada, 11th March 1918.*

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.,

POONA.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from Mr. J. Abbott, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, on the Revision Settlement of the Shahada Taluka.

2. As in the case of the other Trans-Tapti Talukas of this District the settlement period now expiring has been much shorter than that usually sanctioned, viz., 30 years. In the case of the greater part of the Taluka it was held convenient for the guarantee to expire simultaneously with that of Shirpur in 1917—1918; the remaining few villages settled subsequently were naturally brought into line with the rest of the Taluka.

3. The settlement period has been one of general prosperity, ushered in though it was by a year of famine. In respect of live stock the Taluka has only now made up the heavy losses it suffered in the famine.

In all other respects there are considerable advances on the state of affairs prevailing at the beginning of the current settlement. The sale value of land has more than tripled, and rents have advanced considerably in all groups but group III (it would have been interesting to know the circumstances which have led to low rents in Aslod). Prices are very much higher than the average of the decennium preceding the introduction of the current settlement; in fact only in two years of the settlement (1903-04) have prices shown any tendency to revert to the pre-settlement level.

4. In the circumstances of the Taluka as summed up by Mr. Abbott in the Section of his report which deals with the 'proposed settlement' it must be conceded that the Taluka can well bear the 33 per cent. enhancement allowed by the rules. Mr. Abbott proposes no changes in the present grouping though it is admittedly unsatisfactory, but the inequalities of the grouping are due to the past settlement history of the Taluka, and any adjustment would lead to the sacrifice of revenue.

It is an extraordinary feature of the settlement that in two-fifths of the villages affected by it, the present rates have been in force for half a century. This in itself is a potent argument for the maximum possible enhancement now, even if the facts recorded for the settlement period (of less than 20 years) did not fully justify such an enhancement.

5. The net result of the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals is an increase of Rs. 88,266 in the total assessment of the Taluka.

6. There is a small amount of patasthal irrigation in the Taluka and I recommend that it should be dealt with in the manner proposed by Mr. Abbott.

I have, etc.,

(Sd). J. A. G. Wales,  
Collector of West Khandesh.

From

J. ABBOTT, Esquire, I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Khandesh ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS, Poona.  
Khed, West Khandesh, 27th February 1918.

Sir,

In accordance with Order No. 5248 of 27th April 1917, Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, I have the honour to submit for action under section 102, Land Revenue Code, proposals for the revision settlement of the inam village of Khed in the Shahada Taluka of the West Khandesh District. In this taluka there are nine inam villages but four are unsurveyed, and the Superintendent, Lands Records, C. D., reports that partial remeasurement and reclassification will be necessary in the case of four other villages (*viz.*, Abhanpur Budruk, Abhanpur Khurd, Torkheda, Kakarde), there is thus only the one inam village of which I speak for me to deal with at present.

2. The original settlement of this village was sanctioned in 1916 (*vide* Letter No. General 196 of 28th February 1916 of the Commissioner, C. D.) and I append for easy reference a copy of the correspondence leading up to that sanction. The rate of Re. 1 sanctioned was guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with the current settlement of the taluka, *i.e.*, in 1917-18. (*Vide* Government Resolution No. 11246, Revenue Department, dated 21st November 1916.) As less than two years have passed since the introduction of the settlement, submission of several of the usual settlement appendices seems unnecessary, and for general consideration I would solicit reference to the Settlement Report on the Government villages of Shahada Taluka which I am submitting simultaneously with this report. The village naturally falls into line with Group IV of the Government villages.

3. The village contains Government land which I have proposed should be assessed at Rs. 1-5-0, and I propose therefore that the same rate be applied to the whole village. There being no rice nor patasthal land in the village and mptasthal land being assessed as dry crop that rate will be a single one for the whole village.

4. The population of the village in 1901 was 345, it was 381 in 1911; a little more than 25 per cent. of the population is Bhil. The village is situated within half a mile of the market town of Khetia in the Barwani State and there its residents find their principal market.

5. The figures of area and assessment as now given by the Mamlatdar are as follows:—

			A.	G.
Area of inam land	...	...	1,365	4
„ assessed waste	...	...	8	1
„ unassessed waste	...	...	61	39
„ assessed cultivable land	...	...	1,295	4
Total assessment	...	...	Rs. 1,175.	

6. Finally I have to propose that the proposed rate, if approved, be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with those of the taluka in 1947-48.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. ABBOTT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Khandesh.

No. S. R. V.—8.

Camp Shahada, 16th March 1918.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.

2. The rates sanctioned two years ago were slightly in advance of the mamul rates and the rates now proposed represent an enhancement of 31·23 per cent. There is no reason however why the Inamdar should not recover assessment at the rates now proposed for the group in which his village naturally falls and the Collector therefore supports Mr. Abbott's recommendations.

G. A. G. WALES,  
Collector of West Khandesh.

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APPENDIX L.

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## APPENDIX

*Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals*

1	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Ave-rage.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Ave-rage.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Average.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Average.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1	Khad Digar.	IV	Rs. a. p.				Rs.	Rs. a. p.					Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
			1 0 0	...	...	1,295	1,168	0 14 5	...	...	...	8	7	0 14 0	1,308	1,175	0 14 5

L.

*on Inam occupied land in Shahada Taluka, West Khandesh District.*

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Num- ber.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry- crop.	Rice.	Gar- den.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Ave- rage.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Ave- rage.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Ave- rage.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.							Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 5 0	...	...	1,396	1,533	1 2 11	...	...	...	8	9	1 2 0	1,303	1,542	1 2 11	+31-23	Kh ed Digar.	1

*Original Settlement Report of the Inam village of  
Khed, Taluka Shahada.*

No. 3369, dated Camp Jalgaon, 22nd December 1915.

From

A. F. L. BRAYNE, Esquire, M.A., I.C.S.,  
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D., Poona;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D., Poona.

*Subject :—Settlement Report.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the original settlement of the inam village Khed in the Shahada Taluka of the West Khandesh District. The village is held as personal inam by the Jahagirdar Shankarrao Dagadujirao.

2. The position of the village will be seen from the map bound with Selection No. CCCLXXVIII new series of the Shahada Taluka. It is situated on the northern border of the taluka nearly a mile off from the Suki river and adjoins Barwani State lands.

3. The provisions of Chapter VIII and IX of the Land Revenue Code were extended to the village under report by G. No. 784 dated 26th January 1909.

4. Survey operations were carried out in the year 1912-13 by the Central Division Field Party under the general supervision of the Superintendent, Land Records, C. D. The field work was tested by the Head Surveyor in charge of the party.

5. The results of the survey operations are shown below under several heads of cultivation :—

Description.	Area.
Dry crop ... ..	1,295
Garden (M) ... ..	8
Rice ... ..	...
Unassessed ... ..	...
Unarable ... ..	62
Total ...	1,365

6. The village lies close to the Government villages of the 4th group rated Re. 1. It contains Government land which has been assessed at the above rate, *viz.*, Re. 1 at the general revision of the taluka and the same rate is therefore proposed for the village under report the application of which results in an increase of 6.2 per cent. over the mamul revenue for 1912-13 on the outbandi system.

7. There is neither rice nor patasthal land in the village. Motasthal land will as usual be assessed within the maximum dry crop rate.

8. The area and assessment under several heads of cultivation are given below :—

Description.	Area.	Assessment.
Occupied land ... ..	1,194	1,072
Unoccupied land ... ..	2	1
Inam ... ..	107	108
Unassessed and unarable ... ..	62	...
Total ...	1,365	1,181

9. Should the proposed rates be approved it is recommended that they be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with those of the taluka, *i.e.*, 1917-18.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

No. S. R. V.-2.

Dhulia, 9th February 1916.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner, Poona. The proposals of the Superintendent of Land Records, C. D., have the approval of the undersigned.

J. A. G. WALES,  
Collector of West Khandesh.

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No. S. T.-51.

Poona, 14th February 1916.

Forwarded with compliments and concurrence.

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

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No. Genl.-196 of 1916.

From

C. N. SEDDON, Esquire, I. C. S.,  
Acting Commissioner, C. D.;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS.

*Poona, 28th February 1916.*

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. S. T.—51 of the 14th instant, I have the honour to accord sanction to the proposals of the Superintendent, Land Records, for the original settlement of the inam village of Khed in the Shahada Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

2. The rates should be introduced as early as possible and should be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with those of the taluka.

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

C. N. SEDDON,  
Acting Commissioner, C. D.



According to Survey.												
Government occupied land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.			Increase or decrease of assessment present on occupied land.
Rice.			Garden.			Total.			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
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	M. 8	7	0 14 0	1,194	1,079	0 14 4	2	1	0 8 0	+ 85
												+ 71
												+ 62

M.=Motaathal.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,  
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

*Below No. S.R.V.—8 dated 16th March 1918 from the Collector of  
West Khandesh.*

No. S.T.—183.

Poona, 6th May 1918.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. This case presents very considerable similarity to that of Taloda. There is now very little that is worth saying in general review of Mr. Abbott's Report which is very full, even possibly over-full when we consider the simple character of the issues before us. I propose to confine my remarks to a very few points.

3. We find here just as in Taloda groups with a very wide difference between the top and the bottom. There are 5 groups ranging from Rs. 3 down to 12 annas. Yet the 1st and the IVth group are in actual contact along several miles. One steps from Rs. 3 into Re. 1 by simply crossing the boundary line of a field. The present maximum rates are not in uniform proportion to the value of the land. The Land Revenue Code plainly requires that the assessments shall "have regard to the value of the land". This cannot possibly mean that in one area they should bear a widely different relation to the value and profits from that which they bear in another area. It is fundamental to all laws as to taxes that they should aim at a fair distribution of the burden. Then we find our way barred by the 33 per cent limit. All the groups can easily bear an increase of 33 per cent. They can also bear much more. But if we simply impose this increment of one-third, we leave the groups far more widely divergent than they were before, and every anomaly in the last settlement grouping is still more sharply accentuated and the difficulty of coming back to taxation based upon actual values is made far greater for the next generation.

4. I therefore think in the first place that we cannot adhere too slavishly and pedantically to the 33 per cent. limit. That limit was deliberately imposed with a view to the sacrifice of Government revenue in pursuance of a theory which like most theories was not sound without a good deal of modification which was not applied. Since therefore we do not feel able to throw off the restriction, let us sacrifice revenue in such a way that we shall at any rate modify the existing anomalies while keeping within the letter of that guarantee. The way I would proceed is as follows.

5. Group I is overgrown; it contains half the whole taluka. It was proposed to be rated at Rs. 3-4-0 even at the last settlement, but Government cut it down to Rs. 3 in deference to the 33 per cent. rule. I now propose to reduce group I by 12 villages, and then to raise the 51 which remain by a full one-third to Rs. 4 [instead of Rs. 3-15-0 as Mr. Abbott proposes. He seems to be afraid to put the increase even at 33·3 but cuts one anna off. No doubt when Government said 33 per cent. they meant strictly speaking the limit to be one-third or 33·3.] We then come to group II with 26 villages. I propose to add to this the 12 villages reduced from group I, and then take away 4 villages and push them down into group III. This will leave the group with a strength of 34 villages, and I would put the rate at Rs. 3½ over all. This means that the villages reduced from group I have an increase much less than 33 per cent., while the remaining 22 villages suffer an increase of 44·4' per cent. But the increase over the whole group of 34 villages will still be in the vicinity of 33 per cent. Then we come to old group III of 18 villages. This is proposed to be increased from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 by Mr. Abbott. But I would also add the 4 villages reduced from group II now assessed at Rs. 2½, and adding only 4 annas to those 4 villages I would fix a rate for the whole 22 villages at Rs. 2½. In this group, the aggregate increase will be about 50 per cent.,

and if Government are not prepared to sanction an excess over 33 per cent., even in the case of these 22 villages as a group, then the rate must be fixed at Rs. 2-4-0 instead of Rs. 2-8-0, which will bring the increase in respect of the whole 22 down to about 33 per cent. Out of the 22 villages, it is worth noting that at least ten have had no increase during each of the last two settlements, having originally been in the old VIIth group at Rs. 1-8-0, and having remained there now for over 50 years. When the 33 per cent. limit was announced, it certainly contemplated a 30 year settlement. Then finally we come to groups IV and V containing 43 villages assessed at Re. 1, and four villages assessed at 12 annas. I propose to amalgamate these two groups into one group, and to assess it not at Rs. 1-5-0 as Mr. Abbott proposes for group IV, but at Rs. 1-4-0 for the combined groups; thus the assessment of the combined groups will not be enhanced more than 33 per cent.

6. In selecting 12 villages for degradation from group I and four more for degradation from group II, I have been guided by the sale and rent statistics. And I am also glad to find that these 12 villages will form a very satisfactory transition belt between group I and group II, and will remove the grave anomaly that I have already pointed out, the anomaly that we step straight down from group I into group IV at one point without any intervening grade. The 12 villages I select out of group I are these:—Waijali, Dongargaon, Kahalul, Kukaval, Kothli, Mohida, Hola, Kavthal, Wadali, Bamkheda, Fes and Dondwada. The four villages which I propose to degrade from group II to group III are Chandsaili, Padalda-K, Gangapur and Pimpri.

7. These proposals will be found to conform to the general valuation of lands as found in the sale and rent statistics. Moreover, they are topographically logical; and the main point is that instead of five groups of very unequal size ranging from Rs. 3 to 12 as., we shall have four groups much more uniform in size and ranging from Rs. 1-4-0 upto Rs. 4; a difference from top to bottom of Rs. 2-12-0 instead of Rs. 3 proposed by Mr. Abbott. The resulting assessments will not take the fair standard State share of the total profit, but it will rectify our general course and put us in a better position at the next settlement to get a more uniform distribution of the taxation. It is evident that hereafter we shall have to mark time with the enhancements of upper groups, and bring up the lower groups by larger increments. These present IVth and Vth groups were formerly undeveloped and over-run with forest and wild beasts, and as agriculture, peace and prosperity, has spread, the benefit in these groups has been far more marked than in the upper groups. In fact, in such tracts the 33 per cent. limit is less defensible than anywhere, because the increment in land value which takes place during a settlement period is only to some extent due to individual exertions, but is chiefly the result of communal activity.

8. The proposals are to increase the patasthal assessment according to the Purandhar system, which we have been already discussing in connexion with Tasgaon. In the present case, I do not see any reason or justification at all (while increasing the soil rates by 33 per cent.) for limiting the increase in the water rates to 25 per cent. The water rates are the bulk of the total assessment. Statistics show that if the soil rates can bear an increase of one-third, the water rates can stand an increase of 100 per cent. at least; so that if there be any difference in the treatment, it should not be a lower rate for water than for soil, but the contrary. However, I see no reason for making any difference. It is far better to give the same increment to both the soil and the water share, separately recorded.

9. We have no concern at all in this discussion with the Public Works Department irrigation rates. They are usually assessed on fundamental wrong principles, but we cannot help, and must not be influenced by those wrong principles. The rate of Rs. 8 assessed in R—2444-06 is avowedly based upon the "cost of the water supply", which is a violation of the Land Revenue Code which requires us to base our rates on the value of the land receiving the irrigation. The idea of assessing with reference to the cost of



supply should be firmly repudiated, and the increase in the water share assessment should be the same as the increase in the soil assessment for the group, and certainly on no account should it be a less increase.

10. The proposals of the Assistant Settlement Officer for the Inam village of Khed are accepted with the modification that the rate should be Rs. 1-4-0 as proposed for group IV of Khalsa villages.

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

*Below No. S.T.—183, dated 6th May 1918, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.*

No. A.—415 of 1918.

Camp Mahableswar, 17th May 1918.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. I am inclined to support Mr. Abbott's proposals with the slight modification proposed below :—

It does not seem to me that the Settlement Commissioner quite makes out a case for his alterations. It is perfectly true, no doubt, that four groups ranging from Re. 1/4 to Rs. 4 are better theoretically than five groups ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 4. But, after all, the fifth group has only four tiny villages, the total assessment of which is about Rs. 1,000. So that except for this trifling bit of the taluka Mr. Abbott's variations are from Re. 1/5 to Rs. 4 which is better than Re. 1/4 to Rs. 4. In any case it is not worthwhile altering what the Settlement Officer and Collector approve, and what was done by experienced officers, and has proved perfectly suitable. As for the dozen villages which Mr. Anderson puts down from Group I to Group II and the four which he takes from Group II to Group III, I do not see that sufficient reason is given. It is always a little dangerous to ignore an arrangement which has been approved of by a series of officers who know, or have known, the Country, and substitute for it something evolved from a glance at the map and another glance at figures of rents and sales. Mr. Anderson says his proposals conform to the general valuation of lands as found in the sale and rent statistics. This seems to me rather a sweeping statement: the evidence is not at all decisive, nor is there enough of it. I suppose Mr. Anderson is clear as to the villages he intends to put from Group I into Group II, but there are two Mohidas, two Kavtals, two Bamkheadas, and Mr. Anderson does not say to which of these he refers.

3. I would therefore leave the groups as they are and raise them all 33½ per cent. The new rates should therefore be, not what Mr. Abbott suggests, but Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1-5-4 (or say Re. 1/6), Re. 1. That is, of course, on the supposition that Government are not willing to abandon the 33½ per cent. rule. Looking through the papers connected with this case I find a paragraph in Government Resolution No. 500, dated 24th January 1902, running as follows—"It is not in the opinion of Government desirable that there should be different rates for Bhils or people of other wild tribes and for more advanced persons. On the other hand, it should be recorded that the rates are special on account of the fact, that the lands are generally cultivated by members of the wild tribes and do not represent the assessment which the value of the land would justify. Government reserve the right to revise these assessments without having regard to the general limit imposed by their orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884, on the revision of assessments." This means, to say that although in a particular village a Bhil is not charged less than a Gujar, villages where most of the cultivators are Bhils specially low rates have been sanctioned, and these rates can be increased at revision settlements without regard to the 33 per cent. rule. Now in Shahada as in Taloda, the real reason for the rates of the lower groups is that the cultivators are, or were supposed to be, mainly Bhils. Here Mr. Abbott tells us that 19 villages are occupied exclusively by Bhils. He does not say which those villages are, but no doubt they include all in the last group where Bhils own 46 per cent. of the land. However in any case I think I can hardly recommend great increases in these lower groups. We may be content with 33½ per cent. for the present but reaffirm our right to ignore that limit later on.

4. As to patasthal and the inam village of Khed I agree with the Settlement Commissioner. There is no particular reason why we should not take as much increase on the water as on the soil assessment. Both may be one-third separately recorded, as Mr. Anderson says.

C. N. SEDDON,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

West Khándesh—

Revision settlement of the Sháháda táluka  
and of the inám village of Khed.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7434.

Bombay Castle, 16th July 1918.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—415 dated 18th May 1918—  
Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below\* containing proposals for the  
revision settlement of the Sháháda táluka of the West Khándesh district, and for the  
original settlement of the inám village of Khed.

\* Letter from Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Khándesh, dated 27th February 1918  
with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of West Khándesh, No. S.R.V.—8 dated 16th March 1918.

Letter from Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Khándesh, dated 27th February 1918.

Memorandum from the Collector of West Khándesh, No. S.R.V.—8 dated 16th March 1918.

Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records, C. D., No. 3369 dated 22nd December 1915.

Memorandum from the Collector of West Khándesh, No. S.R.V.—2 dated 9th February 1916.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl. 196 dated 23th February 1916.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. S.T.—183 dated 6th  
May 1918.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the re-settlement of 163  
Government villages, of Government land in five inám villages and of the inám  
village of Khed in the Sháháda táluka of the West Khándesh district. The  
current settlement, which is the first revision settlement in 152 Government  
villages and the original settlement in the remaining villages, was fixed for a  
shorter period than usual in order that the revision should be undertaken  
concurrently with that of other trans-Tapti settlements.

2. The Assistant Settlement Officer's report indicates that a considerable  
increase in prosperity has occurred during the period of the expiring settlement  
and Government are of opinion that the statistics given in the report and its  
appendices fully support the general conclusion that the full permissible increase  
should be imposed upon the present assessments of the táluka.

3. Government do not consider that there is occasion at the present time to  
alter the grouping in the direction indicated by the Settlement Commissioner  
and accordingly the grouping and rating proposed by the Commissioner, C. D.,  
are approved. The Government land in the five inám villages should be rated  
according to the grouping those villages at present possess. The appended  
statement shows the rates sanctioned by Government for the Government  
villages.

4. Government accept the recommendation made by the Commissioner in  
paragraph 4 of his memorandum that the Purandhar method of increase of water  
assessment should be adopted. The rate of increase should be 5 annas in the  
rupee.

5. The proposal of the Assistant Settlement Officer to include the inám  
village of Khed in group No. IV is approved.

6. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year  
1917-18, levied from 1918-19 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Under Secretary to Government.

[P. T. O.]

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of West Khándesh,  
The Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records,

The Director of Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the  
Secretariat,  
The Government of India (by letter).

*Statement referred to in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 7434  
dated 16th July 1918.*

Group.		No. of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.
<i>Government villages.</i>			Rs. a. p.
I	...	63	4 0 0
II	...	27	3 0 0
III	...	19	2 0 0
IV	...	50	1 6 0
V	...	4	1 0 0
<i>Inám village.</i>			.
IV	...	1	1 6 0
		164	

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APPENDIX L.

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## Statement showing the effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Governme

1	2	3	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.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
1	Alkhed	I	3 0 0	...	...	760	2,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	2,092	...
2	Anrad	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,890	4,894	...	...	...	...	M. 19	44	...	1,849	4,428	...
3	Bamkheda Sarang Kheda.	Tarf	3 0 0	...	...	642	1,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	1,790	...
4	Bamkheda Tarhad.	Tarf	3 0 0	...	...	2,722	5,065	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,722	5,065	...
5	Bhade	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,354	3,848	...	...	...	...	M. 21	43	...	1,375	3,891	...
6	Biladi Budruk	I	3 0 0	...	...	988	2,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	2,551	...
7	Bhadgaon	I	3 0 0	...	...	617	1,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	1,394	...
8	Bupkarf	I	3 0 0	...	...	507	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	1,350	...
9	Damarkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	576	1,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	1,737	...
10	Deur	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,055	2,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	2,758	...
11	Dhamlad	I	3 0 0	...	...	539	1,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	1,626	...
12	Dhurkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,645	4,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,645	4,423	...
13	Dondwade	I	3 0 0	...	...	568	1,508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	1,508	...
14	Dongargaon	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,825	3,076	...	...	...	...	P. 65	157 S.	...	1,918	3,604	...
												M. 27	314 W.	...			
													57	...			
15	Fes	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,348	3,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	3,433	...
16	Hol	I	3 0 0	...	...	404	1,100	...	...	...	...	P. 4	25 S.	...	408	1,150	...
													25 W.	...			
17	Kahatul	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,116	4,163	...	...	...	...	M. 15	27	...	2,131	4,190	...
18	Kalambu	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,968	6,201	...	...	...	...	M. 59	163	...	3,011	6,364	...
19	Kalsadi	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,426	4,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,426	4,247	...
20	Kamkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	291	777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	777	...
21	Kanadi Khurd	I	3 0 0	...	...	580	1,218	...	...	...	...	M. 16	37	...	596	1,265	...
22	Karjai	I	3 0 0	...	...	961	2,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	2,925	...
23	Katharde Khurd	I	3 0 0	...	...	676	2,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	2,117	...
24	Kawthal Sarangkhed.	Tarf	3 0 0	...	...	338	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	1,069	...
25	Kawthal Shahada.	Tarf	3 0 0	...	...	1,434	2,890	...	...	...	...	M. 7	19	...	1,441	2,908	...
26	Khairwe	I	3 0 0	...	...	725	1,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	1,848	...
27	Kothli Tarf Sarangkhed.	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,899	4,559	...	...	...	...	M. 16	35	...	1,906	4,594	...
28	Kurhavad	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,289	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,289	1,025	...
29	Kukaval	I	3 0 0	...	...	849	1,443	...	...	...	...	M. 57	181	...	966	1,624	...
30	Kukdel	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,241	3,308	...	...	...	...	P. 63	193 S.	...	1,304	3,501	...
													290 W.	...			
31	Lambole	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,291	3,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	3,619	...
32	Lonkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	627	1,345	...	...	...	...	P. 297	935 S.	...	624	2,281	...
													1,309 W.	...			
33	Malegaon	I	3 0 0	...	...	441	614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	614	...
34	Maloni	I	3 0 0	...	...	384	1,023	...	...	...	...	P. 54	166 S.	...	438	1,189	...
													253 W.	...			
35	Manrad	I	3 0 0	...	...	580	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	1,743	...
36	Mohide Tarf Haveli...	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,302	3,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	3,050	...
37	Mohide Tarf Shahada.	I	3 0 0	...	...	4,234	10,101	...	...	...	...	M. 79	189	...	4,413	10,427	...
													137 S.	...			
													223 W.	...			
38	Nandarde	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,094	3,123	...	...	...	...	M. 3	8	...	1,097	3,191	...
39	Nandarkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	938	2,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	2,479	...
40	Nimgavhan	I	3 0 0	...	...	375	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	961	...

I.  
occupied land in the Shahada Taluka in the West Khandesh District.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group I.			
4 0 0	...	...	760	2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	2,790	...	+33-32	Alkhed	1	
4 0 0	...	...	1,890	5,859	...	...	...	...	M. 19	59	...	1,849	5,918	...	+33-35	Anrad	2	
4 0 0	...	...	642	2,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	2,337	...	+33-35	Bankheda Sarangkhed.	3	
4 0 0	...	...	2,722	6,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,722	6,780	...	+33-38	Bankheda Tarhad.	4	
4 0 0	...	...	1,954	5,131	...	...	...	...	M. 21	57	...	1,375	5,188	...	+33-33	Bhade	5	
4 0 0	...	...	988	3,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	3,401	...	+33-32	Biladi Budruk	6	
4 0 0	...	...	617	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	1,765	...	+33-31	Bhadgaon	7	
4 0 0	...	...	507	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	1,900	...	+33-33	Bupkari	8	
4 0 0	...	...	576	2,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	2,316	...	+33-33	Damarkhed	9	
4 0 0	...	...	1,055	3,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	3,677	...	+33-32	Deur	10	
4 0 0	...	...	539	2,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	539	2,168	...	+33-33	Dhamlad	11	
4 0 0	...	...	1,645	5,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,645	5,897	...	+33-33	Dhurkheda	12	
4 0 0	...	...	568	2,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	2,011	...	+33-36	Dondwada	13	
4 0 0	...	...	1,825	4,101	...	...	...	...	{ P. 66	{ 209 S.	...	1,912	4,790	...	+33-13	Dongargaon	14	
4 0 0	...	...	1,348	4,577	...	...	...	...	{ M. 27	{ 412 W.	...	1,348	4,577	...	+33-22	Fes	16	
4 0 0	...	...	404	1,467	...	...	...	...	{ P. 4	{ 33 S.	...	408	1,533	...	+33-30	Hol	16	
4 0 0	...	...	2,116	5,551	...	...	...	...	{ ...	{ 33 W.	...	2,131	5,587	...	+33-34	Kahatul	17	
4 0 0	...	...	2,958	8,268	...	...	...	...	M. 15	36	...	3,017	8,485	...	+33-38	Kalambu	18	
4 0 0	...	...	1,426	5,663	...	...	...	...	M. 59	217	...	1,426	5,663	...	+33-34	Kalsadi	19	
4 0 0	...	...	291	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	1,036	...	+33-33	Kamkheda	20	
4 0 0	...	...	580	1,624	...	...	...	...	M. 16	49	...	596	1,673	...	+33-30	Kanadi Khurd	21	
4 0 0	...	...	961	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	3,900	...	+33-33	Karjai	22	
4 0 0	...	...	576	2,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	2,323	...	+33-35	Katharde Khurd	23	
4 0 0	...	...	338	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	1,425	...	+33-30	Kawthal Tarf Sarangkhed.	24	
4 0 0	...	...	1,424	3,353	...	...	...	...	M. 7	25	...	1,441	3,378	...	+33-31	Kawthal Tarf Shahada.	25	
4 0 0	...	...	725	2,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	2,464	...	+33-33	Khairwe	26	
4 0 0	...	...	1,889	6,079	...	...	...	...	M. 16	47	...	1,905	6,126	...	+33-43	Kothli Tarf Sarangkhed.	27	
4 0 0	...	...	1,299	1,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,299	1,367	...	+33-37	Kurhavad	28	
4 0 0	...	...	649	1,924	...	...	...	...	M. 87	241	...	636	2,165	...	+33-31	Kukaval	29	
4 0 0	...	...	1,241	4,411	...	...	...	...	{ P. 63	{ 257 S.	...	1,304	4,658	...	+33-33	Kukdel	30	
4 0 0	...	...	1,291	4,825	...	...	...	...	{ ...	{ 381 W.	...	1,291	4,825	...	+33-32	Lambole	31	
4 0 0	...	...	627	1,793	...	...	...	...	{ P. 297	{ 1,243 S.	...	624	2,041	...	+33-32	Lonkheda	32	
4 0 0	...	...	441	1,085	...	...	...	...	{ ...	{ 1,718 W.	...	441	1,085	...	+33-29	Malegaon	33	
4 0 0	...	...	334	1,364	...	...	...	...	{ P. 54	{ 221 S.	...	438	1,585	...	+33-35	Maloni	34	
4 0 0	...	...	580	2,324	...	...	...	...	{ ...	{ 332 W.	...	580	2,324	...	+33-38	Manrad	35	
4 0 0	...	...	1,302	4,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	4,067	...	+33-34	Mohide Tarf Haveli...	36	
4 0 0	...	...	4,284	13,488	...	...	...	...	{ M. 79	{ 259 S.	...	4,413	13,908	...	+33-34	Mohide Tarf Shahada.	37	
4 0 0	...	...	1,094	4,244	...	...	...	...	{ P. 50	{ 163 S.	...	1,097	4,255	...	+33-34	Nandarde	38	
4 0 0	...	...	938	3,205	...	...	...	...	M. 3	11	...	938	3,205	...	+33-32	Nandarkhed.	39	
4 0 0	...	...	575	1,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	1,281	...	+33-30	Nimgavhan	40	



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 I—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
41	Padalde Budruk ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,959	5,923	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	1,960	5,826	...
42	Palasvada ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	586	1,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	1,710	...
43	Pari ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	551	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	1,481	...
44	Pingana ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	902	2,324	...	...	...	...	M. 2	5	...	904	2,329	...
45	Prakasha ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	6,960	19,640	...	...	...	...	M. 5	14	...	6,965	19,654	...
46	Pusnad ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,660	3,220	...	...	...	...	M. 15	30	...	1,676	3,250	...
47	Sarangkheda ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,416	5,598	...	...	...	...	M. 2	5	...	2,418	5,603	...
48	Sasda ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,864	6,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,864	6,019	...
49	Savalde ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	726	1,642	...	...	...	...	M. 1	5	...	726	1,645	...
50	Shahada ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	673	1,970	...	...	...	...	P. 250	{ 1,121 W. 834 S. }	...	923	2,804	...
51	Shelti ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,676	4,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,676	4,928	...
52	Sonvad ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	2,455	5,300	...	...	...	...	M. 40	21	...	2,495	5,391	...
53	Tembha Tarf Sarang- kheda.	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,963	4,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,963	4,630	...
54	Tembha Tarf Shaha- da.	I	3 0 0	...	...	460	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	1,324	...
55	Tikhora ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	926	2,730	...	...	...	...	M. 6	16	...	1,009	2,745	...
56	Untavad ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	691	1,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	1,839	...
57	Vadali ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,642	3,423	...	...	...	...	M. 6	15	...	1,646	3,425	...
58	Vaghoda ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	700	1,917	...	...	...	...	M. 8	22	...	708	1,922	...
59	Vaijali ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,700	4,245	...	...	...	...	M. 21	25	...	1,721	5,021	...
60	Vakora ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	143	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	409	...
61	Vardha ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	803	2,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	2,262	...
62	Varde ...	I	3 0 0	...	...	454	1,220	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	455	1,222	...
63	Vorul Tarf Shahada.	I	3 0 0	...	...	501	973	...	...	...	...	M. 15	22	...	515	1,005	...
	<b>Total of Group I</b> ...					<b>12,720</b>	<b>1,92,931</b>	<b>2 7 2</b>				<b>1,267</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>2 14 8</b>	<b>60,057</b>	<b>1,92,521</b>	<b>2 7 5</b>
	<i>Group II.</i>																
64	Asus ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	305	558	...	...	...	...	{ P. 18 M. 18 }	{ 24 W. 30 S. 12 S. }	...	341	460	...
65	Aurangpur ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	947	1,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	1,831	...
66	Avge ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	545	1,060	...	...	...	...	M. 6	16	...	553	1,065	...
67	Bhatana ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,106	1,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,106	1,526	...
68	Budigavhan ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	574	1,057	...	...	...	...	M. 1	2	...	575	1,059	...
69	Chandsaili ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,012	1,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	1,859	...
70	Gangapur ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	183	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	251	...
71	Godipur ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	707	1,244	...	...	...	...	M. 1	2	...	708	1,245	...
72	Hingni ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,120	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	1,306	...
73	Javda Tarf Borad ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,913	3,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,913	3,202	...
74	Junvana ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	846	1,740	...	...	...	...	M. 4	6	...	850	1,743	...
75	Kaimadi Tarf Borad.	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,236	2,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,236	2,029	...
76	Karankheda ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	737	1,521	...	...	...	...	M. 9	12	...	745	1,500	...
77	Katghar ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	91	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	75	...
78	Kotli Tarf Haveti ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	869	1,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	869	1,825	...
79	Laohora ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	423	823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	823	...
80	Mamana ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	710	956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	956	...
81	Navalpur ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	271	498	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	275	505	...
82	Padalde Khurd ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	426	915	...	...	...	...	M. 1	2	...	429	915	...
83	Pimpod ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,129	2,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	2,262	...
84	Pimpri Budruk ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	823	573	...	...	...	...	M. 27	45	...	850	623	...

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		
1s. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
4 0 0	...	...	1,959	7,097	...	...	...	...	M. 1	4	...	1,960	7,101	...	+33-33	Padalga Budruk	41		
4 0 0	...	...	536	2,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	2,390	...	+33-33	Palasvada	42		
4 0 0	...	...	551	1,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	1,975	...	+33-36	Pari	43		
4 0 0	...	...	902	2,965	...	...	...	...	M. 2	7	...	904	2,972	...	+33-33	Pingana	44		
4 0 0	...	...	6,950	26,186	...	...	...	...	M. 5	19	...	6,955	26,205	...	+33-33	Prakasba	45		
4 0 0	...	...	1,660	4,293	...	...	...	...	M. 16	40	...	1,676	4,333	...	+33-33	Pusnad	46		
4 0 0	...	...	2,416	7,454	...	...	...	...	M. 2	7	...	2,418	7,471	...	+33-34	Sarangkheda	47		
4 0 0	...	...	2,864	9,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,864	9,025	...	+33-33	Sasda	48		
4 0 0	...	...	725	2,169	...	...	...	...	M. 1	4	...	726	2,193	...	+33-31	Savaldia	49		
4 0 0	...	...	673	2,627	...	...	...	...	P. 250	1,112 S.	...	923	2,739	...	+33-35	Shahada	50		
4 0 0	...	...	1,676	6,571	...	...	...	...	...	1,471 W.	...	1,676	6,571	...	+33-24	Shelti	51		
4 0 0	...	...	2,455	7,067	...	...	...	...	M. 40	121	...	2,495	7,188	...	+33-33	Sonvad	52		
4 0 0	...	...	1,963	6,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,963	6,173	...	+33-33	Tembha Tarf Saran- kheda.	53		
4 0 0	...	...	460	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	1,765	...	+33-31	Tembha Tarf Shaha- da.	54		
4 0 0	...	...	926	3,640	...	...	...	...	M. 6	21	...	1,002	3,661	...	+33-33	Tikhora	55		
4 0 0	...	...	691	2,452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	2,452	...	+33-33	Untavad	56		
4 0 0	...	...	1,642	4,564	...	...	...	...	M. 6	20	...	1,648	4,584	...	+33-33	Vadali	57		
4 0 0	...	...	700	2,568	...	...	...	...	M. 8	29	...	708	2,585	...	+33-32	Vaghoda	58		
4 0 0	...	...	1,700	6,595	...	...	...	...	M. 31	113	...	1,731	6,708	...	+33-33	Vajjali	59		
4 0 0	...	...	143	545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	545	...	+33-25	Vakera	60		
4 0 0	...	...	803	3,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	3,016	...	+33-33	Vardha	61		
4 0 0	...	...	454	1,627	...	...	...	...	M. 1	4	...	455	1,631	...	+33-36	Varde	62		
4 0 0	...	...	501	1,297	...	...	...	...	M. 15	43	...	516	1,340	...	+33-33	Varul Tarf Shahada.	63		
...	...	...	78,790	2,57,339	3 4 3	...	...	...	1,257	4,798	3 12 7	80,057	2,62,037	3 4 4	+33-33	Total of Group I	...		
<b>Group II.</b>																			
3 9 0	...	...	305	477	...	...	...	...	P. 16	123 W.	...	341	600	...	+33-33	Asus	64		
3 0 0	...	...	947	2,441	...	...	...	...	M. 18	107 S.	...	947	2,441	...	+33-33	Aurangpur	65		
3 0 0	...	...	545	1,400	...	...	...	...	M. 8	21	...	553	1,421	...	+33-30	Avge	66		
3 0 0	...	...	1,106	2,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,106	2,127	...	+33-35	Bhatane	67		
3 0 0	...	...	574	1,408	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	575	1,412	...	+33-33	Budigavhan	68		
3 0 0	...	...	1,012	2,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	2,479	...	+33-35	Chandsaili	69		
3 0 0	...	...	188	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	385	...	+33-47	Gangapur	70		
3 0 0	...	...	707	1,658	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	708	1,661	...	+33-31	Godipur	71		
3 0 0	...	...	1,120	1,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	1,741	...	+33-31	Hingni	72		
3 0 0	...	...	1,913	4,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,913	4,269	...	+33-33	Javda Tarf Borad	73		
3 0 0	...	...	845	2,320	...	...	...	...	M. 4	11	...	850	2,331	...	+33-35	Junvana	74		
3 0 0	...	...	1,226	2,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,226	2,705	...	+33-33	Kalmadi Tarf Borad	75		
3 0 0	...	...	737	2,108	...	...	...	...	M. 9	25	...	746	2,133	...	+33-31	Karangkheda	76		
3 0 0	...	...	91	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	101	...	+32-39	Katghar	77		
3 0 0	...	...	809	2,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809	2,435	...	+33-35	Kotli Tarf Havali	78		
3 0 0	...	...	483	1,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	1,097	...	+33-29	Lechora	79		
3 0 0	...	...	710	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	1,275	...	+33-37	Mamane	80		
3 0 0	...	...	271	664	...	...	...	...	M. 4	11	...	275	675	...	+33-40	Navalpur	81		
3 0 0	...	...	493	1,221	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	499	1,224	...	+33-33	Padalga Khurd	82		
3 0 0	...	...	1,199	2,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199	2,024	...	+33-33	Pimpod	83		
3 0 0	...	...	323	771	...	...	...	...	M. 27	60	...	350	831	...	+33-39	Pimpri Budruk	84		

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 II—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
85	Sonval Tarf Borad ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	927	1,820	...	...	...	M. 2	4	...	920	1,824	...	
86	Tarhad Tarf Borad ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,719	8,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	8,242	...	
87	Tarhad Tarf Tarhad ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	1,395	1,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,395	1,678	...	
88	Tembhli ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	586	772	...	...	...	P. 19	27 B. 68 W.	...	586	867	...	
89	Tangcha ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	464	998	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	998	...	
90	Vadi ...	II	2 4 0	...	...	408	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	640	...	
Total of Group II ...			...	...	...	21,134	85,208	1 11 4	...	...	...	105	225	2 2 3	21,239	86,428	1 11 6
<i>Group III.</i>																	
91	Aslod ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,394	1,238	...	...	...	M. 10	10	...	1,404	1,238	...	
92	Borala ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	705	740	...	...	...	M. 15	18	...	730	758	...	
93	Dhandra Budruk ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,016	1,188	...	...	...	M. 10	11	...	1,026	1,199	...	
94	Halgujri ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	391	387	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	393	388	...	
95	Jaynagar ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,392	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	1,018	...	
96	Kamravad ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	939	751	...	...	...	M. 11	11	...	950	762	...	
97	Karjod ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,186	910	...	...	...	M. 6	6	...	1,192	916	...	
98	Kavliith ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	573	514	...	...	...	M. 52	52	...	594	556	...	
99	Khaparkheda ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	194	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	91	...	
100	Londhra ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,130	1,144	...	...	...	M. 10	20	...	1,140	1,164	...	
101	Matkuta ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	718	574	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	720	576	...	
102	Mhasarde ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	600	453	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	602	455	...	
103	Nimbhora ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,097	1,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	1,038	...	
104	Pimparda ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,158	863	...	...	...	M. 24	24	...	1,182	897	...	
105	Savkheda ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,427	1,253	...	...	...	M. 44	44	...	1,531	1,297	...	
106	Sonval Tarf Havelli ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	453	317	...	...	...	M. 3	3	...	456	320	...	
107	Udhlod ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	968	741	...	...	...	M. 5	5	...	973	746	...	
108	Vadshil ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,468	1,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,468	1,914	...	
109	Varul Tarf Tarhad ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	729	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	729	621	...	
Total of Group III ...			...	...	...	18,597	15,803	0 13 7	...	...	...	195	209	1 1 1	18,792	16,013	0 13 7
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
110	Akaspur ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	411	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	239	...	
111	Amoda ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,316	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316	1,033	...	
112	Anakvada ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	276	220	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	277	221	...	
113	Badvi ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	617	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	495	...	
114	Bahirpur ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	188	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	141	...	
115	Bhagapur ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	423	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	339	...	
116	Bhavartek ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	776	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	609	...	
117	Bhuta ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	146	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	124	...	
118	Biladi Tarf Havelli ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	495	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	417	...	
119	Brahmanpur ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	618	532	...	...	...	M. 6	6	...	624	568	...	
120	Chikhli Khurd ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	302	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	187	...	
121	Damalda ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,375	856	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	856	...	
122	Devpur ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	549	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	327	...	
123	Ektas ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	189	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	100	...	
124	Fatepur ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,049	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049	724	...	
125	Ganora ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	56	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	44	...	
126	Gogapur ...	IV	1 0 0	...	...	745	583	...	...	...	M. 27	31	...	772	614	...	

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	
																	<i>Group II—contd.</i>	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 0 0	...	...	927	2,427	...	...	...	...	M. 2	5	...	929	2,432	...	+33-33	Sonval Tarf Borad ...	85	
3 0 0	...	...	1,719	4,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	4,323	...	+33-34	Tarhadi Tarf Borad ...	86	
3 0 0	...	...	1,395	2,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,395	2,237	...	+33-31	Tarhadi Tarf Tarhad ...	87	
3 0 0	...	...	598	1,029	...	...	...	...	P. 12	{ 25 S.	...	598	1,156	...	+33-33	Tembhli ...	88	
3 0 0	...	...	464	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	{ 21 W.	...	464	1,331	...	+33-37	Tengcha ...	89	
3 0 0	...	...	408	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	865	...	+33-23	Vadi ...	90	
...	...	...	21,134	48,969	2 4 7	...	...	...	105	301	2 12 10	21,239	48,570	2 4 7	+33-33	Total of Group II ...		
																	<i>Group III.</i>	
3 0 0	...	...	1,394	1,718	...	...	...	...	M. 10	13	...	1,404	1,731	...	+33-36	Aalod ...	91	
3 0 0	...	...	705	987	...	...	...	...	M. 15	24	...	730	1,011	...	+33-37	Borala ...	92	
3 0 0	...	...	1,016	1,524	...	...	...	...	M. 10	15	...	1,026	1,529	...	+33-26	Dhandra Budruk ...	93	
3 0 0	...	...	391	516	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	392	517	...	+33-25	Halguxi ...	94	
3 0 0	...	...	1,392	1,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	1,355	...	+33-37	Jaynagar ...	95	
3 0 0	...	...	939	1,001	...	...	...	...	M. 11	15	...	950	1,016	...	+33-33	Kamravad ...	96	
3 0 0	...	...	1,186	1,213	...	...	...	...	M. 6	9	...	1,192	1,221	...	+33-30	Karjod ...	97	
3 0 0	...	...	572	636	...	...	...	...	M. 52	69	...	624	755	...	+33-39	Kaylith ...	98	
3 0 0	...	...	194	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	121	...	+33-37	Khaparkheda ...	99	
3 0 0	...	...	1,130	1,525	...	...	...	...	M. 10	27	...	1,140	1,552	...	+33-33	Londhra ...	100	
3 0 0	...	...	718	765	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	730	768	...	+33-33	Matkuta ...	101	
3 0 0	...	...	600	604	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	602	607	...	+33-41	Mhasarde ...	102	
3 0 0	...	...	1,097	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	1,324	...	+33-33	Nimbhora ...	103	
3 0 0	...	...	1,158	1,151	...	...	...	...	M. 24	32	...	1,182	1,183	...	+33-37	Pimparda ...	104	
3 0 0	...	...	1,427	1,670	...	...	...	...	M. 44	59	...	1,521	1,729	...	+33-31	Savkheda ...	105	
3 0 0	...	...	453	423	...	...	...	...	M. 3	4	...	456	427	...	+33-44	Sonval Tarf Havell ...	106	
3 0 0	...	...	969	983	...	...	...	...	M. 5	7	...	973	995	...	+33-36	Udhlod ...	107	
3 0 0	...	...	2,468	2,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,468	2,552	...	+33-33	Vadshil ...	108	
3 0 0	...	...	739	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	832	...	+33-23	Vardi Tarf Tarhad ...	109	
...	...	...	18,597	21,070	1 2 2	...	...	...	195	221	1 7 1	18,792	21,351	1 2 2	+33-34	Total of group III ...		
																	<i>Group IV.</i>	
1 6 0	...	...	411	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	329	...	+37-66	Akaspur ...	110	
1 6 0	...	...	1,316	1,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316	1,420	...	+37-46	Amoda ...	111	
1 6 0	...	...	276	303	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	277	304	...	+37-56	Anakvada ...	112	
1 6 0	...	...	617	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	631	...	+37-58	Badvi ...	113	
1 6 0	...	...	188	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	194	...	+37-59	Bahirpur ...	114	
1 6 0	...	...	423	466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	466	...	+37-48	Bhagapur ...	115	
1 6 0	...	...	776	827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	827	...	+37-44	Bhavartek ...	116	
1 6 0	...	...	146	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	170	...	+37-10	Bhuta ...	117	
1 6 0	...	...	425	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	573	...	+37-41	Biladi Tarf Havell ...	118	
1 6 0	...	...	618	800	...	...	...	...	M. 6	8	...	624	806	...	+37-41	Bramhanpur ...	119	
1 6 0	...	...	302	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	257	...	+37-40	Chikhli Khurd ...	120	
1 6 0	...	...	1,375	1,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375	1,177	...	+37-50	Damalda ...	121	
1 6 0	...	...	549	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	450	...	+37-61	Devpur ...	122	
1 6 0	...	...	189	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	137	...	+37-00	Ekte ...	123	
1 6 0	...	...	1,049	995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049	995	...	+37-43	Fatepur ...	124	
1 6 0	...	...	56	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	60	...	+36-36	Ganora ...	125	
1 6 0	...	...	745	801	...	...	...	...	M. 27	42	...	772	844	...	+37-46	Gogapur ...	126	

No. Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
<i>Group IV—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
127	Jafod	IV	1 0 0	...	...	466	443	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	...	466	445	...
128	Jamb	IV	1 0 0	...	...	733	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	645	...
129	Javda Tarf Havell	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,341	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,341	882	...
130	Javkheda	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,253	890	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	...	1,257	893	...
131	Kakarda Khurd	IV	1 0 0	...	...	600	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	306	...
132	Kalnad Tarf Havell	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,029	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	758	...
133	Kanadi Tarf Havell	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,026	786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	786	...
134	Kochra	IV	1 0 0	...	...	638	656	...	...	...	M. 8	8	...	...	646	664	...
135	Kondaval	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,315	967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,315	967	...
136	Kurangi	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,016	804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	804	...
137	Kudhavad Pimplod.	Tarf IV	1 0 0	...	...	594	1,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	1,804	...
138	Kusumbvada	IV	1 0 0	...	...	132	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	111	...
139	Lohara	IV	1 0 0	...	...	719	603	...	...	...	M. 16	18	...	...	735	616	...
140	Mandana	IV	1 0 0	...	...	4,285	2,481	...	...	...	M. 15	8	...	...	4,300	2,469	...
141	Mhasavad	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,443	2,733	...	...	...	M. 6	3	...	...	2,449	2,736	...
142	Mubarakpur	IV	1 0 0	...	...	391	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	250	...
143	Osarta	IV	1 0 0	...	...	456	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	392	...
144	Phoprala	IV	1 0 0	...	...	470	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	262	...
145	Balkhed	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,052	777	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	...	1,066	780	...
146	Shirud Tarf Havell	IV	1 0 0	...	...	357	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	256	...
147	Shrikheda	IV	1 0 0	...	...	494	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	369	...
148	Sultanpur	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,275	1,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,275	1,708	...
149	Solvada	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,175	1,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	1,619	...
150	Tarbad	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,785	1,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,785	1,078	...
151	Tavlai	IV	1 0 0	...	...	1,384	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	1,068	...
152	Tidhara	IV	1 0 0	...	...	563	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	468	...
153	Titri	IV	1 0 0	...	...	359	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	250	...
154	Tuki	IV	1 0 0	...	...	499	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	304	...
155	Ukhalchamb	IV	1 0 0	...	...	311	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	255	...
156	Umarti	IV	1 0 0	...	...	446	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	387	...
157	Vadgaon	IV	1 0 0	...	...	2,790	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,790	1,422	...
158	Vagharada	IV	1 0 0	...	...	426	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	245	...
159	Velavad	IV	1 0 0	...	...	487	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	380	...
Total of Group IV			...	...	...	46,938	33,279	0 11 4	...	...	...	80	78	0 14 0	47,027	33,567	0 11
<i>Group V.</i>																	
160	Ohirda	V	0 12 0	...	...	183	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	79	...
161	Dara	V	0 12 0	...	...	405	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	156	...
162	Nagihari	V	0 12 0	...	...	59	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	13	...
163	Virpur	V	0 12 0	...	...	403	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	163	...
Total of Group V			...	...	...	1,050	411	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	411	0 6
<i>Government Land in Inam Villages.</i>																	
164	Torkheda	I	3 0 0	...	...	310	662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	662	...
165	Abhanpur Khurd	III	1 8 0	...	...	1,621	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	514	...
166	Abhanpur Budruk	III	1 8 0	...	...	907	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	330	...
167	Kakarde Budruk	III	1 8 0	...	...	481	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	229	...
168	Kheddigar	IV	1 0 0	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...
Total			...	...	...	3,329	1,745	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,329	1,745	0 8
Grand Total			...	...	...	169,938	2,80,372	1 10 5	...	...	...	1,656	4,112	2 18 9	171,494	2,84,484	1 10

N.B.—The soil assessment shown in column 14, village No. 16 is for entire numbers (A.16 G.4); the Pataethal assessme

—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
																<i>Group IV—contd.</i>	
6 0	...	...	456	609	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	468	612	...	+37-53	Jalod	197
6 0	...	...	733	887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	887	...	+37-52	Jamb	198
6 0	...	...	1,241	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	1,213	...	+37-53	Javada Tarf Havell...	199
6 0	...	...	1,253	1,224	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	1,257	1,228	...	+37-51	Javkheda	190
6 0	...	...	800	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	421	...	+37-53	Kakarada Khurd	181
6 0	...	...	1,029	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	1,042	...	+37-47	Kalmed Tarf Havell	192
6 0	...	...	1,026	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,081	...	+37-53	Kanadi Tarf Havell...	193
6 0	...	...	638	764	...	...	...	...	M. 8	11	...	646	775	...	+37-41	Kochra	194
6 0	...	...	2,315	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,315	1,330	...	+37-54	Kondeval	195
6 0	...	...	1,016	1,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	1,105	...	+37-44	Kurangi	196
6 0	...	...	594	2,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	2,480	...	+37-47	Kudhavad Pimpod, Tarf	197
6 0	...	...	132	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	153	...	+37-84	Kusumbvada	198
6 0	...	...	719	829	...	...	...	...	M. 16	18	...	725	847	...	+37-50	Lohara	199
6 0	...	...	4,285	3,411	...	...	...	...	M. 15	11	...	4,200	3,422	...	+37-48	Mandana	140
6 0	...	...	3,443	3,758	...	...	...	...	M. 6	4	...	3,449	3,762	...	+37-50	Mhasavad	141
6 0	...	...	391	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	344	...	+37-50	Mubarakpur	142
6 0	...	...	456	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	539	...	+37-50	Osarta	143
6 0	...	...	470	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	360	...	+37-40	Phoprata	144
6 0	...	...	1,052	1,072	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	1,056	1,072	...	+37-44	Raikhed	145
6 0	...	...	357	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	352	...	+37-50	Shirud Tarf Havell	146
6 0	...	...	494	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	507	...	+37-40	Shrikheda	147
6 0	...	...	2,275	2,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,275	2,348	...	+37-47	Sultanpur	148
6 0	...	...	2,175	2,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	2,226	...	+37-49	Sulwada	149
6 0	...	...	2,725	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,725	1,422	...	+37-48	Tarhad	150
6 0	...	...	1,384	1,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,384	1,426	...	+37-50	Tavla	151
6 0	...	...	560	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	643	...	+37-39	Tidhara	152
6 0	...	...	359	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	344	...	+37-50	Titri	153
6 0	...	...	499	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	418	...	+37-50	Tuki	154
6 0	...	...	311	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	351	...	+37-55	Ukhalsamb	155
6 0	...	...	446	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	446	532	...	+37-47	Umarti	156
6 0	...	...	2,720	1,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,720	1,255	...	+37-48	Vadgaon	157
6 0	...	...	425	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	337	...	+37-55	Vaghada	158
6 0	...	...	487	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	425	...	+37-50	Velavad	159
			45,936	45,754	0 15 7	...	...	...	69	107	1 3 3	47,027	45,861	0 15 7	+37-49	Total of Group IV	...
																<i>Group V.</i>	
0 0	...	...	183	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	105	...	+32-91	Chirda	160
0 0	...	...	405	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	208	...	+33-33	Dara	161
0 0	...	...	59	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	17	...	+30-77	Naghari	162
0 0	...	...	403	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	217	...	+33-13	Virpur	163
			1,050	547	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	547	0 8 4	+33-09	Total of Group V	...
																<i>Government Land in Inam Villages.</i>	
0 0	...	...	310	883	2 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	883	2 13 7	+33-36	Torkheda	164
0 0	...	...	1,621	665	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621	665	0 6 9	+33-27	Abhanpur Khurd	165
0 0	...	...	907	440	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	440	0 7 9	+33-33	Abhanpur Budruk	166
0 0	...	...	481	305	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	305	0 10 2	+33-19	Kakarada Budruk	167
0 0	...	...	10	14	1 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	1 6 5	+40-00	Kheddigar	168
			3,329	2,327	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,329	2,327	0 11 2	+33-35	Total	...
			169,538	2,75,205	2 2 4	...	...	...	1,656	5,487	3 5 0	171,494	2,80,693	2 2 6	+33-32	Grand Total	...

a portion thereof only. Figures of soil assessment on Patwathal are not available.

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

18  
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Vaijapur, 30th December 1917.

From

J. ABBOTT, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Khandesh;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,  
Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith proposals for a Revision Settlement of the Taloda taluka, West Khandesh, which settlement will in the case of 81 villages be the second Revision Settlement.

2. Exclusive of the Mewas estates in the west and of the paraganah of Akrani in the Satpura uplands, which latter was handed over to the care of the Forest Department in 1906 (*vide* Government Resolution No. 8435 of 31st August 1906), there are in this taluka 145 villages, of which 132 have been surveyed. The unsurveyed villages comprise two inam villages and 11 Government villages included in forest area; the surveyed villages include eight inam villages and one village which was incorporated in the forest before the last settlement. My report deals with 123 Government villages and with the Government land in four inam villages.

3. The current settlement of the Government villages was introduced in the years and under the authority quoted below, and was guaranteed up to the revenue year 1917-18:—

No. of villages.	Settlement.	Year.	Authority.
81	Revision ...	1899-1900 ...	Government Resolution No. 889 of 8rd February 1899.
42	Original ...	1904-1905 ...	Government Resolution No. 502 of 24th January 1902. Government Resolution No. 1389 of 26th February 1903.

4. The settlement of Government lands in the inam villages of Taloda, Bhavar, Dalepur and Panibare respectively was introduced as follows:—

Village.	Settlement.	Authority.
Taloda ...	} Revision ...	Government Resolution No. 5364 of 30th August 1900.
Bhavar ...		
Dalepur ...	} Original ...	No. T. R.-411 of 2nd March 1906, of the Commissioner, C. D.
Panibare ...		

#### POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

5. The taluka proper includes the hilly and wild country of the Bhil estates in the west and the plateau of the Satpuras between their abrupt descents to the valleys of the Tapti and Narbada rivers; but the area that forms the subject of my report is the plain land between the wall of the Satpuras on the north and the river Tapti on the south—the entire plain save for those Bhil estates that have land in the plain in the west. Its general features are aptly, summarized in the local explanation of the name of the taluka headquarters town Taloda as derived from तळोदा “a plain.”

6. This plain, as contrasted with the plains of other north Tapti talukas, is remarkably uniform in appearance. The steep front of the Satpuras belies their real influence; the rivers of the plain are shallow of bed and the marked gradations of soil, so characteristic of other talukas similarly situated and due to the scouring force of water from the hills, are not to be found.



## SOIL.

7. As was remarked in the Settlement Report of 1896, the soil is for the most part a rich black loam which extends almost without deterioration up to the foot of the hills, though there is a fair amount of reddish lighter soil and in places even of saltish soil. Several of my appendices show a general uniformity of soil accompanied by a very high average classification. Appendices G and H show that the money value per acre of land in four out of the existing five groups has no marked fluctuations from group to group, whilst appendix L shows that the average assessment in each group respectively is but a small percentage below the maximum fixed for that group. To take an instance of contrast from another taluka, I would compare the average assessment of group I in Shirpur taluka with the same assessment of the same group in Taloda taluka. The maximum assessment in each case is Rs. 3 and the groups are similarly situated in plain land unbroken by hills, but in Taloda taluka the average assessment is Rs. 2-10-0 whereas in Shirpur taluka it is only Rs. 2. Further exemplification would show the following percentage of the respective maximum assessments for the talukas obtained in the three north Tapti talukas of west Khandesh:—

Taloda	...	...	85 per cent
Shahada	...	...	77 „
Shirpur	...	...	62 „

8. As the maximum assessment of a group or taluka according to the settled rates is presumably most likely to be obtained when variations from the highest classification are few, one must assume that the soil of the Taloda taluka is uniformly of high value though it should be remarked that the forest creeps down the Satpuras and breaks-up everywhere the villages near their foot where is the stoniest ground.

## CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

9. Appendix A and the notes thereto will sufficiently explain the nature of the rainfall, which in view of the extent of wheat cultivation is of peculiar importance. Gambling upon the climate and rainfall, even more than upon the market, accounts for the highly speculative nature of cotton growing in the taluka (*vide* appendix I), for in normal seasons cotton cultivation is said to be devitalized by the mists that rise from and hover over the sodden ground.

10. The rain and the proximity of the forests naturally make the autumn and early winter feverish; the close proximity of the rocky face of the Satpuras reflecting its gathered heat, unfortunately, prevents the taluka having a compensation for the feverishness of half the year in the comparative coolness of its hot weather.

## CROPS AND CULTIVATION.

11. Wheat is the principal crop of the taluka and is grown in rotation with other crops, the Bhil cultivator preferring a rotation with gram and the Shahu with other grains. The produce of the right conjunction of rain and soil the local cultivator calls 'banshi,' in this way using as indicative of a good quality of rich yellow grain a term which in other talukas of Khandesh is used to express a distinct species of wheat.

12. Cotton growing is a tempting but precarious investment; to the local explanation of this fact I have already alluded. In the Survey Commissioner's report of 1898 it is suggested that the comparatively small cultivation of cotton, as compared with wheat in this taluka, is due in part to the fact that water lies far closer to the surface in this than in other talukas farther east. It is remarked too that, having regard to the rainfall in the Gujarat districts which grow cotton, it is doubtful if the moisture in the soil is less favourable to cotton, and the opinion is expressed that the cultivation and disposal of wheat is easier to the Bhil than that of cotton, and that the wheat traffic via Nandurbar makes a profitable outlet for wheat. Now, as 34,335 acres of land in the taluka are held by Shahus, *i. e.* 49 per cent of the entire cultivated area, and as in the Bhil centres of groups III and IV the Bhil shows a marked preference for oil-seeds over any other crop, and the greatest amount of wheat is grown by the same people that cultivate the greatest area of cotton, the explanation of

the manifest general reluctance to grow cotton must, I think, be sought elsewhere. In the Settlement Report of 1896 the fact is noticed that cotton runs to wood and leaf in the best soils, and the remark is made that probably only a suitable species of the plant is really required. Now, the conditions of the Nawapur peta would seem even more inimical to the cultivation of cotton than those of this taluka, if the rainfall alone be considered, but the Broach variety of cotton which is grown in that peta was tried in the taluka a few years ago and proved a failure. As the peta is reputed to be less troubled with mists than the taluka, and the zamindars of the Indus Delta justify their reluctance to cultivate cotton on the same grounds as do the cultivators of Taloda taluka, some credence perhaps can be placed in the local tradition. About 25 per cent of the cotton grown in the taluka is of long-staple variety. Cotton is grown in rotation and not two successive years in one number; it is rarely mixed with other crops though sometimes ambadi is grown with it.

13. Ambadi is grown by cultivators of all castes mainly for home consumption and sown by the Bhil. Rice is grown where the rainfall is heavy; its cultivation is practically confined to Bhils and it is in fact among the imports of the taluka.

14. In the immediate vicinity of the taluka town is a number of well-tended gardens, but the rest of the taluka bears a more or less uniform aspect of general cultivation, and the why and wherefore of the difference in its details can usually be found in the caste of the cultivator. In the west the Bhil preference for oil-seed cultivation shows itself in a striking expanse of erandi cultivation, but it will be long, I suppose, before it ceases to be possible for two opinions to prevail as to the standard of Bhil husbandry.

15. The manuring of fields is irregular and made about every third year. The Bhil in his anxiety not to encourage weeds does not believe in adding enrichment to his soil.

16. There is no true system of fallow in the taluka, but a certain area remains fallow every year. This area varies in the different groups, and is greatest where jungle and weed clearance is least thorough, and therefore naturally particularly so in group IV. The taluka percentage of fallow, however, is a high one in all groups as compared with other north Tapti talukas. The heavier rainfall, it is alleged, is one principal cause of the prevalence of uncleared ground but field industry is undoubtedly less energetic than in neighbouring talukas. The percentage of fallow in those other talukas and in their first groups is offered here for comparison with the figures of Taloda taluka:—

	Taluka.	Group I.
Taloda	... 6.84 per cent	4.56 per cent
Shahada	... 4.28 „	1.70 „
Shirpur	... 9.29 „	1.59 „

17. Ploughing is an annual event in the case of land devoted to wheat cultivation; in the case of land sown with cotton a bullock-drawn hoe is generally used instead of a plough.

18. The following table will show the varied preference for several of the chief crops since 1902: the figures give the quinquennial average of percentages on the entire cropped area:—

Years.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton.
1902-07	5.17	8.06	22.9	18.56	20.8
1907-12	8.42	9.23	20.3	18.43	15.9
1912-17	13.22	4.53	28.6	17.26	9.05

19. These figures will show the diminishing importance attached to cotton and the increased attention paid to jowari and wheat cultivation. The increased preference for rabi crops is illustrated by yet another table, which presents quinquennial averages of the area cultivated in the rabi and kharif seasons respectively:—

Years.		Khari.	Rabi.
		Acres.	Acres.
1902-07	...	23,232	20,461
1907-12	...	25,503	24,106
1912-17	...	28,800	36,855

20. As in Shahada taluka since 1911 there has been a reversal of the previous proportions of rabi and khari jowari and the area of the former is now persistently greater than that of the latter:—

Year.		Khari jowari.	Rabi jowari.
		Acres.	Acres.
1909-10	...	2,848	1,448
1910-11	...	2,912	525
1911-12	...	2,023	5,240
1912-13	...	1,103	10,598
1913-14	...	2,330	2,067
1914-15	...	1,490	7,564
1915-16	...	5,452	6,820
1916-17	...	1,553	4,383

## IRRIGATION.

Group.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugar-cane.	Other food crops.	Non-food crops.	Total.	Net irrigated area.
I	A. g. 14 25 Per cent. 37.09	A. g. 0 26 Per cent. 1.64	A. g. ...	A. g. 2 21 Per cent. 6.40	A. g. 21 25 Per cent. 54.85	A. g. 39 17 Per cent. ...	A. g. 39 17 Per cent. ...
Percentage of cropped area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	A. g. 111 37 Per cent. 63.79	A. g. 0 7 Per cent. .099	A. g. 0 36 Per cent. .51	A. g. 9 17 Per cent. 5.37	A. g. 53 6 Per cent. 30.29	A. g. 175 22 Per cent. ...	A. g. 175 22 Per cent. ...
Percentage of cropped area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	A. g. 182 18 Per cent. 76.24	A. g. 0 21 Per cent. .30	A. g. 0 19 Per cent. .27	A. g. 6 32 Per cent. 3.91	A. g. 98 29 Per cent. 19.41	A. g. 173 29 Per cent. ...	A. g. 173 29 Per cent. ...
Percentage of cropped area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	...	...	In the year 1915-16 only.	...	...	...	A. g. 2 21 Per cent. ...
V	A. g. 31 16 Per cent. 96.24	A. g. 0 16 Per cent. 1.22	A. g. ...	A. g. ...	A. g. 0 33 Per cent. 2.52	A. g. 32 25 Per cent. ...	A. g. 32 25 Per cent. ...
Percentage of cropped area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

21. This table, which gives the average figures of irrigated cultivation for the five years 1912-16, shows that irrigation plays no important part in the taluka; even its unimportance, however, is not adequately emphasized by these figures, which do not show how largely the total irrigated area varies from year to year. Variations in this area are suggested more clearly by appendix F which illustrates the great fluctuations that have occurred in the number of kacha wells for irrigational purposes, whilst the number of pakha wells for the same purpose has remained fairly constant since 1901. The data, from which the table showing the irrigated area and appendix F giving the wells and tanks of the taluka were made, are at one in illustrating the fact that the most copious water supply of the plain is in the medial belt running parallel to the hills and at some distance from the Tapti river. The villages of groups II and III are thus the principal villages benefitted by the nearer approach of the sub-soil water to the surface in this belt, where it is found at depths of 12 to 40 feet as contrasted with 50 to 70 feet elsewhere, whilst group V participates in this advantage in the west, where the villages of Asapur and Morambe are much further south than any other of this group. The inam villages being favourably situated in the medial belt contain almost as many wells (270) as the rest of the taluka.

22. With respect to irrigation by the water of the main rivers there is no irrigation from the Tapti or Waki; the Walheri stream at times affords water for this purpose, but its supply is inconstant; in 1914 some 200 acres were irrigated from it, in 1915 ten acres, and in 1916 there was no irrigation from it.

23. There is no special water rate in the taluka and all irrigated area has been treated at the settlements as dry-crop area. Under the authority of the Land

Revenue Code temporary water rates are imposed by the Collector, and this system appears sufficiently elastic of extension under the special circumstances of the taluka.

#### LIVE AND DEAD STOCK.

24. Few remarks, I think, are necessary on appendix D which explains itself. The famine of 1899 caused a great destruction of cattle; though the percentage of cattle that died in this taluka was not as high as that in Shahada or Shirpur talukas, the number of cattle was reduced from 21,397 to 13,239 and the taluka with its present total of cattle (23,548) has only just succeeded in passing the census of cattle before the famine. The general increase in stock since 1900 shared by all groups has a marked exception in the case of goats: the number of these has diminished, I was told by the local cultivators, because their feet stick in the sodden soil of the rainy season and become diseased. Sheep are not possessed by the inhabitants of the taluka, but are brought in seasonally for grazing from Sakri and other outside talukas. The chief variety of bullock is that of country breed; that of Nemad then follows, and there has been a slight cross-breeding of cattle with the Malvi and Khilari breed.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

25. There is one metalled road in the taluka running from Taloda to the Tapti-crossing on the Nandurbar road; country roads of the ordinary type run from the centre of the taluka to Shahada and Prakasha in the east and Kukarmunda and Akalkua in the west. Though some enlargement and improvement of the Taloda-Shahada road was made during the famine year of 1901, the communications in general of the taluka have not changed since the beginning of the present settlement. They still lead within the taluka to the marts of Akalkua, Kukarmunda and Taloda which have only a local importance. Since 1899, however, the opening of the Tapti Valley Railway has been a factor of the greatest importance to the taluka, and to this railway the taluka has easy approach at Nandurbar, for as the Tapti is not in flood during the seasons of harvest, save possibly the harvest of early cotton, the difficulties of crossing that river are personal inconveniences rather than commercial hindrances.

#### FAIRS AND MARKETS.

26. There are two annual fairs in the taluka at Taloda and Pati that attract some 3,000 visitors. There are bazaars weekly at Taloda, Akalkua and elsewhere, and at Taloda a second bazaar weekly at which the timber trade of the taluka finds its market, but all these are of local importance only; residents of the east find additional opportunities for business and indulgence in the neighbouring markets of Prakasha and Shahada.

#### INDUSTRIES.

27 Appendix E shows that the taluka is quite lacking in local industries. Its bazaars offer for sale no products thereof. For ginning the cotton of the taluka is sent to Nandurbar.

#### WAGES.

28. The old system of paying for labour in kind still abides in the case of carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers, barbers, dhobis and in the case of some village servants.

29. As the *saldari* system of labour contract is generally supposed to have retained its more noxious aspects of commercial slavery longer in the west of Khandesh than in the east, and Taloda taluka with its mixed population *prima facie* affords a good field for observing its working, a few comments on the system as it now works appear called for. By Government Resolution 11166 of 4th November 1908 it was pointed out that the Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859 did not apply to such contracts, which could be enforced only by civil suit. From a reference to the civil court of Nandurbar I find that the number of such civil cases instituted since 1908 against '*saldars*' of Taloda taluka has been 22 only in all and it is quite clear that this method of enforcing contract—in view of the latitude of decision allowed to the court—is an unpopular one. That there are different ways of looking at the new situation, and different avenues for the flow of sympathy, is evinced by the report I received from the Mamlatdar that the '*saldari*' system had 'gone

worse' as now saldars obtain a yearly remuneration of Rs. 150, besides a loan of grain in advance, and can compel the hirer of their labour to 'yield both in point of money and work.'

30. It is somewhat difficult to be accurate in describing the details of the ordinary wage system. Unskilled labour probably is remunerated by a daily wage of 6 to 8 annas; skilled labour by one of 12 annas to one rupee. Labour is still a commodity of which the demand exceeds the supply, and the inelasticity of the supply is well illustrated by the variations in the wages of cotton pickers which fluctuate according to the season from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas to 6 annas a day.

#### POPULATION.

31. The taluka is an interesting one from the point of view of population as the Bhil of Taloda is a comparatively prosperous cultivator, and the social conditions of the taluka are largely determined by the number of his race.

32. The population given in the Settlement Reports of Mr. Maconachie in 1896 was 22,299 souls of 114 villages, a census that excluded the population of nine small villages in group V and that of the taluka town. In the light of subsequent censuses this enumeration would seem to have represented the facts of some census previous to 1896 and not of the year 1896. In 1899 before the great famine occurred the population would seem to have been 32,192; according to the census of 1901 it was 28,535 and according to that of 1911 36,484 and the present population is about 40,600. These figures, which do not include figures from the Akrani paraganah or the Mewas estates but include those of the inam villages, where not the actual figures recorded in the various censuses, have been obtained by calculation from the known number of births and deaths. There is, therefore, a margin of possible error, but I still find it difficult to understand the allusion made in Government Resolution 502 of 24th January 1902 to a drop of 59 per cent in the population as the result of the famine of 1899. The birth and death registers between 1899 and 1901 show some 5,665 deaths and 2,008 births in the plain; examining the figures for the Akrani villages I find the births and deaths for 1899 respectively 919 and 299, and for 1900 178 and 2,125, the total census for the Akrani villages in 1901 being 5,616. Though then the death-rate in the Akrani villages was very high, the death-rate in the plain was little higher than in talukas further west, and I am inclined to think that the Government resolution, to which I allude, has confused the death-rate among the small population of the Satpuras with that in the villages below, though even this assumption does not explain a figure so large as 59 per cent.

33. The average annual number of births and deaths in the taluka between 1911 and 1915 was 1,802 and 969 respectively. During the last ten years to every hundred births the deaths were on the average 90 in Taloda itself, 65 in groups I and II, 50 in group III, 37 in group IV, and finally 48 in group V. The death rate, therefore, amongst Bhils must have been much less than among other castes, and the same conclusion is suggested by the larger proportionate increase in the population of groups IV and V since 1900.

34. Of the present population of some 40,600 souls, 25,600 are Bhils—the number of whom has been augmented, I think, by immigration from the higher uplands of the Mewas estates; in view of the sharp distinctions drawn on racial grounds by Mr. Maconachie in his analysis of the grouping of the taluka I offer a table giving the percentage of the population of each group that is Bhil, and the percentage of the occupied land of each group held by the Bhil to-day:—

	Percentage of population.		Percentage of occupied land.	
		Per cent.		Per cent.
Group I	...	62	...	11.58
" II	...	58	...	32.89
" III	...	77	...	60.91
" IV	...	99	...	85.70
" V	...	79	...	97.65

35. These figures, read with the figures of population, show that the taluka has opened out westwards and northwards from the first group, for the increase in the population of groups I and II was 20 to 27 per cent and in group IV and V 72 to 75 per cent between 1901 and 1911. It is unfortunate perhaps that I have been unable to obtain any figures which would show what the Shahu population was in 1896. If Mr. Maconachie's report which represents group II as mainly occupied by Bhils be accurate, with the extension of cultivation, the Shahu has made conquest of two-thirds of that group since 1896. To-day the tide of his advance is measureable in the region of Mod and Kharwad in the east where he possesses from 80 to 96 per cent of the occupied land.

36. There are 18 schools in the taluka as compared with 3 in 1899; the attendance of Bhils and other backward classes thereat is some 300 and that of other castes rather less. A girls' school opened in 1916 with an attendance of 19.

#### LEASES.

37. Leases are numerous in this taluka in which there is a large area of land owned by a class quite distinct from the class that actually cultivates or superintends cultivation.

38. Three forms of leases prevail—(1) the ordinary nim batai lease common throughout the district according to which the lessor and lessee share equally in enjoyment of the crop and in payment of the assessment; (2) a lease fixed on a definite grain basis, which among several talukas that I have examined is quite peculiar to Taloda taluka; (3) the monetary lease, examples of which have been summarized in appendix H.

39. Of the nim batai lease I need say little beyond remarking that as the tenant's loss in years of agricultural distress is shared by the landlord in a contract of this nature, this division of crop represents in ordinary years a rent that is higher than the rent would be if calculated on other grounds and it would, therefore, be natural to expect that other forms of lease in which the landlord makes no insurance against lean years would not show a rent equal to the value of half the produce.

40. As regards the lease contracted on a grain basis, this was apparently more universal some years ago than it is now, though in 1916 some 300 acres were held in this manner) the examples I have gathered moreover are mainly from 12 villages where the practice has remained consistently though sporadic instances appear in 18 other villages. It is not a lease peculiar to any caste or class but in the number of its examples is far more common among Shahu lessees in group I than elsewhere. The following table epitomizes the contents of the examples I examined; they comprise all the recorded instances of the kind with rent paid in wheat:—

#### Rents paid in wheat.

Group.	1906-1911.				1912-1917.			
	Acres.	Assessment.	Rent per acre.	Rent in multiples of assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rent per acre.	Rent in multiples of assessment.
I	1,486	Rs. 3,759	Rs. a. p. 6 1 0	2.38	962	Rs. 2,502	Rs. a. p. 7 14 0	3.04
II	257	1,068	4 15 0	1.19	152	261	4 3 0	2.53
III	268	400	2 14 8	1.92	...	...	.....	.....
IV	18	14	1 9 0	2.00	...	...	.....	.....

41. These rents with the marked exception of group I are lower than the corresponding money rents tabulated in appendix H. They show just as clearly as that appendix the rise in rents during the period they cover. The value of the grain rent has been calculated by taking the local pail of wheat as equal to 572 tolas and the price of wheat as the average indicated in

appendix I for the respective years. The rent per acre includes the assessment which in every case was paid by the tenant.

42. With reference to the leases recorded in appendix H, it is difficult to draw any easy comparison between the figures they present and those given in the Settlement Report of 1899. In his appendix M Mr. Maconachie included a single lease at 14 assessments; this was a single example and was far and away above the value of any other lease he exemplified. Nor this alone, for even up to the year 1912 I have been able to discover as the subject of leases at more than 13 times the old assessments a total leased area of 120 acres only. This is so small an area in comparison with the entire area leased between 1904 and 1911, that it is clear that the example quoted by Mr. Maconachie must have been peculiarly exceptional for the period 1888-1892. Omitting consideration of this abnormal instance, I should regard Mr. Maconachie's appendix as pointing to a lease of the acre value of Rs. 4-5-0 as the average lease for the period 1888-1892. My appendices will suggest the probability in ordinary retrogression of these figures representing the facts. The method in which those figures were abstracted militates against the possibility of being able to draw any group averages for that period, but for comparison with the figure Rs. 4-5-0 as an average for the taluka there are the present averages as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	...	...	7	4	0
" II	...	...	7	13	0
" III	...	...	6	12	0
" IV	..	..	6	14	0
Taluka	...	...	7	3	0

43. As the villages instanced by me are only representative villages the taluka average has been obtained from the multiples resulting from multiplying each group average by the occupied area of villages in that group. This average for the period 1912-1917 shows an increase of 66 per cent over the figure of the period 1888-1892; it has no bearing on the villages of group V but neither presumably had that earlier figure.

44. Of leases previous to 1904 I have been unable to obtain any examples save of long period leases the details of which it would have been impossible to compare with those of one-year leases. In all leases there is a possibility of terms that being part of social custom are not thought of in formulating the contract, but I think it can safely be assumed that there are no such customary obligations in this taluka that affect the valuation of rents. I did find, however, that quite frequently the terms that appeared in the lease bond were subsequently modified in the discharge of their respective obligations by the parties. Memories, however, appeared so little retentive of the real circumstances of a lease executed years ago that I was unable to accept the details of such modifications. In any case the margin of error in appendix A must be small.

45. In a subsequent paragraph I have pointed out that a peculiar feature of this taluka is the large percentage of the entire occupied area of the taluka that is cultivated each year by a regular class of lessees who have no proprietary rights. (In examining other talukas I found that where an absentee landlord leased out his land yearly, the lease became fixed in value and irresponsive to market rates, or as often as not an automatically renewed compact between the landlord and a single lessee resulting in a lease offering far more favourable terms to the tenant than ordinary competition would result in. In Taloda taluka about one-sixth of the cultivated land is given out on lease in much the same regular way as I have described, and I have no doubt that the rents of the taluka in their average are much lower than genuine competition would permit.) It is perhaps some corroboration of my surmise that on the eastern edge of the taluka in all the first three groups the rents are higher than the group averages, and that in preparing appendix H I had to exclude cases in which the landlord took only a nominal rent equal to the assessment. In considering the rents and sales recorded in appendices G and H, and in

considering the incidence of assessment it is no small thing to be remembered that the social conditions of Taloda taluka are like its traditions peculiarly static.

46. A further point with reference to leases that I examined, though its interest when a settlement of 30 years is in question is somewhat temporary, was the complaint made to me that rents had dropped considerably since the war began. For such a complaint I found few grounds. In a few villages, such as Chinoda, Tulsa, Nimgavhan and Budhavli, there was a slight fall in rents, but in the mass of villages nothing more than the usual fluctuations consequent chiefly upon a variation in the number of leases incorporated, and a comparison of the figures of several important villages showed nothing more than a check in the gradual and steady rise of rents since 1906.

#### SALES.

47. The details of appendix G have all been secured from the parties to the sales and that appendix is in no way a compilation of extracts obtained from the Registrar's office. All sales that took the form of concessions to family relationship, or previous financial relationship; all sales by court decrees; all sales that were conditional, comprised lands of different villages, or included considerations other than that of the land for sale have been excluded, and the appendix may be regarded as testifying to genuine competitive sales of land within the specified periods. They are cash sales of dry-crop land only as the garden land is very small in area in the taluka; finally I have excluded a few single instances of abnormal sales, from the figures of which deductions could not rightly be made. This method of rigorous exclusion makes the period 1899-1903—troubulous years for the taluka—unfertile in statistics for the period was marked by a number of conditional and sowkari sales which in most cases the sowkars themselves admitted to me were the direct result of famine.

48. The remarks that I made with reference to the leases recorded in the Settlement Report of 1896 apply with much the same appropriateness to the examples given therein of sales. Excluding his abnormal and entirely uncorroborated example of sale Mr. Maconochie's report shows for the period 1888-1892 an average sale at Rs. 16-13-0 per acre. As in the case of the leases of that report it is impossible to deduce group averages of the sale values, but for comparison with the taluka average at that period of Rs. 16-13-0 an acre are the present averages as follows:—

			Rs.	a.
Group I	...	...	68	2
"    II	...	...	69	10
"    III	...	...	57	7
			<hr/>	
Taluka	...	...	64	12
			<hr/>	

49. Since the period 1888-1892, therefore, the average price of land in the taluka has increased almost 300 per cent. The figures offered are of representative villages only; as the Restricted Tenure Clause is applied to one group and a considerable number of villages in the other groups had no such records to show, the actual list is not long.

50. The comparatively small number of sale transactions in the taluka and the great disparity between the value of land in the best groups of the taluka and that in the poorer groups in the adjoining taluka afford fresh illustration of the static conditions of the taluka:—

		Acre value.					
		Shahada.		Taloda.			
Group		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	...	145	7	0	69	2	0
"    II	...	85	9	0	69	10	0
"    III	...	78	14	0	57	7	0
"    IV	...	79	1	0	.....		



*Agriculturists and Non-agriculturists.*

Year.	Area held by agriculturists.	Area held by non-agriculturists.
1909-10	Acres. 64,885	Acres. 13,781
1914-15	65,406	15,897

51. These figures submitted by the Mamlatdar have been given on the interpretation of 'non-agriculturist' as a man who derives a portion of his income from sources other than land. Even this definition is an elastic one, and I venture to add a few further figures by way of comment upon the above table.

52. About 8,300 acres of land are held in the Government villages and 4,300 in the inam villages of the taluka by persons who never cultivate their own lands but give the same out on lease, and contrawise there is a class of four hundred lessees who have no land of their own. So far as these figures reveal a class of persons who merely take an income from land they illustrate, I think, difficulties inherent in the adopted definitions of agriculturist and non-agriculturist.

53. There is finally that type of agriculturist who lives outside the taluka and cultivates his holding therein through an agent; an area near to 5,000 acres is held in this taluka by such absentee landlords.

*Holdings of Agriculturists.*

Year.	Over 500 acres.	100 to 500 acres.	25 to 100 acres.	5 to 25 acres.	Upto and including 5 acres.	Total.
1902-03	.....	29	546	1,808	82	Acres. 2,465
1907-08	.....	30	590	2,334	83	3,037
1912-13	.....	40	718	2,509	98	3,365

54. These figures are vitiated to some extent by the fact that the same khatedar with khatas in several villages has been counted several times. On the other hand a common cause multiplying the number of petty holdings unduly is absent, for the area of Mahar and such forms of service inam in the taluka is small and subdivisions thereof very few.

## REVENUE HISTORY.

55. The present settlement was ushered in by the famine of 1899; of the effect of that famine on the population and agricultural stock of the taluka I have already spoken. Since that year no similar calamity has befallen the taluka. In 1911 it escaped the drought that doubled and trebled the area of fallow in talukas further east, but shared with them that of 1907-08 when its own fallow also became nearly four times as large as the average fallow for the years 1912-16. It was slower too than those talukas in resuming the cultivation of that fallow area, which, though reduced, remained large (12,348 acres) in 1908-09, but no remissions of revenue were entailed. With these exceptions the history of the settlement is one of steady progress.

56. Appendix J shows the increase in the area of cultivation since the last settlements; and the decrease in that of the unoccupied land. As the change has been so marked, and the effect of the settlement of 42 villages in 1904 is apparent, I have not deemed it necessary to prepare two appendices dealing with the settlements of 1899 and 1904 separately. The area of unoccupied assessed land (3,933 acres) has an assessment of Rs. 5,429; all the available land, therefore, has not yet been taken up for cultivation, but every year sees a reduction in the area still unoccupied. In comment upon appendix M, I would remark that the area shown in column 6 against the village of Amlad has been reserved for military grants, and the figures of that column against the villages of Bandhara and Khardi K. are said to be partially explained by the wealth of timber on the land, whilst for land in the unhealthy west competition is limited.

57. Recovery of revenue during the period of the present settlement has been made without difficulty in all groups, save in the famine year of 1899-1900.

Since that year there have been only ten instances of fine, 12 of distraint and 7 of sale of land as coercive measures, and these were confined almost exclusively to groups I and II; if among such limited figures further differentiation is necessary, I would add that in groups IV and V since their settlement there have been only two instances of coercive measures, and the number of notices issued under the Land Revenue Code has been very small. The ease with which revenue has been collected is also illustrated by appendix K; the remissions of revenue shown therein for the years 1899-1906 represent *inter alia* the gradual introduction of new rates in accordance with Government Resolution 3281, Revenue Department, of 25th May 1900; the heavy figures of 1901-02 remission due to famine as per Government Resolution 1447 of 2nd July 1902; the figures of arrears since 1905 are explained by the notes appended to appendix A.

#### INCIDENCE OF ASSESSMENT.

58. Crop experiments are no longer conducted and I was too late in reaching this taluka to institute any myself. The current season again has been so bad for many crops that experiments now made would have little representative value. Of sales of standing crops I was unable to obtain any examples.

59. From a conference of agriculturists that I held at Taloda I learnt that the average wheat crop in lands of groups I and II was 6 maunds, that of bajri and jowari 4 maunds. This, the estimate of the cultivators themselves, gives at the average market rates of the last 8 years a produce of value Rs. 23-8-0 and Rs. 11-8-0 respectively, to each of which sums Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 has to be added for the value of the fodder. In this manner the average crop of the chief grains is represented as varying between Rs. 21 and Rs. 33. That profits of Rs. 40 an acre were made and that the profits from cotton in good years were higher still was freely admitted.

60. Thus far the estimate of the cultivators, which, it can safely be assumed, would not err on the side of over-estimate. The main point, however, that I would like to emphasize is that this estimate, at least of the bajri and jowari crop, is the same as that given me in each taluka that I have examined and indicates that the land in this taluka is with suitable crops quite as productive as land further east. This one would naturally suppose also to be the truth from considering the general uniformity of the Taloda plain and the small difference between the maximum and average assessments in the higher groups. Yet in spite of this fertility of the plain the rents of Taloda taluka are as much as the period of the current settlement behind those of Shirpur taluka and at least very little less than that period behind those of Shahada taluka. In these latter talukas it is true the cotton crop is one-third to one-half of the entire crop as contrasted with one-seventh in Taloda taluka but the great disparity between the leasing and selling value of land in this taluka and that in those other talukas was as marked 18 years ago as it is now, if not more marked then than now, so that the increased adoption of cotton cultivation does not itself explain such a long existing disparity.

61. In discussing the relativity of rents and incidence of assessment it is usual, I think, to assume that the *nim batai* lease, containing as it does from the lessor's point of view an indemnity against those years of agricultural distress in which he has to share the losses of the lessee, is *a priori* a more highly rated lease than ordinary competition would entail in a single season. The monetary rent on the other hand, being fixed, entails no such possible disaster for the lessor or from the lessee's point of view; it contains no automatic provision against failure, partial or complete, of the season's crops. From both causes, therefore, the monetary rent must be much less than an equivalent of half the produce. Assuming that the rent represents as much as a third of the produce appendix H would suggest the following incidence of assessment:—

Group.	Average assessment.	Produce.	Incidence of assessment.
			Per cent.
I	Rs. a. p. 2 10 0	Rs. a. p. 22 0 0	11.9
II	2 0 9	23 8 0	8.51
III	1 7 6	20 0 0	7.50
IV	0 15 8	21 0 0	4.76

62. To these average assessments the new rates I propose will add respectively annas 7-6, annas 7, annas 8-4, annas 2-10.

63. In view, however, of the approximation of the outturn of several of the principal crops of the taluka to that of the same crops in talukas further east, and of the disparity between the rents in Taloda taluka and those in other talukas I consider that the incidence of assessment illustrated above is greater than the actual incidence. An average crop of wheat in good season in group I would apparently entail an incidence of assessment not greater than 7·95 per cent; the maximum outturn of Rs. 40, mentioned by the cultivators, would in group I with a maximum assessment entail an incidence of assessment not greater than 7·5 per cent.

64. As regards group V, the incidence of assessment must vary very much within the group, as by the accidents of settlement it includes villages very different in situation. In the west, where the group comes down almost to the Tapti and all along the border of the Chikli and Kathi estates, there is a very fine expanse of cultivation, particularly of oil-seeds; along the northern edge of the group, on the other hand, many villages are awkwardly situated with the characteristics more usually associated with forest settlements. In the west, accordingly, it would be a small crop that even at the new maximum rate of assessment would make the incidence of assessment heavier than 7 per cent. In the northern stretch, where the villages are away up the Satpuras, the new rate will mean an assessment of only annas 4 per acre, and all along the immediate base of the Satpuras one of about annas 8. As the Forest Department in its hill settlements in this region taking yearly a revenue of annas 8 to Re. 1 per acre from each acre of cultivated land finds more applicants than it can satisfy, and has as its direct object fire protection and not revenue, it may be presumed that that rate is a light one, and still lighter therefore the rate now proposed for the revenue villages of group V.

65. Finally, I would remark that there is every indication from appendices G and H that in groups II, III and IV the tenant has merely paid to the landlord as rent the major part of the difference between his group assessment and that of a cultivator of group I. This and the general uniformity of the soil proclaim no great difference in the average acre outturn of each of these groups.

#### THE EXISTING SETTLEMENT.

66. This, as finally sanctioned, divided the taluka into five groups:—

(a) *Group I*, described by Mr. Maconachie in his report of 1896 as possessing the best soil and climate and position in the taluka, and its land as almost entirely in the hands of Gujar kunbis. This was assessed at Rs. 3.

(b) *Group II*, assessed at Rs. 2-7-0, was described as inferior in soil which in places was salty and mixed with lime, and as occupied mostly by Bhils; this group further was not clear of jungle as was group I.

(c) *Group III*, assessed at Re. 1-10-0, contained Borad in the east and a strip of villages in the west, in still more broken and jungle covered country.

(d) *Groups IV and V* contained the villages between the other groups and hills, occupied by Bhils, and divided into two groups by Government, only because "owing to the increase due to position class any increase in the rates is almost impossible without exceeding the 33 per cent limit."

The existing groups are, therefore, as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Group	I,	18 villages, assessed at ...	3	0	0
"	II,	24 "	2	7	0
"	III,	21 "	1	10	0
"	IV,	9 "	1	2	0
"	V,	51 "	0	14	0

67. This grouping and rating, it is to be observed, was not that proposed by either the Survey Settlement Officer or the Survey Commissioner, and represented the adherence of Government to the principle that the total

enhancement of each group must be kept within the 33 per cent limit. In accordance with this principle, two groups (IV and V) were created instead of a single group assessed at Re. 1-4-0, as proposed by Mr. Maconachie, and finally five groups were created instead of three as proposed by Mr. Fforde.

68. The proposal of Mr. Fforde deserves a detailed exposition in view of my own proposals. He proposed a group I consisting of the 18 villages of the present group I and 16 villages from group II, these being all the western block of that latter group and the villages of Mod, Kharwad, Kadel and Gunjali. A second group would, as he proposed, have consisted of the remaining villages of group II, the whole of group III and the villages of Panvadi and Ziri from group IV; this group he wished to rate at Rs. 2 and the remaining villages in a third group at Re. 1-4-0. The same causes that made such a proposal unacceptable in 1899 operate, of course, even more strongly now, and it is quite impossible to form a group II out of eight villages assessed at Rs. 2-7-0, 21 at Re. 1-10-0 and two villages at Re. 1-2-0; for even the incorporation of the first eight and twenty-one villages would entail a rating at something less than Rs. 2-7-0 to make a 33 per cent increase on the new group, so that some villages would actually have their current assessment lowered. Whilst, therefore, remarking that Mr. Fforde's proposal is admirably supportable from the appendices of my report I assume that I must dismiss the question of reviving it as one purely academic.

69. It does, however, give support to my own proposal—a proposal I had based upon the data of my appendices and inspection of the taluka before I noticed that it was practically an echo of that of Mr. Fforde—to amalgamate the existing groups I and II.

#### PROPOSED REVISION SETTLEMENT.

70. The advance of the taluka in prosperity since the last settlement is one marked in no doubtful manner. The selling value of land has risen practically by 300 per cent, and is now four times as high as it was; the rise in rental values (this since 1892) has been about 66 per cent. Prices of the chief grains of the taluka and of cotton have risen considerably:—

	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Cotton.	Remarks.
1889-1898	2 6	2 2	1 14	4 12	Rupees per maund.
1909-1916	8 14	8 5	2 14	8 3	
Increase	Per cent. 68·15	Per cent. 55·88	Per cent. 53·80	Per cent. 72·86	

71. The incidence of assessment is low in all groups. The assessment too has been collected without difficulty.

72. This advance has been shared by all the groups but more particularly, as was to be expected, by the lower groups (*vide* appendices G and H). The increase in population, which in groups I and II shows an increase even between 1901 and 1911 of about 20 to 27 per cent, is as much as 72 and 75 per cent in groups IV and V in that same period; the acreage of cultivable land not taken up in the latter groups is now less than that in the first two groups; the acreage held on restricted tenure (and restricted tenure was imposed on the villages of these groups settled in 1904-05 by Government Resolution 1116-C of 18th February 1902) has shown an astonishing increase.

73. Figures, showing an increase in income-tax recovered since 1899 of 200 per cent, illustrate the prosperity of the non-agricultural classes.

74. Of indebtedness as evinced by the mortgage of lands there is little. The area of mortgaged land in the years previous to 1905. was always, below 300 acres, and as years of famine and distress were among these and my examination of sale records showed a large number of sales admitted to be due to famine, I surmise that the debtor at that period preferred selling his land conditionally to mortgaging it. Since 1905 there has been a tendency for the mortgaged area to rise, but its total, which has oscillated between 350 and 840 acres, is not large.

75. The taluka as a whole being able well to support a 33 per cent increase of assessment, I propose to distribute this increase proportionately among the existing groups, with the exception of groups I and II; in the case of groups III, IV and V, I propose a simple increase of assessment to the nearest round figure to the possible 33 per cent increase; in the case of groups I and II I propose their amalgamation and their common assessment at one rate.

76. With reference to this amalgamation of groups I and II, I have already remarked that Mr. Fforde's proposals in 1899 recommended the amalgamation of group I with 16 out of the 24 villages of group II, and I consider those proposals more accurate in the light they throw upon the conditions of those groups than are the descriptions of Mr. Maconachie. Even in 1896, as now the main roads from Taloda to Nandurbar and Taloda to Shahada must have been just as accessible from the villages of group II as from those of group I, and the priority of group I in position seems to have been somewhat exaggerated. The limited figures, moreover, of appendix G that I have collected for the period 1899-1903 suggest also that the disparity of these groups in the matter of their soil was emphasized too strongly in the same way, for with the figures of Mod included, the selling value of land in rupees per acre in these groups was almost identical in that period, and if those figures of Mod be regarded as somewhat above the average of the group, even their exclusion does not make the disparity in values considerable.

77. From still further data I surmise that even in 1896 groups I and II could have quite equitably been amalgamated, and that the disparity insisted upon by Mr. Maconachie was inadequately analyzed. For eighteen years the selling value of land in the two groups measured in rupees per acre has been almost identical; measured in terms of the assessment the selling value has been consistently 30 per cent higher in group II than in group I, and this whilst the assessment of group II is only some 18 per cent less than that of the first group. Considering too the rental values of the same groups, these have been slightly higher in the second than in the first since 1904, showing that the landlord has valued the land of group II at a higher rate than Government has.

78. Turning to present day conditions, there is little to choose between the external aspect of these groups, though along the Tapti there are as in all the trans-Tapti talukas fewer trees than further north; the conditions of agriculture are identical, the same crops are sown and in the same proportions, the acreage of cropped area and of fallows respectively is roughly the same in each group (*vide* appendix B) and their population has increased in much the same proportion since the last settlement. It is true that the population of group II is some 3,100 more than that of group I, and calculations on this basis would show a greater acreage to each person in group I than in group II, but group II contains the village of Kukurmunda with a population of 2,000, whilst Taloda being an inam village has been omitted from the figures of group I which has thus no such populous centre. It would be hard to find two groups so surprisingly similar in details. I would add also that, besides the centre of Kukurmunda, the second village in the taluka, group II has Mod, the region around which constitutes the apex of a wedge of proprietorship which the Gujars of Shahada taluka are trying hard to drive into the taluka. Finally, an amalgamation of these two groups can be made without any loss of revenue and a rate of Rs. 3-10-0 will permit of a more equitable comparison of this taluka with that of Nandurbar, the re-settlement of which does not fall due till 1940, for the highest rate of assessment therein is Rs. 3, and it has all the advantages of closer proximity to the railway and of being south of the river Tapti and its troublesome crossings. The inequity of this recurring distinction led Mr. Maconachie so far as to propose even a reduction of the Taloda rate below its previous figure (a proposal that Government rejected), and has resulted in the striking fact that for nearly 50 years the rate of eight villages in group I has remained unchanged and that of its remaining villages has experienced an increase of annas 4 only.

79. With reference to the other groups, there is little to be said save perhaps to illustrate the lightness of the proposed rates. For the new group IV will be assessed at Re. 1-2-0 whereas even in 1899 it was proposed to assess those villages of it that were then settled at Re. 1-4-0; group III will be assessed at Re. 1-7-0 whereas Mr. Fforde would have rated the better of its

villages at Rs. 2, and group II assessed at Rs. 2-2-0 will bear a rate only annas 2 more than that proposed in 1899. The history of re-settlement in all the north Tapti talukas of Khandesh is apparently a history of reduction in groups and of failure to reconcile the demands of ideal equity with the limitation rules that bind the Settlement Officer. Taloda taluka forms no exception. Under the original settlement its villages were divided into 10 groups; by revision settlement these were reduced to five and the effect of the reduction is traceable in the cubist eccentricities of portions of the existing map. These eccentricities I cannot correct, but I hope that I have justified sufficiently my proposal for reducing the number of groups to a more convenient number.

80. The new groups will be as follows:—

				No. of villages.	Rate.	Percentage increase.
					Rs. a. p.	
Group I	...	...	...	42	8 10 0	32.78
" II	...	...	...	21	2 2 0	30.77
" III	...	...	...	9	1 7 0	27.78
" IV	...	...	...	51	1 2 0	28.59

In no village does the percentage increase exceed 48.77 per cent.

In four inam villages the Government land (*vide* appendix K) will be grouped according to their previous grouping now re-grouped into two groups:—

*Group I*—Taloda.

*Group II*—Dalepur, Bhavar, Panibare.

81. As re-grouping occasions difficulty in excising figures of groups over an extended period of settlements, I have retained the separate identity of the old group II in my appendices, and I think there will be no difficulty in tracing its details separately if they be required.

82. Finally, I have to recommend that the new settlement, which applies to agricultural land only, when introduced, be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. ABBOTT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Khandesh.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Taloda, District West Khandesh,  
for the years 1905—1915.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 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.		
1905 ... ..	0.20	1	...	...	28.90	26	4.76	4	...	...	33.26	31	Vide—Remarks below.	
1906 ... ..	0.23	2	...	...	21.15	30	9.82	18	0.06	...	31.31	34		
1907 ... ..	...	...	...	...	16.25	24	6.48	19	...	...	22.73	36		
1908 ... ..	...	...	...	...	19.55	41	6.09	16	...	...	25.64	37		
1909 ... ..	...	...	...	...	19.19	37	5.81	10	...	...	25.00	47		
1910 ... ..	...	...	0.01	...	29.21	45	4.26	8	0.20	1	33.68	53		
1911 ... ..	0.10	1	0.30	1	16.56	19	5.24	11	0.47	1	30.67	33		
1912 ... ..	...	...	...	...	19.02	35	4.64	9	3.97	2	27.63	47		
1913 ... ..	...	...	...	...	27.07	39	6.31	13	...	...	33.38	51		
1914 ... ..	...	...	1.83	2	23.71	34	10.94	16	0.13	1	36.60	53		
1915 ... ..	2.31	4	0.27	1	16.33	25	7.24	14	0.20	1	26.85	45		
Average ...	0.25	1	0.23	...	21.54	33	6.33	11	0.46	1	28.90	46		

Remarks upon the Rainfall in seasons 1905—1915.

- 1905—Rain favourable to kharif crops though light in August. Practically no rain in September and two subsequent months and so the rabi area was curtailed.
- 1906—The monsoon was timely in arrival and adequate in rainfall during the months June to September but absence of late rains marred the prospects of both kharif and rabi crops.
- 1907—The monsoon was late in arrival. Rainfall sufficient in July but excessive in August. The fall in September was less than 1 inch. October was almost rainless and November and December were quite so. Kharif crops poor. Rabi area restricted. Suspensions of Land Revenue necessitated.
- 1908—Excessive rain in July; incessant rain in August; very little rain in September and practically none later so crops deteriorated and rabi area small. Suspensions again necessary.
- 1909—Monsoon timely in arrival. General rain in July; rain insufficient in August but sufficient in September. Some rain in October and good rain in December. Season fairly good.
- 1910—Monsoon early. Excess of rain in June; a beneficial break in July and good rain in August. General rain at the end of September and rain useful for rabi crops in October. A good season.
- 1911—Insufficient rain in June, July and August and meagre fall in September. October almost dry. Rain useful to rabi crops in latter half of November. December almost rainless. Season fair.
- 1912—Rain sufficient in June and July and almost daily in the first half of August but meagre in September and October. Good rain in November helped the rabi crops the area of which was extended, but it was too late to help the kharif crops.
- 1913—Early and steady monsoon in June. Rain sufficient in July; deficit in August. Beneficial rain in September but none in October and November and practically none in December. Season practically good.
- 1914—Fairly good ante monsoon rain and timely monsoon. Good rain in June, July, September and sufficient fall in August. Rain in October not general. Beneficial rain in November, practically none in December. Season good.
- 1915—Light ante monsoon rain. Good rain in July; rain needed in August. Good rain in September but excessive rain in August harmed bajri and cotton crops though it facilitated rabi sowing. Useful rain in November and showers in December. Season good.

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Taloda Taluka of the West Khandesh Collectorate.

Group.	Cultivated and uncultivated area.											Cereals and II pulses.		
	No. of villages.	Gross cropped area.	-Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in unassessed land.	Nett assessed cropped area.	Fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.
									Forest.	Other (including uncultivable.)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
I ...	18	18,368 13	141 16	41 29	16,185 7 Percent tage on	738 23	16,924 85	1,665 17 cultivated area	...	2,602 20	21,093 5	51 8 '31	5,657 1 34'96	...
I ...	24	15,899 8	252 80	23 30	15,622 22 Percent tage on	738 27	16,356 9	500 15 cultivated area	...	1,930 14	18,786 89	208 16 1'97	5,909 11 37'32	...
II ...	21	18,765 23	171 35	14 35	18,578 23 Percent tage on	523 16	19,108 10	366 22 cultivated area	2,028 7	1,647 26	23,160 23	2,434 25 7'72	6,407 21 34'48	...
III ...	9	2,493 24	27 10	...	2,461 13 Percent tage on	200 12	2,661 22	86 11 cultivated area	428 30	255 2	4,441 26	597 4 17'25	314 4 9'07	...
IV ...	51	10,923 6	70 23	...	10,853 22 Percent tage on	2,223 17	13,080 39	1,958 37 cultivated area	24,052 2	1,562 26	40,654 24	2,787 34 25'68	451 8 4'15	...
Taluka Total ...	123	65,454 23	673 34	80 14	64,700 17 Percent tage on	4,431 28	69,132 6	4,477 22 cultivated area	26,516 29	7,998 21	108,127 22	5,179 7 8'004	18,739 8 28'96	...

Group.	Crops (N.B.—All heads are optional).													
	Cereals and II pulses—continued.							Oilseeds.						
	Jowar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	Fl.	Rape and mustard.	Ground nut.	Others.	Total.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
I ...	2,826 1 17'45	699 23 5'12	...	39 2 '24	1,245 5 7'71	83 19 '39	11,260 21 69'69	1,083 7 6'69	173 24 1'07	150 16 '92	8 13 '02	144 19 '89	1,555 11 9'60	
I ...	2,324 22 15'22	826 15 5'26	...	23 23 '24	923 9 6'10	255 9 6'11	11,226 16 72'50	254 21 1'63	657 22 4'20	5 2 '03	2 17 '01	422 22 2'76	1,322 22 8'65	
II ...	1,949 13 10'49	460 22 2'45	...	26'17 '14	1,015 25 6'46	1,042 8 5'61	12,473 15 67'16	229 11 1'44	1,722 27 9'22	4 7 '02	2 20 '01	2,224 20 11'97	4,227 11 22'80	
III ...	240 17 9'23	206 11 5'26	...	8 27 '25	179 16 5'12	225 25 7'27	1,211 22 55'22	22 15 '67	212 12 9'08	0 5 '003	0 0 '006	245 2 27'20	1,222 6 37'04	
IV ...	1,221 12 11'25	661 20 6'02	0 2 '001	25'20 '27	462 18 4'22	1,622 8 15'09	7,522 22 29'21	1 2 '009	662 22 6'17	...	...	2,415 27 22'26	5,026 20 28'44	
Taluka Total ...	2,721 22 13'42	2,225 15 4'21	0 2 '002	202 22 '22	3,222 22 5'27	3,222 27 6'12	44,520 2 26'20	1,621 22 2'22	2,547 14 5'42	152 20 '24	2 22 '01	6,122 22 9'22	11,514 0 17'22	

Group.	Crops (N. B.—All heads are optional)—concluded.												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.				
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
I ...	267 21 1'65	...	0 2	2,022 22 19'06	62 12 '38	...	12 22 '11	...	12 22 '11	...	27 0 '47	These figures are the averages for the five years 1912-1916.	
I ...	222 22 9'12	0 22	...	2,745 24 17'67	65 0 '41	...	10 0 '06	...	10 0 '06	...	57 2 '26	Old Group II.	
II ...	154 22 '22	0 12	...	1,222 22 10'62	75 0 '40	...	22 22 '12	...	22 22 '12	...	20 7 '12	Old Group III.	
III ...	1 11 '02	...	...	220 22 8'11	20 5 '52	...	1 22 '04	...	1 22 '04	...	0 12 '01	Old Group IV.	
IV ...	0 2 00'06	...	...	427 0 3'22	25 2 '72	...	0 21 '004	...	0 21 '004	...	0 22 '006	Old Group V.	
Taluka Total ...	722 27 1'17	1 2 '001	0 2 '0007	2,502 4 12'14	202 22 '47	...	54 22 '02	...	54 22 '02	...	152 17 '25		



## APPENDIX C.

*Details of population according to occupation in Taloda Taluka, West Khandesh District.*

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other landholders.			
1	2	3	4	5
27,337	290	12,251	40,378	7,457
53.2 per cent.	6 per cent.	25.6 per cent.	84.4 per cent.	15.6 per cent.

These figures are according to the census of 1911.

## APPENDIX D.

*Agricultural stock of 123 Government villages in the Taloda Taluka of the West Khandesh Collectorate during the years 1899-1900, 1905-06, 1915-16.*

Group.	Number of villages.	Cattle.										Total.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		
		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	
I	18	752	2	15	2	6	...	185	201	208	80	1,461
I	24	1,183	6	1	1	158	1	431	248	448	128	2,595
II	21	1,417	6	...	...	22	...	479	186	659	85	2,856
III	9	253	...	...	...	1	...	90	11	92	9	459
IV	10	923	5	...	...	4	...	668	69	432	40	2,039
I	18	1,372	2	14	7	38	1	427	311	506	267	2,945
I	24	2,126	19	7	2	97	1	316	340	1,093	358	4,059
II	21	2,377	12	2	3	55	3	910	232	1,332	247	5,123
III	9	479	3	2	2	6	...	206	15	275	12	1,000
IV	51	1,384	5	4	2	3	...	726	92	342	74	3,132
I	18	1,665	5	40	8	25	10	753	518	925	263	4,307
I	24	2,412	23	25	7	171	22	976	609	1,399	400	5,953
II	21	2,637	15	24	2	3	1	1,296	427	1,623	323	6,623
III	9	657	3	14	...	2	...	279	29	283	23	1,226
IV	51	2,287	2	22	...	4	1	1,335	147	1,551	121	5,370

Group.	Number of villages.	Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	Remarks.
					Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I	18	34	.....	545	343	.....	109	178	Acres. 13-05	
I	24	86	16	307	558	.....	171	222	8-57	
II	21	53	4	359	732	.....	123	332	8-24	
III	9	2	.....	4	127	.....	19	66	11-25	
IV	10	8	.....	92	518	.....	30	265	2-50	
I	18	126	.....	1,753	507	.....	133	233	21-01	
I	24	110	2	1,505	932	.....	225	425	13-40	
II	21	45	.....	1,205	1,122	.....	143	405	14-77	
III	9	4	.....	53	232	.....	24	72	11-21	
IV	51	3	.....	533	723	.....	43	236	10-70	
I	18	184	.....	1,341	645	.....	214	275	12-65	
I	24	183	4	1,069	1,033	.....	269	429	13-03	
II	21	93	1	916	1,244	.....	173	463	13-16	
III	9	7	.....	75	304	.....	45	106	10-22	
IV	51	9	.....	523	1,101	.....	102	373	10-46	



## ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

*(Figures for 1912-13.)*

District.	Details.	Wells, bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Taluka Taloda.	For irrigation ... ..	80	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	87	141	.....	.....	.....	.....
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	In disuse ... ..	10	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	199	209	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total recorded at the Settlement of 81 villages 1899-1900.		116	113	.....	1	.....	.....

## APPENDIX G.

*Selling value of dry crop lands in 27 Government villages of the Taloda Taluka, West Khandesh District.*

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1899-1903.				1904-1911.				1912-1917.				Remarks.
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	
<b>Group I.</b>														
1	Amlad	37 31	67 0 0	836	5 00	550 35	1,248 5 0	15,101	12-14	137 24	369 4 0	8,858	23-28	
2	Ashrave	29 15	74 0 0	750	10-13	75 23	164 0 0	4,150	25-30	22 31	41 0 0	1,800	42-50	
4	Balde	...	...	...	...	47 18	111 0 0	2,400	21-22	57 13	163 7 0	6,324	38-08	
6	Bhopar	...	...	...	...	71 1	195 0 0	4,975	25-31	37 3	107 0 0	1,775	16-53	
8	Dhanora	...	...	...	...	96 18	79 0 0	1,051	13-30	59 10	115 0 0	4,150	36-08	
13	Nimbhora	5 19	11 6 0	100	8-79	55 25	152 14 0	2,100	13-73	5 20	13 0 0	259	19-22	
16	Tarhavad	44 29	131 0 0	785	5-90	153 24	460 0 0	5,053	13-15	146 37	433 11 0	7,330	16-24	
17	Ubhad	...	...	...	...	29 35	78 0 0	2,300	22-48	...	...	...	...	
18	Untavadi	...	...	...	...	48 35	144 0 0	1,700	11-20	...	...	...	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	...	17 11	6-95	...	...	37 9	15-16	...	...	68 2	24-43	
<b>Old Group II.</b>														
19	Amode Tarf Taloda	...	...	...	...	58 2	133 0 0	1,280	9-29	13 2	23 0 0	1,000	43-47	
21	Ashte Tarf Budhawal.	...	...	...	...	21 23	53 0 0	925	17-78	...	...	...	...	
23	Chirmatti	...	...	...	...	11 34	27 0 0	275	10-15	8 0	19 0 0	500	26-31	
29	Keini	35 24	68 0 0	400	4-54	...	...	...	...	16 37	43 0 0	1,300	30-23	
30	Khar	...	...	...	...	49 25	90 0 0	1,110	12-33	...	...	...	...	
31	Kharvad	...	...	...	...	66 22	143 0 0	3,500	14-47	32 10	75 0 0	1,600	21-33	
33	Kukurmunde	10 24	14 0 0	100	7-14	73 6	172 0 0	2,510	14-59	20 35	56 0 0	1,900	33-21	
34	Mod	27 10	51 0 0	770	15 09	129 0	198 0 0	7,555	32-66	11 17	7 4 0	750	103-44	
35	Mohide	22 11	31 0 0	300	9-27	138 21	233 0 0	5,398	23-16	8 31	15 0 0	700	46-66	
36	Morvad	...	...	...	...	79 12	167 0 0	1,400	8-28	...	...	...	...	
38	Phulwadi	...	...	...	...	25 31	42 0 0	593	14-11	...	...	...	...	
39	Pimplas	...	...	...	...	45 15	119 0 0	1,900	15-26	...	...	...	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	...	16 8	6-53	...	...	38 5	19-30	...	...	69 10	32-52	
<b>Group III.</b>														
46	Borad	51 26	69 0 0	1,100	15 24	181 23	204 0 0	9,723	47-26	19 19	25 0 0	2,500	26-15	
49	Chinoda	12 23	15 0 0	90	6 00	555 13	704 0 0	15,372	21-23	154 7	190 0 0	7,475	32-24	
58	Raniche	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0 0	215	12-23	...	...	...	...	
61	Torande	...	...	...	...	22 2	48 0 0	525	10-23	...	...	...	...	
62	Tulga	...	...	...	...	30 14	60 0 0	975	19-50	...	...	...	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	...	18 8	14-16	...	...	33 0	26-20	...	...	57 7	46-13	
<b>Group III.</b>														
67	Panvadi	11 15	12 0 0	100	5-55	30 33	29 0 0	1,275	43-26	...	...	...	...	
	Average per acre ...	...	...	8 12	5-55	...	...	41 5	43-26	...	...	...	...	

\* There are no figures of sales for the remaining villages of Group III and none for Group IV.

## APPENDIX H.

Leases of dry crop lands in 32 villages of the Taloda Taluka, District West Khandesh.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1904-1911.				1912-1917.				Remark
		Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.	
<i>Group I.</i>										
1	Amlad	A. g. 905 7	Rs. a. p. 2,993 18 0	Rs. a. p. 6,808 0 0	2.10	2,699 19	5,712 7 0	15,988 0 0	2.67	
2	Ashrave	324 8	838 16 0	996 12 0	2.94	269 18	432 14 0	1,882 4 0	4.45	
6	Bhopar	483 10	1,851 0 0	3,317 14 0	2.49	968 30	2,782 0 0	7,304 4 0	2.62	
8	Dhanora	199 24	592 0 0	1,245 0 0	2.27	148 32	430 8 0	1,105 10 0	2.55	
11	Khedle	473 6	1,235 0 0	2,323 12 0	1.88	1,225 26	3,392 0 0	9,220 5 0	2.71	
12	Nimbhora	438 35	1,122 14 0	2,244 14 0	1.98	331 32	626 14 0	2,226 15 0	2.54	
15	Tarhavad	905 13	2,634 0 0	4,725 2 0	1.75	1,042 2	2,927 7 0	9,722 2 0	2.24	
17	Ubhad	1,520 9	3,869 8 0	11,118 12 0	2.87	1,248 10	3,506 2 0	11,978 8 0	3.41	
	Average per acre	.....	.....	6 1 0	2.21	.....	.....	7 4 0	2.91	
<i>Old Group I</i>										
19	Amoda Tarf Taloda	207 22	559 0 0	977 0 0	1.74	321 26	922 0 0	2,245 8 0	2.58	
23	Chirmati	102 1	242 0 0	551 8 0	2.26	162 19	322 0 0	1,161 4 0	2.99	
24	Gadid	212 21	202 0 0	1,404 14 0	2.32	514 21	225 0 0	2,124 5 0	2.37	
29	Kalni	124 2	429 8 0	1,012 4 0	2.31	228 2	742 0 0	2,190 5 0	2.92	
31	Kharwad	424 21	921 0 0	2,612 4 0	2.82	440 22	922 4 0	3,242 7 0	2.62	
32	Kukarmunda	722 16	1,624 0 0	5,120 8 0	3.05	1,242 22	2,222 0 0	11,722 12 0	2.60	
24	Mod	602 5	1,012 0 0	4,422 6 0	4.40	427 16	722 8 0	4,024 5 0	5.52	
35	Mohida	672 21	1,140 0 0	2,222 0 0	2.47	412 22	672 0 0	2,200 0 0	4.12	
36	Morwad	202 8	622 0 0	1,422 8 0	2.22	242 22	522 0 0	1,424 12 0	2.72	
32	Phulvadi	722 27	1,622 0 0	5,112 12 0	2.21	1,002 12	1,242 0 0	7,172 12 0	2.62	
	Average per acre	.....	.....	6 10 0	2.02	.....	.....	7 12 0	2.62	
<i>Group II.</i>										
42	Amoda Tarf Satona	12 12	22 0 0	112 0 0	2.5	100 22	171 0 0	622 0 0	2.67	
45	Bej	202 17	422 0 0	1,422 0 0	2.02	122 12	222 0 0	921 12 0	2.52	
46	Borad	2,272 24	2,222 1 0	12,222 8 0	4.20	1,722 17	2,222 10 0	12,222 7 0	5.50	
42	Budhavi	22 12	122 0 0	544 8 0	4.02	222 22	540 0 0	2,222 9 0	4.62	
42	Chinoda	1,222 16	1,622 0 0	7,072 0 0	4.42	627 4	1,022 0 0	5,602 0 0	5.12	
57	Rajpur	42 2	72 0 0	202 0 0	2.24	22 2	122 0 0	722 0 0	5.22	
52	Ranaiche	222 15	412 0 0	1,024 4 0	2.47	422 22	602 0 0	2,202 0 0	2.62	
62	Tulse	442 22	1,040 0 0	2,222 11 0	2.30	727 12	1,222 0 0	5,422 10 0	4.12	
	Average per acre	.....	.....	5 4 0	2.72	.....	.....	6 12 0	4.62	
<i>Group III.</i>										
64	Kakalpur	144 21	122 0 0	122 0 0	2.72	162 21	121 0 0	202 4 0	4.72	
67	Panvadi	222 1	244 11 0	2,002 0 0	2.21	221 2	211 0 0	1,422 0 0	7.10	
69	Ranapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 0	22 0 0	227 8 0	7.42	
70	Shelval	17 27	17 0 0	72 0 0	4.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	
71	Shirve	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 12	54 0 0	227 0 0	7.22	
72	Ziri	20 24	22 0 0	52 6 0	2.24	142 22	122 0 0	1,210 14 0	7.22	
	Average per acre	.....	.....	4 11 0	4.62	.....	.....	6 12 0	6.50	

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Taloda Taluka from 1888-89 to 1916.

Years.	Rate per rupee seer = 80 tolas.				Chhatak = 5 tolas.			Remarks.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice (cleaned).	Wheat.	Turdal.	Gram.	Cotton with seed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. chh.	S. chh.	S. chh.	S. chh.	S. chh.	S. chh.	S. chh.	
1889-90	20 10	15 5	7 9	15 2	10 15	14 5	5 12	
1890-91	21 7	22 5	7 9	19 15	14 14	14 7	9 8	
1891-92	22 2	20 9	7 7	15 9	16 18	13 4	9 0	
1892-93	25 1	21 12	7 8	16 3	16 2	14 1	8 12	
1893-94	23 10	21 7	7 8	18 2	15 2	18 5	8 0	
1894-95	24 12	20 3	7 8	21 2	15 12	20 9	8 0	
1895-96	27 5	22 15	7 8	26 2	14 7	18 4	8 0	
1896	16 2	14 7	7 8	13 18	13 11	12 2	8 0	
1897	8 15	8 2	7 3	7 3	7 9	6 12	8 2	
1898	24 2	20 9	7 9	11 14	12 7	11 12	10 0	
Average	21 6	18 12	7 7	16 8	13 12	14 6	8 5	
1899	13 14	12 8	8 2	10 11	11 9	10 11	8 3	The first year of the Revi- sion Settle- ment.
1900	9 2	8 4	7 15	8 1	7 4	7 1	8 6	
1901	13 13	12 13	9 6	8 7	6 9	8 3	9 3	
1902	15 12	18 6	11 1	8 7	9 0	10 0	8 4	
1903	21 12	20 12	9 6	10 9	9 11	14 6	7 15	
1904	19 7	19 9	10 9	13 8	10 5	18 0	8 9	
1905	15 0	14 1	9 6	12 10	9 11	18 10	8 11	
1906	13 7	12 12	7 9	11 9	7 8	11 0	5 1	
1907	12 3	12 5	8 13	10 13	8 8	11 6	6 1	
1908	9 6	9 6	7 12	7 12	6 2	9 5	5 8	
Average	14 6	13 9	9 0	10 4	8 10	11 10	7 0	
1909	14 0	12 13	6 13	7 15	8 3	10 3	2 12	
1910	16 13	13 14	6 1	10 9	11 6	14 1	2 13	
1911	16 8	13 9	5 7	13 2	11 14	14 3	4 9	
1912	10 12	9 7	5 3	9 8	7 9	9 12	4 3	
1913	12 6	11 15	6 8	11 0	6 7	14 2	3 15	
1914	11 9	10 7	7 10	10 0	6 6	9 3	6 4	
1915	11 12	10 9	7 10	9 3	6 15	9 9	9 12	
1916	18 14	13 12	7 5	11 4	7 3	10 11	...	
Average	14 1	12 0	6 9	10 5	8 4	11 7	4 14	

## APPENDIX J.

*Changes in occupied area of 81 Government villages of the Taloda Taluka of the West Khandesh District into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1899-1900 and of 42 villages into which the Original Settlement was introduced in the year 1904-05.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or Nuksan.	Quit-rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.		A.	Rs.	
1899-1900	49,490	96,135	9,662	14,608	4,002	7,910	606	68,154	1,18,155	
1900-01	48,405	92,842	10,747	16,796	4,002	7,658	864	68,154	1,18,155	
1901-02	49,277	94,584	9,975	15,054	4,002	7,561	956	68,154	1,18,155	
1902-03	50,107	95,630	9,045	14,007	4,002	7,561	956	68,154	1,18,155	
1903-04	49,897	95,768	9,255	13,854	4,002	7,499	1,024	68,154	1,18,155	
1904-05	58,285	1,01,094	11,380	14,971	4,024	7,510	1,024	73,690	1,24,301	
1905-06	59,270	1,01,985	10,373	13,766	4,024	7,510	1,024	73,697	1,24,287	
1906-07	60,523	1,04,538	9,024	11,124	4,048	7,534	1,089	73,697	1,24,237	
1907-08	61,590	1,06,208	7,924	9,890	4,048	7,534	1,089	73,633	1,24,168	
1908-09	62,317	1,07,096	7,225	8,518	4,110	7,556	1,089	73,654	1,24,211	
1909-10	62,419	1,07,066	7,107	8,536	4,110	7,556	1,089	73,637	1,24,199	
1910-11	62,795	1,07,553	6,720	8,041	4,121	7,583	1,039	73,637	1,24,199	
1911-12	62,665	1,08,369	5,796	7,188	4,156	7,581	1,042	73,618	1,24,176	
1912-13	64,311	1,09,149	5,145	6,431	4,174	7,585	1,053	73,631	1,24,220	
1913-14	64,546	1,09,422	4,770	6,104	4,189	7,595	1,056	73,608	1,24,189	
1914-15	65,003	1,09,679	4,409	5,848	4,189	7,595	1,056	73,608	1,24,189	
1915-16	65,251	1,09,929	4,156	5,594	4,189	7,595	1,056	73,597	1,24,176	
1916-17	65,484	1,10,120	3,933	5,429	4,189	7,595	1,056	73,608	1,24,202	

APPENDIX J<sup>1</sup>

*Changes in occupied area of Government land in 4 inam villages, Taloda, Dalelpur, Bhavar and Panibare.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Total Government land occupied and unoccupied.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
1903-04	1,294 34	2,879 0 0	923 22	2,041 0 0	2,224 16	4,919 0 0	
1904-05	1,118 95	2,659 0 0	1,105 31	2,268 0 0	2,224 16	4,919 0 0	
1905-06	1,118 95	2,659 0 0	1,105 31	2,268 0 0	2,224 16	4,919 0 0	
1906-07	1,057 24	2,522 0 0	1,166 32	2,397 0 0	2,224 16	4,919 0 0	
1907-08	1,218 28	2,771 0 0	1,166 32	2,397 0 0	2,385 15	5,168 0 0	
1908-09	1,141 14	2,570 0 0	1,244 1	2,598 0 0	2,385 15	5,168 0 0	
1909-10	1,106 28	2,507 0 0	1,244 1	2,598 0 0	2,350 24	5,105 0 0	
1910-11	1,081 1	2,478 0 0	1,269 23	2,632 0 0	2,350 24	5,105 0 0	
1911-12	1,059 7	2,389 0 0	1,291 17	2,716 0 0	2,350 24	5,105 0 0	
1912-13	1,059 7	2,389 0 0	1,291 17	2,716 0 0	2,350 24	5,105 0 0	
1913-14	1,059 7	2,389 0 0	1,291 17	2,716 0 0	2,350 24	5,105 0 0	
1914-15	1,105 35	2,457 0 0	1,244 23	2,648 0 0	2,350 24	5,105 0 0	
1915-16	1,105 35	2,457 0 0	1,240 10	2,632 14 0	2,346 6	5,095 14 0	
1916-17	1,120 33	2,522 0 0	1,215 8	2,567 14 0	2,346 6	5,095 14 0	

## APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taloda Taluka.

Year.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstandings.		Remarks
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<b>New Group I (42 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 3-10-0.</b>					
<b>(a) Old Group I (18 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 3-0-0.</b>					
1899-1900	97,795 15 0	6,965 14 0	20,902 8 1	.....	
1900-01	95,925 2 0	6,396 2 0	11,603 5 7	.....	
1901-02	98,768 7 0	22,608 4 0	282 4 0	.....	
1902-03	97,871 9 0	18 15 0	1,741 10 0	.....	
1903-04	98,308 1 0	629 14 0	2,428 13 6	.....	
1904-05	97,982 1 0	1,106 14 0	891 0 0	.....	
1905-06	97,901 1 0	.....	196 4 0	.....	
1906-07	99,801 1 0	.....	79 1 3	.....	
1907-08	40,269 13 0	.....	21,755 7 0	.....	
1908-09	99,855 13 0	.....	5,426 10 6	.....	
1909-10	99,924 13 0	.....	399 6 0	.....	
1910-11	99,897 13 0	.....	66 0 0	.....	
1911-12	40,250 15 0	129 14 0	.....	.....	
1912-13	41,804 6 0	.....	0 4 0	.....	
1913-14	41,442 6 0	.....	.....	.....	
1914-15	41,592 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
1915-16	41,803 5 5	.....	.....	.....	
<b>(b) Old Group II (24 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 2-7-0.</b>					
1899-1900	28,977 0 0	10,887 9 6	12,287 3 7	.....	
1900-01	27,544 1 0	7,293 1 6	9,672 9 9	.....	
1901-02	27,299 9 0	16,889 15 9	1,792 3 0	.....	
1902-03	27,160 6 8	421 14 9	2,151 5 6	.....	
1903-04	28,491 13 0	1,013 4 6	8,084 1 11	.....	
1904-05	26,627 13 0	1,114 5 6	181 10 0	.....	
1905-06	28,488 13 0	6 0 0	199 0 0	.....	
1906-07	29,172 13 0	.....	72 4 6	.....	
1907-08	30,396 12 0	.....	8,216 2 0	.....	
1908-09	30,639 13 0	67 0 0	1,076 3 0	.....	
1909-10	29,346 13 0	.....	255 10 0	.....	
1910-11	30,738 13 0	.....	123 0 0	.....	
1911-12	30,791 13 0	.....	.....	.....	
1912-13	30,914 13 0	.....	.....	.....	
1913-14	30,914 13 0	.....	.....	.....	
1914-15	31,315 15 0	.....	.....	.....	
1915-16	31,030 9 0	.....	.....	.....	
<b>New Group II (21 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 2-2-0.</b>					
<b>Old Group 3 (21 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 1-10-0.</b>					
1899-1900	24,940 7 0	5,810 12 0	11,783 10 6	.....	
1900-01	23,273 3 0	4,457 10 6	8,360 10 6	.....	
1901-02	24,077 7 0	19,049 7 9	4 13 0	.....	
1902-03	25,457 15 0	932 2 0	1,975 6 0	.....	
1903-04	26,711 10 0	1,212 14 0	1,042 2 0	.....	
1904-05	25,564 12 0	576 3 0	251 3 4	.....	
1905-06	26,199 7 0	30 0 0	44 11 0	.....	
1906-07	25,441 15 0	.....	249 8 0	.....	
1907-08	26,665 6 0	.....	4,471 0 0	.....	
1908-09	26,670 7 0	.....	865 12 0	.....	
1909-10	26,598 15 0	.....	225 0 0	.....	
1910-11	26,594 7 0	.....	137 0 0	.....	
1911-12	27,976 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
1912-13	28,065 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
1913-14	28,065 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
1914-15	26,387 7 0	.....	.....	.....	
1915-16	27,123 6 10	.....	.....	.....	
<b>New Group III (9 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 1-7-0.</b>					
<b>Old Group 4 (9 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 1-2-0.</b>					
1899-1900	2,785 8 0	608 0 0	1,628 7 6	.....	
1900-01	2,675 8 0	599 12 0	1,480 10 9	.....	
1901-02	2,873 8 0	2,484 6 0	.....	.....	
1902-03	2,854 8 0	204 2 0	54 3 0	.....	
1903-04	2,454 8 0	381 2 0	.....	.....	
1904-05	2,867 8 0	16 2 0	.....	.....	
1905-06	3,016 8 0	.....	.....	.....	
1906-07	3,085 8 0	.....	.....	.....	
1907-03	3,311 0 0	.....	448 0 0	.....	



## APPENDIX K—concluded.

Year.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstandings.		Remarks.
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>New Group III (9 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 1-7-0</i>		—concluded.		
	<i>Old Group 4 (9 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 1-2-0</i>		—concluded.		
1908-09	3,431 0 0	.....	84 0 0	.....	
1909-10	3,465 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1910-11	3,472 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1911-12	3,494 8 0	.....	.....	.....	
1912-13	3,494 8 0	.....	.....	.....	
1913-14	3,494 8 0	.....	.....	.....	
1914-15	3,500 8 0	.....	.....	.....	
1915-16	3,586 8 6	.....	.....	.....	
	<i>New Group IV (51 villages) : Maximum rate Rs. 1-2-0.</i>				
	<i>Old Group 5 (51 villages) : Maximum rate as 14.</i>				
1899-1900	1,892 12 0	508 10 0	1,319 0 0	.....	
1900-01	1,798 8 0	471 2 0	1,025 6 2	.....	
1901-02	1,878 8 0	1,822 6 0	.....	.....	
1902-03	1,914 8 0	9 6 0	201 2 0	.....	
1903-04	1,842 8 0	85 0 0	71 0 0	.....	
1904-05	6,125 8 0	818 3 9	21 8 0	.....	
1905-06	6,458 12 0	101 0 0	32 8 0	.....	
1906-07	6,569 14 0	.....	377 0 0	.....	
1907-08	6,674 14 0	.....	1,115 8 0	.....	
1908-09	6,792 8 0	3 8 0	169 13 0	.....	
1909-10	6,919 5 0	.....	.....	.....	
1910-11	7,178 5 0	.....	41 14 0	.....	
1911-12	7,666 2 0	.....	8 8 0	.....	
1912-13	7,769 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
1913-14	7,847 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
1914-15	8,100 6 0	.....	.....	.....	
1915-16	8,174 13 0	176 10 3	.....	.....	

## APPENDIX K1.

Collection of assessment on Government land in 4 inam villages of the Taloda Taluka of West Khandesh.

Year.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstandings.		Remarks.
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>New Group I, Taloda : Maximum rate Rs. 3-10-0.</i>					
<i>Old Group I : Maximum rate Rs. 3-0-0.</i>					
1903-04	2,297 0 0	.....	1,925 12 9	.....	
1904-05	2,344 0 0	748 11 0	88 8 0	.....	
1905-06	2,344 0 0	135 0 0	361 14 6	.....	
1906-07	2,213 0 0	.....	188 7 0	.....	
1907-08	2,213 0 0	.....	1,974 8 0	.....	
1908-09	2,012 0 0	.....	2,151 6 0	.....	
1909-10	2,003 0 0	.....	867 6 0	.....	
1910-11	1,969 0 0	.....	84 0 0	.....	
1911-12	1,885 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1912-13	1,885 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1913-14	1,885 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1914-15	1,885 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1915-16	1,885 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1916-17	1,956 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
<i>New Group II, Daleipur, Bhavar, Panibare: Maximum rate Rs. 2-2-0.</i>					
<i>Old Group III : Maximum rate Rs. 1-10-0.</i>					
1903-04	581 0 0	88 0 0	117 9 0	.....	
1904-05	622 0 0	69 9 0	.....	.....	
1905-06	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1906-07	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1907-08	558 0 0	143 0 0	143 0 0	.....	
1908-09	568 0 0	.....	76 9 0	.....	
1909-10	504 0 0	.....	50 3 0	.....	
1910-11	504 0 0	27 15 0	.....	.....	
1911-12	504 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1912-13	504 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1913-14	504 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1914-15	572 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1915-16	572 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
1916-17	572 0 0	.....	.....	.....	

Note.—From 1907-8 these figures of Group II include figures of Panibare; these in 1907 were, Demand Rs. 249, in 1909—17 Rs. 195.

## Statement showing effect of Revision Settlement proposa

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.													
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crops.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.	
			4 Dry-drop.	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.
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Area.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Rs.
1	Amlad	I	3 0 0	...	...	3,658	8,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,658	8,612
2	Ashrave	I	3 0 0	...	...	440	1,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	1,187
3	Bahurupe	I	3 0 0	...	...	814	2,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	2,179
4	Balde	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,072	2,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,072	2,908
5	Bhamsal	I	3 0 0	...	...	408	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	1,082
6	Bhopar	I	3 0 0	...	...	627	1,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	1,751
7	Dasvad	I	3 0 0	...	...	500	1,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,396
8	Dhanora	I	3 0 0	...	...	609	1,747	...	...	...	...	M. 10	21	...	619	1,768
9	Hatoda	I	3 0 0	...	...	641	1,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	1,664
10	Hol	I	3 0 0	...	...	392	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	774
11	Khedle	I	3 0 0	...	...	907	2,368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	2,368
12	Mahmadpur	I	3 0 0	...	...	264	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	760
13	Nimbhora	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,191	3,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	3,273
14	Pisavar	I	3 0 0	...	...	960	2,737	...	...	...	...	M. 4	11	...	964	2,738
15	Sadgavan	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,248	3,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,248	3,330
16	Tarhavad	I	3 0 0	...	...	1,006	2,939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	2,939
17	Ubhad	I	3 0 0	...	...	492	1,312	...	...	...	...	M. 2	4	...	494	1,316
18	Untavad	I	3 0 0	...	...	411	1,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	1,237
19	Amode Tarf Talola	II	2 7 0	...	...	699	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	1,875
20	Ashke Tarf Borad	II	2 7 0	...	...	445	823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	823
21	Ashke Tarf Budhaval	II	2 7 0	...	...	268	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	620
22	Chavagaon	II	2 7 0	...	...	646	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	1,335
23	Chirmatti	II	2 7 0	...	...	217	531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	531
24	Gadid	II	2 7 0	...	...	406	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	724
25	Gorase	II	2 7 0	...	...	603	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	1,243
26	Gunjali	II	2 7 0	...	...	220	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	391
27	Kadhel	II	2 7 0	...	...	849	1,750	...	...	...	...	M. 2	8	25	851	1,753
28	Kalamasare	II	2 7 0	...	...	560	954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	954
29	Kelni	II	2 7 0	...	...	751	1,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	1,849
30	Khar	II	2 7 0	...	...	275	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	622
31	Kharvad	II	2 7 0	...	...	1,111	2,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	2,548
32	Kondraj	II	2 7 0	...	...	579	1,178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	1,178
33	Kukurkunde	II	2 7 0	...	...	863	2,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	2,099
34	Mod	II	2 7 0	...	...	1,024	1,659	...	...	...	...	M. 28	36	...	1,052	1,695
35	Mohide	II	2 7 0	...	...	666	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	1,056
36	Morvad	II	2 7 0	...	...	402	793	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	403	796
37	Patl	II	2 7 0	...	...	745	1,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	1,730
38	Phulwadi	II	2 7 0	...	...	1,161	2,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	2,322
39	Pimpas	II	2 7 0	...	...	376	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	629
40	Salsadi	II	2 7 0	...	...	512	932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	932
41	Talve	II	2 7 0	...	...	702	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	1,192
42	Umri	II	2 7 0	...	...	940	1,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	1,824
	Total, Group I	...	...	...	...	30,558	71,710	2 5 6	...	...	...	47	78	1 10 6	30,005	71,738
	<i>Group II.</i>															
43	Amode Tarf Satone	III	1 10 0	...	...	1,387	2,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387	2,191
44	Balambe	III	1 10 0	...	...	394	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	562
45	Bej	III	1 10 0	...	...	1,417	2,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,417	2,237

L—continued.

## Government occupied land in Taloda Taluka, District West Khandesh.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crops.			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.				
9 10	...	...	8,558	10,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,658	10,406	...	+ 20-83	Amlad	1	
9 10	...	...	440	1,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	1,434	...	+ 20-80	Ashrave	2	
9 10	...	...	814	2,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	814	2,633	...	+ 20-83	Bahurupo	3	
9 10	...	...	1,073	3,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,073	3,514	...	+ 20-83	Balde	4	
9 10	...	...	406	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	1,307	...	+ 20-79	Bhamsal	5	
9 10	...	...	627	2,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	2,116	...	+ 20-84	Bhopar	6	
9 10	...	...	500	1,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,686	...	+ 20-86	Dasvad	7	
9 10	...	...	603	2,111	...	...	...	...	M. 10	35	...	619	2,136	...	+ 20-61	Dhanora	8	
9 10	...	...	641	2,011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	2,011	...	+ 20-65	Hatoda	9	
9 10	...	...	298	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	935	...	+ 20-60	Hol	10	
9 10	...	...	907	2,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	2,851	...	+ 20-81	Khedie	11	
9 10	...	...	264	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	918	...	+ 20-78	Mahmadpur	12	
9 10	...	...	1,191	3,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	3,955	...	+ 20-83	Nimbhora	13	
9 10	...	...	964	3,295	...	...	...	...	M. 4	13	...	964	3,295	...	+ 20-81	Pisaver	14	
9 10	...	...	1,246	3,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,246	3,903	...	+ 20-83	Sadgavan	15	
9 10	...	...	1,006	3,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	3,551	...	+ 20-82	Tarhavad	16	
9 10	...	...	493	1,455	...	...	...	...	M. 2	5	...	494	1,470	...	+ 20-88	Ubhad	17	
9 10	...	...	411	1,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	1,483	...	+ 20-86	Untavad	18	
9 10	...	...	699	2,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	2,491	...	+ 20-71	Amode Tarf Talola	19	
9 10	...	...	445	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	1,324	...	+ 20-72	Ashte Tarf Borad	20	
9 10	...	...	268	922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	922	...	+ 20-70	Ashte Tarf Budhaval	21	
9 10	...	...	546	1,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	546	1,965	...	+ 20-66	Chavagaon	22	
9 10	...	...	217	790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	790	...	+ 20-77	Chirmatti	23	
9 10	...	...	406	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	1,077	...	+ 20-75	Gadid	24	
9 10	...	...	603	1,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	1,849	...	+ 20-75	Gorase	25	
9 10	...	...	220	681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	681	...	+ 20-59	Gunjali	26	
9 10	...	...	849	2,603	...	...	...	...	M. 2	4	...	851	2,607	...	+ 20-71	Kadhal	27	
9 10	...	...	560	1,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	1,419	...	+ 20-74	Kajamsare	28	
9 10	...	...	751	2,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	2,750	...	+ 20-72	Kelni	29	
9 10	...	...	275	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	925	...	+ 20-71	Khar	30	
9 10	...	...	1,111	3,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	3,789	...	+ 20-70	Kharvad	31	
9 10	...	...	579	1,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	579	1,762	...	+ 20-72	Kondraj	32	
9 10	...	...	863	2,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	2,122	...	+ 20-73	Kukurkunde	33	
9 10	...	...	1,024	2,437	...	...	...	...	M. 23	54	...	1,029	2,521	...	+ 20-73	Mod	34	
9 10	...	...	666	1,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	1,570	...	+ 20-67	Mobide	35	
9 10	...	...	402	1,179	...	...	...	...	M. 1	4	...	402	1,163	...	+ 20-61	Morvad	36	
9 10	...	...	745	2,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	2,558	...	+ 20-72	Pati	37	
9 10	...	...	1,161	3,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	3,462	...	+ 20-71	Phulwadi	38	
9 10	...	...	576	1,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	1,233	...	+ 20-73	Pimplas	39	
9 10	...	...	512	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512	1,326	...	+ 20-71	Salsadi	40	
1 2	...	...	702	1,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	1,733	...	+ 20-74	Talve	41	
1 2	...	...	940	2,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	2,713	...	+ 20-73	Umri	42	
...	...	...	30,558	96,204	8 1 10	...	...	...	47	105	2 3 8	30,606	95,809	8 1 9	+ 22-76	Total, Group I	...	
<b>Group II.</b>																		
9 2	...	...	1,337	2,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,337	2,865	...	+ 20-76	Amode Tarf Satone	43	
9 2	...	...	394	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	722	...	+ 20-79	Balambe	44	
9 2	...	...	1,417	2,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,417	2,925	...	+ 20-75	Bej	45	

1	2	3	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crops.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Name of Village.	No. of Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
<i>Group II.—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
46	Borad	III	1 10 0	...	...	4,500	6,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	6,197	...
47	Budhavai	III	1 10 0	...	...	1,257	1,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,257	1,547	...
48	Budhavai	III	1 10 0	...	...	490	753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	753	...
49	Chinoda	III	1 10 0	...	...	1,110	1,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	1,389	...
50	Doḍvepada	III	1 10 0	...	...	54	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	91	...
51	Lobhani	III	1 10 0	...	...	356	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	530	...
52	Matavai	III	1 10 0	...	...	527	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	759	...
53	Mendpur	III	1 10 0	...	...	532	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	693	...
54	Mendvad	III	1 10 0	...	...	541	824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	824	...
55	Modle	III	1 10 0	...	...	538	972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	972	...
56	Nalgavan	III	1 10 0	...	...	655	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	961	...
57	Rajpur	III	1 10 0	...	...	514	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	750	...
58	Ransiche	III	1 10 0	...	...	657	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	1,031	...
59	Satone	III	1 10 0	...	...	549	839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	839	...
60	Somavai Budruk	III	1 10 0	...	...	575	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	857	...
61	Torande	III	1 10 0	...	...	781	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781	1,331	...
62	Tulshe	III	1 10 0	...	...	981	1,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	1,544	...
63	Wesgaon	III	1 10 0	...	...	194	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	242	...
Total, Group II		...	...	...	...	18,084	26,590	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,084	26,590	1 7
<i>Group III.</i>																	
64	Kakalpur	IV	1 2 0	...	...	423	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	429	...
65	Modalpada	IV	1 2 0	...	...	247	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	225	...
66	Pandharke	IV	1 2 0	...	...	313	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	330	...
67	Panvadi	IV	1 2 0	...	...	393	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	411	...
68	Rajvira	IV	1 2 0	...	...	676	661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	661	...
69	Ranapur	IV	1 2 0	...	...	343	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	343	...
70	Shelvai	IV	1 2 0	...	...	327	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	344	...
71	Shirve	IV	1 2 0	...	...	500	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	471	...
72	Ziri	IV	1 2 0	...	...	258	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	276	...
Total, Group III		...	...	...	...	3,555	3,490	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,555	3,490	0 15
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
73	Akkalutar	V	0 14 0	...	...	40	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	31	...
74	Alwan	V	0 14 0	...	...	34	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	7	...
75	Amalpada	V	0 14 0	...	...	269	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	176	...
76	Amli	V	0 14 0	...	...	270	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	117	...
77	Amoni	V	0 14 0	...	...	203	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	85	...
78	Ankushvihir	V	0 14 0	...	...	235	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	135	...
79	Asapur	V	0 14 0	...	...	119	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	108	...
80	Ban	V	0 14 0	...	...	126	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	49	...
81	Bandbara	V	0 14 0	...	...	81	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	21	...
82	Borikuwa	V	0 14 0	...	...	403	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	303	...
83	Chavagaon	V	0 14 0	...	...	109	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	47	...
84	Chokhamli	V	0 14 0	...	...	62	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	52	...
85	Dhanpur	V	0 14 0	...	...	1,047	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	403	...
86	Dhekati	V	0 14 0	...	...	143	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	77	...
87	Ekdhad	V	0 14 0	...	...	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	...
88	Gadavai	V	0 14 0	...	...	35	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6	...

L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crops.			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.			
2 2	...	...	4,500	8,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	8,104	...	+ 30-77	Borad	46
2 2	...	...	1,257	2,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,257	2,023	...	+ 30-78	Budhaval	47
2 2	...	...	490	985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	985	...	+ 30-81	Budhaval	48
2 2	...	...	1,110	1,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	1,816	...	+ 30-74	Chinoda	49
2 2	...	...	54	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	119	...	+ 30-76	Dodvepada	50
2 2	...	...	358	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	693	...	+ 30-75	Lobhani	51
2 2	...	...	527	992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	992	...	+ 30-69	Mataval	52
2 2	...	...	532	1,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	1,168	...	+ 30-79	Mendpur	53
2 2	...	...	541	1,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	1,078	...	+ 30-82	Mendvad	54
2 2	...	...	583	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	1,271	...	+ 30-76	Modle	55
2 2	...	...	685	1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	1,257	...	+ 30-80	Nalgavan	56
2 2	...	...	514	981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	514	981	...	+ 30-80	Rajpur	57
2 2	...	...	657	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	1,348	...	+ 30-74	Ranaiche	58
2 2	...	...	549	1,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	1,097	...	+ 30-75	Satone	59
2 2	...	...	575	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	1,121	...	+ 30-80	Somaval Budruk	60
2 2	...	...	781	1,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	781	1,741	...	+ 30-80	Torande	61
2 2	...	...	981	2,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	981	2,150	...	+ 30-77	Tulshe	62
2 2	...	...	194	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	316	...	+ 30-57	Wesgaon	63
...	...	...	18,084	34,772	1 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,084	34,772	1 14 9	+ 30-77	Total, Group II	...
<i>Group III.</i>																	
1 7	...	...	423	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	548	...	+ 27-73	Kakalpur	64
1 7	...	...	247	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	287	...	+ 27-55	Modalpada	65
1 7	...	...	318	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	422	...	+ 27-87	Pandharke	66
1 7	...	...	393	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	525	...	+ 27-78	Panvadi	67
1 7	...	...	676	844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	844	...	+ 27-68	Rajvira	68
1 7	...	...	348	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	438	...	+ 27-69	Ranapur	69
1 7	...	...	397	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	440	...	+ 27-90	Shelvai	70
1 7	...	...	500	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	602	...	+ 27-81	Shirve	71
1 7	...	...	353	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	353	...	+ 27-89	Zivi	72
...	...	...	3,555	4,459	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,555	4,459	1 4 0	+ 27-75	Total, Group III	...
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
1 2	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	+ 28-03	Akkalutar	73
1 2	...	...	34	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	9	...	+ 28-57	Alwan	74
1 2	...	...	269	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	226	...	+ 28-40	Amalpada	75
1 2	...	...	270	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	150	...	+ 28-20	Amlit	76
1 2	...	...	203	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	109	...	+ 28-23	Amomi	77
1 2	...	...	235	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	251	...	+ 28-71	Ankushvihir	78
1 2	...	...	119	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	139	...	+ 28-70	Asapur	79
1 2	...	...	126	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	63	...	+ 28-57	Ban	80
1 2	...	...	81	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	27	...	+ 28-57	Bandhara	81
1 2	...	...	403	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	326	...	+ 28-57	Borikuva	82
1 2	...	...	109	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	60	...	+ 27-65	Chavagaon	83
1 2	...	...	62	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	67	...	+ 28-64	Chokhiamil	84
1 2	...	...	1,047	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	525	...	+ 28-87	Dhanpur	85
1 2	...	...	148	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	99	...	+ 28-27	Dhekati	86
1 2	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	...	+ 25-00	Ekdhad	87
...	...	...	35	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	8	...	+ 23-33	Gadavali	88

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crops.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
89	Ichagavan	V	0 14	...	...	236	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	117	...
90	Jamli	V	0 14	...	...	98	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	86	...
91	Juvani	V	0 14	...	...	189	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	68	...
92	Khadke	V	0 14	...	...	158	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	120	...
93	Khardi Khard	V	0 14	...	...	112	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	19	...
94	Khardi Budruk	V	0 14	...	...	56	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	14	...
95	Khatvani	V	0 14	...	...	518	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	352	...
96	Khushgavan	V	0 14	...	...	1,435	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,435	1,192	...
97	Kothar	V	0 14	...	...	223	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	69	...
98	Kumbharkhan	V	0 14	...	...	92	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	78	...
99	Kundave	V	0 14	...	...	84	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	42	...
100	Lakkadkot	V	0 14	...	...	191	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	76	...
101	Lakhapur	V	0 14	...	...	327	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	270	...
102	Mal Khurd	V	0 14	...	...	106	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	90	...
103	Morambe	F	0 14	...	...	1,176	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	1,139	...
104	Padalpur	V	0 14	...	...	349	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	122	...
105	Pathadi	V	0 14	...	...	53	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	43	...
106	Pimparpada	V	0 14	...	...	418	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	276	...
107	Rangad	V	0 14	...	...	88	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	63	...
108	Rampur	V	0 14	...	...	412	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	285	...
109	Ranipur	V	0 14	...	...	211	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	97	...
110	Rapapur	V	0 14	...	...	209	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	56	...
111	Rotanpada	V	0 14	...	...	237	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	159	...
112	Relapada	V	0 14	...	...	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	...
113	Retapada	V	0 14	...	...	83	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	23	...
114	Savar	V	0 14	...	...	178	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	108	...
115	Singapur	V	0 14	...	...	260	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	77	...
116	Sojarbara	V	0 14	...	...	113	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	16	...
117	Somevali	V	0 14	...	...	455	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	308	...
118	Thanvibir	V	0 14	...	...	627	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	446	...
119	Umarduwa	V	0 14	...	...	109	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	74	...
120	Umarduwa	Tar f	0 14	...	...	149	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	131	...
121	Walher	V	0 14	...	...	358	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	138	...
122	Warpada	V	0 14	...	...	383	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	265	...
123	Zumkatti	V	0 14	...	...	344	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	193	...
Total, Group IV			...	...	...	19,245	8,328	0 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,245	8,328	0 1
<i>Government land in Inam villages.</i>																	
124	Taloda	1	3 0	...	...	704	1,638	...	...	...	...	M. 7	16	...	711	1,904	...
125	Bhavar	III	1 10	...	...	222	304	...	...	...	...	M. 4	5	...	226	309	...
126	Dalelpur	III	1 10	...	...	47	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	68	...
127	Panibara	III	1 10	...	...	129	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	195	...
Total			...	...	...	1,102	2,455	3 3 7	...	...	...	11	21	1 14 6	1,113	2,476	3 5
Taluka Total			...	...	...	66,642	1,12,483	1 11 0	...	...	...	58	90	1 11 3	66,600	1,12,522	1 11

L—concluded.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crops.			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.	Ra.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 2	...	...	236	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	150	...	+ 28-20	Ichagavan	88
1 2	...	...	98	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	111	...	+ 29-06	Jamli	90
1 2	...	...	189	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	87	...	+ 27-24	Juvani	91
1 2	...	...	158	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	154	...	+ 28-28	Khadke	82
1 2	...	...	112	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	24	...	+ 26-31	Khardi Khurd	93
1 2	...	...	56	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	18	...	+ 28-57	Khardi Budruk	94
1 2	...	...	518	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	453	...	+ 28-69	Khatvani	95
1 2	...	...	1,435	1,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,435	1,533	...	+ 28-60	Khushgavan	96
1 2	...	...	223	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	89	...	+ 28-98	Kothar	97
1 2	...	...	92	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	100	...	+ 28-20	Kumbarkhan	98
1 2	...	...	84	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	54	...	+ 28-57	Kundave	99
1 2	...	...	191	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	98	...	+ 28-24	Lakkadkot	100
1 2	...	...	327	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	347	...	+ 28-61	Lakhpur	101
1 2	...	...	106	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	26	...	+ 30-00	Mal Khurd	102
1 2	...	...	1,176	1,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	1,464	...	+ 28-63	Morembe	103
1 2	...	...	349	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	157	...	+ 28-68	Padalpur	104
1 2	...	...	53	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	55	...	+ 27-20	Pathadi	105
1 2	...	...	418	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	355	...	+ 28-62	Pimparpada	106
1 2	...	...	88	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	81	...	+ 28-57	Ranged	107
1 2	...	...	412	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	327	...	+ 28-77	Rampur	108
1 2	...	...	211	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	125	...	+ 28-26	Ranipur	109
1 2	...	...	209	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	72	...	+ 28-57	Rapapur	110
1 2	...	...	267	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	204	...	+ 28-30	Ratanpada	111
1 2	...	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	...	+ 33-28	Relapada	112
1 2	...	...	83	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	20	...	+ 30-48	Retpada	113
1 2	...	...	173	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	139	...	+ 28-70	Savar	114
1 2	...	...	260	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	99	...	+ 28-57	Singapur	115
1 2	...	...	113	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	21	...	+ 31-25	Sojarbara	116
1 2	...	...	455	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	455	326	...	+ 28-57	Sonavali	117
1 2	...	...	627	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	573	...	+ 28-47	Thanvibir	118
1 2	...	...	109	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	95	...	+ 28-37	Umarkuwa	119
1 2	...	...	149	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	168	...	+ 28-24	Umarkuwa Unal	120
1 2	...	...	358	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	171	...	+ 28-57	Walher	121
1 2	...	...	323	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	341	...	+ 24-67	Warpada	122
1 2	...	...	344	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	248	...	+ 28-49	Zumkatti	123
...	...	...	13,243	10,592	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,243	10,592	0 12 9	+ 28-57	Total, Group IV	...
3 10	...	...	704	2,221	...	...	...	...	M. 7	20	...	711	2,301	...	+ 20-25	Taloda	124
2 2	...	...	222	397	...	...	...	...	M. 4	7	...	226	404	...	+ 30-74	Bhavar	125
2 2	...	...	47	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	89	...	+ 30-28	Daleipur	126
2 2	...	...	129	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	225	...	+ 30-75	Panibara	127
...	...	...	1,102	3,022	2 11 10	...	...	...	11	27	2 7 3	1,113	3,049	2 11 9	+ 23-14	Total	...
...	...	...	66,542	1,48,049	2 2 7	...	...	...	58	122	2 4 4	66,600	1,48,121	2 3 7	+ 21-22	Taluka Total	...



## APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Taloda Taluka,  
West Khandesh District.

Serial No. as in Ap- pendix L.	Name of Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement (1901).	At the end of the expiring settlement (1911).	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>				A. g.	A. g.
1	Amlad	537	541	1190 17	529 33
2	Ashrave	281	512	95 21	95 21
3	Bahurupe	424	448	.....	.....
4	Balde	672	331	.....	14 8
5	Bhamsal	92	181	.....	.....
6	Bhopar	.....	.....	66 34	.....
7	Dasvad	139	341	250 33	68 29
8	Dhanora	160	270	172 23	13 14
9	Hatoda	176	278	84 29	.....
10	Hol	.....	.....	19 6	.....
11	Khedle	189	204	16 25	16 25
12	Mahmadpur	.....	.....	13 31	13 31
13	Nimbhora	340	354	16 9	16 9
14	Pisavar	243	527	49 6	49 6
15	Sadgavan	362	524	539 30	277 27
16	Tarhavad	198	218	424 14	406 16
17	Ubhad	66	.....	.....	.....
18	Untavad	116	144	.....	.....
19	Amoda Tarf Taloda	91	223	.....	.....
20	Ashte Tarf Borad	.....	.....	68 2	7 4
21	Ashte Tarf Budhaval	152	223	4 29	.....
22	Chavagaon	134	445	25 20	15 19
23	Chirmatti	120	320	.....	.....
24	Gadid	83	83	14 0	14 0
25	Gorase	97	314	123 12	.....
26	Gunjali	76	.....	.....	.....
27	Kadhel	171	356	347 21	84 12
28	Kalamsare	88	311	21 8	.....
29	Kelni	120	120	42 4	24 25
30	Khar	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Kharvad	173	342	196 13	129 10
32	Kondraj	156	162	236 29	7 5
33	Kukurunde	1,872	2,030	.....	.....
34	Mod	707	916	125 17	84 23
35	Mohide	433	337	16 21	.....
36	Morvad	394	198	38 1	38 1
37	Patl	143	143	21 20	10 12
38	Phulvadi	493	493	65 18	30 25
39	Pimpas	44	.....	26 22	.....
40	Salsadi	.....	.....	348 8	.....
41	Talve	578	725	38 8	17 7
42	Umri	82	182	68 4	.....
Total Group I		10,201	12,741	4,757 15	1,964 2
<i>Group II.</i>					
43	Amoda Tarf Satone	419	459	74 6	60 31
44	Balambe	145	249	.....	.....
45	Bej	505	505	.....	.....
46	Borad	1,226	1,238	.....	.....
47	Budhaval	552	670	473 28	.....
48	Budhawali	66	352	.....	.....
49	Chinode	133	471	929 17	152 5
50	Dodvepada	.....	.....	7 19	7 19
51	Lobhani	301	352	17 8	7 14
52	Mataval	116	226	56 6	.....
53	Mendpur	97	169	18 18	18 18
54	Mendvad	142	126	7 10	.....
55	Modle	139	133	11 7	11 7
56	Nalgavan	123	155	20 9	8 24
57	Rajpur	316	437	.....	.....
58	Ranaiche	205	205	80 0	43 38
59	Satone	99	157	.....	.....
60	Samaval Bk.	294	573	.....	.....
61	Torande	225	334	36 23	36 23
62	Tulabe	211	301	11 14	1 1
63	Wesgaon	66	66	27 39	15 37
Total Group II		5,435	7,228	1,771 4	353 22

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement (1901).	At the end of the expiring settlement (1911).	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group III.</i>				A. g.	A. g.
64	Kakalpur	56	268	19 14	19 14
65	Modalpada	361	517	14 21	4 31
66	Pandharke	.....	.....	15 27	15 27
67	Panvadi	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Rajvira	234	247	239 0	9 11
69	Ranapur	143	272	106 28	5 24
70	Shelvai	114	174	61 21	.....
71	Shirve	129	153	96 36	15 10
72	Ziri	58	260	16 20	.....
Total Group III		1,095	1,886	570 7	69 38
<i>Group IV.</i>					
73	Akkalutar	.....	37	56 30	37 15
74	Alwan	.....	.....	50 21	28 20
75	Amalpada	133	353	51 14	38 11
76	Amla	76	.....	111 23	94 2
77	Amoni	38	159	232 86	30 4
78	Ankushvihar	112	219	187 5	31 1
79	Assapur	70	70	20 32	6 25
80	Ban	180	269	.....	.....
81	Bandhara	9	9	142 23	221 23
82	Borikuwa	83	319	32 14	8 29
83	Chayagaon	41	142	14 38	26 15
84	Chokhiamli	244	319	28 19	28 19
85	Dhanpur	233	425	326 7	65 15
86	Dhekati	39	193	15 36	14 34
87	Ekdhad	16	.....	15 14	65 9
88	Gadhavali	61	126	.....	16 16
89	Iohagavan	42	.....	134 1	13 27
90	Jamli	23	231	33 18	13 11
91	Juvani	.....	.....	64 19	10 11
92	Khadke	.....	219	128 29	46 5
93	Khardi Kd.	128	126	8 20	8 20
94	Khardi Bk.	.....	.....	.....	18 33
95	Khatvani	70	231	517 4	39 31
96	Khushgavan	356	280	35 19	.....
97	Kothar	217	293	312 34	28 19
98	Kumbharkhan	20	37	93 20	25 1
99	Kundave	26	161	7 29	7 29
100	Lakhadkot	157	164	29 7	14 29
101	Lakhapur	.....	.....	7 24	.....
102	Maj Kd.	.....	.....	1 34	1 34
103	Morambe	345	610	142 38	65 39
104	Padalpur	170	170	863 27	31 22
105	Pathadi	52	.....	.....	.....
106	Pimparpada	127	251	114 1	19 33
107	Rangad	.....	.....	42 34	.....
108	Rampur	121	168	8 34	.....
109	Ranipur	32	32	16 19	6 5
110	Rapapur	82	.....	30 22	15 14
111	Ratanpada	45	.....	140 14	43 30
112	Relapada	.....	.....	15 33	.....
113	Retpada	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	Savar	.....	.....	185 9	65 0
115	Singapur	74	67	100 21	92 37
116	Sojarbara	41	.....	.....	.....
117	Somavali	21	.....	29 4	21 28
118	Thanvihar	56	215	599 26	39 12
119	Umarduwa	15	.....	72 1	16 26
120	Umarduwa Tarf Unai	.....	.....	39 39	.....
121	Walher	23	155	232 20	73 3
122	Warpada	31	118	266 2	17 27
123	Zumkatti	42	248	110 4	16 10
Total Group IV		3,676	6,416	5,172 3	1,541 14
Grand Total		20,407	28,271	12,270 23	3,933 36

APPENDIX M<sup>1</sup>.

*Area of Government unoccupied land in 4 Inam villages, Taluka Taloda,  
West Khandesh District.*

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4
		A. g.	A. g.
124	Taloda ... ..	656 11	796 36
125	Bhavar ... ..	49 28	19 21
126	Dalelpur ... ..	223 23	398 31
127	Panibare ... ..	.....	.....

## APPENDIX N.

The following papers contain the correspondence relating to the expiring settlement.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government Nos. CCCLXXXVII and CCCCXVII, New Series.

No. S. R. V.—8.

Camp Shahada, <sup>11th</sup>/<sub>16th</sub> March 1918.

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
CENTRAL DIVISION,  
Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, on the revision settlement of the Taloda Taluka.

2. The present settlement in the case of two-thirds of the Taluka is of 18 years' duration only, in the case of the rest of the Taluka it is only 14 years old. The settlement was guaranteed for these short periods in order to bring the Taluka into line with the neighbouring Talukas, where the period of settlement was also less than the usual 30 years in view of the future influence of the Tapti Valley Railway.

3. Taloda unlike the other Trans-Tapti Talukas of Shahada and Shirpur is not primarily a cotton growing tract. For this various explanations have been given in the past and Mr. Abbott has propounded a new theory, based on the local explanation of the phenomenon. In the part of the Taluka bordering on the Tapti, wheat is the principal crop, with Jwari second. In the west of this tract oil seeds form an appreciable part of the produce; in the rest of the Taluka they are the chief crop, rice being the next important.

4. The facts and statistics collected in the report show that the period of settlement has on the whole been one of prosperity. The opening years were marked by considerable remissions and suspensions, but the remissions are in part due to the rules regulating the imposition of new rates. The Taluka suffered from the famine of 1899 and suspensions had also to be given in 1907 and 1908. There have been no unauthorised arrears during the period and in normal years outstandings have been negligible; the last years of the settlement show practically a clean sheet.

5. The value of land has increased enormously as evidenced by the sales in those parts of the Taluka where full occupancy rights are enjoyed by the cultivators, rents have gone up everywhere, prices of produce are much higher now than the average of the ten years preceding the settlement and are not likely to fall to the pre-settlement figure for many years to come, if at all.

The loss of cattle in the famine of 1899-1900 has been more than recouped, plough oxen at the last census were found to have increased 27.4 per cent. in ten years and ploughs nearly 20 per cent. In both cases the increase is most marked in those parts of the Taluka most recently settled in which the cultivators are predominately Bhils. Here too the number of carts has increased 65 per cent.

Since 1904-05, the year from which full details of Government land are available in Appendix J, 7,447 acres of waste land have been taken up and now little more than 5 per cent. of Government land is waste.

6. In the original settlement of 81 villages of which the present settlement is the second revision, rates were designedly pitched low so as to encourage reclamation of land for cultivation, this policy has in accordance with the rules regulating enhancement of assessments militated against enhancement of the rates at revision settlement to the pitch justified by the circumstances of the Taluka. The rates sanctioned for the villages subjected to original settlement in 1902 were so regulated as to be in harmony with the rates imposed on their neighbouring villages. In these circumstances a considerable enhancement of the present rates seems justifiable, and, as the report of Mr. Abbott clearly shows, the Taluka can well bear it.

7. He proposes to create four groups with rates of Rs. 3-10, Rs. 2-2, Rs. 1-7 and Rs. 1-2 as against five groups at present with rates of Rs. 3, Rs. 2-7, Rs. 1-10, Rs. 1-2 and 14 as. He keeps the third lowest assessed

groups as at present but amalgamates groups I and II. It will be noted that the rates proposed by Messrs. Maconochie and Fforde in 1899 for the lowest group was Rs. 1-4. I think the enhancements proposed for these three groups can be accepted. The amalgamation of the first two groups into one has at first sight much in its favour. The villages of the old second group are as well situated for access to markets as those in the old first group, as a reference to the map clearly shows. Both groups are at much the same distance from Taloda, several villages of the second group having the advantage of proximity to a secondary market at Kukurmunda which is slightly nearer Nandurbar (in a direct line) than Taloda. The price per acre of land in each group is much the same, land in the second group being by an insignificant amount more valuable than land in group I; rents too are higher in the group at present more lightly assessed. In order, however, to keep the increase in the combined group, formed of old groups I and II, within the maximum of 33 per cent., Mr. Abbott has been obliged to deal more lightly than was necessary with the villages at present in group I—this at the expense of the villages of group II. I would suggest that the old grouping be maintained with a maximum rate of Rs. 3-15 in group I and a maximum rate of Rs. 3-3 in group II. The difference in results is slight; Mr. Abbott's grouping and rate gives an increase of Rs. 23,904 on the dry crop area (garden area is insignificant), my proposals give an increase of Rs. 23,405. The retention of the old grouping is, I submit, the fairer policy to follow. Group I can undoubtedly bear the increase I propose and the increase on the whole area covered by groups I and II is more evenly distributed if my suggestion is adopted. Theoretically the villages of group II are as well able to pay Rs. 3-15 per acre as those of group I, but it is scarcely fair to make them pay nearly half as much again as they have been paying in the past while group I gets off with an addition of one-fifth only to its present assessment.

At present the maximum rates in the first group of the three Trans-Tapti Talukas is the same, and the revised rates should, I think, be the same also. It is true that rents in group I of Taloda are much lower than those in Shirpur and Shahada but rents are generally lower in Taloda than in the other two Talukas; this is largely due to the predominance of the Bhil in the Taluka. His interests are guarded by the fact that he holds his land on the restricted tenure and as long as there is Government waste land to be had, he has no reason to rent land. The lowness of rents in Taloda is to be ascribed to the paucity of competition for the land; not to any defects in the land or communications with markets.

I have, etc.,

J. A. G. WALES,  
Collector of West Khandesh.

*Below Collector of West Khandesh's No. S. R. V.—8, dated 16th March 1918.*

No. S. T.—182.

Poona, 30th April 1918.

Forwarded with compliments.

In 1896—1899 when the current settlement was being sanctioned, this Taluka was still backward, and indeed a large part of group V had never previously been settled. Statistics upon which the profits of agriculture could be correctly determined were almost non-existent. Even now they are very scanty for groups IV and V, though they are commencing to emerge.

2. But for the rest of the Taluka, there is a more *consistent* and satisfactory body of evidence of land values than in any Taluka I have yet had to deal with. There is clear evidence of a steady advance in values in the last three quinquennia, and moreover, there is clear evidence that in groups I, II, and III, there is so little difference in the soil that the sale and lease values increase just as the assessments decrease; or in other words that there is no real difference in the profits of agriculture throughout the three groups, but that the different maximum rates are unjustifiable. If the statistics for groups IV and V were forthcoming, there can be little doubt that we should find the same thing in the other groups. The old grouping gave a maximum rate of 3, 2-7, 1-10, 1-2 and 14 annas. Thus group I was assessed more than three times as heavily as group V. Even when they were imposed in 1899, those great differences were not justifiable. There are only a few miles between the heart of group I and the heart of group V.

3. In resettling we ought if possible to *reduce this difference*. If we were allowed to increase the whole Taluka by 33 per cent., I would put hardly any increase on group I, while I would increase groups IV and V by about 100 per cent. Then the resulting two or three groups would comply with the law, and would in revising the assessments *have regard to the profits of agriculture*.

4. But unfortunately the extra-legal declaration of a limit of 33 per cent. to the enhancement of any group of villages has made the application of the law to revision settlements impracticable. We must either raise groups III, IV and V more than 33 per cent., or we must in revising disregard the real profits of agriculture, and abandon an attempt to fix the state demand at any standard proportion of those profits.

5. Mr. Abbott proposes four groups only, of which the rates should be Rs. 3-10, 2-2, 1-7 and 1-2. He feels constrained to do this, because he cannot exceed 33 per cent. in any group. Incidentally, I may point out that that would not prevent him from making his third group Rs. 1-8 instead of Rs. 1-7, but though we do now a little better in having only four groups instead of five, let us go and stand on the southern border of Dhanpur village in the north-east. We can stand with our left foot in Dhanpur and the right foot in group I. The land under our left foot is assessed at Rs. 1-2 per acre maximum rate, while under our right foot is assessed at Rs. 3-10, assuming that the two fields are of exactly equal quality. Now can such settlement be justified on any grounds at all? I say it certainly cannot, and we must therefore either throw aside the 33 per cent. limit, or we must honestly face the sacrifice it entails and we must say that groups I and II should be amalgamated, but retained at Rs. 3. Then we might keep group II as Mr. Abbott proposes at Rs. 2-2 and we should then amalgamate groups III and IV to a rate somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1-6. This would possibly slightly exceed 33 per cent., but that cannot be helped. Then at the next settlement, still keeping our maximum rate at Rs. 3 for group I, we should still further bring up the II and III groups into a single group, not so far behind group I. It would then be in the third settlement from to-day that we could begin to assess the whole Taluka upon uniform principles according to the relative value of the profits of agriculture within.

6. Everything else in connexion with this settlement is very simple and requires no notice whatever. The Settlement Officer has said all that need

be said. The only remarks I would make are that the price-graph should not begin in 1899-1900, because this was a famine year and it makes it seem as though there had been no very important rise in prices. But the settlement in 1899 was based upon prices of the preceding ten or twenty years and not upon those which began to prevail in 1899 and onwards. The graph is therefore misleading in its present form. Moreover the prices of wheat in 1917 have certainly advanced and the graph gives the particulars of cotton only upto 1915. This should certainly be continued another two years to give any idea of the conditions now ruling. I do not mean that we should base the settlement upon the cotton prices of 1918, but we should not exclude them from our conspectus.

7. According to my conceptions, our settlements should be based upon the net profits of agriculture; and these have no ascertainable relations to the gross produce of land. Therefore much of the labour Mr. Abbott has given to the question of the incidence of assessment upon gross produce might have been spared.

8. Ordinarily, we take a sale value of about 20 multiples of the assessment as indicating a fair incidence. That assumes that capital is being invested at the rate of about 5 per cent. or 20 years' purchase. But in such a tract as Taloda, I doubt if any capital is invested at so low a rate. I daresay that 10 to 16 years' purchase is more like what investors ordinarily give. But even at the 20 years' purchase standard, group I can stand some increase, while all the other groups can easily stand any increase which either Mr. Abbott or I have suggested. This precaution about the number of year's purchase deserves consideration when we compare the figures in appendices G and H.

\* 9. Mr. Abbott's report is good, in fact I think he has gone too deeply into many matters where it was quite obvious that the results he required were on the surface and did not require excavation. When there has been an abundant and palpable increase in population or cattle, or anything like that it is rather a waste of time to analyse its causes and distribution and incidents very narrowly.

F. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.

[Below Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records'  
No. S.T.—182, dated 26th April 1918.]

No. A.—414 of 1918.

Camp Mahableshwar,  
7th May 1918.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The old groups are rated as Rs. 3, Rs. 2-7-0, Re. 1-10-0, Re. 1-2 and 14 annas.

Mr. Abbott suggests amalgamating the two top groups at Rs. 3-10, and rating the other three Rs. 2-2, Re. 1-7, Re. 1-2.

Mr. Wales wants the present five groups retained at Rs. 3-15, Rs. 3-3, Rs. 2-2, Re. 1-7, Re. 1-2. Mr. Anderson does not approve of the grouping and rates at all, attacks the 33 per cent. rule, and would have three groups at Rs. 3, Rs. 2-2, Re. 1-6, as a first step towards a really correct rating based on the profits of agriculture.

3. My views about the 33 per cent. rule have already been reported to Government. I only observe here that Mr. Abbott's proposals for the amalgamation of groups I and II result in an increase of nearly 50 per cent. for 24 villages. As these villages do not form the whole of a new group, this increase does not break the rule. If we rated them at Rs. 3-8 they would form a group, and we would not raise them so much: as we rate them at Rs. 3-10 there is no objection.

4. Mr. Anderson gives a striking example of the inequality of assessment. Of course there is very great difficulty in justifying such a difference as that between Rs. 3-10 and Re. 1-2 on adjoining fields. It is against all our principles and all equity—in theory. But the fact is that our assessments in Taloda are caste assessments. The position is clearly shown by the table in paragraph 33 of Mr. Abbott's report. Consider the land held by Bhils in the various groups. The percentages are 11·58, 32·89, 60·91, 85·70, 97·65. It is almost all Gujar in Group I, and practically all Bhil in Group V, and that is the whole explanation! If we charged the Gujar what the Bhil could pay there would be a senseless waste of revenue; if we charged the Bhil what the Gujar would pay the Bhil could not live and would have to give up his land. This is quite clearly put in the reports of 1896. Though Mr. Cumine said the Bhils should not have a lower rate than anyone else, he did not really mean it, for he recommended Re. 1-4 where a Gujar population would have cheerfully paid twice as much. I agree with Mr. Cumine, who knew his Bhil, that "the Bhils are all the better for being kept up to the mark in point of assessment". But it is a different mark from what we can prescribe for Gujars.

5. However I agree with Mr. Anderson as to the object to be aimed at. Therefore I cannot support the Collector's modification. I would accept Mr. Abbott's groups and rates, with a little modification. The rates for the groups may be Rs. 3-10, Rs. 2-3, Re. 1-8, Re. 1-2. These rates give increases of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  annas per rupee for groups II and III: it is an insignificant increase over  $33\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the case of group II which we might surely ignore. It is indeed almost absurd that we cannot rate Group IV at Re. 1-4, which everyone accepted for it even in 1896.

C. N. SEDDON,  
Commissioner, C. D.



From J. ABBOTT, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Khandesh ;

To THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,

Poona.

Vaijapur, 3rd January 1918.

Sir,

In accordance with Government Order No. 5248 of 27th April 1917, I have the honour to submit for further action by Government under section 102 of the Land Revenue Code, proposals for the settlement of the inam villages of Pratappur and Gopalpur in Taloda taluka. Of the ten other inam villages in Taloda taluka four are unsurveyed (Halalpur and Ranjani; Savar and Sinde in Forest limits), and as regards the rest the Superintendent, Land Records, C. D., informs me that remeasurement and classification is necessary. My report on the inam villages of this taluka, therefore, deals only with the two villages I mention.

2. Government Resolution 6732 of 17th July 1911, of which I attach a copy, will explain the peculiar position of these villages, and why the settlement current at present in the taluka was not introduced into them. The question, it will be seen, of recommending a settlement acceptable to the Jagirdar, is one simply of guaranteeing to him according to our soil classification system an income not less than that he now derives from his villages.

The Government Resolution to which I refer gives the income of the Jagirdar as from Gopalpur Rs. 1,061-4-0 and from Pratappur Rs. 2,870-9-0; but the Jagirdar now represents to me that these figures do not include the contribution he makes to the remuneration of the kulkarni and patils, and that, this being included his total income is really Rs. 3,074 from Pratappur and Rs. 1,172 from Gopalpur or Rs. 4,247 in all. In the last paragraph of that same Government Resolution it is suggested that different maximum rates be fixed for these villages; Rs. 2-6-0 for Gopalpur and Rs. 1-15-0 for Pratappur are mentioned as suitable rates, though it is added that Pratappur can possibly bear a higher rate than Gopalpur. The Jagirdar himself suggested at first a rate of Rs. 1-14-0 for Pratappur and Rs. 2-4-0 for Gopalpur on the ground that the soil of the latter village is better than that of the former village.

3. I would like myself to point out that even the lowest rates possible, which would ensure the Jagirdar his present income, will leave these villages almost surrounded by villages paying a still lower rate. On the north and east the villages of Group IV will, under the new settlement that I have proposed, bear a rate of Rs. 1-2-0. On the south Pandharka will bear a rate of Rs. 1-7-0. On the west, however, is the inam village of Rojhva, at present bearing a rate of Rs. 1-10-0 which I suppose will eventually be raised to Rs. 2-2-0; and close to this village is the Government village of Chinoda for which I have actually proposed a rate of Rs. 2-2-0. A rate of Rs. 2-2-0, therefore, for the two inam villages in question would secure some uniformity in the rates of the taluka, but such a rate will deprive the Jagirdar of about Rs. 100 income; the rate of Rs. 2-3-0 however, would give him an income Rs. of 3,275 from Pratappur and Rs. 995 from Gopalpur or Rs. 23 in all more than he now obtains and this is the rate I would myself propose.

4. My proposed rate has been accepted by the Jagirdar and is as nearly as possible the rate of one of the adjacent groups of villages; Gopalpur and Pratappur are also so similarly situated with respect to communications, and vary so little in their proximity to the forest, that I consider it inadvisable to differentiate between their rates, particularly as any lowering of the rate of either village will push the rate of the remaining villages considerably above that of any other village in the vicinity.

5. Since 1912 there has been no unoccupied assessed land in either village; since 1906, from which date I have obtained figures, there have been neither remissions nor arrears of revenue.

6. The effect of my proposed rate will be as follows:—

				Cultivable area.	Rate.	Assessment.
				Aores.	Rs.	Rs.
Pratappur	...	...	...	2,066 21	2 3 0	3,275
Gopalpur	...	...	...	888 13	2 3 0	995
			<b>Total.</b>	2954 34	2 3 0	4,270

7. I would finally recommend that this settlement be guaranteed so as to expire with the new Revision Settlement of Government land in the taluka after 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. ABBOTT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Khandesh.

No. S.R.V.-8.

Camp Shahada, 16th March 1918.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.

2. The Collector supports Mr. Abbott's proposals,

J. A. G. WALES,

Collector of West Khandesh.

No. S.T.-182.

Poona, 26th April 1918.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.

2. As I have already made clear in my remarks on the khalsa settlement, it is nothing but the 33½ per cent. limit which prevents us from claiming a considerably higher rate from the villages of group IV, in which these fall. But when the inamdar has hitherto been levying rates as high as any we propose, there is no 33 per cent. limit and no reason at all why we should not impose rates as high as we would propose for the other villages, if there were no 33 per cent. limit. Indeed, it is only to be expected that in course of time the khalsa villages in group IV will rise to the rates which we may now fix for these inam villages; and indeed they almost touch Mr. Abbott's group II which is assessed at Rs. 2-2-0. In view of these facts, I do not see why the inamdar should be put to any loss at all. If we assess a rate of Rs. 2-4-0, we are certainly not over-burdening the land by taking more than the standard proportion, and therefore I would recommend that this rate should be imposed as far more manageable than Rs. 2-3-0 proposed by Mr. Abbott.

F. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No. A-414 of 1918.

Camp Mahableshwar, 23rd May 1918.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department for favour of sanction.

2. The Commissioner agrees with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

C. N. SEDDON,

Commissioner, Central Division.

*Survey of Indm Villages.*

Question whether the inámdár of the saranjam villages of Gopálpur and Pratáppur in the Taloda táluka of the West Khándesh district is entitled to levy more than the original assessment fixed in 1871.

No. 6732.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1911.

Letter from the Collector of West Khándesh, No. 2804, dated 7th June 1910 :—

“ With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1853, dated 20th February 1909, I have the honour to report as follows.

“ 1. The survey was introduced into the villages of Gopálpur and Pratáppur in the year 1870-71 under the authority of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3715, dated the 2nd August 1871.

“ 2. No application and notification made under section 49 of the Bombay Act I of 1865 in regard to the survey is traceable. The accompanying extracts from the barnishi books for 1876, however, go to show that the inámdár never accepted the introduction of the survey into the two villages of Gopálpur and Pratáppur. The following entries are the most important :—

No. 129, dated 19th February 1876.

No.  $\frac{168}{2}$ , dated 15th January 1877.

No. 173, dated 21st March 1877.

No. 231, dated 24th March 1877.

There may be some correspondence either on the files of the Commissioner, C. D., or on those of the Survey Department which will show under what circumstances the survey was undertaken. Under section 49 of Act I of 1865 the survey could only be made on written application being presented.

“ 3. No information is forthcoming as regards clause 3 of paragraph 2 of the Government Resolution under reference.

“ 4. From Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3715, dated 2nd August 1871, it seems that the rates were guaranteed for so many years as would cause the guarantee to expire simultaneously with that given for the Taloda táluka. The survey settlement in the Taloda táluka expired in 1891-92 and hence the period of settlement in the villages of Gopálpur and Pratáppur also expired in the same year.

“ 5. I have the honour to solicit a reference to Government Resolution No. 693 of 26th January 1893, which shows that on the expiry of the guarantee in 1891 the village reverted to its former status and the inámdár became at liberty to levy pre-settlement rates. The Government Resolutions quoted in the Settlement Commissioner's No. 1504, dated 7th May 1908, seems to refer only to villages settled under the Land Revenue Code.

“ 6. The new Manager, *i. e.*, the son of the Ráná Gaimalsing, was consulted by the District Deputy Collector, W. D., but he does not appear willing to accept the revision settlement.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. B.—1201, dated 23rd June 1910 :—

“ Forwarded to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records with a request that he will state the circumstances under which the survey of the villages in question was undertaken in 1871. The Commissioner's office has no correspondence on the subject.”

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 431-s.s., dated 1st July 1910 :—

“ Forwarded with compliments to the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division.

“ 2. The information required may be searched for and supplied if available on the Deccan Survey records in his charge. The settlement proposals for the inám villages were received with letter No. 312, dated 14th October 1870, from the Deputy Superintendent, Khándesh and Násik Surveys, and approved by Government in their Resolution No. 3715, dated 2nd August 1871, a copy of which was sent to the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, under this office No. 1121, dated 5th August 1871.

"3. From the extracts from the barnishi books sent by the Collector it appears that the inámdár never accepted the survey settlement. The Superintendent is requested to furnish information on this point also if available on the old records."

Memorandum from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, C. D., No. 1847, dated 18th November 1910:—

"Returned with compliments.

"2. A printed statement found on the Deccan Survey records is appended\* from which it will be seen that survey rates were proposed for the villages in question along with other alienated and Government villages which for some reason or other had been left out at the general settlement of the taluka. No further information is forthcoming on the survey records."

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 431-s.s., dated 7th December 1910:—

"Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D., with reference to his No. B.—1201, dated 23rd June last, returned herewith with accompaniments.

"2. There is nothing in the correspondence underlying Government Resolution No. 3715, dated 2nd August 1871, which sanctioned survey rates for the two villages along with other alienated and Government villages, to show the circumstances under which the survey of the two villages in question was undertaken in 1871."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—3820, dated 22nd December 1910:—

"Forwarded to K. R. Bomanji, Esq., B.O.C.S., Collector of West Khándesh, who is requested to be so good as to take this matter up personally. It will be obviously to the inámdár's interest to have revision rates applied to his villages and the refusal of the manager to pass the necessary agreement is not understood. Probably if Mr. Bomanji will explain the matter, his attitude will undergo a change."

Memorandum from the Collector of West Khándesh, No. 2174, dated 8th May 1911:—

"Returned with compliments.

"2. When camped at Taloda in February last the undersigned saw Rána Gulábsing Gaimalsing, the eldest son and general manager of the inámdár of Gopálpur and Pratáppur—Rána Gaimalsing Jaswantsing—and discussed the question with him as regards the introduction of the revision survey in these inám villages. His statement explaining the objections taken by him with reference to the application of the revision rates accompanies.

"3. His principal objection is that he will derive less income from the two inám villages, than he actually receives at present, if the revision rates are applied to them. This objection can be more clearly explained as under:—

(a) The income leviable from the two inám villages according to the original survey is—

Village.	Cultivable area. Acres.	Assessment,
		Rs.
Gopálpur	... 895	600
Pratáppur	... 2,122	1,651

The assessment is at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre.

(b) The income which will be derived according to the revision survey rates, i.e., Rs. 1-10-0 per acre, according to the calculation of the Survey Department would be—

Village.	Cultivable area. Acres.	Assessment,
		Rs.
Gopálpur	... 889	739
Pratáppur	... 2,067	2,434

Here the assessment is calculated according to the classification value of the soil.

(c) The income which will be derived according to the revision survey rates, i.e., Rs. 1-10-0 per acre, without reference to the classification value of the soil would be—

Village.	Cultivable area. Acres.	Assessment.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Gopálpur	... 889	1,444	10	0
Pratáppur	... 2,067	3,358	14	0

(d) The income which the inámdár at present derives at the rate of Rs. 4 per *partan*, i.e., Rs. 1-5-4 per acre, is—

Village.	Cultivable area. A. g.	Assessment.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Gopálpur	... 895 10	1,061	4	0
Pratáppur	... 2,121 29	2,870	9	0

\* Not received.

Here the assessment is calculated without reference to the classification value of the soil.

" Thus it will be seen that the inámdár at present derives more income than what he is likely to get if the revision rates are applied and the assessment is calculated according to the Survey Department rules [please see (b) above]. Hence he is not willing to have the revision rates applied in his inám villages.

" 4. The manager of the inámdár is also not willing to execute a kabuláyat. His reason is that the villages of Gopálpur and Pratáppur are held on the political tenure and hence no kabuláyat can be executed.

" 5. The manager further objects to the form of agreement at present in use. He says that the form at present laid down was sanctioned by Government in 1892. His father applied for the revision survey in 1891; hence the form of 1892 is not acceptable to him.

" 6. The manager further argues in his statement that the rate of assessment to be levied in his inám villages should be higher than that in the adjoining British villages, or, if that is not possible, the highest rate that is at present levied in any British village in the Taloda táluka should be fixed in his inám villages. The reason for this, as given by the manager, is that the revision survey operations took place in his inám villages in 1891 and the revision rates are not yet introduced in them. He has therefore suffered in revenue by this delay. In the British villages in the Taloda táluka the revision rates were introduced in 1899. He further urges that on account of this delay in the introduction of revision rates, the period of the expiration of the revision survey in his inám villages, if one is introduced, should terminate with the period of the revision survey in the British villages of the Taloda táluka.

" 7. The manager is not at all willing to have the revision rates applied in his inám villages.

" 8. No kabuláyat was, it seems, taken at the time of the original survey and the inámdár, it seems, cannot now be forced to adhere to the original rates."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1424, dated 1st June 1911 :—

" Submitted to Government.

" 2. In the circumstances it would seem to be impossible to insist on the inámdár's restricting his demands to the survey rates."

RESOLUTION.—Government concur in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner, C. D., in his memorandum No. R.—1424, dated 1st June 1911, that the inámdár cannot be forced to restrict his demands to the survey rates.

2. It is understood from paragraph 3 (d) of the Collector's memorandum No. 2174, dated 8th May 1911, that the income which the inámdár can derive from the two villages, if all the cultivable area is occupied, at the rate of Rs. 4 per three acres, irrespective of soil classification, is Rs. 3,931-13-0. It is likely that the inámdár will consent to the introduction of the revision survey, if he is offered maximum rates which, when applied according to soil classification, will yield a total income, derivable if all the culturable land is occupied, equal to or greater than Rs. 3,931-13-0. It appears that a maximum rate of Rs. 2-6-0 for Gopálpur and of Rs. 1-15-0 for Pratáppur would secure the inámdár from any reduction in the total assessment of the culturable area in each village. It may happen however that Pratáppur can bear a high maximum rate better than Gopálpur, but in that case it should be possible to adjust the maximum rates of the two villages so that the inámdár will be secured from loss on the two combined. In the interests of the occupiers or tenants it is very desirable to offer such a modification of the rates as will induce the inámdár to accept a survey settlement; and Government are pleased to direct that further efforts should be made on the lines indicated to secure this end.

R. D. BELL,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
 The Collector of West Khándesh (with the barnishi extracts and statement of the inámdár's manager),  
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
 The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Financial Department of the Secretariat,  
 The Political Department of the Secretariat.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

West Khándesh.

Revision settlement of the Taloda  
táluka.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6974.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1918:

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—414 dated 7th May 1918—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below\* containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Taloda táluka of the West Khándesh district.

\*Letter from Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, West Khándesh, dated 30th December 1917, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of West Khándesh No. S.R.V.—8 dated 16th March 1918.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—182 dated 26th April 1918.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—414 dated 23rd May 1918—Submitting with his remarks the papers specified below containing proposals for the revision settlement of the inam villages of Pratappur and Gopalpur in the Taloda táluka.

Letter from J. Abbott, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, dated 3rd January 1918.

Memorandum from the Collector of West Khándesh No. S.R.V.—8 dated 16th March 1918.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—182 dated 26th April 1918.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—414 dated 12th June 1918—Submitting with his remarks the papers specified below together with the petitions of objections regarding the revision settlement of the Taloda táluka.

Letter from the Collector of West Khándesh No. S.R.V.—8 dated 11th May 1918.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—182 dated 27th May 1918.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 123 Government villages, two inam villages and Government land in four inam villages in the Taloda táluka of the West Khándesh district. The revision settlement now expiring in the case of the 81 Government villages has been in force for 18 years, and the settlement now proposed will be the second revision for those villages. In the remaining Government villages the original settlement had been in force for 14 years. These short settlements were granted to bring the táluka into line with the neighbouring tálukas of Khándesh.

2. The history of the current settlement is one of very considerable progress, and upon the facts detailed in a complete and careful report by the Assistant Settlement Officer Government accept without hesitation the conclusion that the Taloda táluka has reached a degree of prosperity which will enable it to bear with ease the full increase in assessment which the rules permit.

3. The Governor in Council accordingly approves the grouping and rating proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer subject to one of the two minor modifications proposed by the Commissioner, namely, that the rate for group III should be Rs. 1-8-0 instead of Rs. 1-7-0. The following statement shows the rates sanctioned for the Government villages and for Government land in four inam villages. A special rate of Rs. 2-4-0 is sanctioned for the two inam villages of Pratappur and Gopalpur as proposed by the Settlement Commissioner.

4. The revised rates should be introduced during the current year, levied from 1918-19 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

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

*Statement referred to in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution.*

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.
		Rs. a. p.
I	42 + Government land in one inam village...	3 10 0
II	21 + Government land in three inam villages	2 2 0
III	9 ... ..	1 8 0
IV	51 ... ..	1 2 0
	<hr/> 123 + Government land in four inam villages.	

A. F. L. BRAYNE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

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REVISED APPENDIX L.

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## Statement showing the effect of Revision Settlement proposals or

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.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
<b>Group I.</b>																	
1	Amlad					3,658	8,619								3,658	8,619	
2	Ashrave					440	1,187								440	1,187	
3	Bahnurpe					814	2,179								814	2,179	
4	Balde					1,072	2,908								1,072	2,908	
5	Bhamsal					408	1,089								408	1,089	
6	Bhopar					627	1,751								627	1,751	
7	Dasvad					500	1,395								500	1,395	
8	Dhanora					608	1,747					M. 10	21		619	1,768	
9	Hatoda	I	3 0 0	Nil	Nil	641	1,664		Nil	Nil					641	1,664	
10	Hol					292	774								292	774	
11	Khedle					907	2,368								907	2,368	
12	Mahmadpur					264	760								264	760	
13	Nimbhore					1,191	3,273								1,191	3,273	
14	Pisavar					960	2,727					M. 4	11		964	2,738	
15	Sadgavan					1,246	3,230								1,246	3,230	
16	Tarhavad					1,006	2,939								1,006	2,939	
17	Ubhad					492	1,319					M. 2	4		494	1,316	
18	Untavad					411	1,227								411	1,227	
19	Amode Tarf Talola					699	1,875								699	1,875	
20	Ashte Tarf Borad					445	823								445	823	
21	Ashte Tarf Budhaval					268	620								268	620	
22	Chavagaon					646	1,335								646	1,335	
23	Chirmatti					217	531								217	531	
24	Gadid					406	724								406	724	
25	Gorase					603	1,243								603	1,243	
26	Gunjali					230	391								230	391	
27	Kadhel					849	1,750					M. 2	3		851	1,753	
28	Kalamasare					560	954								560	954	
29	Kalni					751	1,849								751	1,849	
30	Khar	II	2 7 0	Nil	Nil	275	622		Nil	Nil					275	622	
31	Kharvad					1,111	2,548								1,111	2,548	
32	Kondraj					579	1,178								579	1,178	
33	Kukurkunde					863	2,099								863	2,099	
34	Mod					1,024	1,659					M. 22	36		1,052	1,695	
35	Mohide					666	1,056								666	1,056	
36	Morvad					402	793					M. 1	3		403	796	
37	Pati					745	1,720								745	1,720	
38	Phulwadi					1,161	2,328								1,161	2,328	
39	Pimplas					376	529								376	529	
40	Salsadi					512	932								512	932	
41	Talve					702	1,192								702	1,192	
42	Umri					940	1,824								940	1,824	
<b>Total, Group I</b>						30,558	71,710	2 5 6				47	78	1 10 6	30,605	71,788	2 5 6
<b>Group II.</b>																	
43	Amode Tarf Satone					1,387	2,191		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			1,387	2,191	Nil
44	Balambe	III	1 10 0	Nil	Nil	394	552		Nil	Nil	Nil			394	552	Nil	
45	Bej					1,417	2,237								1,417	2,237	





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	
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.				
			4,500	8,104								4,500	8,104		30-77	Borad	46	
			1,257	2,023								1,257	2,023		30-76	Budhaval	47	
			490	985								490	985		30-81	Budhavall	48	
			1,110	1,816								1,110	1,816		30-74	Chinoda	49	
			54	119								54	119		30-75	Dodvepada	50	
			356	693								356	693		30-75	Lobhani	51	
			527	992								527	992		30-89	Mataval	52	
			532	1,168								532	1,168		30-79	Mendpur	53	
2	2	Nil	541	1,078		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	541	1,078		30-82	Mendvad	54	
			583	1,271								583	1,271		30-76	Modle	55	
			685	1,257								685	1,257		30-80	Nalgavan	56	
			514	981								514	981		30-80	Rajpur	57	
			657	1,348								657	1,348		30-74	Ranaiche	58	
			549	1,097								549	1,097		30-75	Satone	59	
			575	1,121								575	1,121		30-80	Somaval Budruk	60	
			781	1,741								781	1,741		30-80	Torande	61	
			981	2,150								981	2,150		30-77	Tulshe	62	
			194	316								194	316		30-57	Wesgaon	63	
			18,064	34,772	1 14 9							18,064	34,772	1 14 9	30-77	Total, Group II		
			433	572								433	572		33-33	Kakalpur	64	
			247	300								247	300		33-33	Modalpada	65	
			318	440								318	440		33-33	Pandharka	66	
			393	548								393	548		33-33	Panvadi	67	
1	3	Nil	676	881		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	676	881		33-23	Rajvira	68	
			348	457								348	457		33-24	Ranapur	69	
			397	459								397	459		33-43	Shelvai	70	
			500	628								500	628		33-33	Shirve	71	
			253	368								253	368		33-33	Ziri	72	
			3,555	4,653	1 4 11							3,555	4,653	1 4 11	33-33	Total, Group III		
			40	40								40	40		23-08	Akkalntar	73	
			34	9								34	9		23-57	Alwan	74	
			269	226								269	226		23-40	Amalpada	75	
			270	150								270	150		23-20	Amlil	76	
			203	109								203	109		23-23	Amoni	77	
			235	251								235	251		23-71	Ankushvihir	78	
			119	139								119	139		23-70	Asapur	79	
1	3	Nil	126	63		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	126	63	Nil	23-57	Ban	80	
			81	27								81	27		23-57	Bandhara	81	
			403	396								403	396		23-57	Borkuva	82	
			109	60								109	60		27-65	Chavagaon	83	
			62	67								62	67		23-84	Chokhiamli	84	
			1,047	635								1,047	635		23-67	Dhanpur	85	
			148	99								148	99		23-57	Dhekati	86	
			29	10								29	10		23-00	Ekdhad	87	
			25	8								25	8		33-33	Gadavali	88	

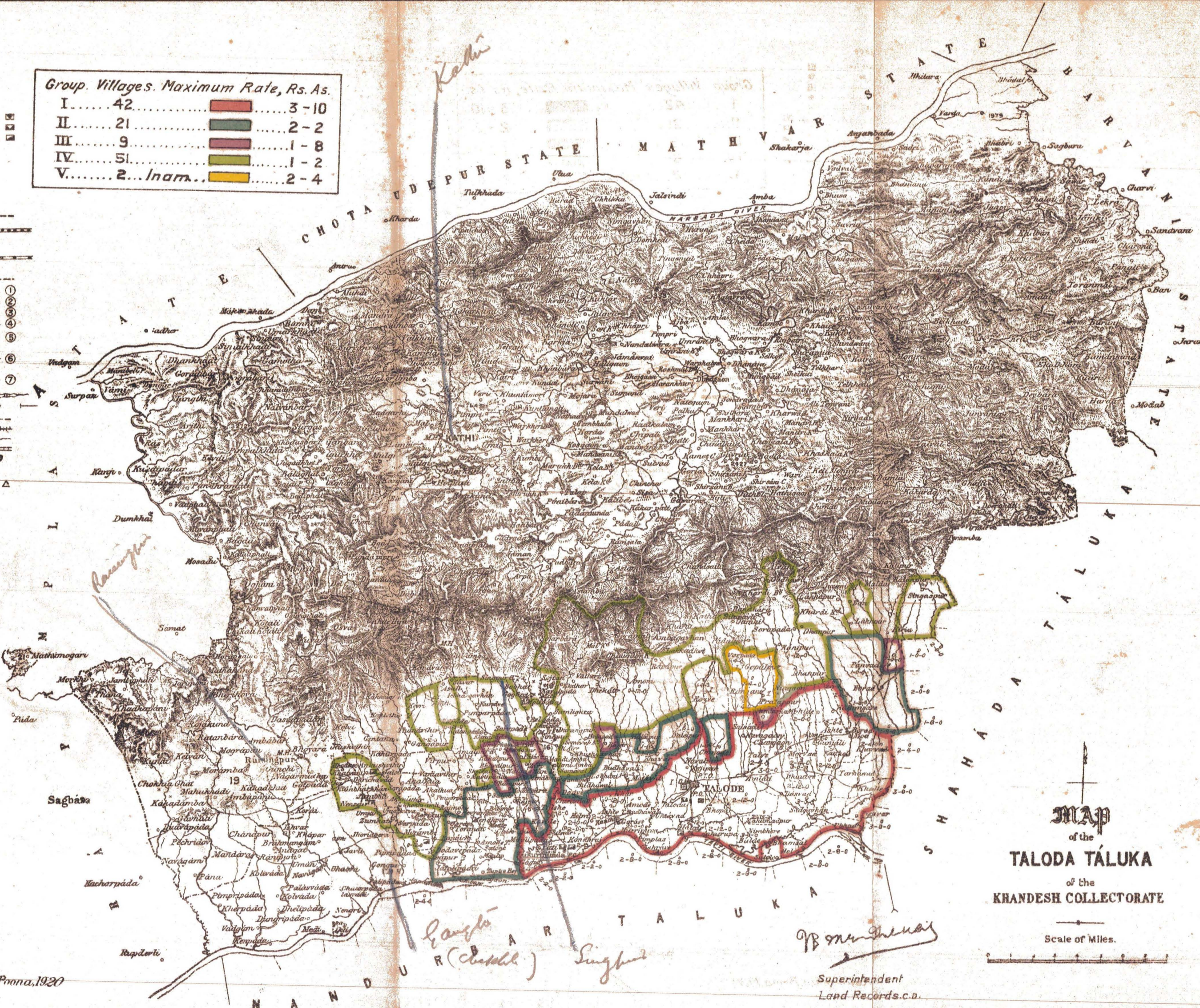
Number.	Name of Village.	By Former Settlement.															
		No. of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. s.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
89	Ichagavan					238	117								238	117	
90	Jamli					98	86								98	86	
91	Juvani					189	68								189	68	
92	Khadke					153	120								153	120	
93	Khardi Khurd					112	19								112	19	
94	Khardi Budruk					56	14								56	14	
95	Khatvani					518	853								518	853	
96	Khushgavan					1,435	1,192								1,435	1,192	
97	Kothar					223	69								223	69	
98	Kumbharkhan					92	78								92	78	
99	Kundave					84	42								84	42	
100	Lakkadkot					191	76								191	76	
101	Lakhapur					327	270								327	270	
102	Mal Khurd					106	20								106	20	
103	Morambe					1,176	1,139								1,176	1,139	
104	Padalpur					349	122								349	122	
105	Pathadi					53	43								53	43	
106	Pimparpada	V	0 14	NH	NH	418	276		NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	418	276	
107	Rangad					88	63								88	63	
108	Rampur					412	285								412	285	
109	Ranipur					211	97								211	97	
110	Repapur					209	56								209	56	
111	Retanpada					267	159								267	159	
112	Relapada					16	6								16	6	
113	Retapada					33	23								33	23	
114	Savar					173	108								173	108	
115	Singapur					260	77								260	77	
116	Sojarbare					113	16								113	16	
117	Somavali					455	308								455	308	
118	Thanvibir					627	446								627	446	
119	Umarduwa					109	74								109	74	
120	Umarduwa	Tarf				149	131								149	131	
121	Unai					358	133								358	133	
122	Walher					383	265								383	265	
123	Warpada					344	193								344	193	
123	Zumketti					844	193								844	193	
	Total, Group IV					13,243	8,238	0 9 11							13,243	8,238	0
	<i>Group V.</i>																
	<i>Government land in Inam villages.</i>																
	<i>Group I.</i>																
124	Taloda	1	3 0			704	1,688					M. 7 16			711	1,904	
	<i>Group II.</i>																
125	Bhavar	III	1 10			223	304		NH	NH	NH	M. 4 5			225	309	
126	Dalapur	III	1 10			47	68								47	68	
127	Danibara	III	1 10			129	105								129	105	
	Total					1,102	2,456	2 3 7				11 21	1 14 6		1,113	2,476	2
	Grand Total					66,542	1,12,433	1 11 0				58	90	1 11 3	66,600	1,12,632	1 1
	<i>Inam Villages</i>																
	<i>Group No.</i>																
1	Gopalpur		1 4 0			895	1,309	1 5 7							895	1,309	1
2	Pratappur		1 4 0			2,123	2,995	1 6 1							2,123	2,995	1
	Total of Group No.					3,017	4,304	1 6 4							3,017	4,304	1

I--concluded.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
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.			
			236	150								236	150		28-20	Ichagavan	89
			96	111								96	111		29-03	Jamli	90
			189	87								189	87		27-94	Juvani	91
			158	154								158	154		28-38	Khadke	92
			119	24								119	24		26-31	Khadi Khurd	93
			56	18								56	18		23-57	Khadi Budruk	94
			518	453								518	453		28-59	Khatvani	95
			1,435	1,523								1,435	1,523		28-60	Khushgavan	96
			223	89								223	89		28-98	Kothar	97
			92	100								92	100		28-20	Kumbharkhan	98
			84	54								84	54		23-57	Kundave	99
			191	98								191	98		28-94	Lakhadkot	100
			327	347								327	347		28-51	Lakhapur	101
			106	26								106	26		30-00	Mal Khurd	102
			1,178	1,464								1,178	1,464		28-53	Morambe	103
			349	157								349	157		23-68	Padalpur	104
			53	55								53	55		27-90	Pahadi	105
1	9	NH	418	355		NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	NH	418	355		28-62	Pimparpada	106
			88	81								88	81		28-57	Ramgad	107
			419	397								419	397		28-77	Rampur	108
			211	125								211	125		28-85	Ranipur	109
			209	72								209	72		28-57	Rapapur	110
			267	204								267	204		28-30	Ratanpada	111
			16	8								16	8		33-33	Relapada	112
			33	30								33	30		30-43	Retpada	113
			178	130								178	130		28-70	Savar	114
			260	99								260	99		28-57	Singapur	115
			113	21								113	21		31-25	Sojarbara	116
			455	396								455	396		28-57	Somavali	117
			627	579								627	579		28-47	Thanvihir	118
			109	95								109	95		28-37	Umankuwa	119
			149	168								149	168		28-24	Umankuwa Unai.	120
			356	171								356	171		28-57	Walher	121
			383	341								383	341		4-67	Warpada	122
			344	248								344	248		28-49	Zumkatti	123
...	...	...	13,243	10,592	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,243	10,592	0 12 9	28-57	Total, Group IV	...
Group V.																	
Government land in Inam villages.																	
Group I.																	
3	10		704	2,321					M. 7	20		711	2,301		20-85	Taloda	124
Group II.																	
2	2	NH	223	397		NH	NH	NH	M. 4	7		226	404		30-74	Bhavar	125
2	2		47	89					...	...		47	89		30-68	Dalapur	126
2	2		129	265					...	...		129	265		30-76	Pantbara	127
...	...	...	1,102	8,022	2 11 10	...	...	...	11	27	2 7 3	1,113	8,049	2 11 9	23-14	Total	...
...	...	...	66,542	1,48,243	2 3 8	...	...	...	58	122	2 4 4	66,600	1,48,375	2 3 8	31-79	Grand Total	...
Inam Villages Group No.																	
2	4	...	896	2,176	2 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	2,176	2 6 11	79-88	Gopalpur	1
2	4	...	2,122	5,391	2 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,122	5,391	2 8 8	80-00	Pratapapur	2
...	...	...	3,017	7,567	2 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,017	7,567	2 8 2	80-00	Total of Group No...	...

- REFERENCE**
- Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town
  - Paths
  - Kasas and Bazar Villages
  - Bazar Village
  - Deserted Village
  - Traveller's Bungalow
  - Departmental Bungalow
  - Dharmshala & Rest House for the public
  - Post Office
  - Post & Telegraph Office
  - Hospital
  - Dispensary
  - Municipality
  - Places of Pilgrimage
  - Paths Boundary
  - Metalled Roads (First Class Motor Roads)
  - Metalled Roads (Second Class Motor Roads)
  - Provincial Road under construction
  - Ferry boat (able to take touring cars)
  - Hard Causeways, passable except in flood
  - Ford, depth in dry season not exceeding 1 1/2 feet
  - Tidal Ford, with not more than 1 1/2 feet of water at low tide, only
  - Tidal Ford with not more than 1 1/2 feet of water except at highest tides
  - Not crossable, except at unusually low tides or with special arrangements
  - Tidal limits
  - Uncrossable road
  - Other Roads and Cart Tracks
  - Hallway and Station
  - Tanks
  - Canals
  - Salt Pan
  - Inam Village
  - G.T.S. Station (Altitude)
  - Mahal
  - Larf
  - Port
  - Ferry
  - Talukdari
  - Narvadari
  - Bhadari
  - Malki
  - Mohwai
  - Udhad Jam
  - Khoti Village
  - Police Station
  - Heights above mean Sea level

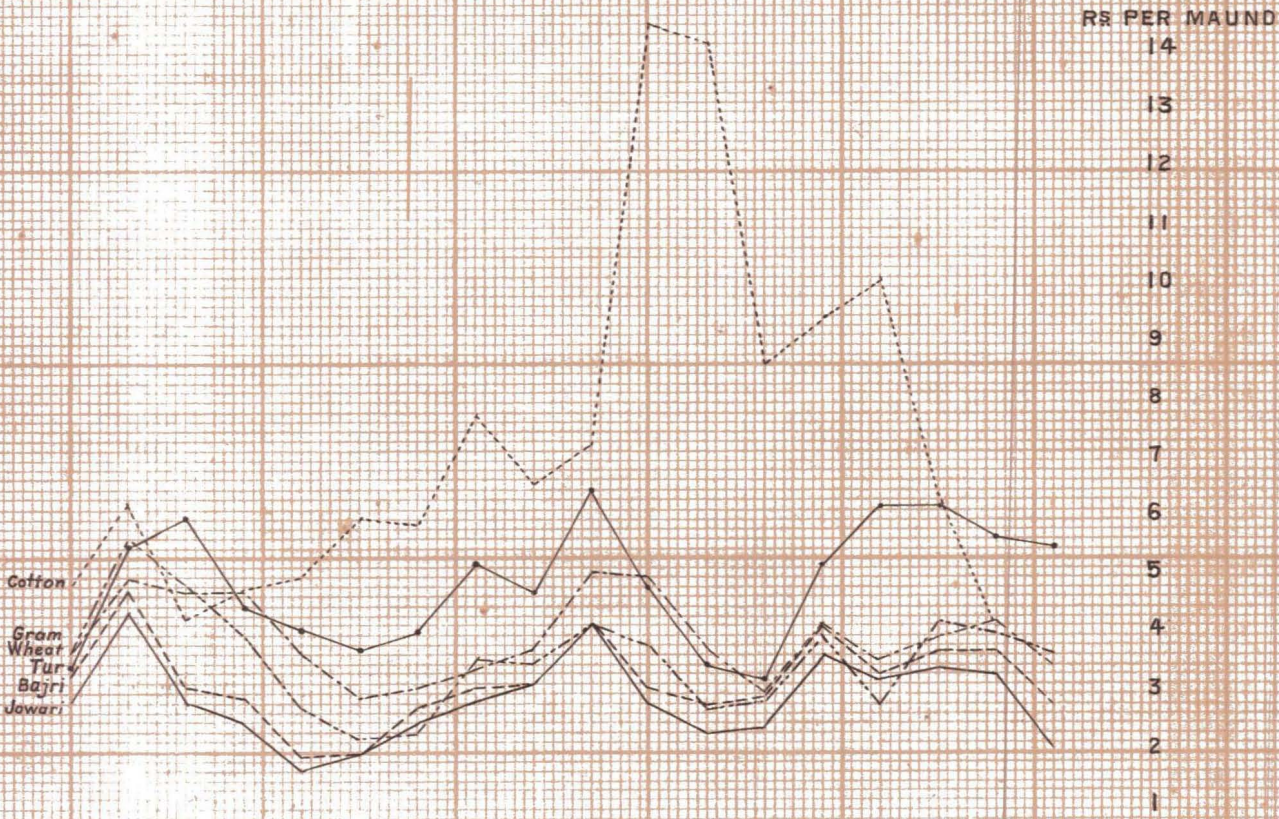
Group. Villages. Maximum Rate, Rs. As.		
I	42	3-10
II	21	2-2
III	9	1-8
IV	51	1-2
V	2 Inam	2-4



MAP  
of the  
**TALODA TALUKA**  
of the  
**KHANDESH COLLECTORATE**  
Scale of Miles.

1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916

GRAPH SHOWING PRICES IN TALODA TALUKA  
WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT.





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From

J. ABBOTT, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Khandesh;

To

The Settlement Commissioner,  
Poona.

Dhulia, 8th July 1918.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith proposals for a second revision settlement of the Dhulia Taluka, West Khandesh.

There are 189 villages in the taluka, of which two are inam villages and two in forest limits. My report therefore deals with 185 Government villages. The current settlement of these villages was introduced in 1898-99 under the authority of Government Resolution No. 6068, dated 14th August 1897, and was guaranteed up to the revenue year 1918-19.

2. *Position and physical features.*—These have in no way altered during the period of the current settlement, and as the taluka is not an easy one to describe concisely, I think I cannot do better than invite a reference to Mr. Maconochie's detailed description in paragraph 10 of his report of 1896.

3. *Soil.*—Black cotton soil is found East of the Agra road and north of Dhulia but the average soil of the taluka is red. The vicinity of the rivers and the neighbourhood of the numerous hills and rises in the taluka are usually marked by a considerable spread of rock or of stony ground and the average soil classification in all groups is on this account a low one. From the whole taluka only 32.77 per cent. of the maximum assessment at existing rates is obtained and the average assessment of the first group is only Rs. 1-1-5. In this respect therefore the taluka bears no comparison with the North Tapti talukas. It is typical, however, of the central southern part of Khandesh with its broken and hilly ground that affords such a contrast to the plain of the Tapti valley. Its average assessment of Rs. 1-1-0 in group I is indeed practically the same as that of the old Parola peta (annas 15) to its east which bears the same maximum rating. For contrast I append a few figures showing the percentage of the maximum assessment obtained under our soil classification system in several talukas:—

Taloda	...	...	... 85	per cent.
Shahada	...	...	... 77	"
Shirpur	...	...	... 62	"
Chopda	...	...	... 64	"
Amalner	...	...	... 49.57	"

4. *Climate and rainfall.*—The notes appended to Appendix A will explain sufficiently clearly the nature of the rainfall. The figures given, however, are those recorded at Dhulia itself and do not quite represent the fall on the Laling hills which are often swept by rain when the valley of Dhulia is cloudless, nor illustrate exactly the nature of the fall south of the Laling hills which frequently delay the arrival of the monsoon in the southern parts of the taluka around Arvi.

Whilst the climate of the taluka is on the whole pleasanter in the hot months than in the neighbouring talukas to the east, the heat of its hot weather is considerable. The taluka town, unfortunately situated in a hollow, does not enjoy the best climate that the taluka affords.

5 *Crops and cultivation.*—(i) In Mr. Maconochie's report of 1896 these percentages of the entire crop of the taluka are given as the respective proportions of the principal crops:—

Jouari.	Bejri.	Wheat.	Cotton.
9.2	37.8	1.2	32.69

(ii) The following table giving in quinquennial averages percentages of the entire cropped area will illustrate the varied preferences for different crops since 1899 :—

Year.	Jouari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Cotton.
1899—1902	8.15	44.52	1.54	81.14 per cent.
1903—1907	8.19	37.88	1.80	86.28 "
1908—1912	6.90	38.40	1.43	37.56 "
1913—1917	8.55	38.21	1.90	89.38 "

These figures show that there has been little change in the proportions of the different crops save for an increase in the cotton crop at the expense of the bajri crop. This increase, however, is very small when compared with the great increase in the cotton crop of talukas nearer the Tapti.

(iii) The rabi crop, though a small portion of the whole crop, varies considerably as this table of quinquennial averages shows :—

1899—1902	...	...	...	Rabi, 4,408 acres.
1903—1907	...	...	...	7,451 "
1908—1912	...	...	...	5,699 "
1913—1917	...	...	...	11,209 "

This variation is due almost entirely to changes in the area cultivated with wheat, and rabi jouari has no influence thereon as it has in many other of the talukas recently settled. Jouari is in fact not a very important crop whilst rabi jouari is not cultivated at all.

(iv) The oil seed crop is not large. The area under castor oil seed, linseed and ground nut combined is only 1,300 acres; tili cultivation takes up nearly 12,000 acres. San is not grown at all. Erandi is a common feature in cotton fields. The wheat crop is of the type most common in Khandesh "Banshi"; where motasthal irrigation is possible, "Mondhe" is cultivated. The varieties of bajri grown are "Gaorani" and "Nemadi"; through the efforts of the local agricultural association Akola bajri has been introduced; the chief variety of cotton cultivated is the ordinary Varhadi cotton; with this neglectum roseum is not infrequently to be found mixed. Manuring is done unsystematically every other year. Every year the fields are worked with a bullock drawn hoe. Where the crop is bajri, this modified form of ploughing is considered a sufficient disturbance of the soil, but where cotton is cultivated the ordinary plough is used. As cotton is grown in rotation with other crops every field is thus normally ploughed in alternate years.

(v) There is no true fallow system in the taluka. In 1896 the fallow land was 6.4 per cent. of the entire occupied area; to-day it is as follows :—

Group I	...	...	...	1.91 per cent.
" II	...	...	...	3.55 "
" III	...	...	...	4.81 "
Taluka	...	...	...	<u>3.23</u> "

(vi) An analysis of the figures of 1916-17 will show what causes operate to create fallow :—

Fallow due to rotation	...	...	38 acres.
" due to want of timely rain	...	...	851 "
" due to poverty of the occupants.	...	...	2,539 "
" due to neglect	...	...	6,922 "
			<u>10,350</u> "

(vii) The fallow that accompanies the threat of famine is of course caused by drought or excess of rain. In additional comment upon Appendix A, I add figures of the fallow acreage in several years since 1896 :—

1896	...	17,363 acres.	1907-08	...	12,809 acres.
1897	...	20,689 "	1908-09	...	9,354 "
1898	...	17,543 "	1909-10	...	7,719 "
1899	...	61,692 "	1910-11	...	9,894 "
			1911-12	...	22,134 "

6. *Waste land.*—(i) In his No. S.—28 of 8th January 1897 the Survey Commissioner commented upon the existence of 56,786 acres of waste in the taluka assessed at Rs. 25,701 or in average at about 7 annas per acre. In particular he remarked upon the assessed waste of 863 acres at Mukti, 225 at Nimdale and 2,217 acres at Purmepada and expressed an opinion that this waste was over-assessed. Government Resolution No. 6068 of 14th August 1897, Revenue Department, ordered an enquiry into the assessment and classification of the lands lying waste. This correspondence up to this stage is contained in the papers relating to the last settlement of the Taluka (Selection No. CCCLXXV—New series). Its continuation is summarised in Government Resolution No. 4626, Revenue Department, of 12th July 1898; Government Resolution No. 6096, Revenue Department, of 10th August 1904 and Government Resolution No. 7510, Revenue Department, of 18th September 1905. Of these the first accepted the assurance of the Survey Commissioner and the Superintendent of the Deccan and Gujarat Survey that the classification of this land was not too high and required a report from the Collector in five years. The second Government Resolution embodied the report of the Collector showing that 5,675 acres of waste had been given out; the Government Resolution of 1905 recorded another report that a further area of 3,700 acres had been given out and ordered the discontinuing of reports.

(ii) The following table epitomises the changes in the area of waste up to 1900:—

Year.	Area.	Remarks.
1894-1895	56,786 acres	<i>Vide</i> last settlement report.
1899-1900	76,868 "	At the beginning of the year.
1899-1900	40,668 "	At the end of the year.
		( <i>Vide</i> Appendix M) 36,690 acres had been transferred to forest and other heads.

During the rest of the settlement 3,435 acres were transferred to forest and about 25,000 acres given out for cultivation, leaving now an assessed waste of a little over 12,000 acres.

7. *Irrigation*—(a) *Mothastal.*—The area under well irrigation in the taluka is 5,000 acres as contrasted with 3,000 at the beginning of the settlement. It is assessed at dry crop rates. Around Dhulia and in the southern and western parts of the taluka water is found at a depth of 30 feet; in the northern part of the taluka it is reached at a slightly lower depth of 35' and in the eastern part of the taluka at 27'.

(b) *Patasthal.*—At the last settlement 11 villages had patasthal cultivation. The changes in their respective areas under irrigation are shown in the following table:—

Village.	Group.	Rate.	Area in acres.	
			At the beginning of the settlement.	At the end of the settlement.
		Rs.	Acres.	Acres.
Dhulia	I	14	287	287
Japi	I	14	112	112
Nyaholod	I	14	247	247
Nimkheda	I	14	139	139
Mahal-Kanadamana	II	14	334	348
Mahal-Raywat	II	14	280	282
Bhadana	II	14	85	25
Kheda	I	10	250	271
Kusumba	I	10	317	334
War	I	10	245	263
Gondur	I	10	218	241
Total			2,464	2,549

In very few villages has there been any restriction of or addition to the area existing at the beginning of the current settlement. By Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10377 of the 6th November 1911 six numbers

at Bhadane were converted to jirayat land. From the figures I now tabulate it is clear that no reconsideration of the circumstances that led to that conversion is called for. The numbers it effected are in fact on ground too elevated to enjoy irrigational facilities.

### 8. Cultivation of the converted numbers.

	Bájri.		Jowári.		Dádar.		Wheat.		Tili.		Línseed.		Gram.	
	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.
1912-13	8	39	1	6	1	22	3	12	1	6	4	18		
1913-14	8	3	1	20	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil			
1914-15	7	19	0	28	Nil		2	22	Nil		Nil		4	22
							(dry crop							
							1	22)						
1915-16	6	21	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil	
1916-17	10	1	Nil		Nil		1	16	Nil		Nil		Nil	

In the Kayam patasthal villages no important irrigated crops are raised. Judging from the statistics of the last five years the kharif crop is some 63 per cent. of the entire crop raised by patasthal irrigation. Of this kharif crop 24 per cent. is cotton, 43 per cent. bájri and 15 per cent. groundnut; of the rabi crop nearly 70 per cent. is wheat. Rice cultivation had entirely disappeared until its revival three or four years ago on the land irrigated by the Panjhra river, and the cultivation of sugarcane had materially decreased until the same period. In this respect the history of irrigated cultivation is much the same in this taluka as in the rest of Khándesh though the unsteadiness of the rainfall, which even in the last five years including as they do no year of great scarcity has varied from 22 inches to 40 inches, aggravates here the general reluctance to use irrigation for the cultivation of valuable crops.

9. Temporary irrigation under the control of the Public Works Department illustrates this attitude of the Khándesh agriculturist in another way. When the rainfall is abundant and the early sown kharif crop is ripe and permits of early harvesting the cultivator is ready to attempt the cultivation of a rabi crop with the aid of irrigation, but in normal years his use of water is merely to supplement the rainfall in the rearing of his kharif crop. It is not surprising therefore that the area of land temporarily irrigated shows great fluctuations; that in 1912-13 it was 550 acres, in 1913-14 and 1914-15 alike 131 acres, in 1915-16, 500 acres and in 1916-17, 290 acres.

10. Appendices G and H show the following average sale and rent values of patasthal land in the taluka:—

				1889—96.	1899—1903.	1909—17.	Remarks.
<i>Sales.</i>							
Group I	...	...	...	38-59	34-53	69-52	Assessments.
Group II	...	...	...	19-97	26-12	52-36	Do.
<i>Leases.</i>							
Group I	...	...	...	4-11	4-66	6-91	Assessments.
Group II	...	...	...	.....	.....	9-81	Do.

The increase in values since the decade 1889—98 has been in sale values of the two groups respectively 80·19 per cent. and 162·19 per cent. and in lease values 68·12 per cent. in Group I. If in terms of assessment this patasthal land is sold at rates lower than that of the jirait land in the corresponding groups, it is rented at higher rates than that jirait land.

11. In making my suggestions for raising the jirait rates of the taluka, I have proposed for Group I a maximum rate of Rs. 3-10-0 and for Group II one of Rs. 3-5-0. Dividing the soil assessment of the patasthal land from its water assessment I propose the same rates for its soil that I have suggested for the jirait land; for its water rate I suggest an increase of 5 annas in the rupee beyond the existing rates.

12. *Labour.*—Labour is still paid in kind in the case of blacksmiths, carpenters and others whose trades continue to bear a semblance of communal interest but as was to be expected in the vicinity of a large town the cash nexus

is more prominent than in talukas further west. The supply of agricultural labour is normally sufficient to meet the demand though the wages of cotton pickers vary considerably in season; outside labour is not required in the season of harvest and the taluka furnishes rabi harvesters to outside talukas. Field labour is generally remunerated with a daily wage of eight annas; ordinary unskilled labour obtains from 6 to 8 annas a day. Agricultural customs also retain the *saldari* system of payment; though the plaintiff employer resorts more frequently to the Civil court in this taluka than he does in talukas further west or north the system would appear to work with little friction. The annual earnings of a *saldar* vary from Rs. 110 to Rs. 150 which are paid generally in half-yearly advances; the term of engagement is usually for one year though engagements for longer periods up to a maximum of 5 years are to be found. If the taluka, however, is quite self-centred with respect to its agricultural labour, it is a different matter entirely with respect to its industrial population. Local labour is seldom seen in the gins of Dhulia which are carried on with labour from the Ahmednagar and Nasik Districts.

13. *Population*.—Maratha Kunbis with a few Rajputs and Mahomedans form the bulk of the agricultural population. Gujars, so prominent a portion of the population in parts of West Khandesh, occupy two villages only. Whilst there are no purely Bhil villages in the taluka, Bhils are to be found scattered in small numbers all over the taluka. Their total number is some 10,600; for the most part they are merely labourers; the land held by them is approximately 2,000 acres and of this half finds its way regularly by lease into the hands of Shahus.

14. In the town of Dhulia are a few Vanjaris who are good agriculturists and even contractors, but the mass of Vanjaris are Laman Vanjaris who to the number of 1,366 occupy 14 villages in the taluka. These latter are labourers and in the rabi season migrate as harvesters to Shahada, Taloda and Nandurbar talukas.

15. The census figures give the following population of the taluka :—

1881	...	60,929		1901	...	1,04,952
1891	...	98,142		1911	...	1,29,147

A special census made in 1894, and referred to by Mr. Maconochie in his report of 1896, gave the population as 1,08,018. The census of 1901 with its smaller figure of 1,04,952 demonstrates the effect of the famine of 1899-1900. The average annual number of births and deaths in the taluka for the years 1916-17 was respectively 6,119 and 5,379.

16. There is little that calls for comment in Appendix M which shows the distribution of the increase in population. The villages that do not show a proportionate addition to their population are very few. Songir in 1896 was described as a Municipal town with a population of about 4,860; in 1901 its population was 4,303, in 1910, 4,368. It can no longer be described as a 'thriving little town'; its metal workers are now few; its Municipality was abolished in 1906, and there is no demand for the assessed waste land in its vicinity which has remained unchanged in area since 1901 at least.

17. In 1896 Dhulia was a Municipal town with a population of 22,000 or thereabouts; in 1901 the population was 24,726 and in 1911, 30,800. To-day its population is approximately 30,655. There is, therefore, something disappointing in the history of the town since 1911, although the pessimistic prophecies that have been made from time to time about the effect of the proximity of the Tapti Valley Railway to Dhulia still remain unfulfilled. In 1902-03 and 1903-04 the deaths from plague in the town were respectively 1,188 and 3,405, but visitations of plague cannot explain the stationary position of the town for 7 years. The annual average number of births and deaths in the town between 1911 and 1916 was respectively 979 and 859.

18. In 1894-95 there were in the taluka 14 Government schools, 9 Municipal and one private school with a total average attendance of 1,800, of which more than half was in the Municipal schools. To-day there are 61 Government schools with an average attendance of 2,056 boys and 181 girls; 5 private schools with a roll of 75 boys and 1 girl and 13 Municipal schools with an average attendance of 1,162 boys and 253 girls.

19. *Live and dead stock.*—In the Settlement report of 1896 figures of the live and dead stock of the táluka for 1893-94 are given. These show 75,973 cattle for 185 surveyed Government villages only. Between that year and the famine year of 1899 intervened the bad years of 1896 and 1897, so that though I have not obtained figures for those years it may be assumed on the analogy of neighbouring tálukas that even before the great famine came the agricultural stock of the táluka had been reduced below its total of 1893. From 1899 up to 1915-16 I append figures of the more important years, these figures include figures for two alienated villages (these in 1915-16 were 731):—

1899-1900	...	32,327	1905-06	...	60,684
1900-01	...	36,834	1909-10	...	66,624
1901-02	...	44,140	1915-16	...	80,790

From these it is clear that the famine of 1899 destroyed in this táluka much the same percentage of the agricultural stock as in many other tálukas of the district, *viz.*, rather more than 50 per cent. It is equally clear too that the losses of the famine have been made up during the current settlement, and the figures of years before that famine slightly passed.

20. Appendix D explains itself so that no remark on its details seems called for, beyond the one that this táluka does not show any tendency for the number of ploughs and the number of plough cattle to decrease. Such decrease of the one stock or the other appears in so many tálukas of Khándesh that it has attracted the attention of other Settlement Officers than myself. It has been conjectured that the growth of cotton cultivation has much to do with the reduction in the number of ploughs and plough cattle and with some diffidence I have in one or two of my recent reports made the same surmise. That phenomenon is, however, in different tálukas accompanied by such a singular variety of circumstances that it appears to me very doubtful whether there is really reasonable ground for such conjecture. To the doubts arising from the many differences in detail of the circumstances accompanying this change on which I have commented in other reports, Dhulia Táluka adds a further disturbing factor. For in this táluka the bullock drawn hoe is used largely in the cultivation of bajri, but it is precisely for the cotton cultivation which is supposed to have caused the increased use of the hoe that the plough is retained. In central Khándesh (Amalner, Parola, Dhulia Tálukas) there is a distinct aversion to disturbing deeply the lighter shallower soils and here at least the extension of cotton cultivation cannot be credited with any such change in the methods of cultivation. There is no cattle breeding in the táluka. The principal varieties of cattle are the local variety, the Khilari and the Malvi. There are, strictly speaking, no cattle fairs or markets but in small numbers imported cattle are sold at many of the ordinary markets. About 14,000 acres of land are reserved for grazing purposes but the forest of the táluka which is otherwise not of great value is the great stand-by in days of scarcity, its Anjan trees providing in their leaves a good fodder.

21. *Dairy produce.*—Butter is exported in large quantities to Bombay from Shirud station. Dealers from Bombay come in November and buy the year's produce from the villagers of Borvihir, Borkund Kultha, Hadsani and Kundane paying its value in advance at a rate fixed upon on their arrival. The export continues throughout the year to a total value of some Rs. 9,000. Butter to the value of Rs. 10,000 is also exported from Dhulia. The villages contributing to this export are Sadgaon, Morshevadi, Narval, Shitod, Laling, Anakvadi. As in the case of the butter sent away from Shirud the rate is fixed for the whole year and Marwaris of Dhulia pay in anticipation the value of the export by advances of cash and cotton seed.

The method of preparing and despatching the butter is crude. It is placed in baskets made from the thicker stalks of cotton stitched together with pieces of coarse canvas.

22. *Industries.*—There are few local industries in the táluka. Weavers there are though in no great numbers; Momins at Dhulia who prepare saris; Dhangars at Songir who make blankets, and Mahars who weave rough cloth. At Songir metal working still remains though the number of workers is diminishing. The cutlery trade at Dhulia has become extinct. Of the 34 Oil Presses shown in Appendix E, 11 are at Dhulia, 6 at Ner and 4 at Kusumbe. They are all of

country pattern worked by bullocks, save one at Dhulia which is worked by an oil-engine. Of the cotton looms, 556 are situated in Dhulia, and of the 36 woollen looms, 30 are at Songir. With the exception of one cotton gin at Shirud, all the gins are in Dhulia.

23. *Fairs and Markets.*—Appendix C of Mr. Maconochie gives a list of ten markets :—Dhulia, Deopur, Songir, Nihalod, Lambkani, Borkund, Khed, Shirud, Ner, Kusumbe. To these must now be added the markets of Mukti and Arvi. Dhulia as the district capital is of course quite apart in its importance from the other markets which though some of them are in villages of fair size are of local importance only.

Of the fairs of the taluka also it may be said that their importance is purely local. A fair for eight days is held at Deopur and attracts about 2,000 people; fairs are held also at Shirud and Arvi on the same date as that at Deopur in the month of April. Other fairs lasting for a day only are held at Kusumbe, Khed, Kapadna and Ner. These fairs have no real market accompaniments.

24. *Communications.*—The taluka is well provided with good metalled roads which follow the same alignment as the main roads existing at the beginning of the settlement. From east to west of the taluka runs a main road through the taluka town connecting it with Sakri on the west and Parola on the east. In a similarly direct manner Dhulia is linked to the Taluka towns on the north and south, whilst other metalled highways connect it with Amalner in East Khandesh and with Malegaon in the Nasik district. As the taluka has now its own railway stations at Dhulia and Shirud it is not handicapped by the inconveniences of the Girna river-crossing in the neighbouring taluka of Chalisgaon, to the extent that it was in the days when Chalisgaon was its nearest station.

The north-west corner of the taluka is in fact to-day its only region that suffers at all from the absence of good communications. Communication between Dhulia and the villages around Lamkani is still not easy; the Panjhra river again running as it does, after leaving the neighbourhood of Dhulia direct west and north of the road from Dhulia to Sakri, adds its own difficulties in season to easy passage from these villages of the third group to the central roads of the taluka. The main road from Songir to Shahada, however, though without the limits of the taluka, affords good and direct communication with the Tapti-Valley Railway which can be reached with little difficulty by these otherwise isolated villages. The same road too gives access to the main markets of the Sindkheda taluka and to the gins of Dondacha which receive in this way cotton crop of the Dhulia Taluka.

25. *Agriculturists and non-agriculturists.*—

	Agriculturists.		Non-agriculturists.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.
1912-13	2,18,951	2,29,217	41,394	39,153
1913-14	2,41,389	2,28,020	42,682	34,506
1914-15	2,40,864	2,27,028	44,130	35,902
1915-16	2,39,325	2,25,486	46,471	37,700
1916-17	2,39,896	2,23,619	45,894	39,608

The area held by absentee landlords who live outside the taluka is about 5,000 acres. An area of 3,107 acres is regularly given out on lease by owners who never cultivate or superintend the cultivation of their land but merely draw rents therefrom. Contrawise some 7,400 acres are held by lessees every year who have no lands of their own.

In 1890-02 the area cultivated in the taluka by lessees was 6.10 per cent. of the entire occupied area, to-day such area exclusive of patasthal land is 3.9 per cent. of the whole.



26. *Holdings.*—

Size of holdings.	Number of Khatodars.	
	1912-13.	1916-17.
1 to 5 acres	1,994 (913)	1,399
6 to 25 "	7,085 (809)	5,893
26 to 100 "	3,090 (368)	2,622
101 to 500 "	231 (60)	235
Over 500 "	26 ( 3)	5

The bracketed figures represent inam holdings. For the year 1916-17 these have been included in the general figures. The figures for 1916-17 in accordance with Mr. Anderson's New Manual exclude plural holders, an exclusion which accounts for the reduction in the number of holdings over 500 acres.

To examine the question of uneconomic division of holdings, I took instances of subdivision from eight selected villages; from Dhulia, Gondur, Nimdale, Nandoda, Sirdane, Khandlai Budruk, Raywat, Kanada. To claim that such figures are necessarily representative of the whole taluka would perhaps be somewhat extravagant, were it not that though selected more or less at random, they show, each and all, the same movement towards division, and each alike emphasises the steady and great increase in holdings since 1911. The number of subdivisions in these villages were as follows:—

Year:—	1906.	1909.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	28	88	134	385	424	791	1,095

of those in the year 1915, 576 were between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 acre in extent, and 431 were above 1 acre each.

27. *Co-operative and Agricultural Societies.*—There are ten co-operative societies in the taluka at Ner, Kusumbe, Khede, War, Shirud, Dhulia, Pimpri, Mukti, Junvane and Songir. Of these six have recently been started; the oldest the urban society at Dhulia was founded ten years ago. The total income of these societies in 1917-18 was Rs. 1,620.

At Dhulia is a Gauhi society which supplies good milk to the townsmen and an urban bank which advances loans on the mortgage of land. At Arvi is a grain depôt managed by the village panchayat. The grain stored is bajri; to the extent of 80 *māps*, this is given out to cultivators in the beginning of the rainy season and collected from them with 25 per cent. increase at the time of harvest. The Society has been working for eight years and may possibly be taken over shortly by the Co-operative Society Department.

28. *Sales.*—In preparing Appendix G all the figures for the period 1909-1917 were gathered after enquiries from the parties to the respective sales. The major part, too, of those for the middle period 1899-1908 were gathered in this way, but for the remaining figures of this period and for most of the figures of the period 1889-1898 I was compelled to accept the face evidence of documents recorded in the Registrar's books. With the inevitable differences consequent upon this difference of method in collecting the figures of the appendix, the figures of each period equally present representative sales resulting from free and unrestricted competition. All sales that took the form of concession to family relationship or previous financial relationship were excluded, as also sales that were conditional, comprised lands of different villages or included considerations other than that of the land for sale. Sales by court decrees, sales of inam land, and finally sales of abnormal values from which deductions could not fairly be made, were similarly not accepted. To compare the average figures of this appendix with those given in Mr. Maconochie's report is not easy. In the first place, those figures of Mr. Mac onochie were accepted *en bloc* from the records of registration, whilst it is also impossible to draw group averages from them. Four out of the hundred cases accepted by him were obviously abnormal ones, and it would not be unfair to regard his appendix as indicating at the highest an average price per acre for the taluka of Rs. 17-4-10 in the years immediately preceding the beginning of the current settlement.

It is certainly far safer to confine comparison of figures to the limits of my own appendix. As the details of this were taken from representative villages only, the group averages given below were obtained by multiplying the average assessment of each group by the multiple of assessment that the appendix gives as the respective valuation of land within the group.

		1909-1917.
		Rs.
Group I	...	97
Group II	...	69
Group III	...	48

Since the period 1899-1908, the three groups respectively show increases in their land values of 254 per cent. 224 per cent., and 198 per cent.

29. *Leases.*—Examination of leases, compared with that of sales, is somewhat disappointing. In place of a sale-deed precise in its many definitions one has a lease-deed that gives a very limited number of details as to the transaction it records. Lease-deeds again are frequently destroyed immediately upon the expiry of their leases; one-year leases are often entered into by oral agreement only, and even when made the subject of a formal deed but seldom registered. Comparison of lease values, therefore, over any extended period is difficult, and the difficulty becomes greater the further one extends that comparison beyond the reach of the Record of Rights.

(ii) In the Dhulia Taluka again, as I suppose also in all the more advanced talukas of Khândesh an extended comparison of lease values is more hazardous than in several trans-Tapti talukas because of the co-existence in numbers of leases of all durations. Thus in the talukas of Taloda, Shahada and Shirpur when making recently proposals for their revision settlements I was able to confine my statistics of lease values to leases of one year's duration. In this taluka, however, it is quite impossible to do so and any tabulation of lease values in the form of appendix H must here inevitably be a collection of figures that have no definite relationship one to the other. (Uneconomical and therefore undesirable as the one-year lease may be, it is certainly more easy to form from statistics of such leases a graph illustrating accurately the tendencies of a competitive market than it is to make infallible deductions from figures that include leases of one year, of three years, of fifteen years, all confusedly mixed together.) Between a lease of one year and one of ten years, there is obviously no value relation that permits of precise calculation; (*prima facie* one would expect the long period tenant to obtain better terms from the lessor than the tenant of two seasons obtains, but quite frequently the one-year lease is a lease accepted with surrender quite late in the season by a lessor who has tried and failed to obtain a tenant on a lease of long period.)

(iii) There are, therefore, limitations to the value of appendix H that do not exist in the case of appendix G. In the former appendix, the figures for the earlier period into which it is divided tend to record values of long leases and long leases only; whilst in the last period they record those of the short as well as of long period duration. To compare the figures of one decade with those of an earlier decade is, accordingly, to obtain results only approximately accurate.

(iv) In drawing up appendix H all leases that followed mortgage, all leases that were only one phase of the financial relationship of the lessor and lessee, leases by the terms of which the annual rent was paid in advance and leases of inam land were excluded. The average values for each group have been calculated in the same manner as were calculated those of sales in the preceding paragraph.

(v) For the years presumably immediately preceding the introduction of the current settlement, though no dates are given for the figures of his appendix M, Mr. Maconochie recorded 95 cases of leases. Of these three cases were of leases of the abnormal average value of 18 times the assessment, and one at the still higher value of 64 assessments. Excluding these cases the figures he recorded show the average rent of that time as equal to Rs. 3-15-0 an acre.

(vi) Within the period of the current settlement the average rent of the years 1909-1917 was as follows:—

		Rs. a. p.			
Group I	...	7	8	10	(6·84 assessment)
Group II	...	4	13	4	(7·55 assessment)
Group III	...	4	15	9	(8·76 assessment)

and these rates show an advance beyond those of the years 1889-1898 of 96·55 per cent., 90·65 per cent. and 120·90 per cent. respectively.

30. *Incidence of assessment.*—As I see no grounds for believing that the rents recorded in appendix H are not representative rents and the outcome of free and natural competition, I accept them as an indication of the net profits of agriculture.

In group I the full cash rent for the last decade of the current settlement was equal to 6·84 assessments. As this rent includes the payment of assessment by the tenant the landlord's net profit was equal to 5·84 assessments. The average sale of land for the same period realised 87·90 assessments; in other words the capitalised value of the landlord's annual net profit was taken at 12·85 year's purchase. My proposed enhancement of the maximum rate of assessment for this group will raise its average assessment from Rs. 1-1-8 to Rs. 1-7-3, so that in terms of the new assessment the landlord's profit will be equal only to 4·43 assessments. At the same number of year's purchase (12·85) the average value of land per acre will, on the introduction of the new rate, be equal to 56·92 assessments; these deductions and those calculated in a similar way for the villages of the remaining groups I now offer in tabular form.

	Ratio of assessment to nett rents.		Ratio of assessments to sale value.	
	Old rate.	New rate.	Old rate.	New rate.
Group I	1 to 5·84	1 to 4·43	1 to 87·90	1 to 56·92
Group II	1 to 6·55	1 to 4·70	1 to 75·78	1 to 57·17
Group III	1 to 7·76	1 to 5·67	1 to 64·87	1 to 48·95

These ratios calculated according to the new rates represent the ratios that the proposed assessment will, in each group, bear to the rents and sale prices of the group as these will be after the imposition of the new rates.

31. *Revenue History.*—The effect of the great famine of 1899-1900 is clearly visible in several appendices of this report. In appendix K along with the automatic slow introduction of the new rates, that famine explains the figures of remitted assessment in the early years of the current settlement. Since those years there have been several years of threatening famine but happily no year in which famine actually visited the taluka. Appendix K shows that in those years of scarcity no remissions of revenue were made and that the outstandings of those years were quickly recovered. In column 3 of that appendix from the year 1908-09 onward for four years not inconsiderable figures of remissions appeared; these were due in groups I and II to remissions of patasthal assessment.

During the whole period of the existing settlement there have been no sales of land nor distraints of property in order to recover revenue. Fines for non-payment of revenue appear in the records of four years only (1911-12; 1912-13; 1915-16; 1916-17). The issue of notices is an annual feature of revenue collection but illustrates the idiosyncrasy of debtors who pay with reluctance and not the severity of liability.

32. *The present settlement.*—The present settlement divides the Taluka into three groups with maximum rates of Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-2-0. Group III includes villages that almost without exception are situated at the base of hills away from the main communications of the taluka; those in the north-west corner of the taluka, as I have remarked before, actually look beyond the limits of their taluka for their markets and their communications. Group II is formed by the valley of the Bori river and a portion of that of the Panjhra. The former valley is separated from the central part of the taluka by a range of hills and to some extent is self-centred upon the village of Shirud where it has a station and one cotton gin of its own. The latter tract lies along a main road

but for the most part at some distance from the taluka town. Group I takes in the whole of the north-east of the taluka, and incorporates westwards the more easily accessible parts of the valley of the Panjhra. Though the classification of soil is not a factor to be considered by a Settlement Officer in the grouping of a taluka, it is a rough and ready guide to the difficulties or facilities of communication in this taluka. Save for the crossing of the Laling hills by the Bombay-Agra Road and the road from Dhulia to Chalisgaon the main roads of the taluka throughout their length follow the river valley along their centre lines. And it is thus permissible to say that though individual instances may be found that contradict the rule, the soil classification of the villages in groups is a good criterion of the equity of their grouping. The comparatively level and open land of group I yields 40·16 per cent. of the maximum revenue possible from it under the existing rates and classification; Group II yields in turn only 27·5 per cent. and Group III only 26·47 per cent. of such maximum.

(ii) Yet another point in the present grouping considering the present rates is that the drop from the first to the second rate and that from the second to the third are more or less equal, whilst neither is large. Whilst it would be possible, no doubt, in strict equity to change the grouping of a few villages, the present grouping and rating has none of the extraordinary irregularities that even a revision settlement cannot remove from the grouping of Khandesh talukas recently resettled. The Dhulia taluka has not the physical features, or the lack of physical features, that would make a single group an equitable grouping of the taluka, but in its existing three groups and gradation of rates it has, in my opinion, a grouping and gradation of rating that is almost perfect. I do not, therefore, propose to make any change in the existing groups.

33. *Proposed settlement.*—During the current settlement the advance in general prosperity has been a marked one. Agricultural values have shown percentage increases since the first decade of the settlement that for the most part are even more pronounced than have been found in the richer tracts of the Tapti valley. The selling value of land has increased in the three groups of the talukas from 198 to 254 per cent. in the last twenty years; within the same period agricultural rents have advanced from 96 to 121 per cent.

(i) Prices of the principal grains and of cotton have risen considerably.

	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Cotton.	Sesame.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1888-1898	1 15	2 6	3 2	5 6	5 8 per maund.
1909-1917	2 14	3 8	4 10	8 11	8 1 Do.
Increase per cent.	48·38	47·63	48·00	61·61	46·59

Changes in preferences for crops have shown an increased proportion of the profit-paying cotton crop cultivated and this crop instead of covering 32·69 per cent. of the entire cultivated area now occupies 39·38 per cent. of that area. The area that usually lies fallow is now 3·23 per cent. of the entire occupied area in contrast with 6·4 per cent. at the beginning of the settlement, whilst 27,000 acres have been added to the area of occupied land.

(iii) Yet again the revenue has been collected without difficulty and the incidence of assessment has been light. Income tax figures of the year 1915-16 that show since 1890-91 an increase in the revenue of this tax of 116 per cent. from the taluka town and of 145 per cent. from the taluka, exclusive of the taluka town, demonstrate the prosperity of the non-agriculturist class whilst the small area of agricultural land that is held in mortgage (1,441 acres in 1916-17) shows, so far as mortgage of land can show it, that the indebtedness of the agriculturist is small.

(iv) The taluka being well able to bear a 33 per cent. increase of its revenue contribution I propose to raise proportionately the existing rates so as to occasion such increase as far as possible.

34. The rates I propose for the three groups are as follows :—

			Rate.	Percentage increase.
Group I	...	...	3 10	31·81
Group II	...	...	3 5	32·53
Group III	...	...	2 13	32·32

The taluka increase will be 32·09 per cent. In no village does the increase exceed 33·46 per cent. (*vide* No. 114). The increase in the average assessments of the groups will be respectively annas 5-7 ; annas 3-7 and annas 2-10.

35. Finally I would recommend that the new rates which apply to agricultural land only be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. ABBOTT,

Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Khandesh.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Dhulia for the years 1906-1916.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1906	...	...	...	...	14.90	23	6.84	13	...	...	21.54	36	
1907	0.65	3	1.04	2	12.60	25	2.24	5	...	...	16.53	35	
1908	0.27	1	...	...	14.42	26	2.37	7	0.19	1	17.19	35	
1909	0.08	...	1.81	4	9.62	16	3.23	11	0.27	1	20.06	32	
1910	...	...	0.61	1	21.22	25	5.82	18	0.51	1	28.76	40	
1911	...	...	0.10	1	3.63	12	0.69	2	3.42	6	7.84	22	
1912	...	...	0.19	1	8.66	16	1.35	2	4.47	2	14.67	21	
1913	...	...	0.24	1	18.01	25	5.14	6	0.52	1	21.91	33	
1914	0.43	1	0.30	1	15.41	22	12.45	20	1.35	2	29.94	45	
1915	1.48	...	0.07	...	11.56	20	9.81	16	0.23	2	22.66	42	
1916	...	...	1.39	2	21.73	27	11.79	17	5.27	7	40.23	53	
Average	0.95	1	0.51	1	13.68	22	6.01	10	1.43	2	21.94	35	

## Remarks with regard to the character of the season at Dhulia, 1906-1916.

- 1906—The total fall was almost equal to the average. There was no anti-monsoon rain. Monsoon opened timely in June affording sufficient moisture for kharif sowings which commenced everywhere. The rain in July and August was good and seasonable and the crops thrived well. But the fall in September was deficient and light rain in October closed the season as no rain fell subsequently. Rabi sowing was done with difficulty. Season on the whole was fair.
- 1907—Rain during the year much under the average. Anti-monsoon rain was fair. Monsoon arrived rather late in the third week of June and the month's fall was insufficient for kharif sowings which were started and completed in July under favourable rain. The August fall was continuous and the seedlings suffered for want of a break which occurred in September. But it proved to be a long break and the crops began to wither for want of moisture as the fall of the month was very inadequate. October was almost rainless and there was no rain in November or December. Rabi was practically not sown. Season was poor necessitating suspensions.
- 1908—Annual rain in defect of the average. There was no ante-monsoon rain. Monsoon commences timely in June but the fall being inadequate kharif sowing was taken in hand by the end of the month and was completed in July under seasonable rain. Rain in August was good and the crops generally were doing well. But the fall in September was quite insufficient and the crops began to suffer. The standing crops deteriorated. There was practically no rain in October or in the two subsequent months. Kharif and rabi sowing was restricted to favourable situations. Season on the whole was poor and suspensions were granted.
- 1909—The year's total fall slightly below the average. Fairly heavy rain in the anti-monsoon period. Monsoon set in in the second week of June but sowing rain came in the last week. Kharif was taken up in hand and was continued and almost completed in July under seasonable and sufficient rain. In August the fall was insufficient and the crops stood in need of more rain. The rain in September though under average was generally up to requirements benefiting the suffering crops. The fall in October was short of the usual quantity. Rabi sowing was started. No rain in November. Rabi crops were benefited by the useful rain in December. Season on the whole was good.
- 1910—The fall of the year was in excess of the average. In anti-monsoon period light rain fell. Monsoon burst early in June but the fall being incessant, full kharif sowing was not done. In July rain fell in the first week followed by a break which was useful for the completion of kharif sowings. August fall was above the average and the crops in the deep black soil suffered through excessive moisture. The fall early in September was indifferent but that in last week was very beneficial to the crops. Rabi sowing was commenced. A few showers in October followed by light rain in November closed the season. No rain in December. Rabi crops thrived well. Season good.
- 1911—The year's total rain was abnormally low. Anti-monsoon rain was practically absent. Monsoon opened early in June and the fall of the month was insufficient for general sowing. In July the fall was meagre; kharif sowing was resumed with the fall in the second week but was again stopped. August fall though much short of the average helped to complete the kharif sowings but more rain was required for the seedlings which were distressed in places. Practically no rain fell in September and October. The standing crops further deteriorated and general rabi sowing was suspended. The latter was done in favourable situations only. Some useful rain in November proved beneficial to these crops. December was dry. Season on the whole was very poor.
- 1912—Rain during the year was below the average. Very light rain in anti-monsoon period. Monsoon set in in the third week of June and kharif sowings started by the end of the month were completed in July under sufficient and seasonable rain. Fall in August was deficient and more rain was required for the crops which had begun to suffer. Rain in September was much below requirements and the fall in October was again meagre. The standing kharif crops further deteriorated. Rabi sowing was not possible. But good rain in the third week of November saved the situation. It proved of much use to sow the rabi crops. There was no rain in December. The rabi crops however fared well under favourable seasonal conditions. Season on the whole was poor for kharif and fair for rabi.
- 1913—The total fall was above the average. Anti-monsoon rain was light. Monsoon opened early in June and afforded sufficient moisture for kharif sowings which continued till the end of the month. The fall in July was sufficient and seedlings were promising. Rain in August was in defect of the average and more was needed for the standing crops. The fall in September was opportune and sufficient and proved beneficial to the standing crops. Rabi sowing was commenced and completed though there was practically no rain in October or November. The crops were helped by useful rain in December. Season on the whole good.
- 1914—Rain during the year largely in excess of the average. Rain in anti-monsoon period was light. Monsoon started in the second week in June and gave sufficient moisture for kharif sowing which were commenced briskly everywhere. In July the fall was more than sufficient enabling completion of the kharif sowings but a break was desired at end of month. The rain in August though below average was useful for the standing crops. The September rain made up the deficiency but proved injurious to standing crops. The fall in October was beneficial for rabi sowing which was pushed on under favourable rain in November. There was no rain in December. But the rabi crops thrived well. They were however damaged a little by untimely rain late in the season. Season on the whole good.
- 1915—The annual fall was slightly above the average. Anti-monsoon rain practically absent. Monsoon commenced in the third week of June and kharif sowing was started in the last week. July rain was mostly received in the second fortnight and helped the completion of kharif sowings. The fall in August was light and more rain was needed for the crops by the end of the month. This was got in September and the crops were much benefited. But the fall in October was largely in excess of the average and proved injurious to the standing crops. It however facilitated the completion of the rabi sowing. Slight rain in November and December were useful for the rabi crops which thrived well. Season on the whole good.
- 1916—Annual fall was nearly double the average. Anti-monsoon rain was good. Monsoon commenced early in June and continued till the middle of the month followed by a break. Kharif sowing was not general as the fall was not well distributed. There was copious rain in July which facilitated completion of the kharif sowings. In August the fall was in excess of the average and a break was needed to push on retarded agricultural operations. September rain was excessive damaging standing crops in places but the break towards the end of the month was useful. October fall was more than required retarding rabi sowing which was completed in November under favourable rain. There was no rain in December. Rabi crops did well. Season on the whole was fair to good.

Details of cultivation and crops in the Villages of District

Cultivated and uncultivated area.											I Cereals				
No. of Villages.	Gross cropped area.	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in unassessed land.	Nett assessed cropped area.	Fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste uncultivated and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Juar.	Beir.
								Forest.	Other (including uncultivable.)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
<i>Group I.</i>															
62	126,268 33	6,952 8	872 24	118,444 0	2,267 8 1 91	120,711 8	4,980 24	25,315 16	27,063 32	177,671 0	23 24	3,407 8	...	19,404 24	43,778 8
							Percentage on cultivated area								
<i>Group II.</i>															
71	122,098 0	3,084 8	489 0	118,164 16	4,195 8 3 55	122,360 24	7,323 16	53,947 0	22,242 16	206,889 16	61 32	1,452 0	...	9,928 16	49,651 8
							Percentage on cultivated area								
<i>Group III.</i>															
82	39,869 16	1,201 32	618 32	37,968 32	1,821 16 4 81	39,675 8	1,646 24	47,697 32	3,707 16	98,727 0	4 16	648 8	...	2,743 24	16,571 32
							Percentage on cultivated area								
<i>Total.</i>															
185	288,175 16	11,545 24	2,168 16	274,462 0	8,284 32 3 23	282,747 0	13,650 24	126,960 8	60,029 24	488,687 16	89 32	5,529 16	...	24,076 24	110,106 8
							Percentage on cultivated area								
							Percentage on cultivated area								





## APPENDIX C.

*Details of population according to occupation as per the Imperial Census of 1911 for the taluka of Dhulia, district West Khândesh.*

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				Non-agricultural Population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other land-holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
49,523	735	29,206	79,464	49,688
38.34 per cent.	56 per cent.	22.61 per cent.	61.52 per cent.	38.47 per cent.

## APPENDIX D.

*Agricultural Stock of the 185 Government villages in the Dhulia Taluka during the year 1915-16.*

Group.	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.		Milk 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	
I ...	62	13,140	14	160	78	1,405	40	9,330	5,967	9,967	4,583	44,553	2,024	8,033	18,521	5,964	2	2,524	4,237	17.80
II ...	71	11,813	10	32	19	144	7	4,135	1,587	8,378	1,175	22,300	663	948	6,582	2,489	1	621	1,060	20.23
III ...	32	4,815	18	66	41	45	4	3,699	1,393	2,468	823	18,167	575	2,018	4,522	1,586	...	463	760	17.48
Total	165	29,568	42	258	137	1,594	51	17,064	8,947	15,804	6,585	80,050	3,262	10,987	29,705	11,999	3	3,628	6,062	18.75

*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 and in the villages of the Dhulia taluka, West Khândesh district.*

Group No.	No. of villages.	Liquor shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical Power.				Remarks.
			Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Gins.	Sugar-cane Mills.	Gins.	Rice-husking machines.	Cotton presses.	Oil machines.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I ...	82	10	21	616	36	18	...	17	...	8	1	
II ...	71	5	13	8	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	
III ...	32	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	185	16	34	624	36	19	15	17	...	8	1	

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APPENDIX F.

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## Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other sources of water supply in the 185 Govern

Group.	No. of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.											
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In 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	82	261	190	1,206	16	54	5	71	80	8	...	...	...
II	71	417	197	300	1	39	3	42	54	...	...	1	...
III	32	200	21	75	1	11	...	1	11	...	...	1	...
Total ...	185	1,578	348	1,581	18	104	8	114	145	3	...	2	...
I	82	1,157	327	1,281	3	29	...	101	99	2	1	...	...
II	71	589	233	356	2	14	...	54	90	...	...	1	...
III	32	245	61	79	2	4	...	15	2	...	...	1	...
Total ...	185	1,944	621	1,716	7	47	...	170	191	2	1	2	...
I	82	1,477	346	1,302	10	38	...	224	88	2	...	...	...
II	71	705	288	402	8	30	1	82	48	...	...	1	...
III	32	255	90	90	1	12	...	25	21	...	...	1	...
Total ...	185	2,447	719	1,794	19	70	1	329	152	2	...	2	...

## Abstract of Appendix F. 1912-13.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation	2,447	719	2	...	11	8
	For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation.	1,794	19	2	...	...	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	70	1	1	5	...	16
	In disuse	322	152	1	1	...	...
	Total	4,643	891	6	6	11	19
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements	2,975	117	...	11	1	6

DIX F.

ment villages of the Dhulia Taluka for the years 1896-97 ; 1902-03 and 1912-13.

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.		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.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
.....	.....	...	1	8	...	...	...	.....	4	...	...	} Year 1896-97.
.....	.....	...	8	8	...	...	...	.....	5	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	7	...	...	
.....	.....	...	4	11	...	...	...	.....	16	...	...	} Year 1902-03.
1	.....	1	...	8	...	...	...	.....	4	...	...	
.....	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	.....	5	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	7	...	...	
1	5	1	1	11	...	...	...	.....	16	...	...	} Year 1912-13.
1	.....	1	1	8	...	...	...	.....	4	...	...	
.....	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	.....	5	...	...	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	7	...	...	
1	5	1	1	11	3	...	...	.....	16	...	...	

## APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry-crop lands in 52 Government villages of the Dhulia Taluka, West Khandesh District.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	1889-1898.				1899-1908.				1909-1917.				Remarks.
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Multiple of assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Multiple of assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Multiple of assessment represented by the price.	
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
1	Ajang ...	201 3	146 1	5,675 0	38-86	144 26	160 0	6,978 0	48-61	103 28	96 0	6,100 0	63-54	
2	Ambode ...	80 12	85 5	1,700 0	25-15	110 12	149 0	4,700 0	31-54	73 2	75 4	7,600 0	101-28	
6	Arni ...	54 30	49 3	1,840 0	37-55	78 6	91 8	3,980 0	42-63	69 1	67 1	10,775 0	128-25	
12	Biladi ...	41 28	32 0	170 0	5-31	91 28	99 2	948 0	9-57	16 38	7 0	140 0	20-00	
14	Chinohkhede ...	45 25	45 8	860 0	19-11	65 20	48 8	1,760 0	28-68	202 19	122 10	6,950 0	56-90	
17	Deobhane ...	124 1	68 14	889 0	13-89	26 0	33 8	890 0	26-96	142 8	95 7	5,000 0	52-53	
23	Dhulia ...	55 29	66 8	2,675 0	40-53	39 28	68 7	4,052 0	69-86	98 3	122 0	23,050 0	174-62	
25	Gondur ...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	152 32	91 13	10,250 0	111-52	
26	Japi ...	32 20	68 12	775 0	13-13	13 17	16 15	300 0	17-64	69 16	99 0	11,550 0	116-66	
30	Kapadne ...	53 3	59 2	795 0	15-28	51 16	68 12	1,900 0	21-34	63 7	117 15	9,215 0	78-09	
34	Kundane Pragane Varkhede.	99 22	61 8	1,940 0	31-80	...	...	.....	...	64 20	49 5	9,850 0	58-16	
35	Kusumbe ...	36 29	28 8	465 0	16-60	20 6	18 0	1,000 0	55-55	95 19	97 6	5,856 0	60-37	
37	Mahindale ...	53 36	54 8	2,288 0	42-36	...	...	.....	...	51 29	40 6	6,190 0	154-75	
38	Mayne ...	73 27	41 5	1,200 0	29-26	...	...	.....	...	126 26	107 8	9,800 0	86-91	
40	Mohadi Dangri. Pragane	34 20	40 0	900 0	29-50	114 32	72 6	2,350 0	32-17	126 25	90 7	10,650 0	118-32	
43	Mukti ...	112 36	86 0	1,990 0	22-13	9 26	14 0	400 0	28-27	126 32	156 5	9,915 0	62-55	
46	Nandane ...	29 23	18 0	300 0	15-66	37 12	25 0	800 0	22-85	72 7	30 8	1,480 0	42-23	
51	Navra ...	74 24	71 3	1,400 0	19-71	60 12	86 0	2,300 0	28-74	122 31	151 5	7,420 0	56-64	
52	Navri ...	51 31	45 10	1,100 0	23-91	61 21	49 0	1,800 0	32-65	20 39	84 2	1,300 0	32-23	
55	Nyahalod ...	100 22	116 14	2,250 0	27-77	...	...	.....	...	91 12	121 9	12,240 0	101-14	
58	Phagane ...	109 10	92 8	1,730 0	18-90	214 22	76 0	3,610 0	20-51	157 12	116 12	7,105 0	60-72	
60	Sarwad ...	42 10	11 0	900 0	18-12	21 10	12 8	500 0	41-66	73 27	60 5	5,400 0	67-50	
62	Satarne ...	63 6	54 0	650 0	12-08	88 10	54 0	800 0	14-81	62 22	42 5	2,000 0	47-61	
67	Shirdane Dangri. Pragane	79 26	47 11	795 0	16-56	85 20	178 0	5,225 0	29-35	82 12	157 2	19,200 0	122-29	
69	Songir ...	115 24	56 6	1,188 0	21-21	...	...	.....	...	12 38	5 0	200 0	40-00	
81	Varkhede ...	25 12	49 8	1,400 0	28-67	122 24	162 5	1,200 0	38-02	15 21	27 2	2,600 0	96-29	
	Average per acre ...	...	...	...	24-27	...	...	...	28-12	...	...	...	27-90	
	<i>Group II.</i>													
86	Arvi ...	73 14	50 12	2,400 0	47-06	120 29	69 0	3,425 0	50-65	247 5	116 8	10,125 0	87-27	
89	Bhadane ...	36 27	46 4	825 0	12-15	55 1	52 0	2,050 0	39-42	242 25	146 5	6,950 0	81-30	
91	Borkund ...	189 16	109 4	2,212 0	21-21	224 22	125 0	6,300 0	32-14	226 24	244 7	26,800 0	106-72	
92	Borvihar ...	58 21	62 11	1,125 0	18-01	127 16	106 2	2,848 0	26-86	426 9	173 14	12,875 0	72-24	
93	Chandhe ...	94 26	58 0	1,850 0	21-89	24 6	12 0	600 0	50-00	172 11	79 12	6,227 0	86-96	
97	Deur Kd. ...	76 28	60 12	795 0	15-68	55 12	26 0	725 0	20-41	171 28	92 12	5,500 0	59-12	
110	Kavthi ...	45 27	23 0	475 0	21-59	42 25	29 0	1,300 0	44-22	216 27	124 0	6,107 0	45-57	
116	Laling ...	78 4	56 0	1,900 0	21-61	14 25	11 0	750 0	68-12	108 27	76 0	6,600 0	112-15	
119	Mahal Kali ...	65 10	71 0	955 0	12-45	26 27	115 0	2,270 0	19-72	42 11	46 8	1,000 0	21-72	
125	Mahal Raywat ...	21 12	22 8	300 0	12-62	21 0	47 8	1,000 0	21-27	22 10	42 7	3,055 0	70-25	
127	Mehergaon ...	41 27	27 12	500 0	12-51	27 0	44 8	1,000 0	22-72	111 5	56 8	2,775 0	50-45	
128	Moghan ...	42 26	26 11	1,150 0	21-02	227 9	262 10	9,265 0	37-75	162 12	97 0	12,025 0	124-27	
130	Mordad ...	56 27	23 0	1,000 0	12-47	62 22	20 0	1,800 0	50-00	82 25	42 8	4,055 0	84-47	
134	Nimgul ...	31 6	22 12	475 0	20-65	22 12	16 11	575 0	32-22	82 22	71 15	9,075 0	122-04	
145	Shirud ...	160 12	102 4	2,575 0	24-96	222 12	200 12	2,551 0	31-72	227 22	422 2	21,400 0	67-50	
147	Sukwad Pragane Ner.	45 22	25 0	225 0	8-42	...	...	.....	...	25 9	15 0	225 0	15-00	
151	Velhane Bk. ...	21 12	61 10	1,850 0	20-22	24 12	27 0	2,200 0	42-10	277 27	240 2	12,275 0	56-74	
	Average per acre ...	...	...	.....	22-42	...	...	.....	32-22	...	...	.....	75-72	

## APPENDIX G—concl'd.

Serial number in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	1889-1893.				1893-1903.				1903-1917.				Remarks.
		Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Multiple of assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Multiple of assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Multiple of assessment represented by the price.	
	<i>Group III.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
159	Boris ...	47 25	34 9	1,350 0	33.57	79 16	69 0	2,675 0	42.46	78 29	39 0	1,726 0	52.18	
161	Burzad ...	46 8	21 8	520 0	24.76	16 1	13 8	660 0	50.00	19 24	10 0	1,000 0	100.00	
162	Chinchwar ...	27 33	20 0	415 0	20.75	15 4	6 0	200 0	33.33	49 2	21 14	1,350 0	61.38	
164	Dhandhane ...	50 3	16 8	350 0	21.87	33 17	12 8	385 0	32.08	54 25	19 0	700 0	36.84	
163	Lathkani ...	70 16	40 12	340 0	8.29	...	...	.....	...	37 28	17 0	1,200 0	70.58	
171	Nandre ...	51 16	42 7	1,059 0	25.21	21 26	12 8	625 0	52.08	90 21	42 8	2,900 0	69.04	
175	Rami ...	29 33	25 0	355 0	14.90	13 2	6 0	100 0	16.66	38 12	60 0	2,300 0	38.33	
178	Shevre ...	25 33	30 8	370 0	13.33	16 17	12 0	250 0	20.83	36 39	38 6	2,935 0	77.23	
183	Ubhand ...	15 33	10 10	475 0	43.18	9 0	10 0	600 0	60.00	22 12	44 0	4,300 0	97.72	
	Average per acre ...	...	...	.....	21.62	...	...	.....	40.63	...	...	.....	64.37	

## APPENDIX G.

*Selling value of patasthal lands in the villages of the Dhulia Taluka 1889-98.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
<i>Group I.</i>					
23	Dhulia	94-32	345	16,460	47-71
25	Gondur	7-17	47	720	15-31
26	Japi	...	...	...	...
32	Khede	...	...	...	...
35	Kusumbe	...	...	...	...
54	Nimkhedi	...	...	...	...
55	Nyahalod	20-16	147-2	4,710	32-04
80	Var	9-0	48-8	825	17-18
...	Average	...	...	...	38-59
<i>Group II.</i>					
89	Bhadane	1-17	11	500	45-46
120	Mehal Kanedamana	16-32	158	2,800	18-30
125	Mehal Raywat	8-11	97-4	1,814	18-70
...	Average	...	...	...	19-97
<i>Group I.</i>					
23	Dhulia	48-22	202-12	10,165	50-07
25	Gondur	27-35	177-12	5,075	28-51
26	Japi	...	...	...	...
32	Khede	18-2	91	2,900	81-87
35	Kusumbe	24-35	134-12	4,265	31-59
54	Nimkhedi	...	...	...	...
55	Nyahalod	9-26	65-8	2,837	43-60
80	Var	43	305	8,500	27-86
...	Average	...	...	...	34-53
<i>Group II.</i>					
89	Bhadane	...	...	...	...
120	Mehal Kanedamana	23-21	240	5,195	21-64
125	Mehal Raywat	27-6	258-10	7,848	30-28
...	Average	...	...	...	26-12
<i>Group I.</i>					
23	Dhulia	58-30	352-1	31,205	88-65
25	Gondur	10-31	74-12	2,590	34-53
26	Japi	16-8	136-8	7,500	55-14
32	Khede	10-35	77	4,535	56-29
35	Kusumbe	32-19	159	9,703	61-02
54	Nimkhedi	23-38	134	4,140	30-89
55	Nyahalod	10-27	55-6	6,315	114-81
80	Var	25-23	198-8	16,600	82-89
...	Average	...	...	...	69-52
<i>Group II.</i>					
89	Bhadane	...	...	...	...
120	Mehal Kanedamana	18-38	219-8	11,085	50-61
125	Mehal Raywat	21-33	291-8	15,640	53-74
...	Average	...	...	...	52-36

## APPENDIX H.

*Leases of dry-crop lands in 52 Government Villages of the Dhulia Taluka,  
West Khandesh District.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1888-1908.				1899-1908.				1908-1917.				Remarks.
		Area of Land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rents.	Area of Land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rents.	Area of Land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rents.	
<i>Group I.</i>														
1	Ajang	51 13	38 8	190 0	3-15	79 2	55 8	184 0	3-34	88 20	69 7	355 0	5-15	
2	Ambode	44 8	37 8	145 0	3-91	...	...	...	...	65 4	63 8	311 8	5-01	
3	Arni	45 34	51 4	163 0	3-00	48 35	56 0	253 0	4-51	59 18	85 9	529 0	6-15	
12	Biladi	102 34	84 0	199 0	2-38	54 32	52 0	165 0	3-17	60 19	61 0	285 0	5-19	
14	Chinchkhede	58 23	55 8	194 0	3-52	66 5	49 5	212 0	4-32	93 4	62 8	312 0	6-00	
17	Deebhane	62 34	50 4	221 0	4-42	40 28	28 8	148 8	5-22	48 7	96 0	321 0	8-21	
23	Dhulia	40 34	53 10	205 0	3-26	60 7	82 0	413 0	5-03	98 9	104 0	798 0	7-27	
25	Gondur	56 8	57 14	238 0	4-10	73 26	60 0	340 0	5-65	68 34	47 0	347 0	7-33	
28	Japi	43 4	40 0	140 0	3-50	66 15	52 5	237 0	4-55	42 29	50 14	328 13	6-45	
30	Kapadne	35 27	50 0	188 10	3-78	42 16	54 8	239 0	4-42	79 25	113 7	331 0	7-41	
34	Kundane Paragane Varkhede.	...	...	...	...	45 32	32 12	140 0	4-24	50 17	33 0	245 0	7-42	
35	Kasumbe	39 3	34 8	125 0	3-57	58 0	64 0	221 8	4-54	69 20	49 10	368 2	7-36	
37	Mahindale	44 38	57 14	225 8	4-91	79 28	48 0	297 8	6-18	61 25	71 12	586 0	8-12	
38	Mayane	...	...	...	...	64 37	37 0	185 0	5-00	79 6	71 0	609 0	7-16	
40	Mohadi Paragane Dangri.	45 28	50 12	175 0	3-43	35 27	43 8	206 0	4-79	49 6	35 12	309 12	8-31	
43	Mukti	68 21	87 2	329 0	3-39	68 2	74 4	453 0	6-25	92 11	84 0	675 0	8-03	
46	Nandane	60 35	51 11	190 0	3-55	35 3	28 8	161 0	5-75	36 2	29 0	190 0	6-55	
51	Navra	52 1	42 0	126 0	3-00	45 12	71 5	220 0	3-09	78 16	88 0	447 0	5-38	
52	Navri	...	...	...	...	55 27	37 0	180 0	4-26	44 16	40 0	296 0	7-40	
55	Nyahalod	51 28	62 4	192 0	2-32	42 31	59 0	241 0	4-08	45 25	44 0	350 0	7-23	
56	Phagane	66 2	71 0	216 0	3-04	59 15	64 2	265 0	4-14	80 6	79 12	713 0	8-21	
60	Sarwad	49 31	56 0	192 2	3-42	59 13	65 0	263 8	4-12	42 23	24 0	185 0	5-52	
62	Satarne	39 27	21 0	86 0	4-03	56 15	49 0	266 0	5-42	37 22	61 0	427 0	7-10	
67	Shirdane Paragane Dangri.	...	...	...	...	66 2	119 0	514 0	4-31	52 27	114 7	778 0	6-32	
69	Songir	81 26	22 15	95 0	3-25	39 12	42 12	178 0	4-12	54 6	61 0	376 0	6-16	
81	Varkhede	42 23	48 0	116 0	2-41	59 7	30 0	221 0	3-51	47 21	62 8	361 0	6-14	
	Average	...	...	...	3-42	...	...	...	4-51	...	...	...	6-34	
<i>Group II.</i>														
86	Arvi	46 33	21 7	92 0	4-32	75 2	44 0	227 0	5-15	100 11	42 11	350 11	8-16	
88	Bhadane	55 5	45 8	147 8	3-25	47 10	42 12	172 0	4-00	85 25	80 0	606 0	7-57	
91	Borkund	77 34	62 0	222 0	4-40	61 16	81 8	237 0	7-64	110 9	74 12	623 12	9-25	
92	Borvirhir	73 25	49 0	184 0	3-75	56 27	28 0	123 0	4-32	122 29	52 8	421 8	7-25	
98	Chandhe	59 26	33 0	101 8	3-05	35 34	65 0	273 0	4-20	252 22	129 8	725 15	6-22	
97	Deur Kd.	72 23	51 8	150 0	2-24	66 12	40 0	122 0	3-05	52 18	41 8	212 0	5-17	
110	Kavathi	75 25	52 6	187 0	3-52	50 11	32 12	142 0	4-42	122 9	82 0	542 0	6-09	
116	Laling	46 12	29 4	103 0	3-55	42 23	32 0	175 0	5-45	51 22	28 0	211 0	7-53	
119	Mahal Kali	51 7	35 9	125 0	3-57	45 22	46 0	222 0	4-25	88 20	72 5	622 0	8-55	
125	Mahal Raywat	30 1	41 12	207 0	4-22	...	...	...	...	24 12	26 7	301 0	8-36	
127	Mehergaon	32 16	19 14	65 0	3-25	32 2	22 0	114 0	2-25	62 11	34 0	211 0	6-20	
128	Moghan	65 25	50 8	167 0	3-34	52 22	82 0	142 0	4-20	84 12	57 0	427 0	7-42	
130	Mordad	102 15	60 8	220 0	4-22	72 22	42 12	224 12	6-00	51 21	34 0	267 0	9-02	
134	Nimgul	30 21	32 8	124 0	4-12	44 24	54 5	274 0	5-07	22 7	75 4	522 0	7-26	
145	Shirud	75 27	64 8	270 0	4-25	47 21	32 4	241 0	6-24	64 14	54 11	450 0	8-12	
147	Sukwad Paragane Ner.	62 24	52 5	252 0	4-75	59 24	52 12	447 0	7-57	65 20	44 0	455 0	10-24	
151	Valkhane Bk.	37 20	52 8	254 0	4-22	64 25	44 8	222 0	6-22	127 25	99 15	230 0	9-20	
	Average	...	...	...	3-26	...	...	...	5-52	...	...	...	7-55	



## APPENDIX H.—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	1899-1899.				1899-1908.				1909-1917.				Remarks.
		Area of Land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rents.	Area of Land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rents.	Area of Land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rents.	
	<i>Group III.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
159	Boris	52 13	40 13	133 0	4.43	...	...	...	...	125 30	74 0	714 0	9.64	
161	Burzad	55 8	40 12	177 0	4.31	33 0	24 0	153 0	5.75	87 32	48 8	385 8	8.95	
162	Chinchvar	66 14	34 0	115 0	3.38	44 8	20 12	115 0	5.47	46 2	25 0	150 0	6.00	
164	Dbandhane	...	...	...	...	50 28	29 12	97 0	3.27	58 4	23 7	124 14	5.43	
163	Lambkani	34 22	25 6	125 0	5.00	33 24	23 0	154 0	6.69	76 35	50 0	510 0	10.20	
171	Nandre	...	...	...	...	57 10	34 0	186 0	5.47	31 18	21 0	200 0	9.52	
175	Rami	...	...	...	...	39 35	32 14	179 8	5.42	59 29	46 8	322 6	7.00	
173	Shevre	74 15	39 15	121 0	3.02	33 24	41 0	168 0	4.09	272 4	162 9	155 8	9.54	
189	Ubhand	...	...	...	...	44 2	21 1	87 0	4.14	39 25	20 0	123 0	6.10	
	Average	...	...	...	3.97	...	...	...	4.97	...	...	...	8.75	

## APPENDIX H.

*Leases of patasthal lands in the villages of the Dhulia Taluka.*

Serial No. in Appendix	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>						
28	Dhulia	56.26	225.11	1,355.3	5.99	
29	Gondur	21.21	150	1,034	7.02	
80	Var	8.22	74.8	258	3.48	
...	Average	...	...	...	4.11	Years 1889-1898.
25	Gondur	15.13	71	571	8.4	
26	Japi	23.37	131	299	2.28	
32	Khede	43.6	188	567	3.01	
35	Kusumbe	21.8	99.6	636	6.42	
80	Var	12.2	84.8	606	7.21	
...	Average	...	...	...	4.66	Years 1899-1908.
<i>Group I.</i>						
23	Dhulia	35.34	198.10	1,610	8.29	
24	Gondur	5.28	28	286	10.21	
26	Japi	13.8	83	342	4.12	
32	Khede	32.6	138	544.8	4.02	
35	Kusumbe	9.28	78.8	579.12	7.43	
54	Nimkhedi	8.28	36.8	196	5.44	
55	Nyahalod	9.8	43.8	299.8	6.95	
80	Var	24.22	165	1,301	8.18	
...	Average	...	...	...	6.91	Years 1909-1917.
<i>Group II.</i>						
120	Mekal Kanedamana	32.37	381.8	3,879.3	10.18	
125	Mekal Raywat	26.30	394	3,730	9.45	
...	Average	...	...	...	9.81	Years 1909-1917.

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Dhulia Taluka from 1888-89 to 1917.

Years.	Rate in seers and chhataks per rupee. 1 seer = 80 tolas ; 1 chhatak = 5 tolas.						Remarks.
	Jowári.	Báji.	Wheat.	Gram.	Sesame.	Cotton with seed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
1888-90	17 15	15 13	12 8	12 6	6 14	7 0	
1890-91	25 8	21 3	14 5	13 4	8 14	7 6	
1891-92	24 4	18 4	12 3	11 11	7 15	8 9	
1892-93	23 3	20 12	13 0	12 9	7 0	6 13	
1893-94	23 1	17 10	14 11	15 2	7 4	7 7	
1894-95	22 7	18 10	17 5	16 10	6 15	7 15	
1895	25 9	20 3	18 0	15 7	7 2	6 4	
1896	15 15	13 4	11 11	10 10	6 14	7 9	
1897	9 0	8 9	7 6	7 13	6 6	7 14	
1898	28 15	19 12	10 11	12 8	7 11	8 10	
Average	21 1	17 6	13 3	12 13	7 5	7 9	
1899	13 6	13 0	9 9	10 13	7 4	9 0	
1900	9 6	8 12	7 5	7 13	5 6	.....	
1901	14 13	14 9	8 8	10 8	6 5	7 6	
1902	16 8	14 15	10 11	14 4	6 5	8 6	
1903	27 3	22 0	11 5	14 14	6 15	7 10	
1904	22 8	20 15	12 15	15 7	8 11	5 1	
1905	18 6	15 13	13 8	18 8	6 4	6 15	
1906	15 7	12 8	10 0	10 14	5 9	5 13	
1907	14 7	13 15	9 5	11 15	4 9	6 5	
1908	10 13	10 3	7 8	8 6	4 15	6 2	
Average	16 4	14 10	9 15	11 13	6 3	6 4	
1909	14 10	13 8	7 13	10 13	5 8	5 6	
1910	16 9	14 14	9 1	13 3	5 2	4 3	
1911	14 13	12 5	10 6	13 13	4 13	4 2	
1912	11 5	9 10	8 12	12 2	4 2	4 1	
1913	12 0	10 12	9 4	12 1	3 15	4 3	
1914	12 10	11 4	8 12	9 6	4 10	5 13	
1915	12 11	11 3	8 0	9 11	5 10	6 12	
1916	13 9	11 9	8 13	9 11	6 4	4 10	
1917	11 12	10 4	7 10	9 0	5 5	3 7	
Average	13 5	11 11	8 11	11 1	5 0	4 12	

## APPENDIX J.

*Changes in occupied area for 185 Government villages of the Dhulia Taluka, West Khandesh District, into which the Settlement was introduced in the year 1898-99.*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or naksan.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
1898-1900	246,868 9	2,35,830 6 0	40,657 16	16,736 10 0	9,541 26	9,259 11 9	2,465 4 3	297,062 10	2,64,203 0 0
1900-01	247,384 39	2,36,148 14 0	40,377 13	16,446 10 0	9,541 26	9,259 11 9	2,465 4 3	297,053 37	2,64,321 5 0
1901-02	247,363 12	2,36,131 14 0	40,189 39	16,404 10 0	9,541 26	9,239 13 9	2,465 3 3	297,053 37	2,64,321 8 0
1902-03	248,469 19	2,36,539 8 0	38,637 1	15,768 2 0	9,534 0	9,247 5 9	2,467 2 3	296,640 12	2,64,012 2 0
1903-04	251,732 14	2,37,970 8 0	35,355 34	14,288 10 0	9,534 0	9,230 11 9	2,483 12 8	296,623 2	2,63,968 10 0
1904-05	256,994 13	2,40,101 8 0	39,889 21	12,031 10 0	9,578 5	9,043 4 9	2,693 11 3	296,460 39	2,63,874 2 0
1905-06	260,226 23	2,41,482 10 0	26,573 9	10,636 6 0	9,577 8	8,764 14 9	2,977 9 3	296,447 0	2,63,861 8 0
1906-07	267,720 31	2,44,421 2 0	19,026 34	7,564 12 0	9,577 8	8,764 14 9	2,977 9 3	296,394 33	2,63,778 6 0
1908-09	269,628 6	2,45,223 10 0	15,923 33	6,734 6 0	9,575 38	8,638 6 0	3,104 2 0	296,254 12	2,63,700 8 0
1911-12	271,527 12	2,45,951 15 6	14,823 12	5,822 3 0	9,618 20	8,655 12 0	3,107 10 0	296,049 3	2,63,607 6 6
1914-15	273,216 20	2,46,523 5 6	13,109 1	5,123 8 6	9,644 20	8,666 12 0	3,114 9 0	295,970 1	2,63,548 2 0
1915-16	274,031 27	2,46,906 12 6	12,252 25	4,846 10 6	9,634 20	8,670 15 1	3,104 12 5	295,919 2	2,63,522 1 6
1916-17	274,023 39	2,46,826 0 6	12,221 9	4,819 12 6	9,628 26	8,670 15 1	3,104 12 5	295,879 4	2,63,421 8 6

## APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment on Government land in the Dhulia Taluka, West Khandesh District.

Year.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstandings.		Remarks.
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<p><i>New Group I (82 villages) Maximum rate Rs. 3-10-0.</i>  <i>(Old Group I, Maximum rate Rs. 2-12-0.)</i></p>					
1899-1900	1,35,852 8 0	31,308 14 5	.....	.....	
1900-01	1,35,889 8 0	31,298 15 5	.....	.....	
1901-02	.....	2,078 2 6	.....	.....	
1902-03	1,35,291 14 0	2,068 8 0	.....	.....	
1903-04	1,35,086 10 0	407 2 6	.....	.....	
1904-05	1,35,483 6 0	1,202 3 6	.....	.....	
1905-06	1,36,821 4 0	661 2 0	.....	.....	
1906-07	1,36,286 6 0	602 1 2	.....	.....	
1907-08	1,36,855 14 0	18 12 0	.....	.....	
1908-09	1,36,460 14 0	3,832 10 0	27,087 8 2	24,243 0 6	
1909-10	1,36,487 14 0	1,986 9 0	8,884 8 5	411 11 3	
1910-11	1,36,502 6 0	582 7 6	.....	4 11 0	
1911-12	1,36,468 9 0	1,919 2 0	79,925 9 7	166 6 11	
1912-13	1,36,541 7 0	1 15 3	63,856 9 7	103 2 11	
1913-14	1,36,590 10 0	.....	.....	.....	
1914-15	1,36,741 2 0	81 1 0	.....	.....	
1915-16	1,45,434 6 5	.....	.....	0 10 10	
1916-17	1,45,413 9 11	.....	.....	16 6 10	
<p><i>New Group II (71 villages) Maximum rate Rs. 3-5-0.</i>  <i>(Old Group II, Maximum rate Rs. 2-8-0.)</i></p>					
1899-1900	81,403 12 0	13,042 3 3	.....	.....	
1900-1901	81,685 4 0	13,041 8 3	.....	.....	
1901-02	81,727 4 0	320 6 9	.....	.....	
1902-03	81,832 8 0	311 2 3	.....	.....	
1903-04	83,176 4 0	104 6 8	.....	.....	
1904-05	84,597 0 0	925 4 0	.....	.....	
1905-06	85,297 12 0	15 0 0	.....	.....	
1906-07	87,645 6 0	.....	.....	.....	
1907-08	87,670 14 0	.....	.....	.....	
1908-09	87,958 6 0	1,180 6 0	29,842 15 9	9,487 1 6	
1909-10	87,958 14 0	81 13 0	6,595 8 0	8 15 2	
1910-11	88,291 6 0	100 3 0	.....	.....	
1911-12	88,572 7 6	298 12 0	39,770 11 10	31 8 9	
1912-13	88,495 7 6	34 14 3	36,631 11 8	1 7 10	
1913-14	88,561 6 6	3 0 0	.....	.....	
1914-15	88,784 2 6	58 12 7	.....	.....	
1915-16	94,952 10 9	.....	.....	0 0 9	
1916-17	94,511 12 0	.....	.....	58 7 0	
<p><i>New Group III (32 villages) Maximum rate Rs. 2-13-0.</i>  <i>(Old Group III, Maximum rate Rs. 2-2-0.)</i></p>					
1899-1900	19,075 2 0	3,423 12 5	.....	.....	
1900-01	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1901-02	.....	122 12 0	.....	.....	
1902-03	19,415 2 0	118 4 0	.....	.....	
1903-04	19,554 10 0	25 9 0	.....	.....	
1904-05	20,021 2 0	30 14 0	.....	.....	
1905-06	20,363 10 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	
1906-07	20,550 6 0	.....	.....	.....	
1907-08	20,804 6 0	.....	.....	.....	
1908-09	.....	.....	2,980 7 0	15,082 14 5	
1909-10	20,819 6 0	8 8 0	6,636 12 6	15 0 0	
1910-11	20,829 6 0	116 1 0	.....	.....	
1911-12	20,920 15 0	75 14 0	4,072 7 10	123 14 11	
1912-13	21,004 9 0	18 13 6	8,670 12 10	113 14 11	
1913-14	21,026 9 0	.....	.....	0 4 0	
1914-15	21,058 1 0	102 14 0	.....	.....	
1915-16	21,950 4 1	.....	.....	0 2 7	
1916-17	22,391 11 7	.....	.....	.....	

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APPENDIX L.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Ground.	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. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Ajang	I	2 12 0	...	...	2,448	2,447	...	...	...	...	M. 59	60	...	2,505	2,507	...
2	Ambode	I	2 12 0	...	...	2,342	2,144	...	...	...	...	M. 67	88	...	2,409	2,322	...
3	Andad	I	2 12 0	...	...	982	941	...	...	...	...	M. 18	18	...	950	959	...
4	Anchade	I	2 12 0	...	...	941	849	...	...	...	...	M. 44	33	...	985	882	...
5	Arni	I	2 12 0	...	...	2,267	2,119	...	...	...	...	M. 21	43	...	2,298	2,162	...
6	Avdhan	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,174	1,448	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,175	1,449	...
7	Babulwadi	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,129	856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	856	...
8	Balapuri	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,873	1,826	...	...	...	...	M. 14	38	...	1,827	1,658	...
9	Bhirdal	I	2 12 0	...	...	558	615	...	...	...	...	M. 12	79	...	570	628	...
10	Bhirdane	I	2 12 0	...	...	484	377	...	...	...	...	M. 50	38	...	534	415	...
11	Bhokar	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,128	887	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	1,127	890	...
12	Bladi	I	2 12 0	...	...	2,260	2,256	...	...	...	...	M. 23	23	...	2,222	2,279	...
13	Chimnapuri	I	2 12 0	...	...	779	612	...	...	...	...	M. 5	5	...	784	612	...
14	Chinchkhede	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,400	1,405	...	...	...	...	M. 90	90	...	1,400	1,405	...
15	Dapura	I	2 12 0	...	...	425	501	...	...	...	...	M. 25	29	...	460	540	...
16	Dapuri	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,227	1,128	...	...	...	...	M. 16	10	...	1,253	1,154	...
17	Deobhane	I	2 12 0	...	...	2,272	2,787	...	...	...	...	M. 52	52	...	2,224	2,529	...
18	Deopur	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,122	722	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	1,127	726	...
19	Dhamane	I	2 12 0	...	...	916	1,222	...	...	...	...	M. 7	10	...	923	1,279	...
20	Dhamani	I	2 12 0	...	...	515	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	551	...
21	Dhanur	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,222	2,071	...	...	...	...	M. 111	122	...	1,404	2,222	...
22	Dhodi	I	2 12 0	...	...	972	671	...	...	...	...	M. 2	6	...	926	677	...
23	Dhulia	I	2 12 0	...	...	5,225	5,224	...	...	...	...	M. 52 { P. 227	22 { 445 S. 225 W.}	...	4,121	6,772	...
24	Gadatar	I	2 12 0	...	...	477	222	...	...	...	...	M. 2	1	...	472	222	...
25	Gondur	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,724	1,675	...	...	...	...	P. 241 { 222 S. 1,022 W.}	...	1,275	2,075	...	
26	Japl	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,222	1,654	...	...	...	...	P. 112 { 275 S. 504 W.}	...	1,444	2,422	...	
27	Henkalvadi Pragane Dangri.	I	2 12 0	...	...	224	1,421	...	...	...	...	M. 12	27	...	1,022	1,522	...
28	Kalkhede	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,422	1,225	...	...	...	...	M. 17	17	...	1,522	1,322	...
29	Kanhere	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,274	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,274	744	...
30	Kapadne	I	2 12 0	...	...	4,022	5,001	...	...	...	...	M. 212	225	...	4,211	5,222	...
31	Kasyhir	I	2 12 0	...	...	522	622	...	...	...	...	M. 22	42	...	527	622	...
32	Khede	I	2 12 0	...	...	4,221	4,572	...	...	...	...	M. 20 { P. 271	25 { 221 S. 222 W.}	...	5,122	5,215	...
33	Kundane Pragane Var.	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,724	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,724	1,222	...
34	Kundane Pragane Varkhede.	I	2 12 0	...	...	241	222	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	245	222	...
35	Kusambe	I	2 12 0	...	...	2,221	2,524	...	...	...	...	M. 4 { P. 224	5 { 224 S. 1,222 W.}	...	2,522	5,022	...
36	Lonkute	I	2 12 0	...	...	522	422	...	...	...	...	M. 24	24	...	544	512	...
37	Mahindale	I	2 12 0	...	...	227	1,012	...	...	...	...	M. 12	12	...	222	1,022	...
38	Malane	I	2 12 0	...	...	622	622	...	...	...	...	M. 5	6	...	521	701	...
39	Mayne	I	2 12 0	...	...	222	722	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	272	721	...
40	Mohadi Pragane Dangri.	I	2 12 0	...	...	2,022	2,222	...	...	...	...	M. 220	272	...	2,222	2,572	...
41	Mohadi Pragane Lalang.	I	2 12 0	...	...	772	212	...	...	...	...	M. 21	25	...	204	254	...
42	Morane Pragane Lalang.	I	2 12 0	...	...	227	722	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	221	721	...

L.  
occupied land, Taluka Dhulia, West Khandesh District.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	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.	54	85	86
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.	
3 10 0	...	...	2,440	3,226	...	...	...	...	M. 59	79	...	2,505	3,305	...	+31-78	Ajang	1
3 10 0	...	...	2,342	4,145	...	...	...	...	M. 67	116	...	2,409	4,261	...	+31-83	Ambode	2
3 10 0	...	...	932	1,240	...	...	...	...	M. 16	24	...	950	1,264	...	+31-80	Amdad	3
3 10 0	...	...	941	1,119	...	...	...	...	M. 44	43	...	965	1,162	...	+31-74	Anohede	4
3 10 0	...	...	2,227	4,111	...	...	...	...	M. 81	57	...	2,228	4,168	...	+31-81	Arni	5
3 10 0	...	...	1,174	1,909	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	1,175	1,910	...	+31-81	Avdhan	6
3 10 0	...	...	1,129	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	1,128	...	+31-77	Babhulwadi	7
3 10 0	...	...	1,373	2,407	...	...	...	...	M. 14	42	...	1,357	2,449	...	+31-80	Balapuri	8
3 10 0	...	...	558	811	...	...	...	...	M. 12	17	...	570	828	...	+31-84	Bhirdai	9
3 10 0	...	...	434	497	...	...	...	...	M. 50	50	...	534	547	...	+31-80	Bhirdane	10
3 10 0	...	...	1,123	1,169	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	1,127	1,173	...	+31-79	Bhokar	11
3 10 0	...	...	2,360	3,105	...	...	...	...	M. 23	50	...	2,353	3,135	...	+31-77	Biladi	12
3 10 0	...	...	779	908	...	...	...	...	M. 5	7	...	784	815	...	+31-87	Chimnapuri	13
3 10 0	...	...	1,400	1,852	...	...	...	...	M. 90	119	...	1,490	1,971	...	+31-83	Chinchkhede	14
3 10 0	...	...	425	660	...	...	...	...	M. 35	51	...	450	711	...	+31-86	Dapura	15
3 10 0	...	...	1,237	1,500	...	...	...	...	M. 16	21	...	1,253	1,521	...	+31-80	Dapuri	16
3 10 0	...	...	2,272	2,674	...	...	...	...	M. 52	52	...	2,224	2,742	...	+31-80	Deobhane	17
3 10 0	...	...	1,193	1,045	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	1,127	1,049	...	+31-78	Deopur	18
3 10 0	...	...	916	1,073	...	...	...	...	M. 7	12	...	923	1,086	...	+31-82	Dhamane	19
3 10 0	...	...	515	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	739	...	+31-72	Dhamani	20
3 10 0	...	...	1,223	2,730	...	...	...	...	M. 111	221	...	1,404	2,951	...	+31-79	Dhanur	21
3 10 0	...	...	978	984	...	...	...	...	M. 8	8	...	986	992	...	+31-75	Dhodi	22
3 10 0	...	...	3,535	7,018	...	...	...	...	M. 59 P. 227	129 537 S. 1,208 W.	...	4,121	8,242	...	+31-82	Dhulia	23
3 10 0	...	...	477	353	...	...	...	...	M. 2	1	...	479	354	...	+31-59	Gadutar	24
3 10 0	...	...	1,024	2,202	...	...	...	...	P. 241	439 S. 1,424 W.	...	1,275	4,071	...	+31-62	Gondur	25
3 10 0	...	...	1,332	2,180	...	...	...	...	P. 112	362 S. 679 W.	...	1,444	3,214	...	+31-77	Japi	26
3 10 0	...	...	984	1,652	...	...	...	...	M. 18	26	...	1,002	1,968	...	+31-83	Henkalvadi Dangri.	27
3 10 0	...	...	1,422	1,624	...	...	...	...	M. 17	22	...	1,506	1,716	...	+31-79	Kalkhede	28
3 10 0	...	...	1,274	981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,274	981	...	+31-85	Kanhere	29
3 10 0	...	...	4,022	3,701	...	...	...	...	M. 213	442	...	4,211	2,143	...	+31-81	Kapedane	30
3 10 0	...	...	522	825	...	...	...	...	M. 39	55	...	567	880	...	+31-73	Kasvhir	31
3 10 0	...	...	4,221	6,064	...	...	...	...	M. 20 P. 270	33 304 S. 1,206 W.	...	5,122	7,680	...	+31-79	Khede	32
3 10 0	...	...	1,764	1,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,764	1,826	...	+31-80	Kundane Var.	33
3 10 0	...	...	841	917	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	845	921	...	+31-75	Kundane Vorkhede.	34
3 10 0	...	...	2,221	3,207	...	...	...	...	M. 4 P. 334	7 782 S. 2,426 W.	...	2,222	3,208	...	+31-84	Kusumba	35
3 10 0	...	...	520	648	...	...	...	...	M. 24	32	...	544	680	...	+31-78	Lonkute	36
3 10 0	...	...	827	1,235	...	...	...	...	M. 12	7	...	829	1,232	...	+31-77	Mahindale	37
3 10 0	...	...	555	916	...	...	...	...	M. 5	8	...	551	924	...	+31-81	Malane	38
3 10 0	...	...	959	1,029	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	973	1,043	...	+31-85	Mayne	39
3 10 0	...	...	3,022	4,218	...	...	...	...	M. 250	420	...	3,222	4,708	...	+31-80	Mohadi Dangri.	40
3 10 0	...	...	972	1,211	...	...	...	...	M. 21	46	...	804	1,257	...	+31-75	Mohadi Laling.	41
3 10 0	...	...	227	260	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	221	264	...	31-87	Morane Laling.	42



1	Name of Village.	2	By former Settlement.														
			3	Maximum rates.			Dry-Crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total	
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group I—contd.</i>		Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.			Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	
43	Mukhi	I	2 12 0	...	...	4,070	3,833	...	...	...	...	M. 227	241	...	4,327	4,074	
44	Nagaon Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	...	2,543	1,936	...	...	...	...	M. 26	31	...	2,568	1,937	
45	Nagaon Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	...	291	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	251	
46	Nakane	I	2 12 0	...	...	822	1,016	...	...	...	...	M. 21	40	...	855	1,056	
47	Nandale Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	...	431	510	...	...	...	...	M. 52	55	...	513	555	
48	Nandane	I	2 12 0	...	...	2,020	1,354	...	...	...	...	M. 120	120	...	2,120	1,474	
49	Nanded	I	2 12 0	...	...	454	625	...	...	...	...	M. 10	12	...	464	644	
50	Narval	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,545	1,128	...	...	...	...	M. 22	22	...	1,523	1,127	
51	Nawara	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,425	1,222	...	...	...	...	M. 42	45	...	1,527	2,022	
52	Nawari	I	2 12 0	...	...	822	822	...	...	...	...	M. 22	22	...	855	924	
53	Nimdate	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,225	1,272	...	...	...	...	M. 76	76	...	1,211	1,222	
54	Nimkhedi	I	2 12 0	...	...	450	542	...	...	...	...	P. 122	274 S. 215 W.	...	522	1,222	
55	Nyahalod	I	2 12 0	...	...	2,722	2,542	...	...	...	...	M. 12 P. 247	27 5,522 1,027 W	...	4,012	2,122	
56	Phagane	I	2 12 0	...	...	2,277	2,522	...	...	...	...	M. 12	12	...	2,222	2,222	
57	Phata	I	2 12 0	...	...	622	1,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	1,222	
58	Pimpri	I	2 12 0	...	...	622	222	...	...	...	...	M. 4	5	...	622	242	
59	Ravalgaon	I	2 12 0	...	...	411	622	...	...	...	...	M. 2	12	...	412	642	
60	Sarvad	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,274	1,222	...	...	...	...	M. 22	24	...	2,227	2,277	
61	Sasale	I	2 12 0	...	...	622	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	722	
62	Satarne	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,222	1,221	...	...	...	...	M. 22	22	...	1,222	1,221	
63	Saundane	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,722	1,222	...	...	...	...	M. 47	47	...	1,722	1,242	
64	Savali	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,221	222	...	...	...	...	M. 22	22	...	1,227	1,022	
65	Savalde	I	2 12 0	...	...	222	744	...	...	...	...	M. 7	6	...	222	722	
66	Sayane	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,222	1,271	...	...	...	...	M. 24	22	...	1,242	1,222	
67	Shirdhane	Fragane	2 12 0	...	...	272	1,222	...	...	...	...	M. 27	24	...	222	2,022	
68	Dangri. Shitod	I	2 12 0	...	...	222	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	212	
69	Songir	I	2 12 0	...	...	227	722	...	...	...	...	M. 142	171	...	1,122	224	
70	Sonwad	I	2 12 0	...	...	422	642	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	412	227	
71	Sukwad	Fragane	2 12 0	...	...	222	1,122	...	...	...	...	M. 21	27	...	222	1,122	
72	Tamaswadi	I	2 12 0	...	...	242	224	...	...	...	...	M. 4	5	...	242	222	
73	Vaddakhin	I	2 12 0	...	...	41	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	22	
74	Vajirkhede	I	2 12 0	...	...	422	422	...	...	...	...	M. 12	12	...	212	217	
75	Vadgaon Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	...	722	222	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	722	212	
76	Vadgaon Khurd	I	2 12 0	...	...	227	222	...	...	...	...	M. 12	22	...	222	242	
77	Vadjai	I	2 12 0	...	...	741	1,042	...	...	...	...	M. 21	22	...	722	1,112	
78	Valwadi	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,222	2,112	...	...	...	...	M. 6	6	...	1,244	2,124	
79	Vani Budruk	I	2 12 0	...	...	222	1,422	...	...	...	...	M. 42	55	...	224	1,422	
80	Var	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,222	1,222	...	...	...	...	P. 222	1,021 S. 221 W.	...	2,122	2,227	
81	Varkhede	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,222	2,222	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	1,222	2,222	
82	Vishvanath	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,224	1,441	...	...	...	...	M. 22	22	...	1,222	2,172	
	<b>Total Group I</b>	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,12,140	1,21,702	...	...	...	...	4,722	11,221	...	1,12,222	1,22,222	
	<i>Group II.</i>																
83	Aklad	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,724	1,422	...	...	...	...	M. 22	22	...	1,222	1,422	
84	Anakwadi	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,122	242	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	1,224	242	
85	Anturii	II	2 8 0	...	...	422	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	212	
86	Arvi	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,727	2,142	...	...	...	...	M. 12	2	...	2,722	2,127	

I—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
Rs. a. p.	R.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I—contd.	
3 10 0	...	...	4,070	5,058	...	...	...	...	M. 227	318	...	4,297	5,371	...	+31-83	Mukti Khurd	4
3 10 0	...	...	2,542	2,553	...	...	...	...	M. 26	41	...	2,566	2,593	...	+31-82	Nagaon Budruk	4
3 10 0	...	...	291	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	463	...	+31-90	Nagaon Khurd	4
3 10 0	...	...	822	1,329	...	...	...	...	M. 31	53	...	863	1,392	...	+31-81	Nakane	4
3 10 0	...	...	461	672	...	...	...	...	M. 52	72	...	518	744	...	+31-68	Nandale Khurd	4
3 10 0	...	...	2,020	1,785	...	...	...	...	M. 160	168	...	2,120	1,943	...	+31-81	Nandane	4
3 10 0	...	...	454	1,089	...	...	...	...	M. 10	24	...	454	1,112	...	+31-87	Nandod	4
3 10 0	...	...	1,545	1,500	...	...	...	...	M. 38	38	...	1,532	1,538	...	+31-78	Narval	5
3 10 0	...	...	1,425	2,626	...	...	...	...	M. 42	51	...	1,527	2,627	...	+31-84	Nawara	5
3 10 0	...	...	822	1,181	...	...	...	...	M. 28	37	...	856	1,218	...	+31-81	Nawari	5
3 10 0	...	...	1,825	2,077	...	...	...	...	M. 76	100	...	1,911	2,177	...	+31-77	Nimdale	5
3 10 0	...	...	460	716	...	...	...	...	P. 129	3615	...	599	2,165	...	+31-81	Nimkhedi	5
3 10 0	...	...	3,753	8,625	...	...	...	...	M. 13	35	...	4,013	10,771	...	+31-81	Nyahalod	5
3 10 0	...	...	2,677	2,497	...	...	...	...	P. 247	7275	...	2,690	2,514	...	+31-80	Phagane	5
3 10 0	...	...	668	1,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	1,244	...	+31-80	Phata	5
3 10 0	...	...	689	1,105	...	...	...	...	M. 4	7	...	693	1,112	...	+31-90	Pimpri	5
3 10 0	...	...	411	820	...	...	...	...	M. 8	16	...	419	846	...	+31-74	Bavalgaon	5
3 10 0	...	...	1,974	2,514	...	...	...	...	M. 63	124	...	2,067	2,728	...	+31-82	Sarvad	6
3 10 0	...	...	635	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	1,025	...	+31-87	Sasale	6
3 10 0	...	...	1,258	2,057	...	...	...	...	M. 25	39	...	1,293	2,096	...	+31-74	Satarne	6
3 10 0	...	...	1,709	1,707	...	...	...	...	M. 47	62	...	1,756	1,759	...	+31-81	Saundane	6
3 10 0	...	...	1,561	1,302	...	...	...	...	M. 26	26	...	1,567	1,322	...	+31-74	Savali	6
3 10 0	...	...	953	981	...	...	...	...	M. 7	8	...	960	989	...	+31-85	Savalde	6
3 10 0	...	...	1,822	1,807	...	...	...	...	M. 64	84	...	1,945	1,891	...	+31-77	Sayane	6
3 10 0	...	...	972	2,572	...	...	...	...	M. 27	71	...	999	2,544	...	+31-80	Shirdhane Pragane	6
3 10 0	...	...	822	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	227	...	+31-65	Shitod	6
3 10 0	...	...	927	922	...	...	...	...	M. 149	225	...	1,126	1,212	...	+31-81	Songir	6
3 10 0	...	...	402	855	...	...	...	...	M. 8	11	...	410	856	...	+31-81	Sonwad	7
3 10 0	...	...	829	1,427	...	...	...	...	M. 21	35	...	860	1,523	...	+31-86	Sukwad Pragane	7
3 10 0	...	...	542	1,060	...	...	...	...	M. 4	7	...	546	1,027	...	+31-89	Tamaawadi	7
3 10 0	...	...	41	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	30	...	+30-43	Vaddakhin	7
3 10 0	...	...	423	656	...	...	...	...	M. 19	25	...	512	661	...	+31-72	Vajirkhede	7
3 10 0	...	...	722	1,066	...	...	...	...	M. 3	4	...	726	1,070	...	+31-77	Vadgaon Budruk	7
3 10 0	...	...	507	1,219	...	...	...	...	M. 12	30	...	520	1,249	...	+31-75	Vadgaon Khurd	7
3 10 0	...	...	741	1,275	...	...	...	...	M. 51	100	...	792	1,475	...	+31-81	Vadjai	7
3 10 0	...	...	1,528	2,729	...	...	...	...	M. 6	10	...	1,544	2,729	...	+31-77	Valwadi	7
3 10 0	...	...	822	1,572	...	...	...	...	M. 42	86	...	924	1,952	...	+31-85	Vani Budruk	7
3 10 0	...	...	1,222	1,619	...	...	...	...	P. 263	2,150 W	...	2,125	4,277	...	+31-96	Var	8
3 10 0	...	...	1,622	3,274	...	...	...	...	M. 5	10	...	1,622	3,224	...	+31-77	Varkhede	8
3 10 0	...	...	1,224	1,899	...	...	...	...	M. 25	38	...	1,260	1,927	...	+31-77	Vishvanath	8
3 10 0	...	...	1,12,140	1,60,426	1 6 10	...	...	...	4,725	20,020	2 1 10	1,16,865	1,70,412	1 7 2	+31-81	Total, Group I	
																Group II.	
3 5 0	...	...	1,724	1,252	...	...	...	...	M. 65	67	...	1,200	1,245	...	+32-49	Aklad	8
3 5 0	...	...	1,125	712	...	...	...	...	M. 9	7	...	1,204	725	...	+32-54	Anakwadi	8
3 5 0	...	...	423	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	411	...	+32-58	Anturli	8
3 5 0	...	...	2,707	2,246	...	...	...	...	M. 15	12	...	2,722	2,252	...	+32-49	Arvi	8

## By former Settlement.

1	Serial No.	Name of Village.	2	Number of Group.	By former Settlement.													Total.		
					Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
					Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18					
		<i>Group II—continued.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
87	Babre	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	939	786	...	...	...	...	M. 88	38	...	977	834	...		
88	Bamburle Khurd	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	511	838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	838	...		
89	Bhadane	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,775	2,039	...	...	...	...	P. 25	{ 25 S. 29 W. }	...	2,800	2,168	...		
90	Bodgaon	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	563	587	...	...	...	...	M. 27	29	...	590	616	...		
91	Borkund	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	5,282	3,078	...	...	...	...	M. 22	24	...	5,314	3,103	...		
92	Borvahir	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,718	689	...	...	...	...	M. 39	23	...	1,757	912	...		
93	Chandhe	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,013	1,209	...	...	...	...	M. 55	35	...	2,068	1,244	...		
94	Changaon	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,924	1,491	...	...	...	...	M. 40	31	...	1,964	1,622	...		
95	Dahyane	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,328	873	...	...	...	...	M. 3	9	...	1,331	875	...		
96	Deur Budruk	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,830	2,328	...	...	...	...	M. 81	81	...	2,911	2,409	...		
97	Deur Khurd	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,354	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,354	715	...		
98	Dhadre	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,929	1,691	...	...	...	...	M. 10	8	...	2,930	1,690	...		
99	Dhadri	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	399	262	...	...	...	...	M. 1	2	...	340	264	...		
100	Dhamangaon	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	895	683	...	...	...	...	M. 29	28	...	924	706	...		
101	Dhanore	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,228	561	...	...	...	...	M. 10	5	...	1,238	586	...		
102	Dondwad	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	710	598	...	...	...	...	M. 13	10	...	722	608	...		
103	Eklahare	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	818	650	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	819	651	...		
104	Gotane	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,331	1,169	...	...	...	...	M. 19	19	...	1,350	1,188	...		
105	Hadsuni	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,033	663	...	...	...	...	M. 21	16	...	1,054	679	...		
106	Hendrun	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,384	2,035	...	...	...	...	M. 36	36	...	2,420	2,121	...		
107	Isarne	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,185	808	...	...	...	...	M. 28	21	...	1,213	829	...		
108	Junvane	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,743	985	...	...	...	...	M. 20	16	...	1,772	1,001	...		
109	Junher	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	842	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	842	461	...		
110	Kavathi	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	5,112	2,556	...	...	...	...	M. 44	26	...	5,156	2,582	...		
111	Khandlai Budruk	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,870	1,069	...	...	...	...	M. 13	13	...	1,883	1,081	...		
112	Do. Khurd	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	386	982	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	388	984	...		
113	Khordad	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,480	831	...	...	...	...	M. 25	13	...	1,505	844	...		
114	Kulthe	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,640	1,245	...	...	...	...	M. 6	4	...	2,646	1,249	...		
115	Kundane, Pragane	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	974	661	...	...	...	...	M. 36	27	...	1,010	688	...		
116	Laling, Velhane	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,358	1,367	...	...	...	...	M. 16	13	...	2,374	1,380	...		
117	Lohagad	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,824	645	...	...	...	...	M. 14	9	...	1,338	654	...		
118	Lonkheti	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,320	1,145	...	...	...	...	M. 44	58	...	1,364	1,198	...		
119	Mahal Kali	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,224	2,149	...	...	...	...	M. 18	18	...	2,242	2,187	...		
120	Do. Kanadamana	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	250	358	...	...	...	...	P. 348	{ 596 S. 2,739 W. }	...	608	3,698	...		
121	Do. Kasad	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	30	...		
122	Do. Londha	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...		
123	Do. Mali	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	35	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	33	...		
124	Do. Pandhri	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
125	Do. Rayvat	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	176	303	...	...	...	...	P. 239	{ 546 S. 2,759 W. }	...	458	3,608	...		
126	Mandal	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,223	766	...	...	...	...	M. 12	13	...	1,235	778	...		
127	Mehergaon	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,913	1,557	...	...	...	...	M. 51	38	...	2,964	1,595	...		
128	Moghan	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	4,005	3,180	...	...	...	...	M. 65	65	...	4,070	3,245	...		
129	Morane, Paragane Var	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	873	1,002	...	...	...	...	M. 37	42	...	910	1,044	...		
130	Mordad	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,529	912	...	...	...	...	M. 42	31	...	1,571	943	...		
131	Nandale Budruk	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,510	1,509	...	...	...	...	M. 12	11	...	2,522	1,520	...		
132	Nane	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,790	1,326	...	...	...	...	M. 33	33	...	1,823	1,359	...		
133	Navlane	...	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,711	865	...	...	...	...	M. 26	14	...	1,737	879	...		

L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Serial No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
3 5 0	...	...	939	1,041	...	...	...	...	M. 38	50	...	977	1,091	...	+32-40	Babre	87
3 5 0	...	...	511	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	441	...	+32-43	Bamburle Khurd	88
3 5 0	...	...	2,775	2,702	...	...	...	...	P. 25	...	...	2,800	2,867	...	+32-50	Bhadane	89
3 5 0	...	...	563	778	...	...	...	...	M. 27	88	...	690	816	...	+32-46	Bodgaon	90
3 5 0	...	...	5,382	4,078	...	...	...	...	M. 32	39	...	5,314	4,110	...	+32-49	Borkund	91
3 5 0	...	...	1,718	1,178	...	...	...	...	M. 39	30	...	1,757	1,208	...	+32-45	Borvihir	92
3 5 0	...	...	2,013	1,602	...	...	...	...	M. 55	45	...	2,568	1,648	...	+32-43	Chandhe	93
3 5 0	...	...	1,924	1,976	...	...	...	...	M. 40	41	...	1,964	2,017	...	+32-52	Chaugaon	94
3 5 0	...	...	1,328	1,157	...	...	...	...	M. 3	3	...	1,381	1,160	...	+32-57	Dahyane	95
3 5 0	...	...	2,880	3,084	...	...	...	...	M. 81	107	...	2,911	3,101	...	+32-46	Deur Budruk	96
3 5 0	...	...	1,354	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,354	947	...	+32-44	Deur Khurd	97
3 5 0	...	...	2,929	2,241	...	...	...	...	M. 10	10	...	2,939	2,251	...	+32-48	Dhadre	98
3 5 0	...	...	339	347	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	340	350	...	+32-57	Dhadri	99
3 5 0	...	...	895	905	...	...	...	...	M. 29	30	...	924	935	...	+32-43	Dhamangaon	100
3 5 0	...	...	1,228	743	...	...	...	...	M. 10	7	...	1,238	750	...	+32-50	Dhanore	101
3 5 0	...	...	710	792	...	...	...	...	M. 13	13	...	722	805	...	+32-40	Dondwad	102
3 5 0	...	...	818	861	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	819	862	...	+32-41	Eklahare	103
3 5 0	...	...	1,331	1,549	...	...	...	...	M. 19	25	...	1,350	1,574	...	+32-49	Gotane	104
3 5 0	...	...	1,033	878	...	...	...	...	M. 21	21	...	1,054	899	...	+32-40	Hadsuni	105
3 5 0	...	...	2,384	2,763	...	...	...	...	M. 26	48	...	2,420	2,811	...	+32-53	Hondrun	106
3 5 0	...	...	1,185	1,070	...	...	...	...	M. 28	28	...	1,213	1,088	...	+32-44	Isarne	107
3 5 0	...	...	1,743	1,305	...	...	...	...	M. 29	21	...	1,772	1,326	...	+32-46	Junvane	108
3 5 0	...	...	842	610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	842	610	...	+32-32	Junher	109
3 5 0	...	...	5,112	3,386	...	...	...	...	M. 44	58	...	5,156	3,444	...	+32-38	Kavathi	110
3 5 0	...	...	1,670	1,416	...	...	...	...	M. 13	16	...	1,683	1,432	...	+32-46	Khandlai Budruk	111
3 5 0	...	...	836	1,301	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	838	1,304	...	+32-52	Do. Khurd	112
3 5 0	...	...	1,480	1,101	...	...	...	...	M. 25	17	...	1,505	1,118	...	+32-46	Khordad	113
3 5 0	...	...	2,640	1,662	...	...	...	...	M. 6	5	...	2,646	1,667	...	+32-46	Kulthe	114
3 5 0	...	...	874	876	...	...	...	...	M. 36	36	...	1,010	912	...	+32-55	Kundane, Pragane	115
3 5 0	...	...	2,358	1,811	...	...	...	...	M. 16	17	...	2,374	1,828	...	+32-46	Velhane, Laling	116
3 5 0	...	...	1,324	855	...	...	...	...	M. 14	19	...	1,336	867	...	+32-56	Lohagad	117
3 5 0	...	...	1,320	1,517	...	...	...	...	M. 44	70	...	1,364	1,587	...	+32-47	Lonkhedi	118
3 5 0	...	...	2,324	2,347	...	...	...	...	M. 18	24	...	2,242	2,371	...	+32-48	Mahal Kali	119
3 5 0	...	...	260	474	...	...	...	...	P. 348	...	...	608	4,915	...	+32-38	Do. Kanadama...	120
3 5 0	...	...	26	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	40	...	+32-33	Do. Kasad	121
3 5 0	...	...	17	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	...	+32-41	Do. Londha	122
3 5 0	...	...	25	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	44	...	+32-33	Do. Mali	123
3 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Pandhri	124
3 5 0	...	...	178	401	...	...	...	...	P. 222	...	...	458	4,803	...	+32-39	Do. Rayvat	125
3 5 0	...	...	1,228	1,015	...	...	...	...	M. 12	16	...	1,235	1,031	...	+32-51	Mandal	126
3 5 0	...	...	2,913	2,868	...	...	...	...	M. 51	50	...	2,964	2,113	...	+32-46	Mehergaon	127
3 5 0	...	...	4,005	4,213	...	...	...	...	M. 65	86	...	4,070	4,299	...	+32-48	Moghan	128
3 5 0	...	...	873	1,328	...	...	...	...	M. 37	56	...	910	1,324	...	+32-56	Morane, Paragane Var	129
3 5 0	...	...	1,529	1,208	...	...	...	...	M. 42	41	...	1,571	1,249	...	+32-44	ordad	130
3 5 0	...	...	2,510	1,999	...	...	...	...	M. 12	15	...	2,522	2,014	...	+32-50	Nandale Budruk	131
3 5 0	...	...	1,790	1,757	...	...	...	...	M. 33	44	...	1,823	1,801	...	+32-52	Nane	132
3 5 0	...	...	1,711	1,146	...	...	...	...	M. 26	18	...	1,737	1,164	...	+32-42	Navlane	133

1	Serial No.	Name of Village.	2	3	By former Settlement.													Total.		
					Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
					Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18						
		<i>Group II—continued.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
134		Nimgul	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,605	2,670	...	...	...	...	M. 75	81	...	...	2,680	2,751	...	
135		Nurnagar	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,636	1,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	1,338	...	
136		Purmepada	II	2 8 0	...	...	4,674	2,970	...	...	...	...	M. 80	22	...	...	4,704	2,992	...	
137		Rashi	II	2 8 0	...	...	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	...	
138		Bavalje	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,124	656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	656	...	
139		Baver	II	2 8 0	...	...	808	692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	808	692	...	
140		Sanjori	II	2 8 0	...	...	636	682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	682	...	
141		Satmane	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,364	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,364	732	...	
142		Savkhede	II	2 8 0	...	...	784	519	...	...	...	...	M. 18	18	...	...	802	532	...	
143		Saundnyai	II	2 8 0	...	...	330	278	...	...	...	...	M. 9	8	...	...	339	281	...	
144		Shirdhane, Paragane Ner.	II	2 8 0	...	...	4,913	2,691	...	...	...	...	M. 6	4	...	...	4,919	2,695	...	
145		Shirud	II	2 8 0	...	...	7,269	5,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,269	5,815	...	
146		Shitane	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,310	656	...	...	...	...	M. 15	8	...	...	1,325	664	...	
147		Sukvad, Paragane Ner	II	2 8 0	...	...	816	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	312	...	
148		Talwade	II	2 8 0	...	...	1,942	1,464	...	...	...	...	M. 38	25	...	...	1,975	1,489	...	
149		Udane	II	2 8 0	...	...	986	1,012	...	...	...	...	M. 18	19	...	...	1,004	1,031	...	
150		Vani Khurd	II	2 8 0	...	...	713	619	...	...	...	...	M. 4	4	...	...	717	623	...	
151		Velhane Budruk	II	2 8 0	...	...	2,490	2,492	...	...	...	...	M. 51	39	...	...	2,541	2,531	...	
152		Vinchur Budruk	II	2 8 0	...	...	972	900	...	...	...	...	M. 26	26	...	...	998	926	...	
153		Do. Khurd	II	2 8 0	...	...	662	645	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	...	664	647	...	
		<b>Total, Group II</b>					118,063	81,004	0 11 0				2,039	7,933			120,102	83,345		
		<i>Group III.</i>																		
154		Ajnale	III	2 2 0	...	...	685	432	...	...	...	...	M. 2	1	...	...	687	433	...	
155		Apti	III	2 2 0	...	...	157	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	67	...	
156		Balhane	III	2 2 0	...	...	964	542	...	...	...	...	M. 12	9	...	...	976	551	...	
157		Bamhurle Budruk	III	2 2 0	...	...	1,301	743	...	...	...	...	M. 8	6	...	...	1,309	749	...	
158		Behed	III	2 2 0	...	...	1,487	993	...	...	...	...	M. 10	7	...	...	1,497	1,000	...	
159		Boris	III	2 2 0	...	...	2,584	1,802	...	...	...	...	M. 163	120	...	...	2,647	1,922	...	
160		Borsule	III	2 2 0	...	...	1,187	621	...	...	...	...	M. 38	19	...	...	1,225	640	...	
161		Burwad	III	2 2 0	...	...	1,863	1,151	...	...	...	...	M. 107	20	...	...	2,000	1,231	...	
162		Chinchwar	III	2 2 0	...	...	3,737	1,635	...	...	...	...	M. 65	32	...	...	3,802	1,717	...	
163		Dedargaon	III	2 2 0	...	...	330	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	149	...	
164		Dhandhane	III	2 2 0	...	...	602	255	...	...	...	...	M. 23	11	...	...	625	266	...	
165		Henkalwadi, Paragane Laling.	III	2 2 0	...	...	286	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	122	...	
166		Hingne	III	2 2 0	...	...	292	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	110	...	
167		Kothade	III	2 2 0	...	...	356	168	...	...	...	...	M. 3	1	...	...	359	169	...	
168		Lambkani	III	2 2 0	...	...	2,249	2,508	...	...	...	...	M. 56	56	...	...	2,305	2,564	...	
169		Morshevadi	III	2 2 0	...	...	736	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	355	...	
170		Nagsiri	III	2 2 0	...	...	248	134	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	...	249	135	...	
171		Nandre	III	2 2 0	...	...	1,560	862	...	...	...	...	M. 3	2	...	...	1,563	864	...	
172		Nathri	III	2 2 0	...	...	316	120	...	...	...	...	M. 4	2	...	...	320	122	...	
173		Nikumbhe	III	2 2 0	...	...	1,425	836	...	...	...	...	M. 50	37	...	...	1,545	873	...	
174		Padalde	III	2 2 0	...	...	1,322	810	...	...	...	...	M. 25	15	...	...	1,347	823	...	
175		Rami	III	2 2 0	...	...	1,908	1,408	...	...	...	...	M. 95	95	...	...	2,003	1,504	...	
176		Sadgaon	III	2 2 0	...	...	1,705	800	...	...	...	...	M. 11	6	...	...	1,716	806	...	
177		Satale	III	2 2 0	...	...	684	380	...	...	...	...	M. 21	11	...	...	905	391	...	
178		Shevare	III	2 2 0	...	...	1,166	521	...	...	...	...	M. 7	6	...	...	1,173	527	...	

L.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Serial No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 5 0	...	...	2,605	3,533	...	...	...	...	M. 75	107	...	2,680	3,545	...	+33-49	Nimgul	184	
3 6 0	...	...	1,636	1,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	1,773	...	+33-36	Nurnagar	185	
3 5 0	...	...	4,674	3,935	...	...	...	...	M. 80	93	...	4,704	3,964	...	+33-47	Purnepada	186	
3 5 0	...	...	90	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	16	...	+33-33	Rashi	187	
3 6 0	...	...	1,124	869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	869	...	+33-46	Ravalje	188	
3 5 0	...	...	808	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	808	917	...	+33-51	Raver	189	
3 6 0	...	...	836	904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	836	904	...	+33-55	Sanjori	140	
3 5 0	...	...	1,354	970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,354	970	...	+33-51	Satmane	141	
3 5 0	...	...	784	688	...	...	...	...	M. 18	17	...	802	705	...	+33-51	Savkhede	142	
3 5 0	...	...	330	362	...	...	...	...	M. 9	11	...	339	373	...	+33-74	Saundnyai	143	
3 5 0	...	...	4,913	3,665	...	...	...	...	M. 6	5	...	4,913	3,671	...	+33-50	Shirdhane, Paragane	144	
3 5 0	...	...	7,269	7,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,269	7,705	...	+33-50	Ner. Shirud	145	
3 5 0	...	...	1,310	869	...	...	...	...	M. 15	11	...	1,325	880	...	+33-53	Shitane	146	
3 5 0	...	...	316	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	418	...	+33-37	Sukvad, Paragane Ner	147	
3 5 0	...	...	1,043	1,940	...	...	...	...	M. 33	23	...	1,075	1,973	...	+33-50	Talvade	148	
3 5 0	...	...	985	1,341	...	...	...	...	M. 18	25	...	1,004	1,366	...	+33-49	Udane	149	
3 5 0	...	...	713	830	...	...	...	...	M. 4	5	...	717	835	...	+33-42	Vani Khurd	150	
3 5 0	...	...	3,430	3,302	...	...	...	...	M. 51	52	...	3,541	3,354	...	+33-51	Velhane Budruk	151	
3 5 0	...	...	973	1,198	...	...	...	...	M. 26	34	...	993	1,236	...	+33-39	Vinehar Budruk	152	
3 5 0	...	...	662	855	...	...	...	...	M. 2	3	...	664	858	...	+33-51	Do. Khurd	153	
...	...	...	118,06	1,07,338	0 14 6	...	...	...	3,039	10,584	1 8 5	120,102	1,10,459 {7,483 W.}	0 14 8	+33-53	Total, Group II	...	
2 13 0	...	...	635	573	...	...	...	...	M. 9	9	...	637	574	...	+33-55	Ajnale	154	
2 13 0	...	...	157	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	69	...	+33-38	Apti	155	
2 13 0	...	...	964	717	...	...	...	...	M. 12	12	...	976	729	...	+33-30	Balhane	156	
2 13 0	...	...	1,301	983	...	...	...	...	M. 8	8	...	1,309	991	...	+33-30	Bamburle Budruk	157	
2 13 0	...	...	1,437	1,314	...	...	...	...	M. 10	9	...	1,437	1,323	...	+33-30	Behed	158	
2 13 0	...	...	2,634	2,325	...	...	...	...	M. 163	159	...	2,847	2,544	...	+33-36	Boris	159	
2 13 0	...	...	1,137	821	...	...	...	...	M. 33	25	...	1,225	846	...	+33-18	Borsule	160	
2 13 0	...	...	1,393	1,523	...	...	...	...	M. 107	106	...	2,000	1,639	...	+33-33	Burzad	161	
2 13 0	...	...	2,737	2,230	...	...	...	...	M. 65	42	...	3,002	2,272	...	+33-32	Chinchwar	162	
2 13 0	...	...	330	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	197	...	+33-21	Dedargaon	163	
2 13 0	...	...	602	337	...	...	...	...	M. 23	14	...	625	351	...	+31-95	Dhandhane	164	
2 13 0	...	...	286	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	161	...	+31-96	Henkalwadi, Paragane	165	
2 13 0	...	...	392	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	146	...	+33-72	Laling. Hingne	166	
2 13 0	...	...	356	222	...	...	...	...	M. 3	1	...	359	223	...	+31-95	Kothade	167	
2 13 0	...	...	2,949	3,319	...	...	...	...	M. 56	74	...	3,005	3,383	...	+33-33	Lambkani	168	
2 13 0	...	...	736	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	476	...	+33-39	Morshevadi	169	
2 13 0	...	...	248	177	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	...	249	178	...	+31-95	Nagziri	170	
2 13 0	...	...	1,560	1,141	...	...	...	...	M. 3	3	...	1,563	1,144	...	+33-40	Nandre	171	
2 13 0	...	...	816	159	...	...	...	...	M. 4	3	...	320	162	...	+33-78	Nathri	172	
2 13 0	...	...	1,495	1,106	...	...	...	...	M. 50	48	...	1,545	1,154	...	+33-18	Nikumbhe	173	
2 13 0	...	...	1,322	1,072	...	...	...	...	M. 25	17	...	1,347	1,089	...	+33-32	Padalde	174	
2 13 0	...	...	1,908	1,385	...	...	...	...	M. 95	125	...	2,003	1,390	...	+33-31	Rami	175	
2 13 0	...	...	1,705	1,059	...	...	...	...	M. 11	9	...	1,716	1,067	...	+33-38	Sadgaon	176	
2 13 0	...	...	684	508	...	...	...	...	M. 21	14	...	905	517	...	+33-22	Satale	177	
2 13 0	...	...	1,165	689	...	...	...	...	M. 7	8	...	1,173	697	...	+33-25	Shevare	178	

1	Serial No.	Name of Village.	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
		<i>Group III—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	
179		Tanakwadi	III		2 2 0	...	...	858	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	164	
180		Tilkhi	III		2 2 0	...	...	1,135	589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,135	589	
181		Tiagaon	III		2 2 0	...	...	621	254	...	...	...	M. 17	6	...	...	688	260	
182		Ubhand	III		2 2 0	...	...	1,107	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	606	
183		Vadal	III		2 2 0	...	...	171	79	...	...	...	M. 3	2	...	...	174	81	
184		Vadane	III		2 2 0	...	...	1,472	855	...	...	...	M. 76	39	...	...	1,548	894	
185		Vyahale	III		2 2 0	...	...	885	338	...	...	...	M. 7	3	...	...	948	386	
...		<b>Total, Group III</b>	...		...	...	...	36,450	20,505	0 9 0	...	...	...	807	565	0 11 2	37,357	21,070	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	...		...	...	...	256,653	1,23,315	0 13 5	...	...	...	M. 5,092 P. ,549	4,087 5,502 S. 4,18,163 W.	...	274,224	2,83,704 13,163 W.	0 1

L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of Village.	Serial No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2 13 0	...	...	358	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	217	...	+ 32-31	Tanakwadi	179	
2 13 0	...	...	1,135	779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	779	...	+ 32-25	Tilhi	180	
2 13 0	...	...	691	336	...	...	...	...	M. 17	8	...	638	344	...	+ 32-30	Tisgaon	181	
2 13 0	...	...	1,107	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	802	...	+ 32-34	Ubhand	182	
1	...	...	171	104	...	...	...	...	M. 3	3	...	174	107	...	+ 32-08	Vadel	183	
2 13 0	...	...	1,472	1,133	...	...	...	...	M. 76	52	...	1,548	1,184	...	+ 32-45	Vadane	184	
2 13 0	...	...	886	507	...	...	...	...	M. 7	4	...	843	511	...	+ 32-88	Vyahale	185	
...	...	...	36,450	27,134	0 11 10	...	...	...	807	746	0 14 9	37,267	27,880	0 11 11	+ 32-32	Total, Group III	...	
...	...	...	266,653	2,94,902	1 1 8	...	...	...	7,571	51,410	1 13 3	274,224	2,08,761 17,661 W.	1 2 0	+ 32-09	Grand Total,		



## APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Dhulia Taluka,  
West Khandesh District.

Serial No. as in Ap- pendix L.	Name of Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Group I.</i>			A. g.	A. g.
1	Ajang	464	670	30 3	.....
2	Ambode	1,092	1,298	74 11	.....
3	Amdad	72	135	49 31	25 25
4	Anchade	604	913	9 38	.....
5	Arni	197	271	.....	.....
6	Avdhan	347	445	50 24	50 24
7	Babhulvadi	330	557	63 8	18 7
8	Balapuri	406	648	.....	1 30
9	Bhirdai	127	148	2 5	.....
10	Bhirdane	192	344	.....	.....
11	Biladi	299	523	96 7	52 29
12	Bhokar	108	193	165 5	81 11
13	Chimanapuri	Uninhabited	.....	.....	.....
14	Chinokhede	905	1,255	13 13	.....
15	Dapura	110	154	19 39	19 39
16	Dapuri	102	89	49 88	28 34
17	Deobhane	231	405	379 13	22 8
18	Deopur	.....	69	38 21	21 13
19	Dhamane	351	468	1 0	.....
20	Dhamani	Uninhabited	.....	.....	.....
21	Dhanur	548	652	31 12	.....
22	Dhodi	Uninhabited	.....	73 16	.....
23	Dhulia	30,341	30,800	239 25	231 17
24	Gadutar	256	277	38 32	38 32
25	Gondur	726	883	41 21	41 21
26	Henkalvadi Pragane Dangri	111	74	.....	.....
27	Japi	451	816	3 12	.....
28	Kalkhede	298	522	14 27	.....
29	Kanhere	Uninhabited	.....	197 26	.....
30	Kapadne	3,171	3,204	103 26	103 26
31	Kasvihir	116	160	8 26	.....
32	Khede	1,387	1,501	2,013 0	1,216 17
33	Kundane Pragane Var	217	459	69 15	36 2
34	Kundane Pragane Varkhede	151	271	247 23	198 32
35	Kusumbe	2,438	3,315	381 26	336 4
36	Lonkute	68	72	.....	.....
37	Mahindle	97	158	167 11	124 8
38	Malane	141	164	.....	.....
39	Mayane	Uninhabited	.....	3 11	3 11
40	Mohadi Pragane Dangri	1,767	2,138	165 9	56 33
41	Do. Laling	673	518	0 24	0 24
42	Morane do.	302	521	30 12	27 15
43	Mukti	1,880	2,316	732 36	36 4
44	Nagaon Bk.	42	40	.....	.....
45	Do. Kd.	454	654	55 39	9 25
46	Nakane	341	447	74 16	72 6
47	Nandale Kd.	181	236	.....	.....
48	Nandane	691	862	205 25	46 15
49	Nandoda	Uninhabited	.....	2 7	.....
50	Narval	417	607	14 39	.....
51	Navara	235	421	.....	.....
52	Navari	126	198	.....	.....
53	Nimdale	836	1,246	108 3	27 3
54	Nimkhedi	201	278	0 38	.....
55	Nyahalod	2,399	2,382	108 8	17 38
56	Phagne	1,506	1,775	6 5	1 35
57	Phata	Uninhabited	.....	6 21	.....
58	Pimpri	149	117	37 25	32 0
59	Ravalgaon	Uninhabited	.....	.....	.....
60	Sarvad	234	469	114 26	97 3
61	Sasale	Uninhabited	.....	.....	.....
62	Satarne	177	348	69 26	38 18
63	Saundane	292	403	164 38	0 38
64	Savali	164	253	116 15	.....
65	Savalde	120	258	.....	.....
66	Sayane	343	556	222 10	117 32
67	Shirdhane Pragane Dangri	214	364	5 6	.....
68	Shitod	165	328	17 16	3 30
69	Songir	4,303	4,368	613 33	611 17
70	Sonvad	Uninhabited	.....	10 3	1 12

## APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. as in Ap- pendix L.	Name or Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I—contd.</i>					
71	Sukwad Pragane Dangri	92	188	A. 30 32	A. g.
72	Tamasvadi	Uninhabited.	151	28 19	11 15
73	Vaddakhni	Uninhabited.			
74	Vadgaon Bk.	Uninhabited.		44 7	44 7
75	Do. Kd.	106	201		
76	Vadjai	795	929		
77	Vajrkhede	8	89	23 5	
78	Valvadi	306	468	84 16	11 26
79	Vani Bk.	539	696	4 17	4 17
80	Var	910	1,083	98 27	20 30
81	Varkhede	625	815	101 36	87 30
82	Vishvanath	223	289	83 13	15 31
	Total	68,257	78,865	3,008 7	4,042 12
<i>Group II.</i>					
83	Aklad	251	511	291 19	90 33
84	Anakwadi	262	370	219 25	59 37
85	Anturli	Uninhabited.		104 9	47 16
86	Arvi	1,308	1,586	800 23	115 18
87	Babre	289	399		
88	Bambhurle Kd.	20	125	170 23	24 5
89	Bhadane	182	391	968 24	771 4
90	Bodgaon	297	345	43 13	43 13
91	Borkund	2,295	2,521	1,214 3	31 7
92	Borvihir	372	578	119 11	
93	Chandhe	442	473	101 26	31 30
94	Changaon	431	662	238 16	165 20
95	Dahyane	146	333	387 22	85 29
96	Deur Bk.	869	1,106	459 13	403 23
97	Do. Kd.	125	260	753 31	213 38
98	Dhadre	345	520	1,262 15	261 4
99	Dhadri	305	320	47 19	
100	Dhamangaon	483	699	39 11	
101	Dhanore	Uninhabited.		669 39	68 7
102	Dondvad	182	199		
103	Eklahare	25	21	509 26	124 25
104	Gotane	308	442	48 4	13 0
105	Hadsuni	153	350	200 22	20 14
106	Hendrun	733	1,092	219 23	21 1
107	Isarne	171	308	50 16	50 16
108	Junavane	598	628	312 5	199 31
109	Junher	170	164	230 1	
110	Kavathi	230	441	1,649 28	398 25
111	Khandlai Bk.	386	495	374 12	65 16
112	Do. Kd.	305	319	52 9	52 9
113	Khordad	231	436		
114	Kulthe	228	336	809 19	59 26
115	Kundane Pragane Velhane	385	410	26 10	28 10
116	Laling	638	723	932 13	26 13
117	Lohagad	119	189	632 2	113 30
118	Lonkhedi	410	684	109 28	126 35
119	Mahal Kali	Uninhabited.		441 1	322 24
120	Do. Kanada-Mana	144	193	67 18	57 35
121	Do. Kasad	Uninhabited.		4 21	4 21
122	Do. Londha	Uninhabited.			
123	Do. Mali	Uninhabited.		10 39	2 16
124	Do. Pandhari	2,429	2,699		
125	Do. Raiwat	108	271	25 3	24 26
126	Mandal	384	471	802 22	309 6
127	Mehergaon	800	1,128	681 33	94 14
128	Moghani	656	1,103	637 16	15 27
129	Morane Pragane Ner	254	473	21 39	21 39
130	Mordad	533	695	186 21	
131	Nandale Bk.	322	627	992 6	123 38
132	Nane	514	663	387 25	47 11
133	Navlane	167	314	448 6	73 24
134	Ningul	310	1,033	168 11	15 9
135	Nurnagar	41		714 1	540 24
136	Purnepada	894	1,079	1,742 35	407 9
137	Rashi	Uninhabited.			

## APPENDIX M—concluded.

Serial No. as in Ap- pendix L.	Name of Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group II—contd.</i>					
				H. g.	H. g.
138	Ravalje	35	42	408 98	107 20
139	Raver	211	238	106 6	.....
140	Sanjori	69	63	18 25	.....
141	Satmane	Uninha bited.		210 22	25 34
142	Savkhede	Uninha bited.		56 5	9 0
143	Sandnai	Uninha bited.		.....	.....
144	Shirdhane Pragane Ner	645	1,188	1,440 26	141 5
145	Shirud	2,489	2,720	774 8	499 24
146	Shitane	175	258	125 9	8 29
147	Sukwad Pragane Ner	Uninha bited.		709 10	41 2
148	Talwade	668	899	284 30	.....
149	Udane	565	747	18 2	0 17
150	Vani Kd.	78	103	18 10	18 90
151	Velhane Bk.	509	767	319 2	44 30
152	Vinchur do.	537	676	.....	.....
153	Do. Kd.	Uninha bited.		22 17	12 29
	Total	27,731	36,731	25,943 30	6,744 19
<i>Group III.</i>					
154	Ajnale	116	319	70 10	.....
155	Apti	Uninha bited.		19 12	.....
156	Balhane	109	293	407 30	75 29
157	Bambhurle Bk.	Uninha bited.		3 29	.....
158	Behed	181	248	152 37	72 30
159	Boris	1,018	1,628	183 30	12 4
160	Borsule	99	190	233 26	192 30
161	Burzad	669	814	216 21	216 21
162	Chinchwar	484	830	1,214 31	.....
163	Dedargson	Uninha bited.	12	29 28	.....
164	Dhandhane	79	197	122 25	14 25
165	Henkalvadi Pragane Daling	Uninha bited.		39 2	0 39
166	Hingne	109	52	13 11	.....
167	Kothade	Uninha bited.		52 25	7 2
168	Lambkani	1,598	1,743	499 2	499 2
169	Morshevadi	226	390	398 29	.....
170	Nagziri	Uninha bited.		24 32	2 7
171	Nandre	556	833	158 39	49 1
172	Nathri	Uninha bited.		53 6	20 9
173	Nikumbhe	346	589	210 6	.....
174	Padalde	218	504	720 35	179 20
175	Rami	340	657	.....	.....
176	Sadgaon	605	954	52 36	.....
177	Satale	184	433	306 27	.....
178	shevare	Uninha bited.		764 12	.....
179	Tanakwadi	Uninha bited.		.....	.....
180	Tikhi	289	453	473 37	.....
181	Tisgaon	60	168	269 17	10 0
182	Ubhand	273	430	86 20	71 98
183	Vadel	116	140	11 1	11 1
184	Vadne	285	454	47 37	.....
185	Vyahale	Uninha bited.		424 6	.....
	Total	7,894	12,376	7,317 19	1,435 38

## APPENDIX N.

The following Selection contains the existing correspondence relating to the current settlement.

No. CCCLXXV.—New Series.

No. S. R. V. 4 OF 1918.

*Dhulia, 7th August 1918.*

From

J. A. G. WALES, ESQUIRE, M.A., I. C. S.,  
Collector of West Khândesh ;

To

The COMMISSIONER, Central Division,  
Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report by Mr. J. Abbott, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, on the second revision settlement of the Dhulia Táluka.

2. During the twenty years which have elapsed since the last settlement the progress of the táluka has been remarkable. Land values have more than doubled, rents have increased twofold, the prices of produce have risen fifty per cent.; and 27,000 acres of waste have been brought under cultivation. In normal years the land revenue has been recovered without difficulty.

3. The gloomy prognostication as to the effect of the Tapti Valley Railway on the prosperity of Dhulia have not been fulfilled. It is not difficult to imagine what effect this Railway might have had on the district town, had not the G. I. P. Railway in 1900 opened the branch line from Dhulia to Cháligáon. In the old days goods from Dhulia used to take the long road journey to Manmád, and this naturally lowered prices of produce at Dhulia. The increase in the number of gins in Dhulia from 7 to 17 may undoubtedly be ascribed to the improved facilities in communication with Bombay.

4. The advance in prosperity in Dhulia Táluka is even more pronounced than in the Trans-Tapti Tálukas in which the full enhancement permissible by the rules has already been sanctioned by Government. There is therefore no reason to dispute the Assistant Settlement Officer's recommendations of a 33 per cent. increase in this táluka. The grouping of the táluka is on extremely simple lines and the Assistant Settlement Officer has rightly refrained from interfering with existing arrangements.

5. Dhulia is essentially a Kharif táluka and has little irrigated area. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals in respect of patasthal lands may be accepted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. A. G. WALES.

Through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

*Below No. S.R.V.—4 dated the 8th August 1918 from the  
Collector of West Khandesh.*

No. S. T.-178.

Poona, 6th September 1918.  
8th October

Forwarded with compliments and concurrence to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. There has been a very large drop in assessed waste: 55 sq. miles having been transferred to forest and very much taken up for cultivation, only 20 sq. miles now remain.

3. It will be noticed that 11 sq. miles of the occupied land of the taluka are producing nothing, because held by persons who neglect to cultivate it, and 4 more sq. miles by persons too poor to cultivate it. This means 15 sq. miles or nearly enough to feed the taluka lying waste because held by incompetent persons. It will soon become necessary to deal with this economic question.

4. *Paragraph 11.*—Five annas is quite near enough to the proposed percentage increase in soil rates. There is therefore no objection to using the patasthal rates in this way for their two components.

5. *Paragraph 29 (ii).*—I do not understand why figures for long term leases need be excluded, provided, of course, that only one year's rent is taken into consideration. We have really no concern with the figures of sales and leases from 1889 to 1898, and it is not worth compiling them merely to satisfy curiosity.

6. *Paragraph 26.*—It is evident that the figures of sub-divisions are wrong. It is not possible that the number of sub-divisions in and before 1913 can have been fully recorded.

7. The Report is clear and full, and there is practically nothing which I desire to criticise or disagree with. I therefore make my remarks as short as possible.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,  
Settlement Commissioner  
and Director of Land Records.

*Below memorandum No. S. T. 178, dated 8th October 1918 from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records forwarding the second revision settlement report of the Dhulia Taluka.*

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No. B-1447 of 1918.

Poona, 21st October 1918.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The Commissioner concurs in the proposals made by the Settlement Officer and accepted by the Collector and Settlement Commissioner. Mr. Abbott very sensibly leaves the present grouping and raises rates as far as present policy allows. It is not quite clear why the increase should not simply be  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ , i.e., one-third throughout. It does not matter whether we call the maximum rate of Group I Rs. 3-10 or Rs. 3-10-8 which is the exact one-third increase. The Commissioner suggests the  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  increase.

3. The taluka was settled for twenty years in order to see the effect of the Tapti Valley Railway. The Settlement Officer hardly discusses the matter and the Collector contents himself with thinking that damage has been averted by the opening of the Chalisgaon-Dhulia branch very soon after the Tapti Valley Railway. However this may be, there is no indication that the present grouping has gone wrong, or that the full permissible increase is anything more than very moderate.

C. N. SEDDON,  
Commissioner, C. D.

From

J. Abbott, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Khandesh;

To

The Settlement Commissioner, Poona.

Dhulia, 18th July 1918.

Sir,

In accordance with Order No. 5248 of 27th April 1917, Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, I have the honour to submit for action under section 152, Land Revenue Code, proposals for the resettlement of the two inam villages of the Dhulia Taluka, West Khandesh District.

The existing settlement of these villages, their first revision settlement was sanctioned by letter No. S.-1837 of 13th October 1899 of the Survey Commissioner and by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9907 of 21st December 1904 was guaranteed so as to expire along with the settlement of the Government villages in 1918-19.

As I have submitted a report upon the Government villages of the Taluka and there is nothing exceptional in the position or circumstances of these Inam villages I think there is no occasion for me to do much more than invite attention to that report for a review of their economic situation. I attach a copy of the last settlement report on these villages, and in the form of brief appendices submit a few special figures illustrative of their present condition.

The Motasthal land in each village is assessed at dry crop rates; it has between 1912-13 and 1916-17 varied in area from 2 to 23 acres in the village of Kauthal and from 3 to 31 acres in Ranmala. Of Patasthal land there is none in Ranmala. In Kauthal there are 228 acres of land defined as patasthal in contrast with 179 acres in 1899 and this land bears a consolidated rate of assessment of Rs. 10. Since 1912-13 however, no irrigated crops have been cultivated on this land; the Bandhara on which it is dependent has been allowed to fall into disrepair and there is little hope I understand of its repair being executed by the present Inamdar. Remission of this patasthal assessment has been allowed by the Inamdar from the date I have mentioned, and under the present circumstances which promise to continue for sometime I think it is hardly necessary to consider the question of enhancing the Patasthal assessment of this land, and therefore I propose to consider this land as jirait land.

In the case of the Government villages I have proposed a dry crop rate of Rs. 3-10-0 for group I in which these Inam villages lie and accordingly I propose the same rate for the Inam villages.

Village.	Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
Ranmala ...	2 12 0 (old)	1,074	811
	3 10 0 (new)	1,074	1,069
Kauthal ...	2 12 0 (old)	830	1,791
		P 228	454 (s)
	3 10 0 (new)	1,058	1,208 (w)
			2,959

The effect of the enhanced rate is to increase the assessment of Ranmala by 31.81 per cent. In the village of Kauthal the result is an increase of 31.80 per cent. over the assessment that is now actually recovered by the Inamdar, but a decrease of Rs. 494 in the Akarband assessment by reason of the cancellation of the patasthal assessment.

Finally I have to propose that the new rate, if approved be guaranteed to each village so as to expire simultaneously with those of the Government villages of the Taluka in 1948-49.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. ABBOTT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Khandesh.

## APPENDIX D.

	Plough cattle.	Total cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.	Carts.
Kauthal ...	62	204	10	101	86	54	60
Ranmala ...	74	310	8	179	198	55	40

The ploughs are all small. Of the carts 30 in Kauthal and 9 in Ranmala are for passengers.

## APPENDIX F.

	Wells.		
	For irrigation.	For drinking supply.	In disuse.
Kauthal ...	11	23	3
Ranmala ...	11	1	1

## APPENDIX K.

*Kauthal.*—The revenue demand was Rs. 2,009-14-0 from 1899 to 1903-04; in 1904-05 it was raised to Rs. 3,453-8-0 this has remained unchanged. With the exception of Rs. 10 suspended arrears in 1908-09 there have been no arrears and no remissions save of patasthal assessment.

*Ranmala.*—Revenue demand Rs. 523 from 1899—1902-03; in 1903-04 Rs. 520-2-3; in 1904-05 it was raised to Rs. 814-10-3 in 1910-11 reduced to Rs. 811-6-3 owing to the transfer of land to the Dhulia Municipality. There were outstandings of Rs. 152-8-0 in 1908-09 and of Rs. 127-5-9 in 1911-12. There were no remissions.

## APPENDIX M.

There has been no unoccupied assessed land in either village during the current settlement.

The population at the census of 1901 and 1911 was respectively :—

Kauthal	...	718	621
Ranmala	...	352	554

*First Revision Settlement Report of the Inam villages of Kautala and Ranmala, Táluka Dhulia.*

No. 184 of 1899.

From

The Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

The Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

Camp Ankli, Post Chikodi,

13th July 1899.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of the marginally noted inam villages of the Dhulia Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate. These villages were originally

1. Kautala.
2. Ranmala.

settled in the year 1870-71 and 1868-69 respectively.



2. The revision field operations in these villages were carried out under the orders contained in the Government Resolution noted in the margin and in the years given below against each village:—
1. Kautala—Government Resolution No. 2142, dated 24th March 1889.
  2. Ranmala—Government Resolution No. 377, dated 16th January 1889.

Name of village.	Year in which remeasured.	Year in which reclassified.
Kautala	1891-92	1891-92
Ranmala	1889-90	1897-98 1891-92

The above operations were carried out under the partial system.

3. The result of the remeasurement is shown below:—

Name of village.	Original survey.		Revision survey.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
1. Kauthal	229	1292	282	1245
2. Ranmala	88	1213	100	1218

4. In Kauthal the original classification was found sufficiently accurate and was confirmed in all but 9 numbers, while in Ranmala the whole of the classification was confirmed.

5. In the subjoined statement is shown the distribution of areas under different heads according to the Revision Survey as contrasted with that of the original survey:—

Name of village.	By original survey.	By revision survey.	Difference.	
			More	Less
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<b>Kautala—</b>				
Dry crop	832	902	70	.....
Garden	168	195	27	.....
Rice	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unassessed unarable, etc.	292	148	.....	144
Total	1,292	1,245	97	144
<b>Ranmala—</b>				
Dry crop	1,067	1,083	16	.....
Garden	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unassessed unarable, etc.	146	135	.....	11
Total	1,213	1,213	16	11

The position of these villages will be best seen from the map of the Dhulia Taluka; Kautala is situated some 10 miles north of Dhulia on the Panjara river while Ranmala is about 4 miles to the south of that town and is close to the high road from Chalisgaon to Dhulia.

7. In the following statement are given the names of the Government villages by which the villages in question are surrounded together with the

rates applied to the former at the recent Revision Statement of the Dhulia Táluka :—

Name of village.	Surrounding villages.	The rates of the surrounding villeges.
1. Kautala	North—Tamaswadi	...
	East—Sukwad	...
	South—Patha	...
	West—Dhunoor	...
		2—12
2. Ranmala	North—Sanalda	...
	East—Gadutar	...
	South—Tanakwadi Tikee	...
	West—Audhan	...
		2—12
		2—12
		2—2
		2—12

8. It will be seen from the above statement that Kautala is completely surrounded by the I group villages and I have no hesitation in proposing for it the rate of that group, *viz.*, Rs. 2-12-0 I would put Ranmala in the same group and assess it at the same rate. The village is almost surrounded by the villages of the first group and although it adjoins the villages of the III group to the south, it does not suffer from any of the disadvantages of that group. (Please see paragraph 36 of Mr. Maconochie's report No. 40; dated 11th April 1896 of the Dhulia Táluka). There is therefore no justification for applying to it a lower rate than that proposed above.

9. There is a considerable area of patasthal land in Kautala amounting to 179 acres. The water-supply of this village is excellent lasting throughout the year. I have assessed this area on the Rs. 10 scale which has been applied to other Patasthal villages of this Táluka at the recent Revision Settlement; due allowance having been made for distance from the bandhara in the case of each field.

There is no patasthal land in Ranmala.

10. There is no rice land in these villages.

11. In the sub-joined statement is contrasted for each village separately the result of the rates proposed above with the revenue under the original settlement :—

Name of village.	Description of land.	Acres.	Assessment.	Quit rent.	Percentage increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Government occupied land	985	1849		67.7
		940	5100		
	Government unoccupied land	14	7		
		105	25		
	Inam	51	104	44	
		52	182		
	Unassessed unarable	289			
		148			
	Total	1992	1960	44	67.7
		1245	8307		
	Government occupied land	1011	719		49.9
		1015	1078		
	Government unoccupied land	3	1		
		15	6		
	Inam	59	55		
		53	85		
	Unassessed unarable	146			
		195			
	Total	1913	775		49.9
		1218	1166		

The upper line of figures refers to the original settlement.

12. It will be observed from the above statement that in the case of Ranmala the increase resulting from the rates is well within the prescribed limit, while in Kautala the increase is a little over that limit.

13. Should the above rates be approved, I would recommend that they should be guaranteed so as to expire with the Revision Settlement lease of the Táluka.

14. The usual appendices (Q and O) accompany this report.

I have, etc.,

H. V. SATHE,

Assistant Superintendent, Deccan Revision Survey.

*Below Mr. Sathe's No. 184, dated 13th July 1899.*

No. 1075 of 1899.

Poona, 4th September 1899.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The village of Kautala being entirely surrounded by the villages of the sanctioned first group, its grouping and rating determine themselves. As regards Ranmala though it is not "almost" surrounded by the villages of the first group as observed by Mr. Sathe in paragraph 8 of his report, still from the other considerations mentioned by Mr. Sathe, the grouping proposed by him would appear to be unobjectionable.

3. The percentage increase of assessment in Kavthan is 67·7 but exclusive of the new water-rate it is only 34·3.

4. The original Patasthal rate for Kauthal is Rs. 5 per acre. It is proposed to increase it to Rs. 10. Under Government Resolution No. 7519, dated 12th December 1881, villages benefitting by the increased supply from the Mukti Tank Works were to be rated at Rs. 13 per acre. In accordance with this Resolution Government villages of Dhulia, Japi, Nimkhedi and Nyahalod which paid Rs. 8 per acre previous to the issue of the above Government Resolution were made to pay Rs. 13 per acre which rate was increased to Rs. 14 at revision. In 1883, a rate of Rs. 13 was also proposed for Kauthal in pursuance of the orders contained in the Government Resolution quoted above but the increase was disapproved by Government Resolution, No. 13-A.I.—43 of 2nd February 1885 in view of the terms of the Sanad granted to the Inamdar but as the present report is drawn up from the Inamdar's point of view, the above increase of Rs. 5 is proposed.

5. The proposed period of guarantee is according to standing orders.

F. YOUNG,

Acting Deputy Superintendent,  
Deccan Revenue Survey.

No.  $\frac{S.}{1652}$  of 1899.

Poona, 16th September 1899.

Returned. Some explanation seems necessary as to the large increase at the revision survey in the unoccupied area of the village of Kauthala and also that in the case of the other village. The Deputy Superintendent is requested to obtain this and forward it with his remarks to this office.

W. P. SYMONDS,

Acting Survey Commissioner and Director  
of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 1241 of 1899.

Poona, 9th October 1899.

Returned with compliments.

2. Copy of Mr. Sathe's explanation is attached. A portion of the increase in the unoccupied area, he admits, is due to a mistake. His explanation\* seems to suggest that the mistake was authorised though not by rules now in force. It may however be stated here that the orders on the subject in question have been always the same.

3. A part of the increase due to causes mentioned by him in paragraph 2 of his explanation is in accordance with rules (*vide* rule 6 of section XIII of Captain Wingate's rules and rule 9 of Chapter II of the Revision Classification rules).

F. YOUNG,  
Acting Deputy Superintendent,  
Deccan Revenue Survey.

No.  $\frac{S}{1837}$  of 1899.

Poona, 13th October 1899.

The rates proposed by Mr. Sathe and approved of by you for the alienated villages referred to are sanctioned.

W. P. SYMONDS,  
Survey Commissioner.

*Below Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey's endorsement  
No. 1162, dated 22nd ultimo.*

No. 285 of 1899.

Poona, 3rd October 1899.

Returned with compliments.

2. The increase under the head of "Government Unoccupied" area in both the villages (Kautala and Ranmala) is due to certain lands originally entered under the head "Unassessed, Unarable, etc." having been transferred to the former head.

3. In the statement under paragraph 11 of the accompanying report the area shown under the head of "Government Unoccupied" was inclusive of the area\* of the lands set apart for public purposes, which under recent orders should have been shown as "Unassessed

Unarable, etc." The necessary correction has now been made in red ink.

4. The papers received with the Deputy Superintendent's endorsement under reply are herewith returned.

H. V. SATHE,  
Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Deccan Revenue Survey.

\* Endorsement No. 285 of 3rd October 1899.

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for the Inam Village Ranmala situated in the Dhulia Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1868-69. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.	
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit rent etc.	Total of columns 9, 8 and 11.	Full assessment total of columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collections total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	Rs.				Rs.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1858-59	433	344	28	...	28	316	186	...	49	56	37	...	675	381	365	...	...	...		
1859-60	433	344	28	...	28	316	186	...	49	56	37	...	675	381	365	...	...	...		
1860-61	433	344	28	...	28	316	186	...	49	56	37	...	675	381	365	...	...	...		
1861-62	433	344	28	...	28	316	186	...	49	56	37	...	675	381	365	...	...	...		
1862-63	482	388	28	...	28	360	137	...	30	56	37	...	675	425	390	...	...	...		
1863-64	520	398	21	...	21	377	99	...	58	56	37	...	675	435	435	...	...	...		
1864-65	551	417	1	...	1	416	68	...	60	56	37	...	675	454	476	...	...	...		
1865-66	596	433	17	...	17	416	23	...	40	56	37	...	675	470	456	...	...	...		
1866-67	613	441	11	...	11	430	6	...	40	56	37	...	675	478	470	...	...	...		
1867-68	619	448	15	...	15	433	...	...	45	56	37	...	675	485	478	...	...	...		
1868-69	900	678	2	...	2	676	114	40	...	60	61	...	1,074	779	676	...	...	...		
1869-70	900	678	2	...	2	676	114	40	...	60	61	...	1,074	779	676	...	...	...		
1870-71	922	687	2	...	2	685	92	32	...	60	60	...	1,074	779	685	121	...	...		
1871-72	922	687	2	...	2	685	92	32	...	60	60	...	1,074	779	685	1	...	...		
1872-73	922	687	2	...	2	685	92	32	15	60	60	...	1,074	779	700	...	...	...		
1873-74	922	687	2	...	2	685	92	32	1	60	60	...	1,074	779	686	...	...	...		
1874-75	922	687	2	...	2	685	92	32	2	60	60	...	1,074	779	687	...	...	...		
1875-76	922	687	2	...	2	685	92	32	2	60	60	...	1,074	779	687	...	...	...		
1876-77	922	687	2	...	2	685	92	32	2	60	60	...	1,074	779	687	...	...	...		
1877-78	922	687	2	...	2	685	92	32	...	60	60	...	1,074	779	685	...	...	...		
1878-79	922	687	2	...	2	685	92	32	...	60	60	...	1,074	779	685	...	...	...		
1879-80	894	694	2	...	2	692	37	30	...	53	55	...	1,074	779	692	...	...	...		
1880-81	1,018	722	2	...	2	720	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,074	778	720	...	...	...		
1881-82	1,018	722	2	...	2	720	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,074	778	720	...	...	...		
1882-83	1,018	722	2	...	2	720	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,074	778	720	...	...	...		
1883-84	1,011	719	2	...	2	717	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	717	...	...	...		
1884-85	1,011	719	2	...	2	717	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	717	...	...	...		
1885-86	1,011	719	2	...	2	717	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	717	...	...	...		
1886-87	1,011	719	2	...	2	717	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	717	...	...	...		
1887-88	1,011	719	2	...	2	717	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	717	...	...	...		
1888-89	1,011	719	...	...	...	719	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	721	...	...	...		
1889-90	1,011	719	...	...	...	719	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	719	...	...	...		
1890-91	1,011	719	...	...	...	719	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	719	...	...	...		
1891-92	1,011	719	...	...	...	719	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	719	...	...	...		
1892-93	1,011	719	...	...	...	719	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	719	...	...	...		
1893-94	1,011	719	...	...	...	719	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	719	...	...	...		
1894-95	1,011	719	...	...	...	719	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	719	...	...	...		
1895-96	1,011	719	...	...	...	719	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	719	...	...	...		
1896-97	1,011	719	...	...	...	719	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	719	...	...	...		
1897-98	1,011	719	...	...	...	719	3	1	...	53	55	...	1,067	775	719	...	...	...		

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for the Inam Village Kavtala situated in the Dhulia Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

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 years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	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, etc.	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 13.			
		Permanent.	Casual.	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1860-61	569	1,100	...	139	139	1,059	278	...	...	57	133	...	894	1,324	1,059	...	...	...
1861-62	555	1,267	...	...	...	1,267	238	...	...	57	133	...	894	1,400	1,267	...	...	...
1862-63	574	1,336	...	48	48	1,188	263	...	...	57	133	...	894	1,389	1,188	...	...	...
1863-64	581	1,411	...	208	208	1,203	266	...	...	57	133	...	894	1,544	1,203	...	...	...
1864-65	637	1,143	...	37	37	1,106	200	...	...	57	133	...	894	1,378	1,106	...	...	...
1865-66	707	1,335	...	138	138	1,097	130	...	...	57	133	...	894	1,368	1,097	...	...	...
1866-67	730	1,418	...	56	56	1,362	117	897	...	51	111	7	888	2,356	1,369	...	...	...
1867-68	737	1,184	...	...	...	1,184	100	1,061	...	51	111	7	888	2,356	1,191	...	...	...
1868-69	748	1,046	...	...	...	1,046	89	1,199	...	51	111	22	888	2,356	1,068	...	...	...
1869-70	776	1,422	...	...	...	1,422	61	617	...	51	111	22	888	2,356	1,450	...	...	...
1870-71	962	1,673	...	255	255	1,618	30	15	...	55	106	22	1,047	1,994	1,641	...	...	...
1871-72	941	1,862	...	...	...	1,862	51	36	...	55	106	22	1,047	1,994	1,875	...	...	...
1872-73	941	1,862	...	...	...	1,862	51	36	...	55	106	22	1,047	1,994	1,875	...	...	...
1873-74	905	1,831	...	...	...	1,831	47	37	...	55	106	22	1,007	1,964	1,844	...	...	...
1874-75	927	1,843	...	...	...	1,843	25	15	...	55	106	22	1,007	1,964	1,866	...	...	...
1875-76	937	1,843	...	...	...	1,843	25	15	...	55	106	22	1,007	1,964	1,866	...	...	...
1876-77	916	1,836	...	290	290	1,545	36	22	...	55	106	22	1,007	1,964	1,568	...	...	...
1877-78	913	1,833	...	...	...	1,833	39	25	...	55	106	22	1,007	1,964	1,866	...	...	...
1878-79	892	1,805	...	...	...	1,805	56	51	...	52	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,828	...	...	...
1879-80	894	1,807	...	...	...	1,807	54	49	...	52	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,830	...	...	...
1880-81	924	1,836	...	...	...	1,836	24	20	...	52	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,859	...	...	...
1881-82	934	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	52	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1882-83	934	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	6	52	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,877	...	...	...
1883-84	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	52	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1884-85	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1885-86	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1886-87	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1887-88	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1888-89	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	13	6	...	51	106	22	999	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1889-90	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1890-91	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1891-92	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1892-93	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1893-94	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1894-95	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	22	1,000	1,960	1,872	...	...	...
1895-96	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	44	1,000	1,960	1,893	...	...	...
1896-97	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	44	1,000	1,960	1,893	...	...	...
1897-98	935	1,849	...	...	...	1,849	14	7	...	51	104	44	1,000	1,960	1,893	...	...	...

## APPENDIX Q.

*Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupied land.*

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By former Settlement.					
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kantala ...	1 2-2	2 2	.....	.....	777	1,138	1 7 6
2	Ranmala ...		2 2	.....	.....	1,011	719	0 11 4

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By former Settlement—continued.								
			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kantala ...	1 2-2	...	...	...	(P. 157 M. 1	707	4 8 1 3 0 0	935	1,849	1 15 8
2	Ranmala ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,011	719	0 11 4

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Revision Settlement.								
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kantala ...	1 2-2	2 19	...	10	756	1,661	2 3 2	...	...	...
2	Ranmala ...		2 19	...	...	1,015	1,078	1 1 0	...	...	...

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Revision Settlement—continued.						Percentage increase.
			Garden.			Total.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
<i>Group I.</i>			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kantala ...	1 2-2	(P. 179 M. 5	1,428	7 15 8 3 8 2	940	3,100	3 4 9	+ 57.7
2	Ranmala ...		.....	.....	.....	1,015	1,078	1 1 0	+ 49.9

P.—Patasthal.

Explanation.

M.—Motasthal.

*Below endorsement No. S. R. V.—4 of 7th August 1918 from the Collector of West Khandesh forwarding Settlement Report of two inam villages of Dhulia Taluka, West Khandesh.*

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No. S. T.-178.

Poona, 8th October 1918.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D., in continuation of this office No. S. T.-178 of 6th September 1918.  
8th October

2. The undersigned concurs in the proposals made by Mr. Abbott. His proposal at the end of paragraph 4 results in the abolition of the Patasthal assessment of the village of Kauthal. It is presumed that whenever the Bandhara revives, occasional water rates under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code will be levied.

A. M. MACMILLAN,  
Acting Settlement Commissioner  
and Director of Land Records.

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*Below No. S.T. 178, dated 8th October 1918, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.*

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No. B.—1447 of 1918.

Poona, 24th October 1918.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The proposal to abolish the Patasthal assessment in the village of Kauthal is not in accord with the orders contained in Government Order No. 11926, dated 11th November 1915. These rates should be kept for the period of the settlement and remitted when the supply of water fails.

C. N. SEDDON,  
Commissioner, C. D.



*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

West Khándesh.

Second revision settlement of the Dhulia taluka.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7963.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1919.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. B.—1447 dated 21st October 1918—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below,\* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Dhulia taluka of the West Khándesh district.

\* Letter from Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Khándesh, dated 8th July 1918 with accompaniments. Letter from the Collector of West Khándesh No. S.R.V.—4 dated 7th August 1918. Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—178 dated 8th October 1918.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. B.—1447 dated 24th October 1918—Submitting, with his remarks, the following papers containing proposals for the revision settlement of the two inam villages of Ranmala and Kauthal in the Dhulia taluka of the West Khándesh district:—

Letter from Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Khándesh, dated 18th July 1918. Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—178 dated 8th October 1918.

Letter from the Collector of West Khándesh No. S.R.V.—4 dated 20th November 1918—Forwarding, with his remarks, a copy of a petition of objections relating to the proposed revision settlement of the Dhulia taluka.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—178 dated 19th December 1918.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. B.—1447—1918 dated 4th January 1919.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the re-settlement of 185 Government villages in the Dhulia taluka. The current settlement of these villages which was introduced in 1898-99 was guaranteed for a shorter period than usual in order to estimate the influence of the railway communications upon the trade and agriculture of the taluka.

2. The Settlement Officer's report indicates that a very considerable increase in prosperity has occurred during the period of the expiring settlement, and Government are of opinion that the statistics given in the report and its appendices afford full justification for the increase in the assessment which it is now proposed to levy from the villages of the taluka. The appended statement shows the rates now sanctioned for these villages.

3. Government accept the proposals for the increase in patasthal assessment in paragraph 11 of the Settlement Officer's report and also approve of the proposals for the re-settlement of the two inam villages of Kauthal and Ranmala, subject to the modifications suggested by the Commissioner, C. D., in paragraph 2 of his memorandum No. B.—1447 of 24th October 1918.

4. The petitions of objections have been fully considered, but they do not disclose any grounds for modification of the proposals now sanctioned.

5. In view of the unfavourable character of the past season which has necessitated the declaration of scarcity over the whole district of West Khándesh the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the revised rates should not be introduced till 1919-20 and should be levied with effect from 1920-21, with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

[P. T. O.]

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
 The Collector of West Khândesh,  
 The Settlement Commissioner and  
 Director of Land Records,  
 The Director of Agriculture,

The Accountant General,  
 The Public Works Department,  
 J. Abbott, Esq., I. C. S.,  
 The Government of India (by letter).

*Statement showing the revised rates now sanctioned for Government villages in  
 the Dhulia taluka of the West Khândesh district.*

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.
		Rs. a. p.
I ...	... 82	8 10 0
II ...	... 71	3 5 0
III ...	... 32	2 13 0

**NOTE.**—Revised Appendix L for Government villages not necessary as Government have approved of the Settlement Officer's proposals.

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REVISED APPENDIX L.

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Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on occupied la

Serial 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 I.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
1	Kauthal	I	2 12 0	...	10	825	1,728	...	...	...	...	{ P. 228 M. 5	{ 454 S. 1,208 W. 14	...	1,058	3,404		
2	Ranmala	I	2 12 0	...	...	1,074	1,067	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,074	1,067		
<b>Total Group I and Grand Total.</b>			I	2 12 0	...	10	1,699	2,795	1 7 7	...	...	...	{ P. 228 M. 5	{ 454 S. 1,208 W. 14	2 0 2	2,132	{ 3,263 S. 1,208 W.	1
																4,471		

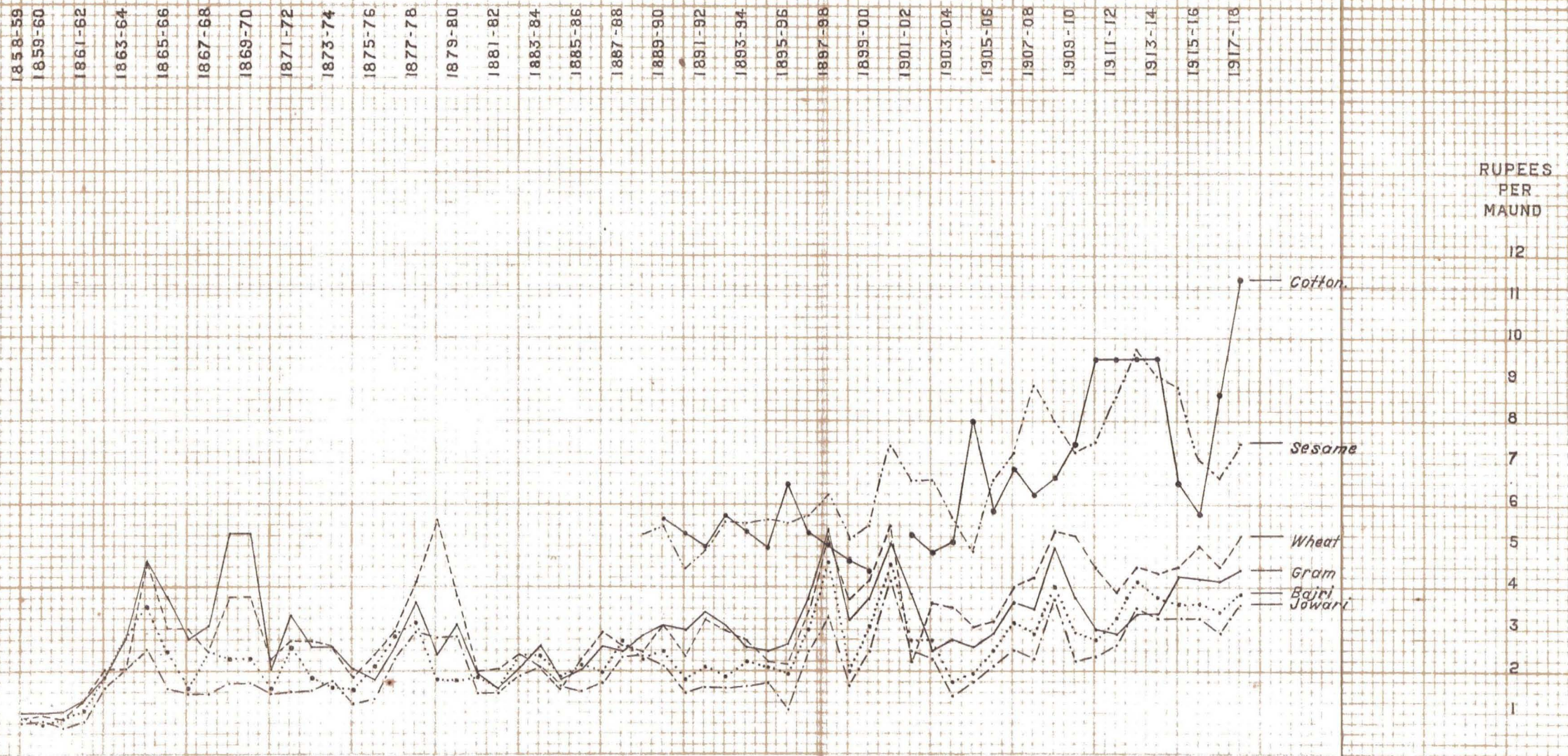
## APPENDIX L.

*Alienated Villages of Dhulia Taluka of the West Khândesh District.*

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Serial 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	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.	
2 10 0	...	10 0 0	825	2,378	...	...	...	...	P. 228 M. 6	{ 598 S. 1,308 W. 15	...	1,058	4,479	...	+31-79	Kauthal	
3 10 0	...	...	1,074	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,074	1,406	...	+31-77	Banmala	
2 10 0	...	10 0 0	1,899	3,684	1 15 0	...	...	...	P. 228 M. 5	{ 598 S. 1,308 W. 15	2 10 4	2,132	{ 4,300 S. 1,308 W. 5,508	3 0 3	+31-78	Total, Group I and Grand Total.	




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

### GRAPH SHOWING PRICES IN DHULIA TALUKA








































THESE OLD PRICES (NOT VERY STRICTLY TESTED) ARE TAKEN FROM SELECTION CCCL XXV. FOR WHAT THEY ARE WORTH, FOR THE SAKE OF COMPARISON.

Class Villages Maximum Rate

I	82		3-10
II	71		3-5
III	32		2-13

REFERENCE

- District Head Quarter and Bazar Town 
- Taluka do 
- Peth do 
- Kasba and Bazar Villages 
- Bazar Village 
- Deserted Village 
- Traveller's Bungalow 
- Departmental Bungalow 
- Dharmshala & Rest House for the public 
- Post Office P.O.
- Post & Telegraph Office P.T.O.
- Hospital H.
- Dispensary D.
- Municipality M.
- Places of Pilgrimage 
- Peth Boundary 
- Metalled Roads (First Class Motor Roads) i.e. (Fit for driving by day or night) 
- Metalled Roads (Second Class Motor Roads) i.e. practicable for strong touring cars with a full clearance in day light if cautiously driven 
- Provincial Road under construction 
- Ferry boat (able to take touring cars)  ①
- Hard Causeways, passable except in flood  ②
- do do in dry season  ③
- Ford, depth in dry season not exceeding 1 1/2 feet  ④
- Tidal ford, with not more than 1 1/2 feet of water at low tide, only  ⑤
- Tidal ford with not more than 1 1/2 feet of water except at highest tides  ⑥
- (Not crossable, except at unusually low tides or with special arrangements)  ⑦
- Tidal limits 
- Uncrossable road 
- Other Roads and Cart Tracks 
- Railway and Station 
- Tanks 
- Canoes 
- Salt Pan 
- Inam Village I.
- G.T.S. Station (Altitude 1596)  1596
- Mahal  M.
- Tarf  T.
- Port  P.
- Ferry  F.
- Talukdari  T.D.
- Narvadari  N.D.
- Bhavadari  B.D.
- Maluki  M.L.
- Manwal  M.H.
- Uhad Jama  U.
- Khotei Village  K.
- Police Station  P.
- Heights above mean Sea level 464  464

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.

N.B. Mashekar  
Superintendent  
Land Records C.D.



MAP  
of the  
**DHULIA TALUKA**  
of the

**WEST KHANDESH COLLECTORATE**

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

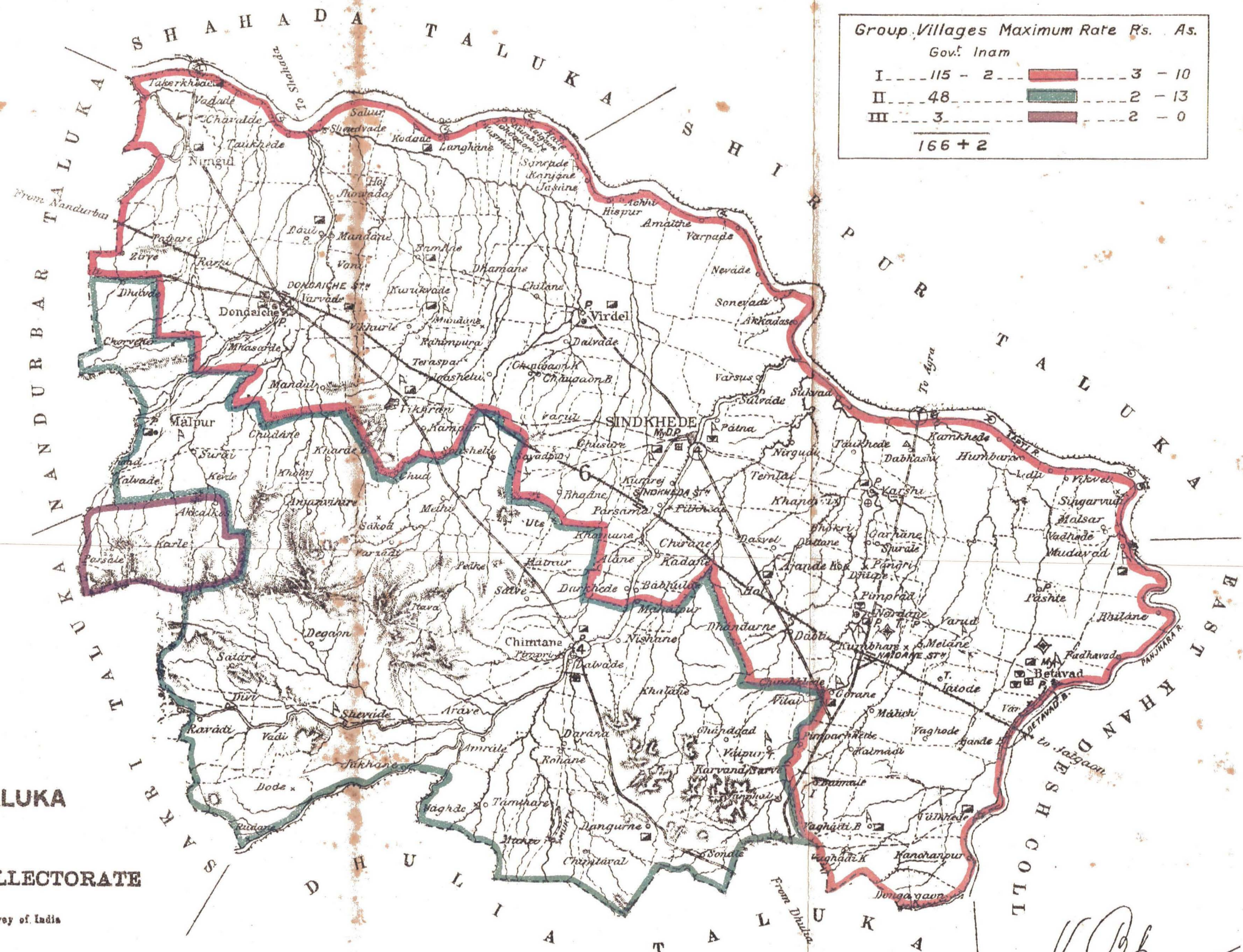
Scale of Miles.



Reduced to Scale  
Govt. Photozinc. Office, Poona, 1920

- REFERENCE.**
- District Head Quarter and Bazar Town.....
  - Taluka do do do.....
  - Petha do do do.....
  - Kasba and Bazar Village.....
  - Bazar Village.....
  - Deserted Village.....
  - Post Office.....
  - Combined Post and Telegraph Office.....
  - Hospital.....
  - Dispensary.....
  - Municipality.....
  - Places of Pilgrimage.....
  - Peins Boundary.....
  - Inam, Jaghir, Sharakati Ao, Village.....
  - Kholl.....
  - G. T. S. Station (enroute).....
  - Port.....
  - Ferry.....
  - Police Station (when not at a Taluka Head Quarters).....
  - Railway and Station.....
  - Tanks.....
  - Canals.....
  - Soft Pans.....
  - Bungalow suitable for Gazetted Officers.....
  - Small Rest House or Dharmshala suitable only for Subordinates.....
  - 1st Class Motor Roads, i.e., fit for driving by day or night.....
  - 2nd Class Motor Roads, i.e., practicable for alrongs touring cars with a full clearance in day light if cautiously driven.....
- OBSTACLES ON MOTOR ROADS.**
- Ferry Boat (able to take touring cars).....
  - Hard causeway, passable except in flood.....
  - do do in dry season, November to May end.....
  - Ford, depth in dry season not exceeding 1 1/2 feet.....
  - Tidal ford; falling below 1 1/2 feet at low tide only.....
  - Not crossable, except at unusually low tides or with special arrangements.....
  - Ghat roads over which Motors are not allowed at night.....
  - Provincial Road under construction.....
  - Other Roads and Cart Tracks.....
  - Tidal limits.....
  - Steamer Line.....
- In cases in which all the tanks in a village have 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.

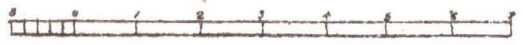
Group Villages		Maximum Rate	Rs.	As.
Govt. Inam				
I	115 - 2		3	10
II	48		2	13
III	3		2	0
		166 + 2		



**MAP**  
of the  
**SINDKHEDA TALUKA**  
of the  
**WEST KHANDESH COLLECTORATE**

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale 2 Miles 1 Inch



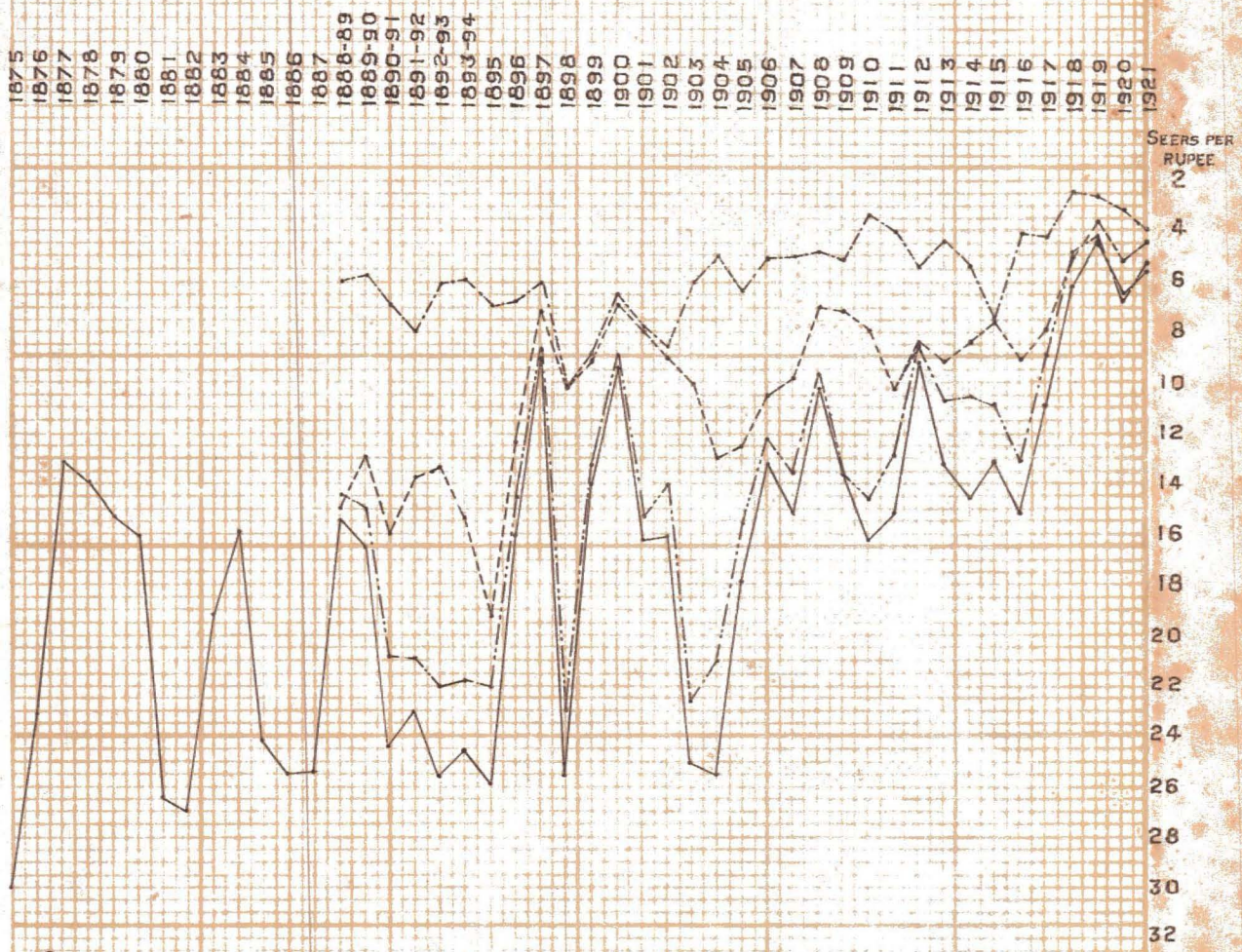
Govt. Photozineo: Office, Poona, 1925

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

1925



### GRAPH OF PRICES AT SINDKHEDA



Cotton.....  
 Bajri.....  
 Wheat.....  
 Jowari.....

Note: Prices from 1875 to 1887  
 are for Dhulia market.

*J.H. Garrett.*  
 Settlement officer

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Sholapur, 28th August 1922.

From

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., I.C.S.,  
Settlement Officer,  
Sholapur and Khandesh;

To

THE COLLECTOR,  
West Khandesh.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward my report on the second Revision Settlement of the Sindkheda Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

2. The Taluka contains 168 villages, of which 166 are Government and two Inam. There has been no change in the boundaries of the Taluka since the first Revision Settlement.

3. The authority for the existing settlement is as follows:—

No. of Villages.	Government or Inam.	Existing Settlement.	Authority.	Where printed.
166	Government ...	First Revision Settlement.	G. R. 4452, dated 21st June 1893.	Selection No. CCLXXIII.
2	Inam ...	Do. ...	Survey Commissioner's No. S-2522, dated 28th October 1893.	Not printed.

*Position and Physical Features.*

4. The Taluka is compact in shape and situated in the central part of the District. It is bounded on the South by Dhulia Taluka, on the West by Sakri and Nandurbar Talukas, on the North by Shahada and Shirpur and on the East by the Amalner Taluka of East Khandesh.

(The River Tapti forms the natural boundary on the North) (The whole Taluka is drained by feeders of that river.)

The Northern part of the Taluka is flat with a gradual fall towards the North-west. At the North-west corner the Tapti is only 400 feet above the sea.

Along the Southern portion the country is broken by hills of low altitude running from the South-east corner to the South-west corner rising to 1,200 feet at the highest point.

(The soil along the Tapti is mostly black and deep. It is well suited to wheat, rabi, jowari, linseed and cotton. Like all deep black soil areas water is not found at workable depths and wells are few.)

(The Southern portion is quite different in character. There is no wheat land but blackish soil of good depth with facilities for well irrigation is usually found in all the valleys. The uplands are barren and light, growing only kharif crops.)

*Climate.*

5. The climate is hot but healthy. There are no forests and no tanks or marshes. Malaria is therefore not very prevalent.

*Rainfall.*

6. Appendix A gives the details of the last eleven years' rainfall recorded at Sindkheda.

The greater part of the rain in most years falls during the kharif season from 5th June to 14th August.

The average fall during these eleven years was 20.78 inches. The average for the years 1875 to 1892 was 22.03 inches. The inclusion of two bad years in the last eleven accounts for the slight falling off.

The fall in this Taluka is rather irregular. In Pachora and other talukas of East Khandesh the rainfall is heavier on an average and more regular.

The rainfall is more reliable than in the Deccan but less so than in East Khandesh. I shall show later on that the economic condition of this Taluka as compared with East Khandesh and the Deccan very nearly coincides with relative advantages of the rainfall.

This Taluka is classified in the Statistical Atlas, 1906, with the Deccan Transition Tracts as "less liable to famine." This is correct as far as it goes, but I consider that within this classification Pachora and other East Khandesh Talukas take a higher place than Sindkheda.

The short period of eleven years includes the bad year 1911 and the disastrous season of 1918.

As regards local distribution within the Taluka, I find no evidence of inequality. A rain-gauge has been maintained by the Public Works Department at Chimtane since 1914 but the records are incomplete and cannot be used. Another rain-gauge at Songir (Dhulia) is useless for the same reason.

My local inquiries do not support Mr. Pitt's view that "the climate of the Northern and Eastern portions of the district is better and more certain than that of the villages in the South and South-west." I consider that the superiority of the North and East lies in the soil and nothing else.

#### *Crops.*

6A.—Appendix B gives the details of crops. The period of five years for which the average is given includes one abnormal year 1918-19. It was marked by the failure of rabi rain. In Group I which contains most of the rabi land the variation from the preceding year is shown in the following table:—

	Year.	Fallow.	Wheat.
Group I	... 1917-18	3,259	32,595
	1918-19	32,324	2,331

In other Groups the five years show no great variation and the average is near enough to be regarded as the normal. But in Group I the normal area of fallows and wheat differs by a large amount from the average of the quinquennium. The total for the whole Taluka is also modified by this exceptional year.

Cotton is, in all Groups, the principal crop. It covers 44.44 per cent. of the gross cropped area. At the first Revision cotton covered only 35.48 per cent. of the gross cropped area.

Next in importance is bajri, 68,142 acres, 29.4 per cent. This is a decrease both in area and percentage since the first Revision 34.05 per cent.

Wheat comes third with 17,706 acres 7.65 per cent. This would but for the disaster of 1918-19 have been nearly equal to 13.5 per cent. at the first Revision.

Jowari is of less importance but with 15,967 acres 6.60 per cent. shows an increase over the first Revision Settlement of about 50 per cent. The jowari is grown as a kharif crop.

The Taluka has a considerable surplus for export. The cotton of course is purely a money crop while the wheat is largely exported.

Fallows, which include not only fallows proper but grass land and all land unsown for whatever cause, have remained stationary at 6.31 per cent. as against 6.2 per cent. But the normal area of "fallow" would be much lower, but for the exceptional year 1918-19. There is evidently an improvement since the first Revision. Rotational fallows are hardly necessary in this Taluka and such land as is classed as fallow is either poor land kept for grazing or land left unsown for various occasional reasons such as unfavourable rainfall, disputes or negligence.

#### *Irrigated Crops.*

The average irrigated area for the quinquennium preceding the first Revision Settlement and for the latest quinquennium are as follows:—

	1886-87 to 1890-91.	1916-17 to 1920-21.
	Acres.	Acres.
Average area irrigated	... 2,551	5,213

The increase in irrigated area is a satisfactory sign. The increase is entirely due to the construction of new wells. The area irrigated from Government

canals has decreased from 768 to 604 areas. It will be seen from paragraph 16 that the increase in well irrigation bears a close relation to the increase in the number of wells.

The percentage of irrigated crops to dry crops is 2.30. This is a low ratio. But in a tract where rainfall is fairly regular and cotton is the staple crop, the cultivator does not feel the same stimulus as in a region of precarious rainfall. Cotton, bajri and jowari are never irrigated in this Taluka. Wheat, rice, gram, and garden crops, such as chillies, spices and vegetables, are the principal irrigated crops.

#### *Husbandry.*

7. In my report on Pachora Taluka I commented on the industry and skill of the agriculturists. The results of careful tillage are clean fields and retention of moisture. It is reputed that the Sindkheda cultivator is inclined to be lazy. I do not know how far this accusation is just. But whatever the cause, the tillage in this Taluka is less thorough and careful than in Pachora. There is a good deal of deep-seated 'Kunda' grass in the better soils, while ploughing, harrowing and hoeing is done less thoroughly than in Pachora. The condition of agriculture appears to be intermediate between the best of Khandesh and the precarious Deccan areas. My view is that the greater the certainty of the rainfall, the more willingly does the cultivator put work into the soil.

As for improvements in agricultural implements, practically nothing has been done. The local Agricultural Society has seven iron ploughs which are let on hire, but according to my information, no private person has bought one as yet. There is great scope for improvement and modern methods of agriculture are hardly touched.

#### *Communications.*

8. At the time of the first Revision Settlement the Taluka had only two principal roads (1) the Agra Road running through the Eastern part and (2) the Songir-Nandurbar road running from South-west to North-east. There was also a short length of the Dhondaicha-Shahada road.

During the lease the chief improvements have been :—

- (1) Sindkheda-Chimtana Road.
- (2) Sindkheda-Gorana Road.

The construction of a high level causeway over the Borai River at Chimtana is a considerable help to traffic.

The rest of the Taluka is accessible by country tracks throughout the fair season. There is no difficulty for carts even in the villages of the III Group.

The external traffic of the Taluka at the time of the first Revision Settlement passed entirely through Dhulia. Thence it reached the railway at Chalisgaon or Manmad. New conditions have arisen by the opening of a branch line from Chalisgaon to Dhulia and still more by the construction of the Tapti Valley Line running from Surat *via* Amalner to Jalgaon. The Tapti Valley Railway traverses the whole length of the Taluka from South-west to North-east.

There are five stations in the Taluka. Of these Dhondaicha, Sindkheda and Nardana are important goods stations. There is heavy traffic still with Dhulia. But the saving in time, expense, labour and oxen is enormous. While the protection against famine and fodder scarcity is now complete. Practically every village is now within 10 miles of a station. At the first Revision Settlement Chalisgaon, the nearest station, was from 55 to 100 miles distant from the villages of this Taluka. There is no exaggeration in saying that the conditions of the Taluka have been radically altered by the opening of these railways.

#### *Markets and Fairs.*

9. There are weekly markets at Nardane, Sindkheda, Warshi, Betavad, Dondaicha, Virdel, Chimtana and Malpur. The influence of the railway has raised several of these (Dondaicha, Nardana and Sindkheda) to trade centres of more than local importance. The others are used by the villages of the neighbourhood for their regular supplies.

As a trade centre Dhulia is so important that it still attracts considerable part of the trade of this Taluka. Large quantities of cotton are sent here instead of being dealt with in the local markets. The carts naturally bring back goods from this great market. The Taluka is quite well off for markets and as the cultivator has a choice of outlets for his produce he is able to secure fair prices.

There are several fairs in the Taluka but these are of no economic importance.

#### *Imports and Exports.*

10. The Tapti Valley Railway which runs through the Taluka is worked by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway. This Railway does not supply the full and detailed information which I have been able to obtain about stations on the G. I. P. Railway in other talukas.

The following statement gives the total exports from stations in the taluka:—

#### *Exports.*

Station.	Year ending	
	31st March 1920.	31st March 1921.
	Mds.	Mds.
Dondaicha ... ..	207,738	131,436
Sindkheda ... ..	54,621	18,819
Nardana ... ..	112,509	47,574
(exclusive of Shirpur out-station).		
Betavad (Amalner Taluka) ...	18,549	5,130
Total ... ..	<u>393,417</u>	<u>202,959</u>

The figures for Dondaicha are swelled by the produce of Shahada Taluka. Perhaps  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the total may be taken as the share of the Sindkheda Taluka. The exports from Sindkheda and Nardana are almost entirely local produce. Nardana is the station for Shirpur Taluka but Shirpur has an outstation with separate booking for goods. Betavad is a small station situated in the Amalner Taluka which is about three miles from Betavad village.

The above figures of export do not cover the whole produce of the Taluka as large quantities of cotton are despatched from Dhulia.

The principal exports are cotton, cotton seed, wheat and til. The cotton goes not to Ahmedabad as one would expect, but to Bombay, and thence mostly to Japan.

No figures of inward traffic are available.

I regret that the information about exports and imports is so imperfect that no deductions can be made.

#### *Manufactures and Industries.*

11. The Taluka has no manufactures and no industry other than agriculture and its subsidiaries.

Appendix E shows that there are 9 steam ginning factories and 4 cotton presses. At the time of the First Revision Settlement there were only 3 steam ginning factories and no presses. Much of the ginning was done by hand. Hand ginning is now obsolete. The opening of so many new ginning and pressing factories is the direct consequence of the construction of the Railway. The hand gin is now used only for extracting seed for sowing purposes.

#### *Population.*

12. The population of the taluka is as follows:—

Villages.	Population.			
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
163	73,385	76,811	89,154	91,634

The increase in population during the lease has been continuous. This increase in a purely agricultural tract is remarkable and indicates prosperity.

The density of the population is 181 per square mile. This exceeds that of any other taluka of West Khandesh.

The additional population can find regular employment in agriculture. There is no new land fit for cultivation but the produce of the present occupied area can be increased in even greater ratio than the rise of population. No doubt the opening of the Tapti Valley Railway has much to do with the increase in population.

#### *Schools and Education.*

13. Education in the Taluka is very backward. There is no urban population while the rural population is entirely without interest in education. There are only 120 girls receiving education. This is a sure sign of the indifference of the people.

As for the boys, there are now 52 schools as against 20 at the time of the First Revision Settlement. The number of pupils has risen from 1,163 to 2,165. The figures are discouraging. It is even more discouraging to remember that perhaps only one-fourth of these boys ever become literate in the true sense. As long as this state of affairs continues there is not much hope that improved methods of agriculture will gain any hold.

#### *Health.*

14. During the last 10 years, 1911 to 1920 the number of births was 47,573 and of deaths 40,836. These figures give a natural increase of 6,737. The increase according to the census of 1921 is only 2,480. The difference is no doubt due to defects of registration. There were outbreaks of plague in 1916 and 1917 in which over 4,000 persons died. In 1918 there was a serious epidemic of influenza which carried off about 6,000. In spite of these epidemics the population increased by 2.78 per cent. and is now greater than ever before.

#### *• Live and Dead Stock.*

15. Appendix D gives detailed figures of live and dead stock by groups at five yearly intervals from 1891. There have been fluctuations of considerable magnitude but the stock of cattle has at no time been seriously depleted and seems to return quickly to a normal level.

The following statement contrasts the figures of 1891 with those of 1921.

Year.	Group.	Male cattle.	Cows, buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Carts.
1891	Group I	15,570	16,115	1,448	5,398
	" II	6,008	6,834	548	1,584
	" III	189	329	9	45
1921	" I	13,961	12,063	1,320	6,420
	" II	6,896	5,647	721	2,222
	" III	215	168	22	63
Total	1891	21,767	23,278	2,005	7,027
"	1921	21,072	17,878	2,063	8,705

These figures show that the stock of male cattle and ponies has remained constant during the last 30 years. Other cattle have decreased in numbers. In a tract which is not suitable to cattle breeding it is important that the quality of the working cattle and milch animals should be kept up. Vast herds of underfed cows are of no use to any one. I therefore consider that the number of cattle is great enough and see no reason to regret the reduction in the number of milch cattle and young.

The increase in the number of carts by 19 per cent. is remarkable. With the opening of the railways there has been a great reduction in the cart mileage required. More than one-third of the number are passenger vehicles (chakdas). It is clear that the increase is a sign of prosperity.

I consider that the cattle of this taluka are of useful breed; there are perhaps fewer of the very fine and expensive oxen which are often seen in Pachora but the general level is decidedly better than that of the Deccan.

The Sindkheda Taluka is not a cattle breeding area. Most of the cattle are imported from Malwa and the supply is adequate. There are no large grazing areas so that cattle breeding cannot be successfully developed here.

*Water Supply.*

16. Appendix F gives the details of artificial sources of water for the year 1912-13. Information under this head is collected decennially so that later figures are not available.

The figures for 1891 and 1913 are contrasted below :—

*Number of Wells and Budkhis.*

Group		1891.	1913.
I	...	1,827	2,915
"	II	692	932
"	III	12	33
Total 166 villages		<u>2,531</u>	<u>3,880</u>

This increase by over 50 per cent. in the number of wells is a remarkable indication of progress. If later figures were available there can be no doubt that the increase would be still more striking.

Except in the wheat growing tract in the Northern part of the Taluka water is generally met with at moderate depths. For domestic purposes the water of the Tapti, Panjhra and other streams is generally used. In all parts the supply is adequate.

There are no Tanks, suitable for irrigation. The eight Tanks mentioned in Appendix F are very small and retain water only for part of the year.

The Lower Panjhra River Works are the only source of canal irrigation. The average area irrigated is 568 acres, chiefly in Betavad and Valkheda.

*Agriculturists and Non-Agriculturists.*

17. The following statement gives the area of land held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists :—

Year.	Land held by	
	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.
	Acres.	Acres.
1916-1917	219,989	23,184
1917-1918	220,124	23,049
1918-1919	219,855	23,237
1919-1920	207,161	36,190
1920-1921	214,254	38,961
Average	<u>216,277</u>	<u>28,874</u>

The proportion of land held by agriculturists is unusually high as the following figures show :—

Taluka.	Percentage of occupied land held by Agriculturists in 1916-17.
Sindkheda	90.46
Shirpur	77.91
Shahada	82.90
Amalner	89.09
Dhulia	83.94

The deduction which I think may be drawn from these figures is that the Sindkheda cultivator has been well able to withstand the Savkar and is generally solvent.

*Sales of land.*

18. With the help of the Record of Rights local inquiry gives very accurate information about the value of land. In Appendices G & G-1 I have collected figures of sales of land during the last few years. The greater part of the statistics relate to 1919, 1920 and 1921 and none are earlier than 1916.



In recording these transactions genuine cash sales only are accepted. By inquiry in the village I have weeded out all sales in which the consideration is wholly or partly old debts, sales which are subject to oral conditions, sales which include house property or building sites and any other doubtful cases.

The figures of sales collected at the time of the First Revision Settlement are only 100 in number and taken from the Registration records. The average price was 17 times the assessment according to the Original Survey. This is equivalent to only 13 multiples of the existing assessment. According to the figures now obtained the multiple for the whole taluka is 97. Exact comparison is of course impossible but rise in the sale value is between 500 and 600 per cent. Part of this increase is due to the rise in the value of produce. But the chief reason appears to be that throughout the period of the Original Lease waste land was being steadily brought under cultivation. Even at the time of the First Revision Settlement there were 21,673 acres of cultivable waste available. The price of land therefore remained very low. Now there is hardly any waste land fit for cultivation left. This condition has naturally caused the sale prices of land to rise. The increase in wealth which has occurred during the current lease made the demand effective. It is the practice to invest all savings in land. The net return on land purchased at present price is about 6.7 per cent. to a non-agriculturist and 13.2 per cent. to an agriculturist who cultivates the land himself. Considering the many advantages of land as an investment the yield is decidedly high.

As compared with rental value the price of land is rather low. In a period of rather unstable prices of produce when the tendency, as in recent years, is upward, sale price of land tends to lag behind rental value. This is of course due to the fact that a purchaser takes care to leave a margin for a possible drop in the future while a tenant usually has to look only a year ahead and takes the current prices of produce as the standard on which he bases the rent he is prepared to pay.

I have discussed the question of sale price at some length as it may be argued that the enormous rise in price is a handicap to prosperity. I have shown that the price of land could rise still higher without ill effects, while the increase in the capital value of landed property is surely no evil.

I do not rely on sale value of land as a basis for discussing the pitch of assessment. The sale value of land is useful as an indication of the general level of prosperity. Low sale values in a fully developed area indicate a general want of capital and low standard of prosperity. High values, if within the limits yielding a fair return on capital, indicate a strong and effective demand—a sure sign of general prosperity and affluence.

I will now proceed to the question of whether the selling value of land is marked by local variations and if so what deductions should be drawn as to the grouping.

Taking first the cases of villages where sales average less than 50 times the assessment there is distinct concentration of these villages in the West of the Taluka; 10 of the 13 villages are within 8 miles of Dondaicha. Other villages in this radius are also lower than the general level of the Taluka. The average sale price for the 11 villages is 42 multiples of the assessment and letting value 3.9 multiples. Both selling price and letting value in this tract is therefore much below the average of the Taluka. These figures are certainly to be considered and I shall discuss their bearing on the grouping later.

As for the sale prices in groups I and II it appears that the lower group is more lightly assessed than group I. All along the border of the two groups the villages of group II show a higher sale value than the villages of group I. This also has a bearing on the question of groups and will be discussed further.

#### Leases.

Appendices H and H-I contain statistics of leases. The information was collected from V. F. No. XII and every case was verified by local inquiry. The

object of the inquiry is to ascertain the true market rent of land. All cases have been excluded where the tenant is the landlord's debtor, where there is an agreement by the tenant to purchase the land and where the parties are members of one family. I have also had to exclude leases of Raul Inam land. The Rauls have tenants of old standing from whom they recover a percentage above the judi but do not levy anything like the full economic rent.

In the Sindkheda Taluka crop-share rents are more usual than cash rents, but a substantial number of leases are for cash. The statistics are not enough to make differences between single villages. Rents are subject to accidental and occasional variations. Reasonable deductions can be made if the number of villages taken together is large enough to neutralise these accidental variations.

(The rent is on an average 5·85 multiples of the assessment.) There is practically no difference between groups I and II. No cash rents were found in the three small villages of group III. Thus the share of Government is little more than one-sixth. If the assessment were increased by the full amount of 33 per cent. Government would be taking less than one-fourth. It has been held by the Government of India that the assessment should not exceed half of the rent. The assessment is very moderate.

The following table facilitates comparison with adjoining Talukas :—

Taluka.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent (dry crop land).			
Sindkheda	...	...	...	5·85
Shahada	...	...	...	4·84
Shirpur	...	...	...	6·69
Dhulia	...	...	...	6·98
Amalner	...	...	...	6·64

It is seen from the above figures that Sindkheda takes a place midway between Shahada on the one hand and the talukas of Shirpur, Dhulia and Amalner on the other.

At the First Revision Settlement, Mr. Pitt took a few statistics of leases from the Registration Department. The figures are very meagre and owing to the absence of local inquiry are of no use for comparison with the present statistics. The average rent amounted to 3·30 multiples of the assessment according to the Original Settlement which is equivalent to 2·50 multiples of the existing assessment. It is certain that rents have risen very greatly during the lease.

As regards indications of local inequality of assessment I find no marked differences between villages on the border line between groups I and II.

There is however an indication that in the villages in the half circle South of Dondaicha the assessment bears a higher percentage to the rent than in other parts. I have discussed this point in the preceding paragraph.

#### *Indices.*

In the last column of Appendix H are given "Indices". An explanation of these indices is given in Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II, page 397. I consider that indices must be used with caution in this taluka as cash rents are not the predominant rents. I would exclude consideration of single villages altogether.

In Group I the index is Rs. 8-0-8 and in Group II Rs. 6-3-6. This supports the view that the assessment is at present very light—less than half the assessment that could be safely imposed. It also helps to show that two groups are desirable.

Further as I propose a division in the existing Group II it is useful to see the index for the two portions. In the Western portion which I propose to retain in Group II the index is Rs. 4-11-10. In the Eastern portion which I propose to amalgamate with Group I the index is Rs. 7-5-5. This confirms the necessity of the proposed division.

## Crop Experiments.

19. The statement gives crop experiments made by Prant Officers under the control of the Agricultural Department.

Year.	Village.	Crop.	Average per Acre.					Percent- age of assessment on value of product.
			Anna value.	Yield principal.	Bye- product.	Total value in 1921.	Assessment.	
1884-85	Patan	Wheat (dry-crop).	14	Mds. sr. ch. 11 18 5	Mds. sr. ch. .....	Rs. a. p. 101 13 7	Rs. a. p. 2 0 6	1'9
"	Sindkheda	Grain	12	5 28 14	.....	38 2 5	1 14 7	5'00
"	"	Linseed	10	3 19 7	.....	32 12 0	1 14 10	6'01
1889-90	Var	Wheat (dry-crop).	8	6 19 4	7 30 5	55 6 4	2 2 6	3'9
1891-92	Betavad	Linseed	.....	7 13 14	.....	69 2 6	1 1 10	1'59
1893-94	Varsi	Wheat (dry-crop).	12	6 33 8	3 0 3	60 12 7	2 10 8	4'3
"	"	Linseed	10	4 23 1	.....	43 0 4	2 11 3	6'28
1894-95	Nevade	Wheat (dry-crop).	16	8 0 9	10 36 1	71 3 10	2 15 2	3'04
"	"	"	16	6 3 7	7 20 9	54 1 1	2 15 1	5'4
1895-96	Akadse	"	8	4 5 14	9 11 6	36 13 9	2 11 1	7'5
"	"	"	8	4 12 10	11 7 7	38 5 5	2 14 1	7'5
1897-98	Virdel	"	6	2 11 3	3 34 3	20 4 2	2 8 0	12'9
1898-99	Valkhed	Rice (irrigated wells).	8	7 34 12	20 35 9	62 15 3	1 5 2	2'1
1900-01	Sindkheda	Jowari	8	6 7 5	344 bundles.	44 7 5	2 11 3	6'07
1902-03	Bhokri	"	8	8 29 7	513 "	62 12 5	2 8 10	4'06
1903-04	Pimpri	Kulthi	12	7 9 1	.....	48 2 10	2 1 8	4'3
1906-07	Varpada	Gram	10	2 33 15	.....	18 11 9	2 11 5	4'6
"	Sonewadi	"	12	3 12 14	.....	22 14 8	2 12 7	12'6
"	Amathe	Wheat (dry-crop).	12	7 0 5	10 9 9	62 4 7	2 14 2	4'6
"	"	Linseed	12	4 16 8	.....	41 8 6	2 11 9	6'58
1907-08	Pimprad	Wheat (irrigated).	12	25 0 11	35 17 7	189 0 8	2 0 6	1'07

The information makes it clear that the assessment is extremely light.

## Prices.

20. The course of prices of the principal produce is given in Appendix I. A graph prepared from these figures is also appended. The prices of jowari and bajri fluctuate violently according to the local variations in the seasons. Being substitutes for one another, their curves are similar. Wheat follows the general lines of the jowari and bajri curve, but is steadied by the influence of world-prices. The general trend of prices can be seen from the following statement:—

Period.	Jowari.		Price of produce in Seers per rupee.					
			Bajri.		Wheat.		Cotton with seed.	
	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.
1882 to 1891	21	2	.....	.....	16	4	.....	.....
1891-92 to 1901	19	3	17	6	11	13	7	9
1902 to 1911	17	0	15	2	9	13	5	7
1912 to 1921	10	0	8	7	7	1	4	6

N.B.—Prices for the first decennium are of Dhulia market. The prices for the other periods are of Sindkheda market.

The rise in prices has been steady and continuous during the lease. Jowari has risen by 111 per cent.; wheat by 130 per cent. Figures for bajri are not available.

It is important to know the course of prices of cotton, both owing to its preponderating area and to its being a money-crop. Unfortunately the prices recorded before the first Revision Settlement relate to ginned cotton, while the prices now recorded are for unginned cotton. It is seen from Appendix N of Mr. Pitt's Report on the first Revision Settlement that cotton hardly varied in price during the last 20 years of the Original Lease. During the next 10 years there was slight fall in prices, while the last two decades of the current lease have shown a marked upward tendency. At the present time cotton though not at its highest point is about 100 per cent. above the price prevailing at the beginning

of the lease. By inquiry of merchants I find that the average price of ginned cotton (Pachora Market) was from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers per rupee in 1921. This rate is higher than that recorded during the American Civil War. It is therefore clear that cotton, like other produce, has risen in far greater ratio than the maximum permissible increase in assessment. In other words, if the assessment were increased by the full 33 per cent., the share of the produce to be taken by Government in the form of assessment would be far less than at the beginning of the current lease.

### *Wages.*

21. The Sindkheda Taluka is remote from industrial centres and migration to cities is not usual. It is therefore to be expected that wages will be found to be low.

Exact figures are difficult to obtain as wages vary according to the season and local rates vary from village to village according to the supply available on the spot. Owing to the unwillingness of the field labourer to work away from home there are great inequalities.

The prevailing rate of daily wages for agricultural labour is from 4 to 8 annas. My inquiry leads me to think that 4 or 5 annas a day is the usual rate during the slack season and 5 to 8 annas during the busy season. Taking the average for the year 6 annas a day is the commonest daily wage.

Many labourers are employed by the year. The cash given may be Rs. 50 to 60 and food is provided by the employer. Others are employed at from Rs. 100 to 150 without food.

No figures of wages are given in Mr. Pitt's report, but from the Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Volume XII B, I find that wages at Dhulia were about Rs. 6 to 7 per month or annas 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per diem. Wages have therefore risen about 100 per cent. during the lease.

Generally speaking there is no unemployment and no scarcity of labour.

### *Revenue History.*

22. Appendix K gives the figures of demand, remission and suspension. The amount of remissions given owing to crop failure is negligible. Suspensions on a large scale were given in 1918-19 and 1920-21 owing to bad seasons.

Ordinarily the land revenue is recovered without any difficulty.

In Appendix M the figures of assessed waste land are given. At the beginning of the lease 16,782 acres were unoccupied. This area is now reduced to 8,917 acres. There is now very little land left for occupation. Most of this waste land is of the poorest quality and is more useful for cattle grazing than for cultivation.

### *Grouping.*

23. Before the first Revision Settlement there were no less than 9 groups with maximum rates varying from Rs. 14-0 to Rs. 2-8-0. This excessive number of groups was due, as Mr. Pitt points out, largely to the fact that the villages of the taluka were not all settled at one time.

Mr. Pitt reduced this patchwork to two large groups, with a small third group containing three villages only.

Mr. Pitt states that he proposed these groups on considerations of "climate and communications, bazars and other elements." As regards communications, and markets, nearness to Dhulia was then of prime importance as it was the only outlet for external trade. The Survey Commissioner made this point clear in his review; but he accepted Mr. Pitt's grouping on the ground that the climate of Group II was inferior to that of Group I and that this outweighed the advantage of nearness to Dhulia enjoyed by part of Group II. As there is no statistical proof that the rainfall of Group II is inferior to that of Group I there was considerable difficulty in justifying the grouping. Mr. Ozanne felt the difficulty and has given reasoned arguments in support of the grouping (*vide* para. 2 of his letter on page 105 of Selection CCLXXIII). He supports the grouping by arguing that the rainfall of Group I is more suited to the soil than the rainfall of Group II. But he evidently felt that the Grouping was perilously near to the error of placing the better lands in the higher group.

At the present time the situation has changed radically owing to the opening of the Tapti Valley Railway. Dhulia is no longer the only market for exports. Dhulia still takes a good deal of the Sindkheda cotton, but there are now three important centres in the Taluka from which produce is exported direct. These centres being all in Group I the present grouping has, by chance, become easier to justify. There is still the difficulty that rainfall statistics are available only for Sindkheda town.

The statistics of sales and leases seem to show that the present grouping gives Group II a slight advantage. With the railway running across the taluka and every village within easy reach of that railway I should certainly favour a single group for the whole taluka. But there is a sector with an 8 miles radius from Dondaicha where the assessment is relatively rather heavy. Some villages in this sector are hilly and general reports seem to show that the rainfall is rather uncertain here. In this sector I include the 3 villages of Group III although there is very little information about them available. These three villages are situated in a hilly tract and are rather badly off as regards communications. They are certainly fit to be placed in the lowest group of the taluka, but there is no justification for giving them any preference over the villages adjoining them.

Owing to the evidence of the low selling and letting value of land in the villages adjoining the present Group III, I propose to extend this group and to amalgamate it with Group II. The Eastern part of Group II can be amalgamated with Group I. In the lower Group I propose to retain the villages in the South-West corner of the taluka. These villages have no made roads and are the most remote from the railway. Dondaicha itself must remain in the higher group as it is an important market and has a railway station and made road. The village Pathare may also remain in the higher groups as it has easy access to market. The boundary between the groups should follow its existing line from Nandurbar border as far as Sakode and thence due South to the Dhulia border. The other villages which are now in Group II have good and easy access both to the railway at Sindkheda and Nardana and also to Dhulia. These villages can safely be placed in Group I. The statement of sales and leases confirms the justice of the proposed change in groups:—

*Statement of Sales and Leases according to proposed new groups.*

	G. I, 117 villages.	New G. II, 24 villages.	Villages of old G. II proposed for transfer to G. I, 25 villages.
<i>Sales.</i>			
(Multiples of assessment represented by price.)	96.23	66.94	134.95
<i>Leases.</i>			
(Multiples of assessment represented by rent.)	5.85	4.47	6.91

These figures show that the villages in the Western half of the existing G. II are much less prosperous than those in the Eastern half. In this way the number of groups will be reduced from 3 to 2. In a Taluka like this where there is no very marked difference in climate, and communications are good and evenly distributed, I see no way of justifying the present grouping. Undoubtedly the wheat tract along the Tapti is rich and prosperous but the difference in the soil should not be allowed to influence the grouping. With the present grouping it is impossible to avoid the feeling that the quality of the soil had some influence on the Settlement Officer who, prepared the report on the First Revision Settlement.

The proposals about grouping may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The Taluka is now well provided with local markets, railway and communications.

(2) There is no evidence that the rainfall is better in one part than another: local inquiry tends to show that the rainfall in the villages South of

Dondaicha is slightly inferior. Not much reliance can be placed on this as popular view confuses good soil with good climate.

(3) Nearness to Dhulia is no longer of much importance as the Tapti Valley Railway now affords all conveniences for export and import.

(4) The evidence of sales and leases shows that villages South of Dondaicha are less well off than the rest of the Taluka.

(5) There is no reason to retain 3 small villages in a third group.

(6) The Western part of Group II is inferior to the Eastern part and should properly be united with Group III.

(7) The Eastern part of Group II is in all respects equal to Group I and should be merged into it.

#### *Maximum Rates.*

24. The existing maximum rates are as follows:—

Group.	Villages.	Maximum Rates.
		Rs. a. p.
I	115	2 12 0
II	48	2 2 0
III	3	1 8 0

The great difference in rates is due to the fact that the original settlement was made at different times and at the First Revision Settlement it was found impossible to reduce the differences without loss of legitimate revenue.

During the lease, prices have risen by more than 100 per cent. communications have improved in unmistakable fashion, markets have improved and the resources of the people both in live and dead stock are better than ever before. The recovery of the present assessment is made without difficulty. The whole cultivable area is occupied; the land still remaining nominally as assessed waste is of the poorest quality, averaging only .004 per acre. This land is best kept for grazing or communal use. The selling and letting value of land is high. All the evidence shows that the assessment is light and that an increase of 33 per cent. will cause no hardship to the cultivators. An increase of even 100 per cent. would hardly bring the tax back to the real level of 1893.

If the present grouping is kept unchanged maximum rates of Rs. 3-10-0, 2-13-0 and 2-0-0 will be proper.

I have discussed in the preceding paragraph the objections to the present grouping and I do not think that the present opportunity reducing the anomaly should be lost.

The rates which I propose are:—

Group	Rs. a. p.
Group I	3 6 0
Group II	2 12 0

The increase proposed in group I is very moderate in the case of the villages of the old group I being only 22.72 per cent. In the case of the 26 villages transferred from group II to group I the increase is 58.82 per cent. This is rather heavy but within the permissible limit of 66 per cent. on single villages. I have shown in paragraph 23 that the rental value in the villages proposed for transfer to group I is 6.91 multiples of the assessment as against 5.85 for the existing group I. This is the best possible evidence that these villages are at present under-assessed. If the proposed increase is sanctioned the rental value will be 4.37 multiples of the assessment; in other words Government will take less than one-fourth of the rental value.

As regards group II the three small villages of the old 3rd group will take an increase of 83.33 per cent. This exceeds the permissible limit of 66 per cent. But these villages have hitherto been much underassessed and I strongly recommend that the limit be waived. The amount of revenue involved in these 3 villages is insignificant but the present anomaly ought to be done away with. I admit that my proposed changes in groups and maximum rates involve some inequalities in increase. Alteration in groups is always inconvenient and to be avoided if possible. But I feel that the present grouping does not come close enough to the ideal and has been proved wrong in a substantial degree.

*Rates in adjoining Talukas.*

25. On the other side of the Tapti the maximum rate sanctioned in 1918 for the villages of Shahada and Shirpur Talukas is Rs. 4 except for one anomalous rate of Rs. 3. These Talukas make up for their distance from markets and railway, by a decided advantage in rainfall. I admit there is some inequality in this rating but rainfall is more important than nearness to markets. Mr. Abbott who did the Revision Settlement of these Talukas found himself unable to adjust the rates without loss of revenue owing to the irregularity of the groups in these Talukas.

On the South the rates of Dhulia Taluka sanctioned in 1919 are Rs. 2-13-0 and 3-10-0. These rates do not conflict with the rates proposed for Sindkheda.

Amalner on the East has a maximum rate of Rs. 3-3-0. This is unduly low but the rate could not be raised above this owing to the 33 per cent. limitation. Amalner is far too lightly assessed.

*Patasthal.*

26. At the First Revision Settlement Mr. Pitt classed 525 acres as kayam patasthal under a maximum combined rate for soil and water of Rs. 8 in all cases except Betavad. Although the maximum rate is Rs. 8 the average combined assessment came to only Rs. 2-10-8. This is sufficient indication that water supply is deficient. Government in accordance with their general policy of remitting patasthal assessment on precarious streams sanctioned the abolition of most of this patasthal assessment (Government Resolutions Nos. 7069 of 8th September 1896, 10133 of 7th October 1908 and 7100 of 31st July 1913).

The combined patasthal assessment imposed at the First Revision Settlement amounted to Rs. 1,399. The patasthal assessment now retained amounts to only Rs. 144-8-0.

As for the water rate already abolished I find that the water supply is so uncertain that it would be a mistake to treat it as 'permanent'. The Collector levies occasional water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, on the rare occasions when water is taken. This method of assessment may continue.

The only bandharas on which kayam patasthal assessment is retained are :—

Village.	Bandhara.	Combined assessment.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Mukti	... Pakka	89	8	0
Malpur	... Kaccha No. 2	29	0	0
	... " " 3	26	0	0

I have inspected these bandharas and found that the Mukti water supply was good. In ordinary years there should be ample water for rabi and the water rate is very moderate (42 acres assessed at Rs. 89-8-0).

The two kaccha bandharas at Malpur are also fairly reliable. The water rate is rightly retained. It is however a matter of only academic interest as the land irrigated is Inam except one survey number with a water rate of Rs. 5.

I consider that the water rate on these bandharas should be increased in the same proportion as the dry-crop assessment.

The kayam patasthal in Betavad is on a different footing from any other.

The water supply is controlled by the Irrigation Department which manages the Mukti Tank. I may mention that this tank is in Dhulia Taluka and has nothing to do with the Mukti mentioned above. Owing to the improvement in the water supply due to the construction of Mukti Tank a combined soil and water rate of Rs. 14 was sanctioned for this village. This rate is lighter than the charges for water taken from the same source on land outside the kayam patasthal area. The water rate for water exclusive of soil assessment on the kayam patasthal area averages Rs. 3 per acre while the rates levied by the Irrigation Department for water only taken outside this area are, for kharif Rs. 2, for rabi Rs. 4, for 8 months Rs. 8 and for perennial Rs. 12.

I consider that the kayam patasthal assessment in this village should be abolished and water rate fixed by the Irrigation Department. The owners of kayam patasthal should of course retain their full rights to the water and if the Government so direct a part of the water rate may be credited to the Revenue Department.

If this proposal is not approved I recommend that the combined assessment should be increased in the same proportion as the dry-crop assessment.

*Inam villages.*

27. The two Inam villages of the Taluka are due for Second Revision Settlement. They are small and unimportant with no features to differentiate them from the adjoining Government villages.

Both villages are at present in group I. I see no reason to change this grouping.

I accordingly propose that the maximum rate in these villages should be raised by the same amount as that of Government villages in group I and that the guarantee should be for the same period as in Government villages.

*Guarantee.*

28. I recommend that the rates should be guaranteed up to 1949-50. In that year the leases of Dhulia Taluka of this District and Amalner Taluka of the East Khandesh District will expire. These are the leases with the longest period to run. By fixing this term for Sindkheda and by making short provisional guarantees for all Talukas in which the lease expires before that year, it will be possible to carry out the next revision of the two Khandesh Districts simultaneously and to remove inequalities in the maximum rates.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient servant,  
 J. H. GARRETT,  
 Settlement Officer,  
 Sholapur and Khandesh.



## APPENDIX A.

*Rainfall recorded at Sindkheda, District West Khandesh.*

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 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.	
1911	0.02	...	0.32	1	7.20	12	1.44	3	0.78	2	9.76	18	
1912	...	...	...	...	7.55	17	1.64	5	5.43	2	14.62	24	
1913	0.10	1	0.10	1	15.52	29	3.85	6	0.42	1	19.99	38	
1914	...	...	0.74	1	17.77	25	11.11	12	0.55	2	30.17	40	
1915	2.42	4	0.46	1	13.70	18	8.25	14	0.24	1	25.07	38	
1916	...	...	1.67	2	20.11	26	6.28	16	4.08	4	32.14	48	
1917	1.11	3	0.42	2	7.10	14	15.40	24	1.26	2	25.29	45	
1918	...	...	1.16	4	4.19	9	2.41	7	...	...	7.76	20	
1919	...	...	2.61	6	11.25	21	7.56	15	2.42	2	23.84	44	
1920	3.53	4	0.14	1	13.10	14	2.21	6	...	...	18.98	25	
1921	...	...	...	...	16.27	25	4.70	9	...	...	20.97	34	
Average	0.65	1	0.69	2	12.16	19	5.90	11	1.38	1	20.78	34	

*Remarks with regard to the character of the season at Sindkheda, District West Khandesh, for the years 1911-1921.*

- 1911.—Rain during the year was less than even half the average. The antemonsoon period had no showers. The regular monsoon commenced in the first week of June but the fall being inadequate for general sowing, it was commenced only in places of sufficient moisture. In July the fall was much in defect of the average and kharif sowing had to be deferred till the second fortnight and continued in August. Rain in this month was also insufficient. As a result the seedlings began to suffer. The fall in September again was meagre (not exceeding an inch) and the standing crops deteriorated. October went totally dry. Rabi sowings were done in places where moisture was sufficient. Some useful and fair rain was received in the latter half of November which greatly helped the rabi crops where sown. December was wholly rainless. As a result of the nature of this capricious rainfall the season was poor both for the kharif and rabi crops.
- 1912.—Rain during the year considerably in defect of the average. There was no rain in the antemonsoon period. The regular monsoon opened rather late at the end of June and that fall being also insufficient, kharif sowings were only completed in July under the favourable rainfall of the month. August rain, though meagre, was useful as it maintained the crops. The fall in September, however, being very inadequate (amounting to less than half an inch only) told seriously on the crops which then required rain badly for their development. October rain being again meagre did not give any relief. Rabi sowing was greatly checked. Good and general rain, however, in the third week of November somewhat saved the situation. It was too late for the kharif crops but it greatly helped the rabi crops, the sowing of which was largely ended on its strength. There was no rain in December. The rabi crops fared well. The season on the whole was poor for the kharif and fair for rabi crops.
- 1913.—Total fall of the year was just about the average. A few drops only were received during the antemonsoon period. Regular monsoon set in early in June and rain fell steadily throughout the month enabling kharif sowing to be in full swing by the end of the month. It was completed in the first half of July under the sufficient rainfall of the month and a break was desired, at the end in places, for undertaking the further agricultural operations. August rain though meagre was good enough to maintain the crops. The fall in September was both substantial and general and the standing crops did well under it. Rabi sowing was commenced in places on the strength of this fall. There was neither any rain in October, nor was any received in November. The fall in December was only fair. It still benefited the standing rabi crops though they wanted much more. The season on the whole was fairly good for the kharif and only fair for the rabi crops.
- 1914.—Year's total fall considerably in excess of the average. No rain was received in the antemonsoon period. The monsoon burst timely in June and the fall being quite adequate kharif sowing was in rapid progress by the end of the month. It was completed in July under the abundant fall of the month and the seedlings thrived well though a break was thought desirable for them, at the end of the month. This occurred partially in August and proved very beneficial. There was good rain in September though it proved slightly excessive to crops in places. October had a complete break. Rabi sowing was, however, undertaken in the month as usual as there was sufficient moisture left in the soil by the copious fall of September. There was little rain in November and lesser still in December. The rabi crops, however, progressed satisfactorily and would have given a good return if it had not been for the timely and heavy rain late in the season, i.e. in February. Season on the whole was good for the kharif and fairly good for the rabi crops.
- 1915.—Total rainfall during the year was somewhat in excess of the average. Fair showers were received during the antemonsoon period. The monsoon having commenced late in the third week of June, kharif sowings were completed only in July under the good fall of the month. August rain was light and was confined to the first week and the standing crops stood badly in need of more rain. This they got in September and they progressed well. October rain was again abundant and gave an impetus to rabi sowings. The complete break in November was very beneficial for the completion of the rabi sowings. There was some useful though light rain in December and the rabi crops progressed well. Season on the whole generally satisfactory.
- 1916.—The total annual rainfall considerably exceeded the average. The antemonsoon period had only a few drops. Monsoon commenced early in June and the fall being adequate kharif sowing was vigorously pushed on and completed in July when there was again an abundant rainfall. In August the rainfall was thought rather excessive after the abundant fall of the previous months and a break was desired for pushing on agricultural operations. September rain again exceeded the requirements, and damaged the standing crops in places. The break towards the end of the month, however, was useful for them. October had an adequate fall and rabi sowings were undertaken and completed in time. November rain was also fairly heavy. December had no rain nor was any desired. The rabi crops thrived well and yielded a good outturn. The season on the whole was satisfactory.
- 1917.—Rain during the year was much above the average. Some fair showers were received in May. The monsoon burst in the first week of June and the fall being adequate kharif sowings were started vigorously and completed in July under the fair fall of the month. The seedling thrived well during the two subsequent months when fair to good rain was received. All went on well up to this time (the end of September) but the excessive fall in October (which was as much as thrice the average) injured badly the standing crops especially those of bajri and cotton. It was however made good use of by cultivators for pushing on the rabi sowings which were completed in November on its strength, though there was no rain and nor was any desired. The rabi crops thrived well and gave a good return. The season on the whole was moderately good for the kharif but distinctly good for the rabi crops.
- 1918.—The total rainfall of the year amounted to one-third of the average. Fairly heavy rain in May was useful for the preliminary preparation of the lands. Regular monsoon started in the middle of June but the fall during this as well as the subsequent month being meagre kharif sowing had to be deferred to August when it was completed under the favourable and fairly heavy fall of the month. In September the rainfall was very deficient and crops began to wither in places. The monsoon completely closed by the end of the month with the result that all kharif crops withered away except where they were irrigated. Rabi sowing was restricted to places only. The season on the whole was one of the most disastrous on record.
- 1919.—Year's total fall slightly exceeded the average. Fair rain was received in May. The regular monsoon commenced early in June and gave an adequate and general rain affording sufficient moisture for the kharif sowings. The kharif rains were throughout quite abundant and even excessive and slightly injurious to crops in places. The kharif crops generally thrived well and yielded a good outturn. As regards the rabi crops, the sowing was done in time and as the rabi rains too were quite up to the requirements and as there occurred the desired break in December, these crops also gave a good return. Excepting some slight damage to kharif crops by excessive rain in places, the season on the whole was just what could be desired.

1920 :--Total fall of the year was slightly below the average. There were only a few drops in the premonsoon period. The regular monsoon set in in the second week of June and the fall being sufficient, kharif sowings were started in earnest and completed in July under the abundant and general rains of the month. The seedlings thrived well and continued to do so during August, when the fall though light was good enough to maintain them. The rainfall in September was very scanty and the kharif crops began to suffer. The monsoon completely closed by the end of September with the result that the kharif crops seriously suffered in outturn, while rabi sowings were done only in areas where irrigation facilities were at hand. Season, on the whole, was only moderate for the kharif and distinctly bad for the rabi crops.

1921 :--Year's total rainfall was equal to the average. The monsoon period went totally dry. The regular monsoon commenced in the second week of June but the fall during the month being inadequate kharif sowing was greatly restricted and was completed only in July when general and very abundant rain was received. The fall in August and September was fairly heavy and the kharif crops progressed well till they were reaped when they gave a good return. The rainfall in September being adequate, rabi sowings were undertaken and completed in time. From October onwards, however, there has been no rain. The rabi crops are expected to yield a fairly good outturn, though they would have yielded certainly more with good shower in December. The season on the whole has been satisfactory for the kharif crops and it is expected that it will be equally fair for the rabi crops too.

J. H. GARRETT,  
Settlement Officer,  
Sholapur and Khandesh.

## APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Sindkheda Taluka of the West Khandesh  
Collectorate, for five years from 1916-17 to 1920-1921.

Number of villages.	Cultivated and uncultivated area.									
	Gross cropped area (T. F. XX).	Deduct twice crop- ped.	Deduct crops in unassessed land.	Net assessed crop- ped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.
								Forest.	Other (inclu- ding un- cultivable.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Group No. I.</b>										
115 (Average for five years from 1916-17 to 1920-1921.)	1,55,519	2,894	171	1,52,454	10,112	1,62,565	2,917	315	28,396	1,94,193
<b>Group No. II.</b>										
48 (Average for five years).	72,333	1,317	89	70,927	4,957	75,884	6,863	19,166	18,269	1,20,182
<b>Group No. III.</b>										
3 (Average for five years).	3,323	139	1	3,183	205	3,387	594	2,443	456	6,882
Taluka total for five years.	11,55,874	21,749	1,307	11,32,819	76,364	12,09,183	51,872	1,09,627	2,35,612	16,06,285
Average for five years...	2,31,175	4,350	261	2,26,564	15,273	241,837	10,374	21,925	47,122	3,21,257
Percentage										
<b>Alienated villages.</b>										
2 (Average for five years).	1,367	17		1,350	92	1,443			355	1,797

Number of villages.	Crops (Details of Col. 2).															
	I Cereals and II Pulses.										Oil Seeds.					
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	Th.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
<b>Group No. I.</b>																
115 (Average for five years from 1916-17 to 1920-21.)	37	16,376	..	10,740	39,713	1	44	1,613	4,481	73,005	553	2,470	..	635	1,283	4,941
Percentage	0.02	10.53	..	6.90	25.53	..	0.03	1.03	2.88	46.94	0.35	1.58	..	0.40	0.82	3.17
<b>Group No. II.</b>																
48 (Average for five years).	3	1,188	..	5,139	27,102	..	29	31	5,205	1,88,697	2	330	..	129	446	907
Percentage	..	1.64	..	7.10	37.46	..	0.04	0.04	7.19	53.49	..	0.45	..	0.17	0.61	1.25
<b>Group No. III.</b>																
3 (Average for five years).	..	142	..	87	1,326	..	2	..	376	1,933	..	8	..	..	14	23
Percentage	..	4.27	..	2.61	39.81	..	0.06	..	11.31	58.17	..	0.24	..	..	0.42	0.69
Taluka total for five years.	205	88,527	..	29,832	3,40,709	5	370	3,220	50,309	5,68,175	2,773	14,040	..	3,824	8,717	29,355
Average for five years...	41	17,703	..	15,966	68,142	1	74	1,644	10,062	1,13,635	555	2,803	..	765	1,743	5,871
Percentage	0.01	7.66	..	6.96	29.47	..	0.03	0.71	4.35	49.15	0.24	1.22	..	0.33	0.75	2.54
<b>Alienated villages.</b>																
2 (Average for five years).	..	96	..	116	336	..	..	18	46	613	10	33	..	1	8	52
Percentage	..	7.02	..	8.48	24.38	..	..	1.31	3.36	44.84	0.73	2.41	..	0.07	0.58	3.80

Number of villages.	Condiments Spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and vegeta- bles including root crops.
		Cane.	Palm trees.	Cotton.	Others.		Tobacco.	Others.	Total.		
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
<b>Group No. I.</b>											
115 (Average for five years from 1916-17 to 1920-21.)	627	18	..	21,530	938	22	51	23	74	428	3,936
Percentage	0.40	0.01	..	45.99	0.60	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.27	2.53
<b>Group No. II.</b>											
48 (Average for five years).	304	3	..	30,086	336	..	7	77	84	160	1,755
Percentage	0.42	..	..	41.59	0.46	..	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.22	2.42
<b>Group No. III.</b>											
3 (Average for five years).	5	..	..	1,138	11	..	..	..	..	25	188
Percentage	0.15	..	..	34.21	0.33	..	..	..	..	0.75	5.65
Taluka total for five years.	4,677	108	..	51,377	46,425	110	293	497	790	3,068	39,396
Average for five years...	935	22	..	1,02,755	1,285	22	59	99	158	614	5,879
Percentage	0.44	0.01	..	44.45	0.56	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.26	2.54
<b>Alienated villages.</b>											
2 (Average for five years).	1	..	..	672	8	..	..	1	1	4	15
Percentage	0.07	..	..	49.15	0.58	..	..	0.07	0.07	0.29	1.09

## APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation as Census of 1911 for Sindkheda Taluka,  
District West Khandesh.

Agricultural population.					Total.	Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	3	4		
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other land-holders.					
1	2	3	4	5		
46,752	5,833	22,105	74,690	14,464		

## APPENDIX D.

Agricultural stock of the 166 Government and 2 Inam villages in the Sindkheda Taluka  
during the year 19

Year.	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	13
<i>Government villages.</i>												
<i>Group No. I.</i>												
1901	115	11,006	33	75	18	137	21	1,521	1,530	1,630	1,009	16,980
1906	115	12,325	65	100	37	272	48	3,020	2,140	3,470	1,920	23,397
1911	115	11,508	111	41	26	160	30	4,220	2,740	3,905	2,103	28,846
1916	115	14,768	63	77	32	275	43	4,419	4,185	5,571	3,578	33,011
1921	115	13,230	45	168	42	428	48	3,720	2,861	3,682	1,800	26,024
Total	...	62,837	317	461	155	1,372	190	16,900	13,456	18,258	10,412	124,258
<i>Group No. II.</i>												
1901	48	5,850	10	97	7	50	1	1,246	1,105	1,105	630	10,081
1906	48	6,630	33	41	14	165	4	1,910	1,360	2,225	1,323	13,705
1911	48	6,809	57	12	8	82	5	2,560	1,720	2,605	1,308	14,966
1916	48	6,807	14	35	13	159	2	3,015	1,658	3,126	1,289	16,118
1921	48	6,598	12	67	22	193	4	1,530	1,390	1,937	770	12,543
<i>Group No. III.</i>												
1901	3	190	2	3	.....	.....	.....	50	53	122	61	481
1906	3	209	3	.....	1	.....	2	76	79	97	25	493
1911	3	166	4	1	.....	2	.....	85	91	100	29	479
1916	3	224	2	.....	1	.....	.....	106	50	83	27	493
1921	3	213	1	.....	1	.....	.....	60	53	30	25	383
<i>Alienated villages.</i>												
1901	2	57	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	6	5	83
1906	2	84	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	24	14	10	148
1911	2	74	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	17	17	16	136
1916	2	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	26	23	24	175
1921	2	88	1	5	1	.....	1	17	24	23	14	174
Year.	Number of villages.	Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.			
1	2	14	15	16	Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.				
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
<i>Government villages.</i>												
<i>Group No. I.</i>												
1901	115	660	250	10,221	4,020	.....	1,866	3,052	29 7			
1906	115	800	710	11,507	4,252	.....	1,890	3,250	25 28			
1911	115	910	1,067	10,030	4,184	.....	1,915	3,250	22 17			
1916	115	1,333	372	10,391	4,318	.....	2,380	4,053	21 16			
1921	115	1,320	289	6,755	4,580	.....	2,323	4,097	23 5			
Total	...	5,023	2,688	48,904	21,354	.....	10,374	17,702	.....			
<i>Group No. II.</i>												
1901	48	320	950	7,125	2,005	.....	630	1,250	25 2			
1906	48	550	1,615	7,530	2,100	.....	716	1,360	21 38			
1911	48	480	2,803	4,970	1,975	.....	828	1,364	20 35			
1916	48	728	2,161	6,764	2,518	.....	887	1,404	20 5			
1921	48	721	1,889	3,228	2,670	.....	807	1,415	20 22			
<i>Group No. III.</i>												
1901	3	25	150	322	76	.....	22	30	33 39			
1906	3	27	114	370	81	.....	25	39	30 2			
1911	3	30	184	387	75	.....	27	40	37 31			
1916	3	23	.....	114	78	.....	23	41	27 13			
1921	3	22	.....	65	81	.....	20	43	29 21			
<i>Alienated villages.</i>												
1901	2	1	.....	43	25	.....	10	15	48 9			
1906	2	4	.....	81	31	.....	14	23	53 23			
1911	2	8	.....	66	27	.....	14	22	32 39			
1916	2	8	.....	96	28	.....	16	25	33 9			
1921	2	10	.....	30	29	.....	13	29	28 20			

\* 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 Sindkheda Taluka,  
District West Khandesh.*

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical Power.				
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machines.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engine Pumps.
6	11	130	2	Group No. I.	527	9	.....	4	.....	3
3	1	60	42	Group No. II.	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	Group No. III.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... 9	12	190	44	.....	675	9	.....	4	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	Alienated villages.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## APPENDIX F.

*Wells, bhudkis, tanks and other sources of water supply in the 166 Government and 2 Inam villages  
of the Sindkheda Taluka for the year 1912-13.*

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.	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 ...	115	1,360	192	1,220	5	36	2	40	160	.....	.....	.....	1
II ...	48	386	230	287	1	8	.....	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
III ...	3	19	5	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	166	1,765	427	1,515	6	44	3	55	165	.....	.....	.....	1
2	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Other sources.											
Group.	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	
I ...	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
II ...	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
III ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Alienated villages.											

## ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation ...	1,765	427	.....	.....	.....	.....
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	1,515	.6	.....	1	.....	.....
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	44	.....	2	8	.....	.....
	In disuse ...	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	3,324	653	2	9	.....	.....
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements.	2,414	117	1	14	145	3

## APPENDIX G.

*Selling Value of Dry-crop Lands in the Villages of the Sindkheda Taluka, District West Khandesh.*

Soerial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
	<i>Government villages.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
	<i>Group No. I</i>					
1	Akadse ...	12 3	25 0 0	3,250 0 0	130 0	
2	Achhi ...	51 25	117 0 0	8,975 0 0	76 71	
3	Ajande Budruk ...	44 38	125 5 0	15,450 0 0	123 6	
4	Ajande Khurd ...	1 23	2 3 0	300 0 0	153 0	
6	Alane ...	42 25	102 0 0	13,450 0 0	131 86	
7	Kadane ...	53 35	87 15 0	13,200 0 0	150 0	
8	Kamkhede ...	100 37	191 2 0	18,000 0 0	94 24	
9	Kalmadi ...	54 7	63 2 0	4,000 0 0	63 49	
10	Kalgaon ...	8 21	23 0 0	4,100 0 0	178 26	
11	Kampur ...	30 30	47 8 0	3,550 0 0	75 53	
13	Kumbhare par. Nandurbar ...	27 4	69 2 10	10,750 0 0	155 79	
14	Kumrej ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	Kurukwade ...	39 21	74 8 0	6,150 0 0	83 12	
16	Kodade ...	39 2	78 6 0	5,325 0 0	68 27	
17	Kanchanpur ...	84 5	117 2 0	16,450 0 0	140 59	
18	Khamane ...	7 15	20 0 0	3,000 0 0	150 0	
19	Khandvay ...	4 20	6 12 0	68 0 0	9 71	
20	Gavhane ...	0 31	1 8 0	900 0 0	600 0	
21	Gorane ...	77 11	112 5 0	11,000 0 0	98 21	
22	Ghusare ...	8 0	10 0 0	900 0 0	90 0	
25	Chirane ...	15 36	24 8 0	4,700 0 0	195 83	
26	Chilane ...	57 23	116 6 0	11,305 0 0	97 45	
27	Chaugan Budruk ...	72 34	86 5 3	5,650 0 0	65 69	
28	Chaugan Khurd ...	74 15	102 2 0	7,375 0 0	72 30	
29	Jasane ...	8 18	21 0 0	2,400 0 0	114 28	
31	Jogalu ...	57 18	82 0 0	4,625 0 0	56 40	
32	Jhirve ...	4 31	7 0 0	200 0 0	23 57	
33	Jhotvade ...	4 19	10 0 0	400 0 0	43 0	
34	Takarkhede ...	23 26	45 1 0	3,100 0 0	68 88	
35	Temlay ...	50 16	68 12 0	6,450 0 0	93 48	
36	Dabli ...	18 27	21 3 0	1,600 0 0	76 19	
39	Tavkhede par. Nandurbar ...	36 20	101 14 0	9,601 0 0	94 12	
40	Dattane ...	1 1	1 9 0	400 0 0	256 0	
41	Dabhasi ...	40 17	48 15 0	4,250 0 0	86 73	
42	Dalwade par. Nandurbar ...	20 7	47 5 0	4,800 0 0	102 12	
44	Daul ...	21 8	50 10 0	4,300 0 0	84 31	

## APPENDIX G.—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.
		A. S.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
45	Dondaicha	92 18	110 2 0	4,995 0 0	45.40	
46	Dhamane	40 4	96 0 0	9,400 0 0	97.91	
47	Dhandarue	22 7	4 14 0	600 0 0	120.0	
49	Nardane	122 23	231 11 6	22,150 0 0	95.47	
50	Nimgul	31 36	72 4 0	5,140 0 0	71.38	
51	Nirgudi	54 33	82 15 0	6,600 0 0	104.76	
52	Newade	43 33	126. 7 0	19,212 0 0	152.47	
53	Padhavad	23 34	43 12 0	5,600 0 0	127.27	
54	Pathare	32 27	52 0 0	1,950 0 0	37.5	
57	Patan	28 14	62 14 0	6,550 0 0	103.96	
58	Pashte	40 38	121 12 0	13,930 0 0	114.34	
59	Pilkhede	8 37	15 0 0	1,575 0 0	103.0	
61	Pimprad	57 29	127 9 0	9,675 0 0	75.59	
62	Babhale	41 26	20 0 0	1,300 0 0	65.0	
63	Babhulde	7 35	7 3 0	2,000 0 0	285.71	
64	Bamhane	8 10	17 0 0	1,200 0 0	70.58	
65	Betavad	42 3	109 8 0	14,050 0 0	128.89	
66	Bhadne	53 30	71 0 0	6,100 0 0	85.91	
68	Malsar	57 11	123 8 0	14,600 0 0	132.72	
69	Malich	46 17	63 6 0	7,200 0 0	122.22	
71	Mudawad	69 0	139 10 7	14,700 0 0	105.75	
72	Mundane	29 26	67 11 0	3,600 0 0	52.94	
73	Melane	9 15	15 0 0	1,500 0 0	100.0	
74	Mandane	35 36	88 8 0	7,300 0 0	82.95	
76	Ranjane	10 11	2 2 0	2,000 0 0	.....	
77	Rami	32 16	48 0 0	2,775 0 0	57.81	
78	Lohogaon	44 6	113 13 3	11,550 0 0	101.31	
79	Langhane	37 29	88 13 0	5,100 0 0	57.30	
80	Wadade	7 1	19 0 0	1,700 0 0	57.89	
81	Wadli	41 4	108 7 0	9,500 0 0	87.96	
82	Wadhode	15 27	46 0 0	4,600 0 0	100.0	
83	Wani	25 9	48 0 0	3,600 0 0	75.0	
84	Warpade	11 26	31 0 0	5,100 0 0	164.51	
85	Warwade	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	
86	Warsus	48 13	110 8 0	12,750 0 0	115.0	
87	Warul	31 0	32 15 0	1,860 0 0	56.36	
88	Warshi	35 5	76 2 0	6,310 0 0	83.02	
89	Wasmane	8 0	20 9 0	1,900 0 0	90.47	
90	Waghadi Budruk	52 38	59 3 0	9,200 0 0	154.93	
91	Waghadi Khurd	42 35	39 3 6	3,175 0 0	81.41	
92	Waghode	24 38	36 13 0	3,950 0 0	106.75	
93	War	32 14	77 13 0	8,675 0 0	111.21	
94	Warud	18 30	37 0 0	3,500 0 0	89.18	
95	Walkhede	120 22	199 12 6	22,028 0 0	110.14	
96	Vikvel	12 15	36 0 0	5,500 0 0	152.77	
97	Vikharan	50 28	73 1 0	3,300 0 0	45.20	
98	Vikhurle	82 35	117 3 0	5,500 0 0	50.46	
99	Virdel	30 36	77 10 0	9,200 0 0	117.95	
100	Shirale	4 28	8 3 0	1,600 0 0	200.0	
101	Sanvadej	5 24	15 0 0	1,500 0 0	100.0	
102	Sayadpur	42 34	68 8 0	3,850 0 0	56.61	
103	Sarve	1 28	5 0 0	400 0 0	80.0	
104	Sahur	31 15	68 0 0	7,699 0 0	113.22	
106	Sindkheda	62 3	143 3 0	15,535 0 0	108.63	
107	Sukwad	75 29	118 9 0	8,760 0 0	73.61	
108	Sulwade	29 21	41 11 0	6,000 0 0	142.85	
109	Sedwade	53 39	111 9 0	5,850 0 0	52.23	

APPENDIX G.—*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.
		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
110	Sonewadi ...	5 17	9 0 6	1,850 0 0	205.55	
111	Hatle ...	5 18	15 0 0	2,100 0 0	140.0	
112	Hispur ...	28 1	74 15 0	7,650 0 0	102.0	
113	Humbarde ...	23 30	42 15 0	4,500 0 0	104.65	
114	Hol parg. Betavad ...	43 27	43 7 0	3,100 0 0	72.09	
115	Hol parg. Nandurbar ...	3 37	10 14 0	800 0 0	72.72	
	Total ...	3,434 0	6,277 2 11	6,04,088 0 0	96.23	
	Average per acre ...	.....	1 13 5	175 14 7	.....	
	<i>Group No. II.</i>					
116	Amrale ...	3 38	5 5 0	500 0 0	100.0	
117	Arave ...	13 24	12 2 0	1,550 0 0	129.16	
119	Anjanvihir ...	250 5	100 8 0	4,778 0 0	47.78	
121	Kalvade ...	15 39	5 0 0	175 0 0	35.0	
122	Kevde ...	11 9	3 14 0	70 0 0	17.5	
123	Kharde ...	47 23	49 13 0	4,100 0 0	82.10	
124	Khalane ...	281 22	211 2 0	25,985 0 0	129.28	
125	Kholaj ...	104 2	50 13 0	1,895 0 0	57.15	
126	Chandgad ...	53 20	27 7 0	1,900 0 0	70.37	
127	Chimthana ...	30 9	35 9 4	3,750 0 0	104.17	
128	Chimthaval ...	10 17	6 0 0	1,000 0 0	166.66	
129	Chudane ...	9 0	6 0 0	750 0 0	125.0	
130	Chorvihir ...	78 12	27 0 0	1,100 0 0	40.74	
131	Jakhane ...	9 10	5 0 0	500 0 0	100.0	
134	Tamthare ...	41 20	36 12 3	9,440 0 0	255.13	
135	Darane ...	50 9	27 9 0	4,732 0 0	169.0	
137	Divi ...	28 21	23 0 0	3,235 0 0	140.21	
138	Degaon ...	17 20	7 0 0	900 0 0	128.57	
139	Dode ...	10 29	5 0 0	400 0 0	80.0	
140	Dhavde ...	18 27	14 8 0	500 0 0	35.71	
141	Nishane ...	Nil	.....	.....	.....	
142	Pimpri ...	13 32	7 7 0	1,300 0 0	183.71	
143	Pedka ...	25 13	15 8 0	2,200 0 0	146.66	
144	Mahalpur ...	21 16	30 2 0	6,400 0 0	213.33	
145	Malpur ...	54 11	29 0 0	2,050 0 0	70.69	
146	Mukti ...	72 3	40 0 0	5,500 0 0	137.5	
147	Methi ...	65 31	46 15 0	5,100 0 0	108.51	
149	Revdi ...	3 2	2 8 0	300 0 0	120.0	
150	Rohane ...	8 7	11 13 0	2,320 0 0	193.33	
151	Warjhadi ...	39 39	29 4 0	3,000 0 0	103.45	
152	Waghade ...	6 19	2 13 0	400 0 0	133.33	
154	Waypur ...	37 26	27 8 0	5,175 0 0	191.67	
155	Vitai ...	7 2	5 3 0	1,100 0 0	220.0	
156	Shevade ...	51 16	28 0 0	2,020 0 0	72.14	
157	Satare ...	119 24	42 0 0	3,036 0 0	72.28	
158	Sakod ...	41 56	21 3 0	2,400 0 0	114.29	
159	Salve ...	14 39	9 4 0	1,100 0 0	122.22	
161	Sondle ...	39 36	16 0 0	700 0 0	43.75	
162	Sonselu ...	34 9	40 10 0	3,200 0 0	78.05	
163	Hatnur ...	37 7	36 4 0	4,000 0 0	111.11	
	Total ...	1,778 4	1,100 12 7	1,18,551 0 0	107.67	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 9 10	66 10 9	.....	



APPENDIX G.—*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.
	<i>Group No. III.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
166	Parsole ... ..	13 14	4 0 0	300 0 0	75·0	
	Total ... ..	13 14	4 0 0	300 0 0	75·0	
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	0 4 9	23. 1 3	.....	
	Group I total ... ..	3,434 0	6,277 2 11	6,04,088 0 0	.....	
	Group II total ... ..	1,778 4	1,100 12 7	1,18,551 0 0	.....	
	Grand total ... ..	5,215 18	7,381 15 6	7,22,939 0 0	97·93	
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	1 6 7	138 5 9	.....	
	<i>Alienated villages.</i>					
167	Darkhede ... ..	8 39	19 13 0	2,900 0 0	145·0	
168	Bhilane ... ..	41 0	77 4 0	7,150 0 0	92·85	
	Total ... ..	49 39	97 1 0	10,050 0 0	103·51	
	Average per acre ... ..	.....	1 15 0	201 0 0	.....	

APPENDIX G<sup>(1)</sup>.*Selling Value of Bagait Lands in the Villages of the Sinkheda Taluka, District West Khandesh.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
<i>Group No. I.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
7	Kodade	16 1	34 5 0	5,300 0 0	158.82	
9	Kalmadi	5 24	11 10 0	3,100 0 0	255.55	
11	Kampur	0 34	1 12 0	475 0 0	237.5	
20	Gavhane	2 14	6 0 0	800 0 0	133.33	
21	Gorane	17 6	36 10 0	5,700 0 0	154.05	
25	Chirane	2 32	4 8 0	400 0 0	80.0	
26	Chilane	1 27	3 8 0	600 0 0	150.0	
47	Dhandarne	14 36	19 8 6	1,300 0 0	65.0	
49	Nardana	19 16	37 13 0	6,950 0 0	182.89	
63	Babhulde	3 19	7 0 0	2,000 0 0	285.55	
65	Betavad	2 21	9 9 0	1,100 0 0	111.0	
69	Malich	2 26	5 12 0	1,200 0 0	200.0	
73	Melane	3 29	7 11 6	2,350 0 0	293.75	
88	Varshi	1 11	1 8 0	340 0 0	226.66	
90	Vaghadi Budruk	5 27	10 7 0	2,400 0 0	240.0	
91	Vaghadi Khurd	2 21	7 0 0	1,000 0 0	142.85	
94	Varud	6 12	14 8 0	2,000 0 0	137.90	
95	Valkhede	11 20	16 8 0	2,400 0 0	145.44	
97	Vikharan	0 29	1 8 0	300 0 0	200.0	
99	Virdel	2 21	7 0 0	600 0 0	85.55	
107	Sukvad	11 36	15 12 0	900 0 0	56.25	
114	Hol parg, Betavad	10 39	18 7 0	2,900 0 0	161.11	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>146 21</b>	<b>278 5 0</b>	<b>44,115 0 0</b>	<b>158.32</b>	
	<b>Average per acre</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1 14 3</b>	<b>300 1 8</b>	<b>.....</b>	
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
121	Kalvade	7 0	4 3 0	700 0 0	175.0	
124	Khalane	3 17	4 0 0	1,000 0 0	250.0	
125	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	
141	Nishane	0 33	1 8 0	500 0 0	333.33	
144	Mhalpur	0 21	0 8 0	700 0 0	350.0	
145	Malpur	23 37	16 5 0	1,600 0 0	106.25	
146	Mukti	18 26	15 0 0	3,800 0 0	255.55	
151	Varjhadi	0 31	0 15 0	700 0 0	700.0	
154	Vaypur	2 19	2 12 0	600 0 0	200.0	
155	Vitai	4 30	7 1 0	2,100 0 0	300.0	
156	Shevade	2 35	3 13 6	1,750 0 0	437.5	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>65 9</b>	<b>55 15 6</b>	<b>13,450 0 0</b>	<b>240.17</b>	
	<b>Average per acre</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>0 13 9</b>	<b>207 1 3</b>	<b>.....</b>	
	<b>Total of Group</b>	<b>146 21</b>	<b>278 5 0</b>	<b>44,115 0 0</b>	<b>158.32</b>	
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>211 30</b>	<b>334 4 6</b>	<b>57,565 0 0</b>	<b>172.29</b>	
	<b>Average per acre</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1 10 0</b>	<b>271 8 6</b>	<b>.....</b>	

## APPENDIX H.

*Leases of Dry Crop Lands in the villages of the Sindkheda Taluka.*

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Remarks.
	<i>Government villages.</i>	A. G.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.		Rs. a. P.
1	Akadse	23 27	62 0 0	346 0 0	5'58	7 10 9
2	Acohl	136 25	360 5 6	2,318 12 0	6'44	8 13 8
3	Ajande Budruk	49 37	143 9 0	301 5 0	3'34	4 13 11
4	Ajande Khurd	13 27	20 5 0	80 2 0	4'0	5 8 0
6	Alane	9 20	26 11 0	1,095 3 0	4'04	5 8 11
8	Kamkhede	105 7	227 14 0	1,045 8 0	4'58	6 4 9
9	Kalmadi	9 25	14 8 0	61 15 0	3'64	5 0 1
10	Kalgaon	8 18	23 0 0	105 0 0	4'77	6 8 11
11	Kampur	27 3	18 11 0	85 0 0	4'47	6 2 4
12	Kumbhare pargana Betavad	30 13	59 9 0	300 4 0	5'02	6 14 5
13	Kumbhare pargana Nandurbar	26 26	73 4 0	663 9 0	9'9	12 8 0
14	Kumrej	36 33	97 8 0	555 8 0	5'72	7 13 10
15	Kurukvade	24 6	32 15 0	181 1 0	3'41	4 11 0
16	Kodade	40 29	58 11 0	272 0 0	4'61	6 5 5
17	Kanchanpur	41 25	90 0 0	534 5 0	5'93	8 2 6
18	Khamane	7 31	21 0 0	146 0 0	6'95	9 8 10
19	Khandvay	7 18	12 0 0	36 0 0	3'0	4 2 0
20	Gavhane	30 10	63 10 0	333 14 0	5'22	7 2 8
21	Gorane	36 19	73 0 0	604 0 0	8'27	11 6 0
22	Ghusare	45 3	95 2 0	762 0 0	8'0	11 0 0
23	Chavalde	65 10	181 0 0	970 0 0	5'35	7 5 8
24	Chinchkhede	28 20	31 0 0	94 0 0	3'03	4 2 8
25	Chirne	30 17	71 0 0	402 0 0	5'66	7 12 6
26	Chllane	264 14	662 6 0	5,226 0 0	7'89	10 13 7
27	Chaugaoon Budruk	143 33	212 0 0	1,293 0 0	6'10	8 6 2
28	Chaugaoon Khurd	28 35	38 0 0	75 0 0	1'93	2 10 6
29	Jasane	52 12	137 0 0	856 0 0	6'24	8 9 3
30	Jatode	6 4	10 0 0	35 0 0	3'5	4 3 0
31	Jogsein	14 16	24 3 0	200 8 0	8'33	11 7 3
32	Jhirve	48 36	72 14 0	330 0 0	4'79	6 9 5
33	Jhotvade	48 16	128 10 0	658 0 0	5'10	7 0 2
34	Takarkhede	82 27	183 9 0	865 1 0	4'55	6 4 1
35	Temlay	140 8	201 8 0	1,144 0 0	5'69	7 13 2
36	Dabli	17 25	18 3 0	45 7 0	2'05	3 7 0
37	Dongargaon	8 37	10 8 0	60 8 0	6'0	8 4 0
39	Tavkhede pargana Nandurbar	63 20	174 0 0	1,082 0 0	6'21	8 8 7
40	Dattane	16 22	28 8 0	333 4 0	12'06	16 9 4
41	Dabhasi	65 10	137 12 0	833 6 0	6'18	8 8 0
42	Dalwade pargana Nandurbar	109 26	235 4 0	1,813 0 0	7'71	8 10 9
44	Daul	118 26	310 8 0	1,819 8 0	5'87	8 1 2
45	Dondaicha	210 21	299 13 0	956 4 0	3'18	4 6 0
46	Dhamane	12 27	31 8 0	199 0 0	6'42	8 13 3
47	Dhandharne	17 18	19 12 0	54 2 0	2'7	3 11 5
48	Dhupe	9 39	27 0 0	116 12 0	4'29	5 14 5
49	Nardane	70 10	136 6 0	977 6 0	7'18	9 14 0
50	Nimgul	106 22	209 2 0	1,224 8 0	5'85	8 1 6
51	Nirgudi	21 29	59 0 0	245 0 0	4'15	5 11 4
52	Nevade	7 39	23 11 0	160 11 0	6'70	9 3 5
53	Padhavad	32 38	87 7 0	430 14 0	4'95	6 12 11
54	Pathare	81 13	137 0 0	590 0 0	4'30	5 14 7
55	Farsamai	42 21	102 11 0	372 8 0	5'55	7 10 1
57	Patan	64 21	71 0 0	426 0 0	6'0	8 4 0
58	Pashte	226 37	599 9 0	4,781 7 0	4'63	6 5 10
59	Pilkhede	15 3	32 0 0	200 0 0	6'25	8 9 6

## APPENDIX H—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Renta.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
60	Pimparkhede	3 0	6 0 0	46 0 0	7.66	10 8 6
61	Pimprad	21 18	56 0 0	124 0 0	2.21	3 0 6
62	Babhale	67 18	60 0 0	632 0 0	10.53	14 7 8
63	Babulde	9 15	16 0 0	160 0 0	1.0	13 12 0
64	Bamne	87 14	137 0 0	738 0 0	5.31	7 4 10
65	Betavad	83 10	204 8 0	1,079 0 0	5.29	7 4 5
66	Bhadne	51 17	86 8 0	499 0 0	5.8	7 15 7
67	Bhokri	37 35	84 6 0	1,599 13 0	19.51	26 13 3
68	Malnar	9 8	27 0 0	97 2 0	3.59	4 15 0
69	Malich	27 27	47 0 0	240 2 0	5.10	7 0 2
70	Mandal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Mudavad	120 20	298 4 0	1,837 7 3	6.16	8 7 6
72	Mundane	27 3	64 0 0	325 0 0	5.07	6 13 6
73	Melane	31 37	62 5 7	228 10 0	3.7	5 1 5
74	Mandane	106 26	282 6 0	1,499 0 0	5.32	7 5 0
76	Ranfane	30 6	66 4 0	380 0 0	5.75	7 14 6
77	Rami	74 9	88 12 0	382 0 0	4.29	5 14 8
78	Lohogason	29 31	74 9 0	691 0 0	9.21	12 10 8
79	Laghane	56 27	98 0 0	534 8 0	5.44	7 7 8
80	Vadade	361 20	101 15 0	661 0 0	6.48	6 14 7
81	Vadli	28 17	70 0 0	488 0 0	6.97	9 9 4
83	Vani	103 9	190 0 0	941 2 0	4.95	6 12 11
84	Varpade	56 8	144 6 0	1,049 12 0	7.28	10 0 2
86	Varsua	163 11	371 8 0	2,286 0 0	6.16	8 7 6
87	Varul	21 26	39 12 6	269 0 0	6.72	9 3 10
88	Varshi	123 29	317 0 0	1,155 15 0	3.64	5 0 1
89	Vasmane	3 3	9 9 0	60 0 0	6.0	8 4 0
91	Vaghadi Khurd	48 17	32 8 0	319 12 0	10.0	13 12 0
92	Vaghode	39 28	71 3 0	336 8 0	4.73	6 8 1
93	Var	60 29	162 6 0	1,018 6 0	6.28	8 10 2
94	Varud	189 28	429 8 0	2,885 14 0	6.72	9 3 10
95	Valkhede	139 27	231 2 8	1,696 14 0	7.34	10 1 6
96	Vikwel	12 22	14 3 0	94 3 0	6.71	9 3 6
99	Virdol	120 33	322 14 4	2,258 0 0	6.99	9 9 9
100	Shirale	15 13	34 4 0	168 6 0	4.94	6 12 9
101	Sanvade	6 10	12 0 0	55 0 0	4.58	6 4 9
102	Sayadpur	10 3	15 0 0	60 0 0	4.0	5 8 0
103	Sarve	56 34	90 8 0	893 10 8	9.93	13 10 5
104	Sahur	114 3	183 11 0	756 0 0	4.10	5 10 2
105	Sinjarvadi	9 34	4 7 0	19 11 0	5.0	6 14 0
106	Sindkhede	245 21	539 2 0	2,682 12 0	4.98	6 13 7
107	Sukwad	149 19	208 12 0	571 0 0	2.71	3 12 1
109	Sedvade	77 28	144 14 0	1,068 0 0	7.36	10 1 11
111	Hatje	4 1	11 0 0	55 0 0	5.0	6 14 0
112	Hispur	84 2	215 5 0	1,550 0 0	7.20	9 14 5
113	Humbarde	11 30	35 0 0	105 0 0	3.0	4 2 0
114	Hol Pargana Betavad	25 26	38 11 0	266 8 0	6.82	9 6 9
115	Hol Pargana Nandurbar	34 57	88 0 0	373 0 0	4.24	5 13 3
	Total ...	5,832 9	12,187 14 7	71,410 7 2	5.85	8 0 8
	Average per acre ...	.....	2 1 5	12 3 10	.....	.....
	Group No. II.					
116	Amrale	25 35	18 0 0	40 0 0	4.0	4 4 0
119	Anjanvihar	41 4	14 0 0	56 0 0	4.0	4 4 0
120	Karvand	38 25	14 13 0	90 13 0	6.06	6 7 0
121	Kalvade	13 39	5 0 0	25 0 0	5.0	5 5 0

## APPENDIX H—concl'd.

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
122	Kevde	126 32	99 6 0	131 10 0	2'23	2 5 11
123	Kharde	66 38	25 0 0	54 0 0	2'16	2 4 8
124	Khalane	30 4	15 0 0	72 0 0	4'8	5 1 7
125	Kholaj	14 7	9 0 0	25 0 0	2'77	2 15 1
126	Chandgad	143 33	68 10 0	567 10 0	8'23	8 12 11
127	Chimthane	35 15	55 0 0	250 0 0	4'55	4 13 4
129	Chudane	90 25	76 0 0	267 0 0	3'51	3 11 8
130	Chorvahir	88 6	30 8 0	128 0 0	4'26	4 8 5
133	Dangurne	52 39	28 8 0	158 0 0	5'64	5 15 11
134	Tamthare	49 6	40 0 0	349 0 0	8'72	9 4 3
135	Darane	19 37	7 0 0	30 0 0	4'29	4 8 11
136	Dalvade Pargana Songir	29 27	35 0 0	220 0 0	6'28	6 10 9
137	Divi	15 31	15 6 0	210 6 0	14'0	14 14 0
138	Degaon	19 8	6 0 0	81 0 0	13'5	14 5 0
140	Dhavde	10 19	11 15 0	78 2 0	6'5	6 14 0
141	Nishane	84 2	42 8 0	297 0 0	7'07	7 8 2
142	Pimpri	33 9	27 0 0	127 0 0	4'07	4 15 11
143	Pedka	7 6	4 0 0	24 0 0	6'0	6 6 0
144	Mahalpur	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	Malpur	128 4	57 0 0	229 11 0	4'03	4 4 6
146	Mukti	55 4	30 5 0	306 10 6	10'23	10 13 11
147	Methi	69 24	57 0 0	416 0 0	7'29	7 11 11
149	Revadi	25 38	12 8 0	94 8 0	7'83	8 5 1
152	Vaghade	42 5	31 15 0	204 6 0	6'37	6 12 3
154	Vaypur	29 12	17 2 0	238 2 0	14'0	14 14 0
156	Shevade	11 20	6 8 0	36 8 0	6'0	6 6 0
157	Satare	131 37	66 8 0	380 8 0	5'75	6 1 9
159	Salve	37 28	21 0 0	99 0 0	4'71	5 0 1
160	Suray	28 10	22 2 0	105 0 0	4'77	5 1 1
161	Sondle	11 37	4 0 0	34 0 0	8'5	9 0 1
163	Hatnur	25 28	18 0 0	110 0 0	6'11	6 7 11
	Total Group II	1,604 14	943 8 0	5,535 14 6	5'87	6 3 6
	Average per acre	.....	0 9 5	3 7 3	.....	.....
	Total of Group I	5,832 9	12,187 14 7	71,410 7 2	.....	.....
	Taluka total	7,436 23	13,131 6 7	76,946 5 8	5'85	.....
	Average per acre	.....	1 12 3	10 5 6	.....	.....
	<i>Inam villages.</i>					
167	Darkhede	52 11	119 0 0	610 0 0	5'12	5 7 0
168	Bhilane	50 24	119 9 0	532 2 6	4'66	5 3 11
	Total	102 35	232 9 0	1,142 2 6	4'92	.....
	Average per acre	.....	2 4 2	11 1 4	.....	.....

APPENDIX H<sup>(1)</sup>.*Leases of Bagait Lands in the villages of the Sindkheda Taluka.*

Sesial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Indices.
<b>GOVERNMENT VILLAGES.</b>						
<i>Group No I.</i>						
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
4	Ajande Kd, ...	9 55	7 5 0	52 5 0	7.25	10 0 2
12	Kumbhare Pargana Betavad ...	7 21	8 0 0	100 0 0	12.5	17 3 0
22	Ghusare ...	1 31	2 15 6	50 0 0	16.66	22 14 6
26	Chilane ...	5 38	11 0 0	232 7 0	21.09	29 0 0
28	Chaugan Kd. ...	22 0	39 10 0	415 0 0	10.37	14 5 5
35	Temlay ...	15 0	38 0 0	500 0 0	10.0	13 12 0
42	Dalvade Pargana Nandurbar ...	4 27	15 0 0	130 0 0	13.0	17 14 0
49	Nardane ...	14 8	25 8 0	445 8 0	17.8	24 7 7
50	Nimgul ...	11 1	17 6 0	200 0 0	11.76	16 2 9
51	Nirgudi ...	4 19	10 0 0	100 10 0	10.0	13 12 0
55	Parasamal ...	3 4	6 12 0	106 12 0	15.28	21 0 2
57	Patan ...	26 22	49 15 0	797 0 0	15.94	12 14 8
59	Pilkhede ...	50 37	114 0 0	530 0 0	4.64	6 6 1
65	Betavad ...	12 4	64 15 3	406 0 0	6.24	8 9 3
66	Bhadne ...	6 38	15 0 0	200 0 0	13.33	18 5 3
73	Melane ...	0 24	1 4 6	34 4 6	34.0	46 12 0
77	Rami ...	17 34	34 8 0	160 0 0	4.59	6 5 0
88	Warahi ...	3 38	6 0 0	60 0 0	10.0	13 12 0
103	Sarve ...	2 12	5 0 0	89 0 0	17.8	24 7 7
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>214 33</b>	<b>469 13 3</b>	<b>4,608 14 6</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>.....</b>
	<b>Average per acre ...</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2 3 0</b>	<b>21 7 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
<i>Group II.</i>						
119	Anjanvihir ...	22 23	15 0 0	61 0 0	4.69	4 15 9
127	Chimthane ...	40 4	64 0 0	1,100 0 0	17.18	16 4 7
135	Darane ...	6 8	4 0 0	79 0 0	19.75	19 6 0
140	Dhavde ...	0 28	0 15 0	12 0 0	12.0	12 12 0
145	Malpur ...	20 23	18 8 0	341 0 0	19.5	4 8 6
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>90 6</b>	<b>100 5 0</b>	<b>1,593 0 0</b>	<b>15.93</b>	<b>.....</b>
	<b>Average per acre ...</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1 1 9</b>	<b>17 11 2</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
	<b>Total of Group I ...</b>	<b>214 33</b>	<b>469 13 3</b>	<b>4,608 14 6</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
	<b>Taluka Total ...</b>	<b>304 39</b>	<b>570 2 3</b>	<b>6,201 14 6</b>	<b>10.88</b>	<b>.....</b>
	<b>Average per acre ...</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1 13 11</b>	<b>20 5 4</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

## APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Sindkheda Taluka from 1888-89 to 1921 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).

Years.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee and chhataks 5 tolas.			
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Cotton with seed.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Financial year.</i>	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
1888-1889	15 14	14 9	15 4	6 4
1889-1890	16 14	15 7	13 5	6 0
1890-1891	24 10	21 3	16 2	7 3
1891-1892	23 3	21 6	14 0	8 4
1892-1893	26 0	22 6	13 10	6 6
1893-1894	24 14	22 1	15 10	6 3
1894-1895	23 8	20 3	19 7	8 6
<i>Calendar year.</i>				
1895	26 2	22 5	19 8	7 2
1896	15 15	14 11	12 11	7 1
1897	9 5	9 0	7 7	6 5
1898	25 14	23 6	10 6	10 6
1899	14 5	13 10	9 7	9 3
1900	9 9	9 3	7 2	6 11
1901	16 4	15 8	8 2	8 9
1902	16 3	14 4	9 3	8 13
1903	25 7	22 15	10 1	6 2
1904	25 13	21 2	13 3	5 2
1905	18 1	15 12	12 11	6 8
1906	13 7	12 7	10 9	5 3
1907	15 3	13 12	9 15	5 2
1908	10 7	9 14	7 2	4 15
1909	13 12	13 12	7 4	5 3
1910	16 5	14 4	8 0	3 8
1911	15 3	13 0	10 7	4 1
1912	9 6	8 12	8 11	5 8
1913	13 3	10 13	9 4	4 8
1914	14 11	10 9	8 8	5 8
1915	13 5	11 0	7 9	7 9
1916	15 4	13 1	9 2	4 2
1917	11 0	8 10	8 8	4 3
1918	6 5	5 5	5 9	2 8
1919	4 7	4 7	3 11	2 12
1920	6 10	6 12	5 3	3 7
1921	5 9	5 3	4 8	4 0

## APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of Sindkheda, District West Khandesh.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
1892-1893	2,38,507 2 0	46 12 0	.....	.....
1893-1894	3,20,070 1 0	25,619 0 1	.....	.....
1894-1895	3,21,728 1 0	25,587 5 2	.....	.....
1895-1896	3,22,473 1 0	1,493 8 1	.....	.....
1896-1897	3,22,462 15 0	1,469 11 7	.....	.....
1897-1898	3,22,389 3 0	138 10 5	.....	.....
1898-1899	3,22,564 2 0	312 14 4	.....	.....
1899-1900	3,22,588 14 0	2,069 15 9	.....	.....
1900-1901	3,22,510 14 0	1,459 1 5	.....	.....
1901-1902	3,22,440 14 0	34 14 0	.....	.....
1902-1903	3,21,037 12 0	175 11 8	.....	.....
1903-1904	3,20,767 14 0	185 4 0	.....	.....
1904-1905	3,21,054 8 0	21 0 0	.....	.....
1905-1906	3,21,054 8 0	21 0 0	.....	.....
1906-1907	3,21,268 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-1908	3,21,369 2 0	297 14 3	.....	.....
1908-1909	3,21,529 6 0	203 15 0	.....	.....
1909-1910	3,21,616 14 0	9 9 0	.....	.....
1910-1911	3,21,645 14 0	0 4 0	.....	.....
1911-1912	3,21,781 3 6	851 8 0	.....	.....
1912-1913	3,21,730 2 6	.....	.....	.....
1913-1914	3,21,747 1 0	114 6 0	.....	.....
1914-1915	3,21,661 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-1916	3,21,729 7 0	.....	.....	.....
1916-1917	3,21,717 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1917-1918	3,21,764 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1918-1919	3,21,772 8 0	490 7 8	2,88,485 0 4	.....
1919-1920	3,21,756 9 0	.....	1,297 12 0	.....
1920-1921	3,21,710 9 0	490 3 8	1,58,345 11 3	.....

Remission is granted owing to the introduction of revision survey.

The information in column 4 and 5 is not available.

Owing to short rainfall.

## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposa

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Akadase	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	769	1,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	1,637	...
2	Acchi	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,168	5,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,168	5,312	...
3	Ajande Bk.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	816	2,238	...	...	...	...	M. 14	38	...	830	2,276	...
4	Ajande Kd.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	701	1,214	...	...	...	...	M. 27	57	...	728	1,271	...
5	Amalthe	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,214	5,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,214	5,858	...
6	Alane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	530	1,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	1,259	...
7	Kadane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	934	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	1,667	...
8	Kamkhede	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	3,071	6,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,071	6,635	...
9	Kalmadi	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,056	1,444	...	...	...	...	M. 28	57	...	1,084	1,481	...
10	Kalgaon	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	283	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	754	...
11	Kampur	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,095	1,305	...	...	...	...	M. 14	24	...	1,109	1,329	...
12	Kumbhare parg. Betavad.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	413	779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	779	...
13	Kumbhare parg. Nandurbar.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	732	1,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	1,861	...
14	Kumrej	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	351	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	558	...
15	Kurekwade	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,284	2,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,284	2,340	...
16	Kodade	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,483	5,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,483	5,081	...
17	Kanchanpur	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,210	1,810	...	...	...	...	M. 23	58	...	1,233	1,868	...
18	Khamane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	362	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	865	...
19	Khandvay	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	536	948	...	...	...	...	M. 13	25	...	549	973	...
20	Gavhane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	448	831	...	...	...	...	.. 46	110	...	494	941	...
21	Gorane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,609	2,853	...	...	...	...	.. 29	68	...	1,638	2,921	...
22	Chusare	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	444	721	...	...	...	...	.. 19	31	...	463	752	...
23	Chavalde	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	708	1,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	1,898	...
24	Chinchkhede	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	576	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	637	...
25	Chirane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	786	1,429	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	790	1,437	...
26	Chilane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,134	4,762	...	...	...	...	22	51	...	2,156	4,813	...
27	Chaugao Bk.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,703	2,690	...	...	...	...	20	38	...	1,723	2,728	...
28	Chaugao Kd.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	955	1,340	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	956	1,341	...
29	Jasane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	463	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	1,050	...
30	Jatode	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,281	2,375	...	...	...	...	15	32	...	1,296	2,407	...
31	Jogselu	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,016	1,879	...	...	...	...	22	47	...	1,038	1,926	...
32	Jhirve	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	956	1,353	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	957	1,356	...
33	Jhotwade	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	555	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	1,481	...
34	Takarhede	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,353	3,107	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1,354	3,109	...
35	Temlay	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,127	1,704	...	...	...	...	13	28	...	1,140	1,732	...
36	Dabli	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	976	1,087	...	...	...	...	15	24	...	989	1,111	...
37	Dongargaon	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	907	1,339	...	...	...	...	18	33	...	925	1,372	...
38	Tavkhede parg. Betavad.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,009	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,009	1,045	...
39	Tavkhede parg. Nandurbar.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,160	2,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	2,805	...
40	Dattane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	277	514	...	...	...	...	12	27	...	289	541	...
41	Dabhasi	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,173	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173	2,560	...
42	Dalwade parg. Nandurbar.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,343	2,740	...	...	...	...	41	87	...	1,384	2,827	...
43	Dasvel	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,457	2,121	...	...	...	...	36	60	...	1,493	2,181	...
44	Daul	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,479	5,851	...	...	...	...	16	40	...	2,495	5,891	...
45	Dondaiche	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,844	2,380	...	...	...	...	12	26	...	1,856	2,406	...
46	Dhamane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,425	3,485	...	...	...	...	26	48	...	1,451	3,533	...
47	Dbandarne	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,413	1,379	...	...	...	...	15	14	...	1,428	1,393	...
48	Dhupe	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	273	520	...	...	...	...	8	17	...	281	537	...
49	Nardane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	987	1,888	...	...	...	...	63	146	...	1,050	2,034	...
50	Nimgul	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	3,319	5,646	...	...	...	...	24	36	...	3,343	5,682	...



L.  
on Government occupied land.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	63	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	769	2,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	769	2,009	..	2272	Akadse	1	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	2,168	6,519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,168	6,519	..	2272	Acchi	2	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	815	2,747	..	..	..	..	M. 14	47	..	830	2,794	..	2276	Ajande Bk.	3	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	701	1,490	..	..	..	..	.. 27	70	..	728	1,560	..	2274	Ajande Kd.	4	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	2,214	7,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,214	7,189	..	2272	Amalthe	5	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	530	1,545	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	1,545	..	2272	Alane	6	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	934	2,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	934	2,046	..	2273	Kadane	7	
8 6 0	..	3 6 0	3,071	8,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,071	8,143	..	2273	Kamkhede	8	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,056	1,748	..	..	..	..	M. 28	70	..	1,084	1,818	..	2276	Kalmadi	9	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	283	925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	925	..	2268	Kalgaon	10	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,095	1,604	..	..	..	..	M. 14	29	..	1,109	1,631	..	2272	Kampur	11	
8 6 0	..	3 6 0	413	956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	413	956	..	2272	Kumbhare parq.	12	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	732	2,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	732	2,284	..	2272	Betavad. Kumbhare parq.	13	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	351	685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351	685	..	2275	Nandurbar. Kumrej	14	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,284	2,872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,284	2,872	..	2273	Kurukwade	15	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	2,483	6,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,483	6,235	..	2272	Kodade	16	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,210	2,221	..	..	..	..	M. 23	71	..	1,233	2,292	..	220	Kanchanpur	17	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	362	1,062	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	1,062	..	2277	Khamane	18	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	536	1,163	..	..	..	..	M. 13	31	..	549	1,194	..	2271	Khandvay	19	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	448	1,020	..	..	..	..	.. 46	135	..	494	1,155	..	2274	Gavhane	20	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,609	3,501	..	..	..	..	.. 29	83	..	1,638	3,584	..	2270	Gorane	21	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	444	885	..	..	..	..	.. 19	38	..	463	923	..	2274	Ghusare	22	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	708	2,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	708	2,329	..	2271	Chavalde	23	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	576	782	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	576	782	..	2276	Chinckhede	24	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	786	1,734	..	..	..	..	M. 4	10	..	790	1,764	..	2276	Chirane	25	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	2,134	5,844	..	..	..	..	.. 22	63	..	2,156	5,907	..	2273	Chilane	26	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,703	3,301	..	..	..	..	.. 20	47	..	1,723	3,348	..	2273	Chaugao Bk.	27	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	955	1,645	..	..	..	..	.. 1	1	..	956	1,646	..	2271	Chaugao Kd.	28	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	463	1,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	463	1,289	..	2276	Jasane	29	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,281	2,915	..	..	..	..	M. 15	39	..	1,296	2,954	..	2273	Jatode	30	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,016	2,306	..	..	..	..	.. 22	58	..	1,038	2,364	..	2274	Jogselu	31	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	956	1,660	..	..	..	..	.. 1	4	..	957	1,664	..	2271	Jhirve	32	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	555	1,818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	555	1,818	..	2273	Jhotwade	33	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,353	3,813	..	..	..	..	.. 1	2	..	1,354	3,815	..	2271	Takarkhede	34	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,127	2,091	..	..	..	..	M. 13	34	..	1,140	2,125	..	2269	Temlay	35	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	976	1,334	..	..	..	..	.. 13	29	..	989	1,363	..	2268	Dabli	36	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	907	1,643	..	..	..	..	M. 18	40	..	925	1,683	..	2267	Dongargaon	37	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,009	1,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,009	1,282	..	2268	Tavkhede parq.	38	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,160	3,442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,160	3,442	..	2271	Betavad. Tavkhede parq.	39	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	277	631	..	..	..	..	M. 12	33	..	289	664	..	2274	Nandurbar. Dattane	40	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,173	3,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,173	3,142	..	2272	Dabhasi	41	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,343	3,363	..	..	..	..	M. 41	107	..	1,384	3,470	..	2274	Dalwade parq.	42	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,457	2,603	..	..	..	..	.. 36	724	..	1,493	2,677	..	2274	Nandurbar. Dasvel	43	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	2,479	7,181	..	..	..	..	.. 16	49	..	2,495	7,230	..	2273	Daul	44	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,844	2,921	..	..	..	..	M. 12	33	..	1,856	2,954	..	2277	Dondaicha	45	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,425	4,277	..	..	..	..	.. 26	59	..	1,451	4,336	..	2273	Dhamane	46	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	1,413	1,692	..	..	..	..	.. 15	17	..	1,428	1,709	..	2268	Dhandarne	47	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	273	638	..	..	..	..	.. 8	21	..	281	659	..	2272	Dhupe	48	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	987	2,317	..	..	..	..	.. 63	179	..	1,050	2,496	..	2271	Nardane	49	
3 6 0	..	3 6 0	3,519	6,929	..	..	..	..	.. 24	44	..	3,343	6,973	..	2272	Nimgul	50	

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.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
51	Ningudi	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,150	2,100	...	...	...	4	7	...	1,154	2,107	...	
52	Newade	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	824	2,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	2,214	...	
53	Padhavad	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,339	3,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	3,514	...	
54	Pathare	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,030	1,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	1,666	...	
55	Parasamal	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	700	1,653	...	...	...	8	17	...	708	1,670	...	
56	Pangri	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	260	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	493	...	
57	Patan	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	850	1,805	...	...	...	51	84	...	901	1,889	...	
58	Pashte	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,294	6,653	...	...	...	25	77	...	2,319	6,732	...	
59	Pilkhede	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	735	1,323	...	...	...	6	12	...	741	1,335	...	
60	Pimparkhede	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	584	912	...	...	...	19	46	...	603	958	...	
61	Pimprad	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,075	2,330	...	...	...	50	122	...	1,125	2,452	...	
62	Babhale	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	820	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	693	...	
63	Babhulde	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	424	783	...	...	...	27	46	...	451	829	...	
64	Bambane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,047	4,216	...	...	...	6	14	...	2,053	4,230	...	
65	Betavad	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,017	5,264	...	...	...	P. 320 M. 33	925 960	Water asst.	2,370	7,149	...	
66	Bhadane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,371	3,948	...	...	...	353	1,885	...	2,420	4,020	...	
67	Bhokri	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	407	746	...	...	...	M. 49	72	...	419	746	...	
68	Malsar	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	946	1,962	...	...	...	M. 12	20	...	946	1,962	...	
69	Melloh	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	978	1,469	...	...	...	M. 37	84	...	1,015	1,553	...	
70	Mandal	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	5,120	3,632	...	...	...	M. 19	23	...	3,139	3,655	...	
71	Mudawad	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	3,204	7,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,204	7,864	...	
72	Mundane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,301	3,105	...	...	...	M. 15	31	...	1,316	3,136	...	
73	Melane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	299	493	...	...	...	M. 25	44	...	324	537	...	
74	Mandane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,034	2,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034	2,405	...	
75	Mhasarde	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,485	1,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485	1,434	...	
76	Ranjane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	633	1,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	1,449	...	
77	Rahi	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,775	2,528	...	...	...	M. 19	43	...	1,794	2,591	...	
78	Lohogaon	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	519	1,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	1,301	...	
79	Langhane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,679	3,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,679	3,960	...	
80	Wadade	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	876	2,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	2,409	...	
81	Wadali	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	705	1,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	1,851	...	
82	Wadhode	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	453	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	1,161	...	
83	Wani	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	944	1,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	944	1,731	...	
84	Warpade	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,294	3,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,294	3,219	...	
85	Warwade	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	387	866	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	389	868	...	
86	Warsus	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,827	4,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,827	4,515	...	
87	Warul	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,268	2,440	...	...	...	M. 29	69	...	1,297	2,507	...	
88	Warshi	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,532	4,094	...	...	...	M. 55	102	...	1,907	4,196	...	
89	Wasmane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	398	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	1,013	...	
90	Waghadi Bk.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,836	2,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836	2,201	...	
91	Waghadi Kd.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,109	1,006	...	...	...	M. 39	101	...	1,158	1,107	...	
92	Waghode	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	936	1,563	...	...	...	M. 9	16	...	945	1,578	...	
93	War	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	316	1,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	1,278	...	
94	Warud	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	4,213	9,430	...	...	...	M. 43	87	...	4,256	9,519	...	
95	Walkhede	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	3,316	5,974	...	...	...	M. 12	23	...	3,328	5,997	...	
96	Vikwel	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	413	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	865	...	
97	Vikhran	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	4,766	6,331	...	...	...	M. 121	228	...	4,887	6,559	...	
98	Vikburle	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,563	2,244	...	...	...	16	32	...	1,579	2,276	...	
99	Virdel	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,951	5,131	...	...	...	20	48	...	1,971	5,179	...	

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	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,150	2,577	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	1,154	2,586	...	22-72	Nirgudi	31	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	824	2,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	2,717	...	22-72	Newade	32	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,339	4,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	4,313	...	22-74	Padhavadi	33	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,030	2,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	2,045	...	22-75	Pathare	34	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	700	2,029	...	...	...	...	8	21	...	708	2,050	...	22-75	Parsamal	35	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	260	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	605	...	22-72	Pangri	36	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	850	2,415	...	...	...	...	51	103	...	901	2,318	...	22-71	Patan	37	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	2,294	8,167	...	...	...	...	25	94	...	2,319	8,261	...	22-71	Pasthe	38	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	755	1,624	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	741	1,639	...	22-77	Pilkhede	39	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	584	1,119	...	...	...	...	19	56	...	603	1,175	...	22-65	Pimparkhede	40	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,075	2,860	...	...	...	...	50	150	...	1,125	3,010	...	22-76	Pimprad	41	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	820	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	850	...	22-66	Babhale	42	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	424	961	...	...	...	...	27	56	...	451	1,017	...	22-68	Babhnide	43	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	2,047	5,174	...	...	...	...	6	17	...	2,053	5,191	...	22-72	Bamhane	44	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	2,017	6,460	...	...	...	...	M. 33 (P. 320)	1,135 (1,178 W.)	...	2,370	8,773	...	22-72	Betavad	45	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	2,371	4,845	...	...	...	...	M. 49	88	...	2,420	4,933	...	22-71	Bhadane	46	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	407	391	...	...	...	...	M. 12	25	...	419	916	...	22-79	Bhokri	47	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	946	2,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	2,408	...	22-73	Malsar	48	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	978	1,802	...	...	...	...	37	108	...	1,015	1,905	...	22-67	Malich	49	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	3,120	4,457	...	...	...	...	19	28	...	3,139	4,485	...	22-71	Mandal	50	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	3,204	9,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,204	9,651	...	22-72	Mudavad	51	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,301	3,811	...	...	...	...	M. 15	58	...	1,316	3,849	...	22-74	Mundane	52	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	299	605	...	...	...	...	25	54	...	324	659	...	22-72	Melane	53	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,034	2,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034	2,952	...	22-74	Mandane	54	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,485	1,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485	1,760	...	22-73	Mhasarda	55	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	633	1,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	1,778	...	22-71	Ranjane	56	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,775	3,102	...	...	...	...	M. 19	53	...	1,794	3,155	...	22-71	Rami	57	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	519	1,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	1,597	...	22-75	Lohogaon	58	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,679	4,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,679	4,860	...	22-73	Langhane	59	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	876	2,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	2,956	...	22-71	Wadade	60	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	705	2,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	2,272	...	22-72	Wadall	61	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	453	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	1,425	...	22-73	Wadhode	62	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	944	2,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	944	2,124	...	22-70	Wani	63	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,294	3,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,294	3,951	...	22-74	Warpade	64	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	587	1,065	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	589	1,065	...	22-70	Warwade	65	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,827	5,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,827	5,541	...	22-72	Warsua	66	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,268	2,995	...	...	...	...	M. 29	82	...	1,297	3,077	...	22-73	Warul	67	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,932	5,024	...	...	...	...	55	125	...	1,987	5,149	...	22-71	Warshi	68	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	398	1,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	1,243	...	22-70	Wasmane	69	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,836	2,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836	2,701	...	22-72	Waghadi Bk.	70	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,119	1,235	...	...	...	...	39	124	...	1,158	1,359	...	22-76	Waghadi Kd.	71	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	936	1,918	...	...	...	...	9	20	...	945	1,938	...	22-74	Waghode	72	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	516	1,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	1,568	...	22-69	War	73	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	4,213	11,573	...	...	...	...	M. 43	109	...	4,256	11,682	...	22-72	Warud	74	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	3,316	7,332	...	...	...	...	M. 12	28	...	3,328	7,360	...	22-72	Walkhede	75	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	413	1,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	1,062	...	22-77	Vikwal	76	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	4,766	7,770	...	...	...	...	M. 121	280	...	4,887	8,050	...	22-73	Vikhran	77	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,563	2,754	...	...	...	...	16	39	...	1,579	2,793	...	22-73	Vikhurle	78	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,951	6,297	...	...	...	...	20	59	...	1,971	6,356	...	22-72	Virdel	79	

1	2	3	By former Settlement.														Total.	
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Area.	Assessment.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.				
100	Shirale	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	288	675	...	...	...	...	M. 6	11	...	294	686		
101	Sanvade	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	215	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	543		
102	Sayadpur	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	474	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	630		
103	Sarve	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	443	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	710		
104	Sahur	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,187	2,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	2,503		
105	Shingarvadi	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	149	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	81		
106	Sindkheda	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,302	5,458	...	...	...	...	M. 113	219	...	2,415	5,657		
107	Sukwad	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	901	1,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901	1,432		
108	Salvade	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,081	1,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	1,735		
109	Sadvade	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	518	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	1,212		
110	Sonewadi	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	578	1,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	1,358		
111	Hatle	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	182	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	473		
112	Hispur	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	919	2,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	2,236		
113	Humbarde	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	594	1,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	1,352		
114	Hol parg. Betavade.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,644	2,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,644	2,902		
115	Hol parg. Nandurbar.	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	504	1,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	1,309		
116	Amarale	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,190	1,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	1,336		
117	Arave	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	2,907	1,856	...	...	...	...	M. 5	5	...	2,912	1,861		
118	Ute	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	634	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	392		
120	Karvand	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	310	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	161		
124	Khalane	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	4,892	4,380	...	...	...	...	M. 31	23	...	4,923	4,405		
126	Chandgad	H	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	904	499	...	...	...	...	.. 7	10	...	911	509		
127	Chimthane	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,739	1,823	...	...	...	...	.. 11	17	...	1,750	1,840		
128	Chimthaval	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,355	786	...	...	...	...	.. 10	9	...	1,365	795		
132	Janphal	H	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	592	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	370		
133	Dangurna	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,780	882	...	...	...	...	M. 2	4	...	1,782	886		
134	Tamthare	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,893	1,835	...	...	...	...	.. 17	42	...	1,910	1,875		
135	Darane	H	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	2,069	1,648	...	...	...	...	.. 16	16	...	2,085	1,664		
136	Dalvade	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,023	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	808		
141	Nisbane	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	770	764	...	...	...	...	M. 5	6	...	775	770		
142	Pimpri	M	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	730	562	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	733	564		
143	Pedka	H	2 2 0	...	2 2 2	2,302	1,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,302	1,183		
144	Mahalpur	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	361	484	...	...	...	...	13	15	...	374	499		
146	Mukti	H	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	3,354	2,634	...	...	...	...	P. 43	54	...	3,397	2,777		
147	Methi	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	2,725	2,223	...	...	...	...	M. 139	(89) W 198	...	2,864	2,421		
150	Rohane	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,005	995	...	...	...	...	.. 27	37	...	1,032	1,032		
152	Waghade	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,418	1,231	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	1,423	1,236		
154	Vaypur	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,661	1,187	...	...	...	...	M. 20	10	...	1,681	1,197		
155	Vitai	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	432	410	...	...	...	...	.. 21	25	...	453	435		
159	Salve	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	2,178	1,664	...	...	...	...	.. 5	6	...	2,183	1,670		
161	Sondle	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,048	555	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1,049	556		
162	Sonsehu	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,021	1,092	...	...	...	...	43	55	...	1,064	1,147		
163	Hatnur	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,130	1,344	...	...	...	...	17	24	...	1,147	1,368		
Total		...	...	...	...	178,599	2,87,945	1 10 8	...	...	...	M. 1,864	4,407	...	180,463	3,02,352		
Group No. II.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. 363	1,049(W)	2 5 10	363	1,049(W)		
119	Anjanvihar	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	2,263	1,080	...	...	...	...	M. 7	3	...	2,270	1,085		
121	Kalvade	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,054	573	...	...	...	...	.. 11	11	...	1,065	584		

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	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	288	828	...	...	...	...	6	13	...	294	841	...	22 59	Shirale	100	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	215	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	666	...	22 63	Sauvade	101	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	474	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	773	...	22 70	Sayadpur	102	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	443	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	871	...	22 68	Sarve	103	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,187	3,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	3,072	...	22 73	Sahur	104	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	149	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	99	...	22 22	Shingarwadi	105	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	2,302	6,674	...	...	...	...	113	269	...	2,415	6,943	...	22 73	Sindkheda	106	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	901	1,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901	1,758	...	22 76	Sukwad	107	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,081	2,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	2,129	...	22 71	Salvade	108	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	518	1,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	1,487	...	22 68	Sedvade	109	
3 8 0	...	3 6 0	578	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	1,667	...	22 73	Sonewadi	110	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	182	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	580	...	22 62	Hatle	111	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	919	2,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	2,769	...	22 74	Hispur	112	
3 5 0	...	3 6 8	594	1,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	1,659	...	22 71	Humbarde	113	
6 0	...	3 6 0	2,644	3,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,644	3,561	...	22 71	Hol par. Beta- vad.	114	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	504	1,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	1,606	...	22 69	Hol par. Non- durbar.	115	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,190	2,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	2,122	...	58 83	Amrale	116	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	2,907	2,948	...	...	...	...	M. 5	8	...	2,912	2,956	...	58 84	Arave	117	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	634	623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	623	...	58 93	Ute	118	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	910	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	256	...	59 00	Karvand	120	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	4,892	6,956	...	...	...	...	M. 31	40	...	4,923	6,996	...	58 82	Khalane	124	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	904	733	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	911	809	...	58 93	Chandgad	126	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,739	2,895	...	...	...	...	11	27	...	1,750	2,922	...	58 80	Chimthane	127	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,355	1,248	...	...	...	...	10	14	...	1,365	1,262	...	58 74	Chimthaval	128	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	592	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	588	...	58 92	Janphal	132	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,780	1,401	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	1,782	1,407	...	58 80	Dangutne	133	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,893	2,911	...	...	...	...	17	67	...	1,910	2,978	...	58 83	Tamthare	134	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	2,069	2,617	...	...	...	...	16	25	...	2,085	2,642	...	58 77	Darane	135	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,023	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	1,283	...	58 79	Dalvade	136	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	770	1,213	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	775	1,223	...	58 83	Nishane	141	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	750	893	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	753	896	...	58 87	Pimpri	142	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	2,302	1,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,302	1,879	...	58 83	Pedke	143	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	961	769	...	...	...	...	13	24	...	974	793	...	58 91	Mahalpur	144	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	3,554	4,183	...	...	...	...	P. 43	227	...	3,597	4,410	...	58 80	Mukti	146	
3 6 0	...	3 6 3	2,725	3,531	...	...	...	...	M. 139	(W) 314	...	2,864	3,845	...	58 82	Methi	147	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,005	1,580	...	...	...	...	.. 27	59	...	1,032	1,639	...	58 82	Robane	150	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,418	1,955	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	1,423	1,963	...	58 82	Waghade	152	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,861	1,885	...	...	...	...	20	16	...	1,681	1,901	...	58 81	Vaypur	154	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	432	651	...	...	...	...	21	40	...	453	691	...	58 85	Vital	155	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	2,178	2,643	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	2,185	2,633	...	58 86	Salve	159	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,048	881	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1,049	883	...	58 81	Sondle	161	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	1,021	1,734	...	...	...	...	43	87	...	1,064	1,821	...	58 77	Sonselu	162	
3 8 0	...	3 6 0	1,130	2,135	...	...	...	...	17	38	...	1,147	2,173	...	58 84	Hatnur	163	
...	...	...	178,599	3,77,600	2 1 10	...	...	...	M. 1,864	5,612	3 0 2	1,080,463	3,83,212	2 2 0	26 74	Total Group L.	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P. 363	1,319(W.)	...	P. 363	(W.) 1,319	...	...	...	...	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,263	1,398	...	...	...	...	M. 7	4	...	2,270	1,402	...	29 43	Anjanvibir	119	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,054	742	...	...	...	...	.. 11	14	...	1,065	756	...	29 43	Kalvade	121	

Group No. II.

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
			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
122	Kevde	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,018	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	460	...
123	Kharde	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,747	1,364	...	...	...	...	M. 40	32	...	1,787	1,416	...
125	Kholaj	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,175	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	651	...
129	Chudane	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	598	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	534	...
130	Chorvihir	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	833	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	282	...
131	Jakhane	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	662	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	637	...
137	Divi	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	623	503	...	...	...	...	M. 8	10	...	631	515	...
138	Degaon	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	2,572	1,231	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	2,578	1,235	...
139	Dode	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	863	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	467	...
140	Dhavde	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,319	798	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	1,324	807	...
145	Malpur	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	2,574	1,384	...	...	...	...	P. 30	124(W.)	35	2,604	1,363	...
148	Rudane	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	921	426	...	...	...	...	...	...		921	426	...
149	Revdi	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,035	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	450	...
151	Varjhadi	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,368	729	...	...	...	...	M. 50	47	...	1,418	776	...
153	Vadi	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	1,352	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352	780	...
156	Shewade	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	3,689	2,493	...	...	...	...	M. 6	4	...	3,695	2,497	...
157	Satare	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	2,032	1,036	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	2,035	1,038	...
158	Sakod	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	683	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	415	...
160	Suray	II	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	715	568	...	...	...	...	15	17	...	728	585	...
164	Akalkos	III	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	879	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	290	...
165	Karfe	III	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	769	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	267	...
166	Parsole	III	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	746	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	234	...
	Total. Group II...	...	...	...	...	31,488	17,652	0 9 0	...	...	...	M. 151 P. 30	283 55(W.)	0 14 0	31,639 P. 30	17,935 (55 W.)	0 9 1
	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	...	178,599	2,97,945	1 10 8	...	...	...	M. 1,864 P. 363	4,407 1,049(W.)	2 5 10	180,463 P. 363	3,02,352 1,049 (W.)	1 10 10
	Taluka Total ...	...	...	...	...	210,087	3,15,597	1 8 0	...	...	...	M. 2,015 P. 393	4,690 1,104(W.)	2 5 3	212,102 P. 393	3,20,287 (W.) 1,104	1 8 2
	<i>Inam villages.</i>																
167	Darkhede	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	579	1,198	...	...	...	...	M. 8	10	...	587	1,208	...
68	Bhilane	I	2 12 0	...	2 12 0	856	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	1,716	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,435	2,914	2 0 6	...	...	...	8	10	1 4 0	1,443	2,924	2 0 4

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	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,018	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	595	...	29-35	Kevde	122	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,747	1,765	...	...	...	...	M. 40	65	...	1,787	1,830	...	29-24	Kharde	123	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,175	842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	842	...	29-23	Kholaj	125	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	598	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	691	...	29-40	Chudane	129	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	835	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	365	...	29-43	Chorvihir	130	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	662	824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	824	...	29-37	Jakhane	131	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	623	651	...	...	...	...	M. 8	13	...	631	664	...	29-43	Divi	137	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,572	1,593	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	2,578	1,598	...	29-39	Degaon	138	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	863	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	604	...	29-34	Dode	139	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,319	1,033	...	...	...	...	M. 5	12	...	1,324	1,045	...	29-49	Dhavde	140	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,574	1,791	...	...	...	...	.. 30	232	...	2,604	2,023	...	29-47	Malpur	145	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	921	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	551	...	29-34	Rudane	148	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,035	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	582	...	29-33	Revdi	149	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,368	943	...	...	...	...	M. 50	61	...	1,418	1,004	...	29-38	Varjhadl	151	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	1,352	1,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352	1,009	...	29-56	Vadi	153	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	3,689	3,226	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	3,695	3,231	...	29-39	Shewade	156	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	2,032	1,341	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2,035	1,344	...	29-48	Satara	157	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	683	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	537	...	29-39	Sakod	158	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	715	735	...	...	...	...	15	22	...	728	757	...	29-40	Suray	160	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	879	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	532	...	83-34	Akalkos	164	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	769	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	489	...	85-26	Karle	165	
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	746	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	429	...	83-39	Parsole	196	
...	...	...	31,488	23,268	0 11 10	...	...	...	M. 151 P. 30	365 (W.) 71	2 6 8	31,639 P. 30	23,633 (W.) 71	0 12 0	31-77	Total Group II.		
...	...	...	176,599	3,77,600	2 1 10	...	...	...	M. 1,864 P. 363	5,612 1,319 (W.)	3 0 2	1,080,463 P. 363	3,83,212 (W.) 1,319	2 2 0	26-74	Total of Group I.		
...	...	...	210,087	4,00,868	1 14 6	...	...	...	M. 2,015 P. 393	5,977 1,390 (W.)	2 15 4	212,102 P. 393	4,06,845 (W.) 1,390	1 14 8	27-02	Taluka Total ...		
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	579	1,470	...	...	...	...	M. 8	12	...	587	1,482	...	22-68	Darkhede	167	
3 6 0	...	3 6 0	856	2,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	2,106	...	22-72	Bhilane	168	
...	...	...	1,435	3,576	2 7 10	...	...	...	8	12	1 8 0	1,443	3,588	2 8 0	22-70	Total ...		

J. H. GARRETT,  
Settlement Officer.

## SUMMARY FOR DRY-CROP RATES.

Regarding the effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land in Sindkheda Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

Proposed Group.	Number of villages (in batches according to the existing grouping).	Current dry-crop rates of each batch.	Proposed dry-crop rate for grouping of each batch.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee (to nearest quarter anna).	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
I	I {	I-115 ...	2 12 0	3 6 0	22.72	0 3 8
		II-27 ...	2 2 0	3 6 0	58.82	0 9 5
II	I {	II-21 ...	2 2 0	2 12 0	29.41	0 4 8
		III-3 ...	1 8 0	2 12 0	83.33	0 13 4
			<i>Inam village.</i>			
I	I 2	...	2 12 0	3 6 0	22.70	0 3 8

## APPENDIX M.

Showing village, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government Land in Sindkheda Taluka, West Khandesh District.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.				Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.	
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1893.	1921.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>GOVERNMENT VILLAGES.</b>						A. g.	A. g.
<i>Group I.</i>							
1	Akadse ...	257	193	326	294	51 11	51 11
2	Achhi ...	264	264	384	387	4 18	4 18
3	Ajanda Budruk ...	644	712	622	721	27 23	12 39
4	Ajande Khurd ...	428	469	545	420	.....	.....
5	Amalthe ...	542	605	513	542	50 9	48 19
6	Alane ...	289	267	323	336	24 2	24 2
7	Kadane ...	354	372	507	496	.....	.....
8	Kamkhede ...	1,103	861	1,102	903	208 9	193 3
9	Kalmadi ...	553	533	609	696	.....	.....
10	Kalgaon ...	236	192	224	267	.....	.....
11	Kampur ...	252	200	257	264	10 34	.....
12	Kumbhare parg. Betavad ...	...	...	...	...	4 4	.....
13	Kumbhare parg. Nandurbar ...	189	147	183	214	.....	.....
14	Kumrej ...	65	66	75	54	.....	.....
15	Kurukwade ...	883	1,104	1,128	1,021	53 39	25 5
16	Kodade ...	633	595	842	835	135 34	21 16
17	Kanchanpur ...	271	308	313	370	.....	.....
18	Khamane ...	...	...	...	...	44 25	44 25
19	Khandvay ...	...	...	...	...	20 13	3 20
20	Gavhane ...	408	416	567	610	.....	.....
21	Gorane ...	502	604	619	671	.....	.....
22	Ghusare ...	179	81	358	119	83 30	70 25
23	Chavalde ...	51	45	85	46	8 23	8 23
24	Chinchkhede ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
25	Chirne ...	676	520	865	617	.....	.....
26	Chilane ...	1,000	1,015	1,171	1,252	.....	.....
27	Chaugaoon Budruk ...	323	451	500	527	29 9	12 25
28	Chaugaoon Khurd ...	60	95	95	145	.....	.....
29	Jasane ...	156	144	123	186	13 33	13 33
30	Jatode ...	282	365	396	434	41 22	41 22
31	Jogselu ...	304	294	294	277	0 9	.....
32	Jhirve ...	115	92	173	161	159 38	105 2
33	Jhotwade ...	186	183	283	332	.....	.....
34	Jakarkhede ...	646	412	459	610	71 22	71 22
35	Temlay ...	101	126	274	182	.....	.....
36	Dabli ...	399	378	548	453	7 1	7 1
37	Dongargaon ...	213	255	293	392	12 38	2 38
38	Tavkhede parg. Betavad ...	235	214	400	311	2 15	2 15
39	Tavkheda parg. Nandurbar ...	260	394	328	334	118 37	118 17
40	Dattane ...	258	257	394	436	.....	.....
41	Dabhashi ...	489	375	508	559	26 39	1 24
42	Dalvade parg. Nandurbar ...	483	572	570	601	.....	.....
43	Dasvel ...	286	266	316	376	10 22	10 22
44	Daul ...	897	862	1,009	853	28 12	22 16



## APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.				Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.	
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1893.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.
	GOVERNMENT VILLAGES— <i>continued.</i>					A. g.	A. g.
	Group I—concluded.						
45	Dondaicha ...	2,087	3,187	3,490	4,024	44 9	42 21
46	Dhamane ...	793	792	886	1,027	1 8	.....
47	Dhandarne ...	273	248	391	352	184 34	147 35
48	Dhupe ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
49	Nardane ...	890	1,238	1,566	1,435	.....	.....
50	Nimgul ...	1,523	1,376	1,549	1,666	69 7	22 18
51	Nirudi ...	210	189	202	244	16 12	16 12
52	Newade ...	492	437	432	432	23 19	23 19
53	Padhavad ...	789	786	1,162	945	.....	15 19
54	Pathare ...	287	219	230	284	87 28	75 26
55	Parsamal ...	237	259	369	199	.....	.....
56	Pangri ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
57	Patan ...	1,088	970	1,122	1,127	.....	.....
58	Pashte ...	1,414	1,582	1,642	1,424	.....	.....
59	Pilkhede ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
60	Pimparkhede ...	247	199	338	313	.....	.....
61	Pimprad ...	485	492	512	547	.....	.....
62	Babhale ...	269	152	176	138	333 9	227 6
63	Babhulde ...	149	175	204	191	.....	.....
64	Bamhane ...	801	801	1,155	1,117	.....	.....
65	Betavad ...	3,372	3,936	4,170	3,967	.....	.....
66	Bhadne ...	925	819	871	996	115 21	114 33
67	Bhokri ...	...	...	...	...	45 30	24 36
68	Malsar ...	453	484	328	548	5 18	5 18
69	Malich ...	496	495	575	624	.....	.....
70	Mandal ...	410	409	537	551	378 27	260 36
71	Mudavad ...	1,148	1,298	1,381	1,258	89 29	16 27
72	Mundane ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
73	Melane ...	154	248	272	201	.....	.....
74	Mandane ...	252	333	317	307	.....	.....
75	Mhasarde ...	...	...	...	...	302 2	88 20
76	Ranjane ...	618	556	771	833	.....	.....
77	Rami ...	979	1,008	1,379	1,193	79 13	36 39
78	Lohogaon ...	277	256	317	332	.....	.....
79	Langhane ...	367	347	473	429	.....	.....
80	Wadade ...	166	152	182	230	26 32	26 32
81	Wadli ...	278	331	460	247	3 19	.....
82	Wadode ...	74	118	257	131	.....	.....
83	Wani ...	125	128	231	192	7 6	.....
84	Warpade ...	484	484	382	468	.....	.....
85	Warvade ...	102	65	150	254	18 6	18 2
86	Warsus ...	204	168	253	210	.....	.....
87	Warul ...	642	566	498	753	11 6	11 6
88	Warshi ...	1,768	1,884	1,872	1,751	77 39	58 36
89	Wasmane ...	229	209	269	269	.....	.....
90	Waghadi Bk. ...	626	553	747	787	.....	.....
91	Waghadi Kd. ...	370	351	376	320	57 23	25 3
92	Waghode ...	262	263	354	387	.....	.....
93	War ...	...	...	110	10	.....	.....
94	Warud ...	1,974	2,324	2,167	2,003	.....	.....
95	Walkhede ...	908	1,196	1,102	1,262	134 32	134 32
96	Vikwel ...	172	169	181	199	.....	.....
97	Vikharan ...	971	971	1,242	1,406	531 9	315 12
98	Vikhurle ...	267	263	320	342	.....	.....
99	Virdel ...	2,004	1,827	1,827	2,061	.....	.....
100	Shirale ...	89	55	116	68	.....	.....
101	Sanvade ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
102	Sayadpur ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
103	Sarve ...	246	257	369	380	.....	.....
104	Sahur ...	194	190	194	197	41 31	9 17
105	Singarvadi ...	...	...	...	...	26 0	15 2
106	Sindkheda ...	4,693	4,825	5,264	5,703	.....	.....
107	Sukwad ...	162	159	247	200	.....	7 13
108	Sulwade ...	184	222	344	319	102 26	33 20
109	Sendvade ...	82	95	78	159	.....	.....
110	Sonevadi ...	242	373	347	369	11 36	.....
111	Hatle ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
112	Hispur ...	232	228	220	214	.....	.....
113	Humbarde ...	319	319	479	470	50 6	50 6
114	Hol pargana Betavad ...	644	714	999	1,036	60 15	54 34
115	Hol pargana Nandurbar ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	Total, Group I ...	55,711	58,044	66,955	67,428	4,209 8	2,807 23
	Group II.						
116	Amrale ...	392	377	450	619	86 15	75 35
117	Arave ...	498	480	606	713	260 23	48 9
118	Ute ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
119	Anjanvihar ...	208	319	302	350	558 8	182 17
120	Karvand ...	...	...	...	...	19 10	.....

## APPENDIX M.—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.				Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.	
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1893.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>GOVERNMENT VILLAGES—concluded.</b>						A.	g.
<i>Group II—concluded.</i>						A.	g.
121	Kalvade	60	49	81	71	78	10
122	Kevde	...	...	...	...	207	35
123	Kharde	509	556	737	785	165	10
124	Khalane	884	1,037	1,258	1,408	254	34
125	Kholaj	...	...	...	...	21	23
126	Chandgad	99	92	160	245	137	32
127	Chimthana	1,673	1,579	1,523	1,601	55	11
128	Chimthaval	189	200	191	219	111	20
129	Chudane	73	78	114	148	.....	.....
130	Chorvihir	...	...	...	...	1,005	15
131	Jakhane	248	309	428	482	159	28
132	Janphal	...	...	...	...	12	25
133	Dangurne	307	277	342	365	447	17
134	Tamthare	586	681	971	1,005	159	24
135	Darane	553	581	721	801	41	26
136	Dalvade parg. Songir	111	88	71	104	22	17
137	Divi	326	352	472	474	387	32
138	Degaon	368	365	525	520	614	8
139	Dode	...	...	...	...	325	8
140	Dhavde	420	191	304	260	984	8
141	Nishane	117	116	173	227	12	39
142	Pimpri	55	37	71	55	167	5
143	Pedka	...	...	...	7	65	35
144	Mhalpur	220	222	306	467	.....	.....
145	Malpur	2,018	2,106	1,935	2,250	94	5
146	Mukti	524	367	986	1,053	.....	.....
147	Methi	1,201	971	1,491	1,341	467	4
148	Rudane	...	...	...	...	642	35
149	Revadi	165	125	290	366	739	29
150	Rohane	563	829	966	1,004	.....	.....
151	Warjhadi	428	484	723	637	142	35
152	Waghode	...	...	...	...	138	0
153	Wadi	42	42	70	176	1,183	30
154	Vaypur	763	677	893	780	109	12
155	Vitai	154	196	183	239	.....	.....
156	Shevade	952	943	1,229	1,314	908	18
157	Satare	83	32	185	141	991	15
158	Sakod	...	...	...	...	98	38
159	Salve	645	449	664	814	29	9
160	Suray	351	427	503	617	.....	.....
161	Sondle	79	99	68	70	285	22
162	Sonselu	356	472	458	439	4	14
163	Hatnur	601	621	838	877	.....	.....
	Total, Group II	16,801	16,826	21,288	23,332	12,154	10
	<i>Group III.</i>						
164	Akalkos	95	60	67	76	105	19
165	Karle	410	340	462	476	247	27
166	Parsole	62	62	85	99	65	3
	Total, Group III	567	462	614	651	418	9
	Total, Group I	55,711	58,044	66,955	67,428	4,209	8
	Total, Group II	16,801	16,826	21,288	23,332	12,154	10
	Grand Total	73,079	75,332	88,857	91,411	16,781	27
	<i>Alienated villages.</i>						
167	Darkhede	154	...	111	116	.....	.....
168	Bhilane	152	139	186	107	.....	.....
	Total	306	139	297	223	.....	.....

J. H. GARRETT,  
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

No. S.R.V.—9 of 1923.

FROM

A. O. KOREISHI, ESQUIRE, M.A., C.S.,  
COLLECTOR OF WEST KHANDESH;

TO

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND  
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA.

*Dhulia, 18th April 1923.*

SIR,

In forwarding herewith the Settlement Report of Mr. Garrett on the second Revision Settlement of Sindkheda Taluka in this District, I have the honour to remark as follows:—

Sindkheda is one of the best Talukas in this District in point of climate, and wealth of soil and early during the currency of the present settlement, it has had excellent transport facilities opened up. The Tapti Valley Railway runs right through the middle of the Taluka and has greatly contributed to the development of its industry and trade. Dondaicha and Nardana lying nearly at two extremities of the portion of the line within the Taluka are the most important exporting stations. The opening of a branch line from Chalisgaon to Dhulia, likewise, has helped to bring some of the southern villages of the Taluka within reach of an exporting centre with a Railway.

The selling value of land has also increased tremendously. While it was only 17 multiples of the assessment according to the original survey, it is 97 multiples of the present assessment. The rental value of land likewise has gone up, it being 5.85 multiples of the assessment which is just midway between the rentals earned in the adjoining trans-Tapti and cis-Tapti Talukas of Shahada and Amalner, respectively. On a consideration of all these circumstances, Government in my respectful opinion is entitled to get the full 33 per cent. increase and most of the enhancements proposed by Mr. Garrett are amply justified and I believe he has been quite moderate in his proposals.

I do not, however, agree with him as to the new groups which he favours. He seems to propose that if the present grouping (*i.e.*, three groups) is kept unchanged, maximum rates of Rs. 3-10-0, Rs. 2-13-0 and Rs. 2 will be proper. But, at the same time, he urges the removal of the anomaly of the present grouping mainly on the ground of securing uniformity rather than any important gain in point of assessment. His proposals, in brief amount to this.

Group.	Number of villages.	Present rates.	First Proposal.		Second Proposal.	
			Number of villages.	Rates.	Number of villages.	Rates.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Group I ...	115	2 12 0	115	3 10 0	142	3 6 0
Group II ...	48	2 2 0	48	2 13 0	24	2 12 0
Group III ...	3	1 8 0	3	2 0 0	...	...

On the one hand, I do not see sufficient grounds for lowering the maximum rate of the present group I from Rs. 3-10-0 to Rs. 3-6-0 merely to scrape off the anomaly—why should the best villages in the Taluka be assessed lightly by 4 annas, or in other words why should these villages have an increase of 22.72 per cent. only when Government is legitimately entitled to 33 per cent. On the other hand, the uplifting of 27 villages of the present group II to group I, and of 3 villages of group III to group II will have the effect of giving an increase of 58.82 per cent. and 82.33 per cent., respectively, to these villages. Mr. Garrett himself admits the first increase to be

heavy, and although the permissible limit of increase in single village is 66 per cent., the increase is not only very near the maximum allowed but where 27 (or more than half the number of villages in the group or one sixth of the Taluka) villages are involved the increase is considerable and the burden uneven. Most of these villages lie within about 3 miles of the Dhulia-Nandurbar Road, a facility which they enjoyed at the time of the present settlement. Some of them are obviously dumped in the midst of low hills and most of them would not appear to have benefitted by the Tapti Valley Railway to any appreciable extent as they lie fairly far away from stations on the Tapti Valley Railway which are open to goods traffic. There is also reason to believe that the climate and rainfall in a greater portion of this belt is not quite equable. The only evidence adduced in favour of transfer to a higher group is that the rental value in their case on the present assessment is higher by one multiple than on the villages of group I. In itself, this slight increase is not high especially in a Taluka where there is very little land left for the ordinary tenant to take up, and can be accounted for by the price of produce having risen by more than 100 per cent. Their inclusion in the higher group will tend to place them at a distinct disadvantage to the other villages by lowering their letting value by  $1\frac{1}{3}$  multiple at a time when grain prices are fast coming down to the pre-war level. Moreover, conclusions based entirely on rentals are apt to be misleading, especially in cases where only a small fraction of the village lands are leased possibly by rack renting landlords. I would not, therefore, recommend their transfer to a higher group, more especially when for their sake the maximum otherwise leviable on group I villages has to be lowered by four annas. The effect of abolishing group III and including them in group II would be disastrous and these three poor villages will not be able to bear the 83.33 per cent. increase. I therefore recommend the retention of the present grouping and the acceptance of Mr. Garrett's first proposal of a maximum of Rs. 3-10-0, Rs. 2-13-0 and Rs. 2. The comparative effect of my recommendations on the Taluka from the revenue point of view would be illustrated by the following statement.

	Survey Group Number.	Number of Villages.	Maximum rate.	Area.	Assessment.
According to existing settlement...	I	115	Rs. a. p. 2 12 0	Acres. 1,38,379	Rs. 2,68,595
	II	48	2 2 0	71,329	50,901
	III	3	1 8 0	2,394	791
	Total ...	166	.....	2,12,102	3,20,287
According to Settlement Officer's proposals Appendix L.	I	142	3 6 0	1,80,463	3,83,212
	II	24	2 12 0	31,639	23,633
	Total ...	166	.....	2,12,102	4,06,845
Alternative proposals without changing existing groups.	I	115	3 10 0	1,38,379	3,54,057
	II	48	2 13 0	71,329	67,369
	III	3	2 0 0	2,394	1,055
	Total ...	166	.....	2,12,102	4,22,481

I agree with Mr. Garrett, that the question of Patasthal assessment is not very important so far as Sindkheda Taluka is concerned and I think his proposals on this subject which are based on the existing circumstances and are moderate from the point of view of the ryots as well, may be accepted.

Mr. Garrett who has had very wide experience in settlement work has taken great pains in drafting out acceptable proposals and deserves to be thanked for his labours.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. O. KOREISHI,  
Collector of West Khandesh.

*Below No. S.R.V.—9, dated 18th April 1923, from the Collector of West Khandesh.*

No. S.T.-307.

*Poona, 26th June 1923.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. There will be few revisions which will give less trouble and doubt. Mr. Garrett's report is succinct, and complete, and it is quite superfluous to go over every point he has adequately handled.

3. His observation that the greater the certainty of rainfall, the more willingly the cultivator (here obviously he means the *owner*) will work to make permanent improvements, and to raise the level of his tillage is very true: and will I hope be retained in mind when the time comes for the fixity of tenure of tenants to be dealt with. Waste (*i.e.*, cultivable, but unoccupied) land is the most delicate and certain index of over-assessment. Under an excessive rental demand, land on the margin of cultivation must be driven out; and so too when the assessment takes the whole (or more) than the rent, it will be driven out whether at the margin or anywhere else. Now waste before 1863 was abundant. In 1863 it had fallen to 21,673 acres: in 1893 to 16,782; and now it stands at 8,918 acres of which the bulk, Mr. Garrett says, is practically unfit though classed as "cultivable". The assessment therefore has not only driven no land out of cultivation but has attracted nearly 50 per cent. of the 1893 waste into occupation now.

4. In paragraph 18 Mr. Garrett distinguishes between the return to a non-agriculturist (*i.e.*, a landlord who leases) and to a cultivating owner (*i.e.*, landlord who tills). To do this he assumes that to the nett rent of the landlord, the cultivator adds a further "profit" attributable to the excess of his earnings as a cultivator over his minimum cost of living. But this "profit" (excess of wages earned over minimum cost of living) cannot be treated as profit or interest on purchase price. This profit can be got, *without the outlay of capital*, by working for any farmer on wages: It is not therefore part of the return a purchaser gets when he buys land. (In the classic "Report on the Land Revenue System of Burma" by Mr. Furnivall's Committee (1922), which is a report on the Land Revenue Systems of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, and Punjab also, it is most ably proved (Vol. I, page 72) that the "wages of the cultivator" may not be treated as part of the "rental (or sale) value". With a general sale multiple of 98 (for dry-crop land) we find the average rent is 5.85: deducting the assessment 1, we have 4.85 multiples of free (untaxed) rent left to the landlord. This corresponds to a rate of interest of 5 (or 20 years' purchase of the rent). Here Mr. Garrett did not first deduct one assessment from his gross rent. The sale prices of land are high in proportion to the rent, as we find almost everywhere: indicating that it is expected rents will in future rise rather higher and the rise will exceed the increase of assessment Government is likely to sanction. This expectation is probably justified.)

5. In the same paragraph Mr. Garrett says "low sale values in a fully developed area indicate a want of capital". A low sale value means a few years' purchase paid for the rent: so that the return of interest on price is high. This attracts capital to the land when capital is scarce. Land in Sindkheda is evidently considered a better security even than Government paper, which now commands a rate of 5.3 (free of income-tax) while the rate in Sindkheda is only 5.0 and the return on a purchase of land is also free of income-tax. I should not call this a sale value "low".

6. Mr. Garrett bases his grouping on the sales and rents quite rightly. He finds a batch of villages in group II which is rather inferior and the rest are fully equal to group I. I should entirely support his grouping, but for one more dominant consideration.

7. Already the statistics show that the villages in the 2 (or 3) groups do not bear an equal or proportionate amount of taxation. One object justly

to be ensued is the equalisation of burdens. But all Sindkheda is far more lightly assessed than Gujarat, and many other parts of India. If it is not raised a full 33 per cent., it will be assessed below the pitch of other talukas in Khandesh (*i.e.*; in proportion to its rents). Therefore the raising of the aggregate levy on the taluka is, in the interest of fairness and equalisation of burden *more necessary than the levelling up of groups within the taluka*. Mr. Garrett proposes to raise 27 group II villages 59 per cent. and (in order to prevent an excess over the 33 per cent. limit) he has to raise the rest of group I by *only 22.7 per cent.* and so lets 115 villages off 10 per cent. of the permissible (and fully justified) increase. Further he puts the heavy pressure of 59 per cent. increase on these 27 villages: the fairness of which they will not appreciate when their neighbours only pay 33 per cent. more.

	Rs.
8. Now if we raise 115 villages (group I) 33 per cent. from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3-10-8 [in round annas 3-10-0] we get an increase of	85,796
and 48 villages (group II) 33 per cent. from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 2-13-4, we get an increase of	18,285
[This group being rather lightly assessed the rate may be taken at 2-14-0.]	
and 3 villages (group III) Rs. 791 assessed at Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 (an increase permissible for single village) we get	527
The total increase would be	1,04,608
But Mr. Garrett's proposals leads to an increase of	86,558
Hence the price we are asked to pay for a little levelling up of 27 villages is	18,050

Rs. a. p.  
 115 villages at ... 3 10 0  
 48 villages at ... 2 14 0  
 3 villages at ... 2 8 0  
 or 2 14 0  
 (subject to Igatpuri gradation).

This sacrifice of Rs. 18,050 a year (conceded to the 115 villages of group I) only clears the way to put an increase of 59 per cent. on to the 27 selected villages of group II. In my opinion the fiscal rights of the Presidency must come first, and it is not fair to let Sindkheda remain 18,050 a year below the level it ought to pay on the most moderate basis, in fact the absurd basis, of the limit of 33 per cent. upon enhancements, when many other tracts are paying much more heavily.

9. While I agree that Mr. Garrett's re-grouping is justified and admit that only 27 villages of group II really deserve a lower maximum rate than group I still I cannot accept it as it results in 115 villages being let off far too lightly, and unfairly. I would simply retain the existing division between group I and II, and level up old group III by inclusion into group II (as Mr. Garrett recommended) and so secure nearly 18,050 rupees more of rightfully due revenue.

10. Why is a 33 per cent. increase all round justified? Rents show that the landlord now receives (whether he leases to a tenant or tills the soil himself) 5.85 multiples of the assessment as gross rent. Let it be urged that this is an inflated value due to the effects of the war. Can we have a great war, and no effects? In truth, the cause is not that vague mass of generalities "the War", but the single concrete fact of the multiplication in India of paper currency and credit, going on irrespective of the war; and not materially reversed in its direction by any "deflation policy" since the war, and not likely to be. The inflation has come and will remain with us for many years. Twenty-four crores of Government loan are to be issued this month; this is so much more floating currency. So long as these processes continue, prices cannot come back. To base a settlement on the supposition that they will not be maintained, would be as rash as to buy Marks for a recovery. It is a will-o'-the-wisp, and opposed to solid facts; there cannot be much further fall of prices in India and rents will not recede materially, till the gross volume of our paper and silver currency, and of the floating and funded government debt is materially altered, which cannot be in my life-time.

11. But let us suppose rents are not 5·85 multiples but only say  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to be exceedingly moderate. Even so half nett assets [the standard with reference to which several provinces greater than Bombay are assessed] would entitle us to receive  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ; say 2 for further moderation. We demand not 2·925 or even 2·00 but 1·33, owing to the 33 per cent. rule: less than a quarter of the "nett assets". There is no possible room for argument. This at least we must have. We have no right to refuse funds for any project of education, sanitation, industrial development or even the proper remuneration of the services, if we refuse the revenue which under economic laws, and the immemorial right and custom of India belongs to the public and not to the Sindkheda landholder.

12. The issue in this settlement is purely one of principle. All over the Presidency there are inequalities of taxation between groups and talukas. Shall we take a proper revenue from Sindkheda inside the 33 per cent. limit, and miles inside the half-nett assets (or half unearned rent) standard, and leave some inequalities of treatment within the taluka (to which they are now accustomed); or shall we sacrifice Rs. 18,050 a year in pursuit of a rather higher degree of internal uniformity at the expense of 27 villages which will bear the brunt of it?

13. I had reached these conclusions long before I saw the Collector's report: and I therefore welcome him as an independent champion of exactly the same view.

14. I support Mr. Garrett's Patasthal proposals, though the rates in Mukti village are much too low.

15. I do not support the anomalous 26 years' settlement. It is no great advantage to have all Khandesh due for re-settlement simultaneously; it puts a great strain on the staff. What we want is not so much simultaneous settlement as a fixed, declared, uniform, and justly defensible standard of assessment applicable at all times to all talukas alike, according to the value of land.

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

Below No. S.T.—307, dated the 26th June 1923, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No.  $\frac{\text{L. N. D.}}{\text{W}}$  2/7.

Poona, 26th January 1924.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. Mr. Garrett has submitted a careful analysis of the facts required for dealing with the re-settlement of the Sindkheda taluka, and although his conclusions may not be acceptable, his report is a model of what a Settlement Report should be.

3. The report deals with 166 Government and 2 inam villages. The current settlement expired in 1922-23 and the revision would have come into effect in the current year had this report been submitted in due time. Mr. Garrett wrote it apparently in 1922 (the copy among the papers is undated), the Collector forwarded it with his letter dated 18th April 1923; the Settlement Commissioner's endorsement dated 26th June was only received in this office on 5th July. The undersigned ascertaining unofficially that the report was too late to be dealt with in the revenue year expiring 31st July 1923, he therefore kept the case pending his tour in West Khandesh.

4. The salient features of the report are :

(1) The great improvement in communications during the current settlement, owing to the coming of the Tapti Valley Railway which runs through the whole length of the taluka, with five stations, three of which are important goods stations.

(2) The increase in prices. A comparison of prices at the beginning and middle of the lease with current prices is given below :—

Period.	Price per maund of 40 seers.			
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Cotton with seed.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(a) 1891-92 to 1901 ... ..	2 1 4	2 4 10	3 6 2	5 4 7
(b) 1912 to 1917 ... ..	3 1 11	3 13 4	4 10 9	7 9 11
(c) 1922 & 1923 ... ..	4 1 8	5 1 3	6 6 5	17 4 9
Percentage increase of (b) over (a) ... ..	497	66.5	38	44.1
Percentage increase of (c) over (a) ... ..	97	120.5	89.07	227.1

(3) An increase in wells by 50 per cent. and the doubling of the area of irrigated crops in the course of the settlement.

(4) An increase of 19 per cent. in the number of carts, in spite of the opening of the railway; one-third of the number being 'chhakras' or passenger vehicles.

(5) The large proportion of the land, over 90 per cent., held by agriculturists.

(6) The excellent revenue history. Rainfall is not perhaps as certain as in the greater part of Khandesh; but suspensions have been granted when crops have failed, and failures have come so infrequently that there has been hardly any need of granting remissions.

(7) The importance of the cotton crop which now occupies 44.4 per cent. of the cultivated areas, as against 33.6 per cent. during the years immediately preceding the commencement of the current settlement. For the increase in the value of this crop see (2) above.

(8) The remarkable increase in the value of land, as shown by the statistics of sale-prices and rentals.

5. In the light of these facts Government are fully justified in taking the maximum increase permitted under the standing orders. The Commissioner



agrees with the Collector and Settlement Commissioner that it is preferable to keep the old groups I and II as they are, and obtain the increased revenue that accrues therefrom, rather than follow Mr. Garrett's suggestions which on the one hand involve an unnecessary loss to Government of nearly Rs. 16,000, and on the other require the ryots of 27 villages to pay an increase amounting to 58·8 per cent. on existing rates. In the Commissioner's opinion groups I and II should be given a maximum rate of Rs. 3-10-0 and Rs. 2-13-0, the percentage increase on the existing assessments working out at 31·8 and 32·3 per cent. respectively.

As regards the old group III the Commissioner prefers to adopt the Collector's proposal and keep it as it stands in a separate group, with a maximum rate of Rs. 2. Mr. Garrett's proposal to include the three villages concerned in his new group II would mean a percentage increase of 83·3 per cent., while Mr. Anderson's proposal involves an increase of 91·6 per cent. These three villages are admittedly badly off for climate, soil and communications. In the settlement of 1893 their maximum rate was raised from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-8-0, an increase of 45 per cent. That they are poor villages is shown by the fact that their average assessment is only 5 annas 2 pies per acre. It appears from Appendix M that unoccupied land in these villages stands at very nearly the same figure (392 acres as against 418) as it did 30 years ago. That the soil in these three villages is considered of poorer quality than in the villages immediately adjoining them has been verified by the Commissioner by local enquiry. The argument that soil differences must be met by difference in classification, and not by difference in grouping is one that does not appeal to him; although it may be sound in theory, in practice it is frequently found wanting.

The total assessment of the three villages together is only Rs. 791 at the existing rates. Of this Rs. 299 is inam, leaving Rs. 492 as the Government share. It will be seen that a 91 per cent. increase will bring a very trifling sum into the Government coffers. It will, however, be regarded as a real hardship by the ryots concerned.

For these reasons the Commissioner recommends that group III be retained, with a maximum rate of Rs. 2.

6. The guarantee should be for 30 years as recommended by the Settlement Commissioner. The disadvantages of a simultaneous settlement of a large number of talukas outweigh the advantages; and a 30 years' guarantee is a form of security that is intensely appreciated by the ryot.

7. Mr. Garrett's proposals as regards patasthal in paragraph 26 of his report may be approved.

G. W. HATCH,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revision Settlement.*

Sindkheda Taluka, West Khandesh District.  
Second — of,

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 201/24.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1924.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D.—2-7-W. dated 26th January 1924—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below \* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Sindkheda Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

\* Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh, dated 28th August 1922.

\* Letter from the Collector of West Khandesh No. S.R.V.—9 dated 18th April 1923.

\* Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—307 dated 26th June 1923.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of 166 Government villages and two inam villages in the Sindkheda Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

2. The history of the current settlement is one of considerable advancement. The taluka is now well provided with local markets, railway and communications. The rainfall has been uniformly good except for the two bad years of 1911 and 1918. The prices of food-grains and the value of land as shown by the statistics of sale-prices and rentals have increased. Population has also increased. There has also been an increase in wells and the doubling of the area of irrigated crops. Government therefore consider that the rates of assessment should be increased up to the permissible limit of 33½ per cent. They accordingly accept the Commissioner, Central Division's proposals as regards grouping and rating.

3. Mr. Garrett's proposals as regards patasthal contained in paragraph 26 of his report are approved.

4. The Settlement Officer's proposals relative to the inam villages are also approved.

5. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1923-24, levied from 1924-25 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. K. KIRPALANI,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D. (also by memorandum),  
The Collector of West Khandesh,  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records (also by memorandum),  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department,  
The Finance Department,  
The Government of India (by letter).

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REVISED APPENDIX L

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## Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occu

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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group No. I.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Akadse	I	2 12	...	2 12	769	1,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	1,637
2	Acchi	I	2 12	...	2 12	2,168	5,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,168	5,312
3	Ajande Bk.	I	2 12	...	2 12	816	2,238	...	...	...	...	M 14	38	...	830	2,276
4	Ajande Kd.	I	2 12	...	2 12	791	1,214	...	...	...	...	M 27	57	...	748	1,271
5	Amalthe	I	2 12	...	2 12	2,214	5,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,214	5,858
6	Alane	I	2 12	...	2 12	530	1,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	1,259
7	Kadane	I	2 12	...	2 12	934	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	1,667
8	Kamkhede	I	2 12	...	2 12	3,071	6,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,071	6,635
9	Kalmadi	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,056	1,424	...	...	...	...	M 28	57	...	1,084	1,481
10	Kalgaon	I	2 12	...	2 12	283	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	754
11	Kampur	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,095	1,305	...	...	...	...	M 14	24	...	1,109	1,329
12	Kumbhare Parg. Beta- wad.	I	2 12	...	2 12	413	779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	779
13	Kumbhare Parg. Nan- durbar.	I	2 12	...	2 12	732	1,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	1,861
14	Kumrej	I	2 12	...	2 12	351	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	558
15	Kurunkwada	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,284	2,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,284	2,340
16	Kodade	I	2 12	...	2 12	2,483	5,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,483	5,081
17	Kanchanpur	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,210	1,810	...	...	...	...	M 23	58	...	1,233	1,868
18	Khamane	I	2 12	...	2 12	362	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	865
19	Khandvai	I	2 12	...	2 12	536	948	...	...	...	...	M 13	25	...	549	973
20	Gavhane	I	2 12	...	2 12	448	831	...	...	...	...	M 46	110	...	494	941
21	Gorane	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,609	2,853	...	...	...	...	M 29	68	...	1,618	2,921
22	Ghusare	I	2 12	...	2 12	444	721	...	...	...	...	M 19	31	...	463	752
23	Chavalde	I	2 12	...	2 12	708	1,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	1,898
24	Chinchkhede	I	2 12	...	2 12	576	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	637
25	Chirne	I	2 12	...	2 12	786	1,429	...	...	...	...	M 4	8	...	790	1,437
26	Chilane	I	2 12	...	2 12	2,134	4,762	...	...	...	...	M 22	51	...	2,156	4,813
27	Changaon Bk.	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,703	2,690	...	...	...	...	M 20	38	...	1,723	2,728
28	Changaon Kd.	I	2 12	...	2 12	955	1,340	...	...	...	...	M 1	1	...	956	1,341
29	Jasane	I	2 12	...	2 12	463	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	1,050
30	Jatoda	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,281	2,375	...	...	...	...	M 15	32	...	1,296	2,407
31	Jogselu	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,016	1,879	...	...	...	...	M 22	47	...	1,038	1,926
32	Jhirve	I	2 12	...	2 12	956	1,353	...	...	...	...	M 1	3	...	957	1,356
33	Jhotwade	I	2 12	...	2 12	555	1,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	1,481
34	Takarkhede	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,353	3,107	...	...	...	...	M 1	2	...	1,354	3,109
35	Temlay	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,127	1,704	...	...	...	...	M 13	28	...	1,140	1,732
36	Dabli	I	2 12	...	2 12	976	1,087	...	...	...	...	M 13	24	...	929	1,111
37	Dongargaon	I	2 12	...	2 12	907	1,339	...	...	...	...	M 18	33	...	925	1,372
38	Tavkhede Parg. Beta- wad.	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,009	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,009	1,045
39	Tavkhede Parg. Nan- durbar.	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,160	2,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	2,805
40	Dattane	I	2 12	...	2 12	277	514	...	...	...	...	M 12	27	...	289	541
41	Dabhasi	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,173	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173	2,560
42	Dalwade Parg. Nan- durbar.	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,343	2,740	...	...	...	...	M 41	87	...	1,384	2,827
43	Daswel	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,455	2,121	...	...	...	...	M 36	60	...	1,493	2,181
44	Daul	I	2 12	...	2 12	2,479	5,851	...	...	...	...	M 16	40	...	2,495	5,891
45	Dondaiche	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,844	2,380	...	...	...	...	M 12	26	...	1,856	2,406
46	Dhamane	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,425	3,485	...	...	...	...	M 26	48	...	1,451	3,533
47	Dhandarne	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,413	1,379	...	...	...	...	M 15	14	...	1,428	1,393
48	Dhupe	I	2 12	...	2 12	273	520	...	...	...	...	M 8	17	...	281	537

DIX L.

land in the Sindkheda Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

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. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Group No. 1.		
3 10	...	3 10	769	2,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	2,149	...	31-28	Akadse	1	
3 10	...	3 10	2,168	6,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	6,972	...	31-25	Aochi	2	
3 10	...	3 10	816	2,937	...	...	...	...	M 14	50	...	830	2,987	...	31-24	Ajande Bk.	3	
3 10	...	3 10	701	1,593	...	...	...	...	M 27	75	...	728	1,668	...	31-24	Ajande Kd.	4	
3 10	...	3 10	2,214	7,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,214	7,689	...	31-26	Amalthe	5	
3 10	...	3 10	530	1,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	1,652	...	31-22	Alane	6	
3 10	...	3 10	934	2,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	2,188	...	31-25	Kadane	7	
3 10	...	3 10	3,071	8,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,071	8,708	...	31-24	Kamkhede	8	
3 10	...	3 10	1,056	1,869	...	...	...	...	M 28	75	...	1,084	1,944	...	31-26	Kalmadi	9	
3 10	...	3 10	283	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	990	...	31-29	Kalgaon	10	
3 10	...	3 10	1,095	1,713	...	...	...	...	M 14	31	...	1,109	1,744	...	31-23	Kampur	11	
3 10	...	3 10	413	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	1,022	...	31-19	Kumbhare Parg. Beta-	12	
3 10	...	3 10	732	2,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	2,443	...	31-27	Kumbhare Parg. Nan-	13	
3 10	...	3 10	351	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	732	...	31-18	Kumrej	14	
3 10	...	3 10	1,284	3,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,284	3,071	...	31-27	Kurunkwada	15	
3 10	...	3 10	2,483	7,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,483	7,981	...	57-07	Kodade	16	
3 10	...	3 10	1,210	2,376	...	...	...	...	M 23	76	...	1,233	2,452	...	31-26	Kanchanpur	17	
3 10	...	3 10	362	1,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	1,135	...	31-21	Khamane	18	
3 10	...	3 10	536	1,244	...	...	...	...	M 13	33	...	549	1,277	...	31-24	Khandvai	19	
3 10	...	3 10	448	1,091	...	...	...	...	M 46	144	...	494	1,235	...	31-24	Gavhane	20	
3 10	...	3 10	1,609	3,745	...	...	...	...	M 29	89	...	1,638	3,834	...	31-26	Gorane	21	
3 10	...	3 10	444	946	...	...	...	...	M 19	41	...	463	987	...	31-25	Ghusare	22	
3 10	...	3 10	708	2,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	2,491	...	31-24	Chevalde	23	
3 10	...	3 10	576	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	836	...	31-24	Chinchkhede	24	
3 10	...	3 10	786	1,876	...	...	...	...	M 4	10	...	790	1,886	...	31-25	Chirne	25	
3 10	...	3 10	2,154	6,250	...	...	...	...	M 22	67	...	2,516	6,317	...	31-25	Chilane	26	
3 10	...	3 10	1,703	3,531	...	...	...	...	M 20	50	...	1,723	3,581	...	31-27	Changaon Bk.	27	
3 10	...	3 10	955	1,759	...	...	...	...	M 1	1	...	956	1,760	...	31-25	Changaon Kd.	28	
3 10	...	3 10	463	1,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	1,378	...	31-24	Jasane	29	
3 10	...	3 10	1,281	3,117	...	...	...	...	M 15	42	...	1,296	3,159	...	31-24	Jatoda	30	
3 10	...	3 10	1,016	2,466	...	...	...	...	M 22	62	...	1,038	2,528	...	31-26	Jogselu	31	
3 10	...	3 10	956	1,776	...	...	...	...	M 1	4	...	957	1,780	...	31-26	Jhirve	32	
3 10	...	3 10	555	1,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	1,952	...	31-80	Jhotwade	33	
3 10	...	3 10	1,355	4,078	...	...	...	...	M 1	3	...	1,354	4,081	...	31-27	Takarkhede	34	
3 10	...	3 10	1,127	2,236	...	...	...	...	M 13	37	...	1,140	2,273	...	31-23	Temlay	35	
3 10	...	3 10	976	1,427	...	...	...	...	M 13	31	...	989	1,458	...	31-23	Dabli	36	
3 10	...	3 10	907	1,757	...	...	...	...	M 18	43	...	925	1,800	...	31-19	Dongargaon	37	
3 10	...	3 10	1,009	1,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,009	1,372	...	31-29	Tavkhede Parg. Beta-	38	
3 10	...	3 10	1,160	3,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	3,682	...	31-21	Tavkhede Parg. Nan-	39	
3 10	...	3 10	277	675	...	...	...	...	M 12	35	...	289	710	...	31-23	Dattane	40	
3 10	...	3 10	1,173	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173	3,360	...	31-25	Dabhasi	41	
3 10	...	3 10	1,343	3,596	...	...	...	...	M 41	114	...	1,384	3,710	...	31-23	Dalwade Parg. Nan-	42	
3 10	...	3 10	1,457	2,784	...	...	...	...	M 36	79	...	1,493	2,863	...	31-27	Daswel	43	
3 10	...	3 10	2,479	7,679	...	...	...	...	M 16	53	...	2,495	7,732	...	31-23	Daul	44	
3 10	...	3 10	1,844	3,124	...	...	...	...	M 12	34	...	1,856	3,158	...	31-25	Dondaiche	45	
3 10	...	3 10	1,425	4,574	...	...	...	...	M 26	63	...	1,451	4,637	...	31-24	Dhamane	46	
3 10	...	3 10	1,413	1,810	...	...	...	...	M 15	18	...	1,428	1,828	...	31-25	Dhandarne	47	
3 10	...	3 10	273	683	...	...	...	...	M 6	22	...	281	705	...	31-28	Dhupe	48	

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 No. I—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
49	Nardane	I	2 12	...	2 12	987	1,888	...	...	...	...	M 63	146	...	1,050	2,034	...
50	Nimgul	I	2 12	...	2 12	3,319	5,646	...	...	...	...	M 24	96	...	3,343	5,682	...
51	Nirgudi	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,150	2,100	...	...	...	...	M 4	7	...	1,154	2,107	...
52	Newade	I	2 12	...	2 12	824	2,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	2,214	...
53	Padhavad	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,339	3,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	3,514	...
54	Pathare	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,030	1,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	1,666	...
55	Parsamal	I	2 12	...	2 12	700	1,653	...	...	...	...	M 8	17	...	708	1,670	...
56	Paugri	I	2 12	...	2 12	260	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	493	...
57	Patan	I	2 12	...	2 12	850	1,805	...	...	...	...	M 51	84	...	901	1,889	...
58	Pashte	I	2 12	...	2 12	2,294	6,655	...	...	...	...	M 25	77	...	2,319	6,732	...
59	Plikhede	I	2 12	...	2 12	735	1,523	...	...	...	...	M 6	12	...	741	1,335	...
60	Pimperkede	I	2 12	...	2 12	584	912	...	...	...	...	M 19	46	...	603	938	...
61	Pimprad	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,075	2,330	...	...	...	...	M 50	122	...	1,125	2,452	...
62	Babhale	I	2 12	...	2 12	820	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	693	...
63	Babhalde	I	2 12	...	2 12	424	783	...	...	...	...	M 27	46	...	451	829	...
64	Bamhane	I	2 12	...	2 12	2,047	4,216	...	...	...	...	M 6	14	...	2,053	4,230	...
65	Betawad	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,972	5,211	...	...	...	...	M 54 P 317	164 758 W3,701	...	2,343	9,834	...
66	Bhadne	I	2 12	...	2 12	2,371	5,948	...	...	...	...	M 49	72	...	2,420	4,020	...
67	Bhokri	I	2 12	...	2 12	407	726	...	...	...	...	M 12	20	...	419	746	...
68	Malgar	I	2 12	...	2 12	946	1,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	1,962	...
69	Malich	I	2 12	...	2 12	978	1,469	...	...	...	...	M 37	84	...	1,013	1,553	...
70	Mandal	I	2 12	...	2 12	3,120	3,632	...	...	...	...	M 19	23	...	3,139	3,655	...
71	Mudawad	I	2 12	...	2 12	3,204	7,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,204	7,864	...
72	Mundane	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,301	3,105	...	...	...	...	M 15	31	...	1,316	3,136	...
73	Melane	I	2 12	...	2 12	299	493	...	...	...	...	M 25	44	...	324	537	...
74	Mandane	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,034	2,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034	2,405	...
75	Mhasarde	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,485	1,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485	1,434	...
76	Ranjane	I	2 12	...	2 12	633	1,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	1,449	...
77	Rami	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,775	2,528	...	...	...	...	M 19	43	...	1,794	2,571	...
78	Lohagaon	I	2 12	...	2 12	519	1,301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	1,301	...
79	Langhane	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,679	3,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,679	3,960	...
80	Wadde	I	2 12	...	2 12	876	2,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	2,409	...
81	Wadali	I	2 12	...	2 12	705	1,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	1,851	...
82	Wadhode	I	2 12	...	2 12	453	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	1,161	...
83	Wani	I	2 12	...	2 12	944	1,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	944	1,731	...
84	Warpade	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,294	3,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,294	3,219	...
85	Warwade	I	2 12	...	2 12	587	866	...	...	...	...	M 2	2	...	589	868	...
86	Warsus	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,827	4,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,827	4,515	...
87	Warul	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,268	2,440	...	...	...	...	M 29	67	...	1,297	2,507	...
88	Warshi	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,932	4,094	...	...	...	...	M 35	102	...	1,987	4,196	...
89	Wasmane	I	2 12	...	2 12	398	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	1,013	...
90	Waghadi Bk.	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,836	2,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836	2,201	...
91	Waghadi Kd.	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,119	1,006	...	...	...	...	M 39	101	...	1,158	1,107	...
92	Waghade	I	2 12	...	2 12	936	1,563	...	...	...	...	M 9	16	...	943	1,579	...
93	War	I	2 12	...	2 12	316	1,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	1,278	...
94	Warud	I	2 12	...	2 12	4,213	9,430	...	...	...	...	M 43	89	...	4,256	9,519	...
95	Walkede	I	2 12	...	2 12	3,316	5,974	...	...	...	...	M 12	23	...	3,328	5,997	...
96	Vickwel	I	2 12	...	2 12	413	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	865	...
97	Vikran	I	2 12	...	2 12	4,766	6,331	...	...	...	...	M 121	228	...	4,887	6,559	...
98	Vikhurle	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,563	2,244	...	...	...	...	M 16	32	...	1,579	2,276	...

DIX 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	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		<i>Group No. I—contd.</i>		
3 10	...	3 10	987	2,478	...	...	...	...	M 63	192	...	1,050	2,670	...	31'27	Nardane	49	
3 10	...	3 10	3,319	7,410	...	...	...	...	M 24	47	...	3,343	7,457	...	31'22	Nimgul	30	
3 10	...	3 10	1,150	2,756	...	...	...	...	M 4	9	...	1,154	2,765	...	31'23	Nirgudi	31	
3 10	...	3 10	824	2,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	2,906	...	31'12	Newade	52	
3 10	...	3 10	1,339	4,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	4,612	...	31'25	Padhawad	53	
3 10	...	3 10	1,030	2,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	2,187	...	31'27	Pathare	54	
3 10	...	3 10	700	2,170	...	...	...	...	M 8	22	...	708	2,192	...	31'26	Parsamal	55	
3 10	...	3 10	260	647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	647	...	31'24	Pangri	56	
3 10	...	3 10	850	2,369	...	...	...	...	M 51	110	...	901	2,479	...	31'23	Patan	57	
3 10	...	3 10	2,294	8,735	...	...	...	...	M 25	101	...	2,319	8,836	...	31'25	Pashte	58	
3 10	...	3 10	735	1,736	...	...	...	...	M 6	16	...	741	1,752	...	31'24	Pilkhede	59	
3 10	...	3 10	584	1,197	...	...	...	...	M 19	60	...	603	1,257	...	31'21	Pimperkede	60	
3 10	...	3 10	1,075	3,058	...	...	...	...	M 50	160	...	1,125	3,218	...	31'24	Pimprad	61	
3 10	...	3 10	820	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	910	...	31'31	Babhale	62	
3 10	...	3 10	424	1,028	...	...	...	...	M 27	60	...	451	1,088	...	31'24	Babhalde	63	
3 10	...	3 10	2,047	5,534	...	...	...	...	M 6	18	...	2,053	5,552	...	31'24	Bambane	64	
3 10	...	3 10	2,289	9,097	...	...	...	...	M 54	203	...	2,343	9,260	...	5 83	Betawad	65	
3 10	...	3 10	2,371	5,182	...	...	...	...	M 49	95	...	2,420	5,277	...	31'27	Bhadne	66	
3 10	...	3 10	407	953	...	...	...	...	M 22	26	...	419	979	...	31'23	Dholri	67	
3 10	...	3 10	946	2,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	946	2,575	...	31'24	Malsar	68	
3 10	...	3 10	978	1,928	...	...	...	...	M 57	110	...	1,015	2,038	...	31'23	Malich	69	
3 10	...	3 10	3,120	4,767	...	...	...	...	M 19	30	...	3,139	4,797	...	31'24	Mandal	70	
3 10	...	3 10	3,204	10,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,204	10,321	...	31'24	Mudawad	71	
3 10	...	3 10	1,301	4,075	...	...	...	...	M 15	41	...	1,316	4,116	...	31'25	Mundane	72	
3 10	...	3 10	299	647	...	...	...	...	M 25	58	...	324	705	...	31'29	Melane	73	
3 10	...	3 10	1,034	3,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,034	3,157	...	31'27	Mandane	74	
3 10	...	3 10	1,485	1,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485	1,882	...	31'24	Mhasarde	75	
3 10	...	3 10	633	1,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	633	1,902	...	51'26	Ranjane	76	
3 10	...	3 10	1,775	3,318	...	...	...	...	M 19	56	...	1,794	3,374	...	31'23	Rami	77	
3 10	...	3 10	519	1,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519	1,708	...	31'28	Lohagaon	78	
3 10	...	3 10	1,679	5,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,679	5,197	...	31'23	Langhane	79	
3 10	...	3 10	876	3,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	3,162	...	31'25	Wadde	80	
3 10	...	3 10	705	2,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	2,430	...	31'28	Wadali	81	
3 10	...	3 10	453	1,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	1,524	...	31'25	Wadhode	82	
3 10	...	3 10	944	2,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	944	2,272	...	31'25	Wani	83	
3 10	...	3 10	1,294	4,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,294	4,225	...	31'25	Warpade	84	
3 10	...	3 10	587	1,137	...	...	...	...	M 2	3	...	589	1,140	...	31'33	Warwade	85	
3 10	...	3 10	1,827	5,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,827	5,926	...	31'25	Warsue	86	
3 10	...	3 10	1,268	3,202	...	...	...	...	M 29	88	...	1,297	3,290	...	31'23	Warul	87	
3 10	...	3 10	1,932	5,373	...	...	...	...	M 55	134	...	1,987	5,507	...	31'24	Warshi	88	
3 10	...	3 10	398	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	1,330	...	31'28	Wasmane	89	
3 10	...	3 10	1,836	2,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836	2,889	...	31'25	Waghadi Bk.	90	
3 10	...	3 10	1,119	1,320	...	...	...	...	M 39	133	...	1,158	1,453	...	31'21	Waghadi Kd.	91	
3 10	...	3 10	936	2,051	...	...	...	...	M 9	21	...	945	2,072	...	31'22	Waghade	92	
3 10	...	3 10	516	1,677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	1,677	...	31'22	War	93	
3 10	...	3 10	4,213	12,377	...	...	...	...	M 43	117	...	4,256	12,494	...	31'24	Warud	94	
3 10	...	3 10	3,316	7,841	...	...	...	...	M 12	30	...	3,328	7,871	...	31'25	Walkhede	95	
3 10	...	3 10	413	1,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	1,135	...	31'21	Vikwal	96	
3 10	...	3 10	4,766	8,309	...	...	...	...	M 121	299	...	4,887	8,608	...	31'24	Vikhran	97	
3 10	...	3 10	1,563	2,945	...	...	...	...	M 16	42	...	1,579	2,987	...	31'24	Vikhurle	98	

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 No. I.—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs.
99	Virdal ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,951	5,131	...	...	...	...	Mj 20	48	...	1,971	5,179	...
00	Shirale ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	288	675	...	...	...	...	M' 6	11	...	294	686	...
01	Sanwade ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	215	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	543	...
02	Sayadpur ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	474	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	630	...
03	Sarve ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	443	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	710	...
04	Sahur ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,187	2,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	2,503	...
05	Sbingarwadi ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	149	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	81	...
06	Sindkhede ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	2,302	5,438	...	...	...	...	M 113	219	...	2,415	5,657	...
07	Sukwad ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	901	1,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901	1,432	...
08	Salwade ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	1,081	1,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	1,735	...
09	Sedwade ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	518	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	1,212	...
10	Sonewadi ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	578	1,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	1,358	...
11	Hatie ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	182	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	473	...
12	Hispur ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	919	2,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	2,256	...
13	Humbalde... ..	I	2 12	...	2 12	594	1,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	1,352	...
14	Hol. Parg.-Betawad ...	I	2 12	...	2 12	2,644	2,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,644	2,902	...
15	Hol. Parg.-Nandurbar .	I	2 12	...	2 12	504	1,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	1,309	...
15	Total of Group No. I...	...	...	...	...	1,36,911	2,64,790	1 14 11	...	...	...	M 1,487 P 317	3,130 758 3,701	4 3 6	1,38,715	2,72,379	...
	<i>Group No. II.</i>																
116	Amarale ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,190	1,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	1,336	...
117	Arave ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	2,907	1,856	...	...	...	...	M 5	5	...	2,912	1,861	...
118	Ute ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	634	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	392	...
119	Anjanvibir ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	2,263	1,080	...	...	...	...	M 7	3	...	2,270	1,083	...
120	Karvand ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	310	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	161	...
121	Kalwada ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,054	573	...	...	...	...	M 11	11	...	1,065	584	...
122	Kevde ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,018	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	460	...
123	Kharde ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,747	1,364	...	...	...	...	M 40	52	...	1,787	1,416	...
124	Khalane ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	4,892	4,380	...	...	...	...	M 31	25	...	4,923	4,405	...
125	Kholej ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,175	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	651	...
126	Chandgad ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	904	499	...	...	...	...	M 7	10	...	911	509	...
127	Chimthane ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,739	1,823	...	...	...	...	M 11	17	...	1,750	1,840	...
128	Chimthaval ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,355	786	...	...	...	...	M 10	9	...	1,365	795	...
129	Chudane ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	598	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	534	...
130	Chorvibir ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	833	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	282	...
131	Jakhane ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	662	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	637	...
132	Janphal ..	II	2 2	...	2 2	592	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	370	...
133	Dangurne ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,780	882	...	...	...	...	M 2	4	...	1,782	886	...
134	Tamthare ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,893	1,833	...	...	...	...	M' 17	42	...	1,910	1,875	...
135	Darane ...	II	2 2	...	2 0	2,069	1,648	...	...	...	...	M 16	16	...	2,085	1,664	...
136	Dalwada ...	I	2 2	...	2 0	1,023	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	808	...
137	Diri ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	623	503	...	...	...	...	M 8	10	...	631	513	...
138	Degaon ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	2,372	1,231	...	...	...	...	M 6	4	...	2,378	1,235	...
139	Dode ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	863	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	467	...
140	Dhavade ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,319	798	...	...	...	...	M 5	9	...	1,324	807	...
141	Nishane ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	770	764	...	...	...	...	M 5	6	...	775	770	...
142	Pimpri ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	750	562	...	...	...	...	M 3	2	...	753	564	...
143	Pedka ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	2,302	1,183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,302	1,183	...
144	Mahalpur ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	361	484	...	...	...	...	M 15	15	...	374	499	...
145	Malpur ...	II	2 2	...	2 2	2,574	1,384	...	...	...	...	M 52 P 16	56 31 55	...	2,642	1,526	...



DIX I—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
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Aores.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. I.—contd.	
3 10	...	2 10	1,951	6,734	...	...	...	...	M 20	63	...	1,971	6,797	...	31'24	Virdel ...	99
3 10	...	3 10	288	886	...	...	...	...	M 6	14	...	294	900	...	31'20	Shirale ...	100
3 10	...	3 10	215	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	713	...	31'31	Sanwade ...	101
3 10	...	3 10	474	827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	827	...	31'27	Sayadpur ...	102
3 10	...	3 10	443	932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	932	...	31'27	Sarve ...	103
3 10	...	3 10	1,187	3,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	3,285	...	31'24	Sahur ...	104
3 10	...	3 10	149	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	106	...	30'86	Shingarwadi ...	105
3 10	...	3 10	2,302	7,137	...	...	...	...	M 113	287	...	2,415	7,424	...	31'24	Sindkhede ...	106
3 10	...	3 10	901	1,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	901	1,879	...	31'21	Sukwad ...	107
3 10	...	3 10	1,081	2,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	2,277	...	31'24	Salwade ...	108
3 10	...	3 10	518	1,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	1,591	...	31'27	Sedwade ...	109
3 10	...	3 10	578	1,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	578	1,782	...	31'22	Sonewadi ...	110
3 10	...	3 10	182	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	621	...	31'29	Hatle ...	111
3 10	...	3 10	919	2,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	2,961	...	31'25	Hispur ...	112
3 10	...	3 10	594	1,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594	1,774	...	31'21	Humbarde ...	113
3 10	...	3 10	2,644	3,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,644	3,809	...	31'25	Hol-Parg. Betawad ...	114
3 10	...	3 10	504	1,718	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	1,718	...	31'25	Hol-Parg. Nandurbar ...	115
...	...	...	1,37,228	3,51,074	2 8 9	...	...	...	M 1,487	4,027	2 3 7	1,38,715	3,55,101	2 8 10	30'37	Total of Group No. I. ...	115
Group No. II.																	
2 13	...	2 13	1,190	1,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,190	1,774	...	32'78	Amarale ...	116
2 13	...	2 13	2,907	2,465	...	...	...	...	M 5	7	...	2,912	2,472	...	32'83	Arave ...	117
2 13	...	2 13	634	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	521	...	32'90	Ute ...	118
2 13	...	2 13	2,263	1,434	...	...	...	...	M 7	4	...	2,270	1,438	...	32'78	Anjanvihir ...	119
2 13	...	2 13	310	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	214	...	32'92	Karvand ...	120
2 13	...	2 13	1,054	761	...	...	...	...	M 11	15	...	1,065	776	...	32'87	Kalwada ...	121
2 13	...	2 13	1,018	611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	611	...	32'84	Kevede ...	122
2 13	...	2 13	1,747	1,812	...	...	...	...	M 40	69	...	1,787	1,831	...	32'84	Kharde ...	123
2 13	...	2 13	4,892	5,817	...	...	...	...	M 31	33	...	4,923	5,850	...	32'80	Khalane ...	124
2 13	...	2 13	1,175	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,175	865	...	32'87	Kholej ...	125
2 13	...	2 13	904	663	...	...	...	...	M 7	19	...	911	676	...	32'81	Chandgad ...	126
2 13	...	2 13	1,739	2,421	...	...	...	...	M 11	23	...	1,750	2,444	...	32'83	Chimthane ...	127
2 13	...	2 13	1,355	1,044	...	...	...	...	M 10	12	...	1,365	1,056	...	32'83	Chimthaval ...	128
2 13	...	2 13	598	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	709	...	32'77	Chudane ...	129
2 13	...	2 13	833	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	375	...	32'98	Chorvihir ...	130
2 13	...	2 13	662	846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	846	...	32'81	Jakhane ...	131
2 13	...	2 13	592	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	491	...	32'70	Janphal ...	132
2 13	...	2 13	1,780	1,171	...	...	...	...	M 2	5	...	1,782	1,176	...	32'73	Dangurna ...	133
2 13	...	2 13	1,893	2,434	...	...	...	...	M 17	56	...	1,910	2,490	...	32'80	Tamthare ...	134
2 13	...	2 13	2,069	2,189	...	...	...	...	M 16	21	...	2,085	2,210	...	32'81	Darane ...	135
2 13	...	2 13	1,023	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	1,073	...	32'80	Dalwada ...	136
2 13	...	2 13	623	668	...	...	...	...	M 8	13	...	631	681	...	32'75	Diri ...	137
2 13	...	2 13	2,572	1,635	...	...	...	...	M 6	5	...	2,578	1,640	...	32'79	Degaon ...	138
2 13	...	2 13	863	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	620	...	32'76	Dode ...	139
2 13	...	2 13	1,319	1,060	...	...	...	...	M 5	12	...	1,324	1,072	...	32'84	Dhavade ...	140
2 13	...	2 13	770	1,015	...	...	...	...	M 5	8	...	775	1,023	...	32'85	Nishane ...	141
2 13	...	2 13	750	746	...	...	...	...	M 3	9	...	753	749	...	32'80	Pimpri ...	142
2 13	...	2 13	2,302	1,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,302	1,571	...	32'80	Padka ...	143
2 13	...	2 13	361	643	...	...	...	...	M 13	20	...	374	663	...	32'87	Mahalpur ...	144
2 13	...	2 13	2,574	1,838	...	...	...	...	{ M 52 P 16	{ S 42 W 73	...	2,642	2,028	...	32'90	Malpur ...	145

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 No. II—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
146	Mukti	II	2 2	...	2 2	3,534	2,634	...	...	...	...	{ M 15 P 28 }	{ S 18 W 36 89 }	...	3,597	2,777	...
147	Methi	II	2 2	...	2 2	2,725	2,223	...	...	...	...	M. 139	198	...	2,864	2,421	...
148	Rudane	II	2 2	...	2 2	921	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	426	...
149	Revdi	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,035	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	450	...
150	Rohane	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,005	995	...	...	...	...	M 27	37	...	1,032	1,032	...
151	Varjhadi	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,368	729	...	...	...	...	M 50	47	...	1,418	776	...
152	Waghade	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,418	1,431	...	...	...	...	M 5	5	...	1,423	1,236	...
153	Wadi	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,352	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,332	780	...
154	Vaipur	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,661	1,187	...	...	...	...	M 20	10	...	1,681	1,197	...
155	Vitai	II	2 2	...	2 2	452	410	...	...	...	...	M 21	25	...	453	435	...
156	Shewade	II	2 2	...	2 2	3,689	2,493	...	...	...	...	M 6	4	...	3,695	2,497	...
157	Satare	II	2 2	...	2 2	2,032	1,036	...	...	...	...	M 5	2	...	2,035	1,038	...
158	Sakod	II	2 2	...	2 2	683	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	415	...
159	Salve	II	2 2	...	2 2	2,178	1,664	...	...	...	...	M 5	6	...	2,183	1,670	...
160	Suray	II	2 2	...	2 2	715	563	...	...	...	...	M 15	17	...	728	585	...
161	Sondle	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,048	555	...	...	...	...	M 1	1	...	1,049	556	...
162	Sonseiu	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,021	1,092	...	...	...	...	M 43	55	...	1,064	1,147	...
163	Hatnur	II	2 2	...	2 2	1,130	1,344	...	...	...	...	M 17	24	...	1,147	1,368	...
48	Total of Group No. II.	...	...	...	...	70,737	49,963	0 11 3	...	...	...	{ M 616 P 44 }	{ S 745 W 67 144 }	1 7 2	71,397	50,919	0 8
	<i>Group No. III.</i>																
164	Akalkos	III	1 8	...	1 8	879	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	290	...
165	Karle	III	1 8	...	1 8	769	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	267	...
166	Parsole	III	1 8	...	1 8	746	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	234	...
3	Total of Group No. III.	...	...	...	...	2,394	791	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,394	791	0 5
115	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	1,36,911	2,64,790	1 14 11	...	...	...	{ M 1,487 P 317 }	{ S 3,130 W 758 3,701 }	4 3 6	1,38,715	2,72,579	1 15
48	Total of Group II	...	...	...	...	70,737	49,963	0 11 3	...	...	...	{ M 616 P 44 }	{ S 745 W 67 144 }	1 7 2	71,397	50,919	0 11
3	Total of Group III	...	...	...	...	2,394	791	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,394	791	0 5
166	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	2,10,042	3,15,544	1 8 0	...	...	...	{ M 2,103 P 361 }	{ S 3,875 W 825 3,845 }	1 7 4	2,125,06	3,24,089	1 0
	<i>Inam Villages.</i>																
167	Darkhede	I	2 12	...	2 12	579	1,198	...	...	...	...	M 8	10	...	587	1,208	...
168	Bhilane	I	2 12	...	2 12	856	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	1,716	...
2	Total of Inam Villages.	...	...	...	...	1,435	2,914	2 0 6	...	...	...	M 8	10	1 4 0	1,443	2,924	2 0

DIX 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.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. II—contd.		
2 13	..	2 13	3,554	3,498	...	...	...	...	M 15 P 28 M 139	24 47 263	...	3,597	3,638	...	32'80	Mukti	146	
2 13	...	2 13	2,725	2,952	...	...	...	...	M 139	263	...	2,864	3,215	...	32'79	Methi	147	
2 13	...	2 13	921	566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	566	...	32'54	Rudane	148	
2 13	...	2 13	1,035	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,035	598	...	32'88	Revdi	149	
2 13	...	2 13	1,005	1,322	...	...	...	...	M 27	49	...	1,032	1,371	...	32'85	Rohane	150	
2 13	...	2 13	1,368	968	...	...	...	...	M 50	62	...	1,418	1,030	...	32'74	Varjhadi	151	
2 13	...	2 13	1,418	1,635	...	...	...	...	M 5	7	...	1,423	1,642	...	32'69	Waghade	152	
2 13	...	2 13	1,352	1,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352	1,036	...	32'82	Wadi	153	
2 13	...	2 13	1,661	1,576	...	...	...	...	M 20	13	...	1,681	1,589	...	32'75	Vaipur	154	
2 13	...	2 13	432	544	...	...	...	...	M 21	33	...	453	577	...	32'64	Vital	155	
2 13	...	2 13	3,689	3,311	...	...	...	...	M 6	5	...	3,695	3,316	...	32'80	Shewade	156	
2 13	...	2 13	2,032	1,376	...	...	...	...	M 3	3	...	2,035	1,379	...	32'85	Satare	157	
2 13	...	2 13	683	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	551	...	32'77	Sakod	158	
2 13	...	2 13	2,178	2,210	...	...	...	...	M 5	8	...	2,183	2,218	...	32'81	Salve	159	
2 13	...	2 13	713	754	...	...	...	...	M 15	22	...	728	776	...	32'64	Suray	160	
2 13	...	2 13	1,048	737	...	...	...	...	M 1	1	...	1,049	738	...	32'73	Sondle	161	
2 13	...	2 13	1,021	1,450	...	...	...	...	M 43	73	...	1,064	1,523	...	32'78	Sonseiu	162	
2 13	...	2 13	1,130	1,785	...	...	...	...	M 17	32	...	1,147	1,817	...	32'82	Hatnur	163	
...	...	...	70,737	66,355	0 15 0	...	...	...	M 616 P 44	989 W192	1 14 9	71,397	67,625	0 15 0	32'80	Total of Group No. II.	48	
2 0	...	2 0	879	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	385	...	33'00	Akalkos	164	
2 0	...	2 0	769	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	355	...	32'97	Karle	165	
2 0	...	2 0	746	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	311	...	32'91	Parso'e	166	
...	...	...	2,394	1,051	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,394	1,051	0 7 0	32'87	Total of Group No. III.	3	
...	...	...	7,228	3,51,074	2 8 9	...	...	...	M 1,487	4,027	2 3 7	1,38,715	3,55,101	2 8 10	30'37	Total of Group I	115	
...	...	...	70,737	66,355	0 15 0	...	...	...	M 616 P 44	989 W192	1 14 9	71,397	67,625	0 15 0	32'80	Total of Group II	48	
...	...	...	2,394	1,051	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,394	1,051	0 7 0	32'87	Total of Group III	3	
...	...	...	2,10,359	4,18,480	1 10 7	...	...	...	M 2,103 P 44	5,016 S 89 W192	1 7 6	2,12,506	4,23,777	1 15 10	32'26	Grand total	166	
3 10	...	3 10	379	1,572	...	...	...	...	M 8	13	...	587	1,585	...	31'21	Darkhede	167	
3 10	...	3 10	856	2,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	2,252	...	31'24	Bhilane	168	
...	...	...	1,435	3,824	2 13 8	...	...	...	M 8	13	1 10 0	1,443	3,837	2 10 7	31'22	Total of Inam Villages.	2	

V. B. NAIK,  
Acting Superintendent, L. R., C. D.