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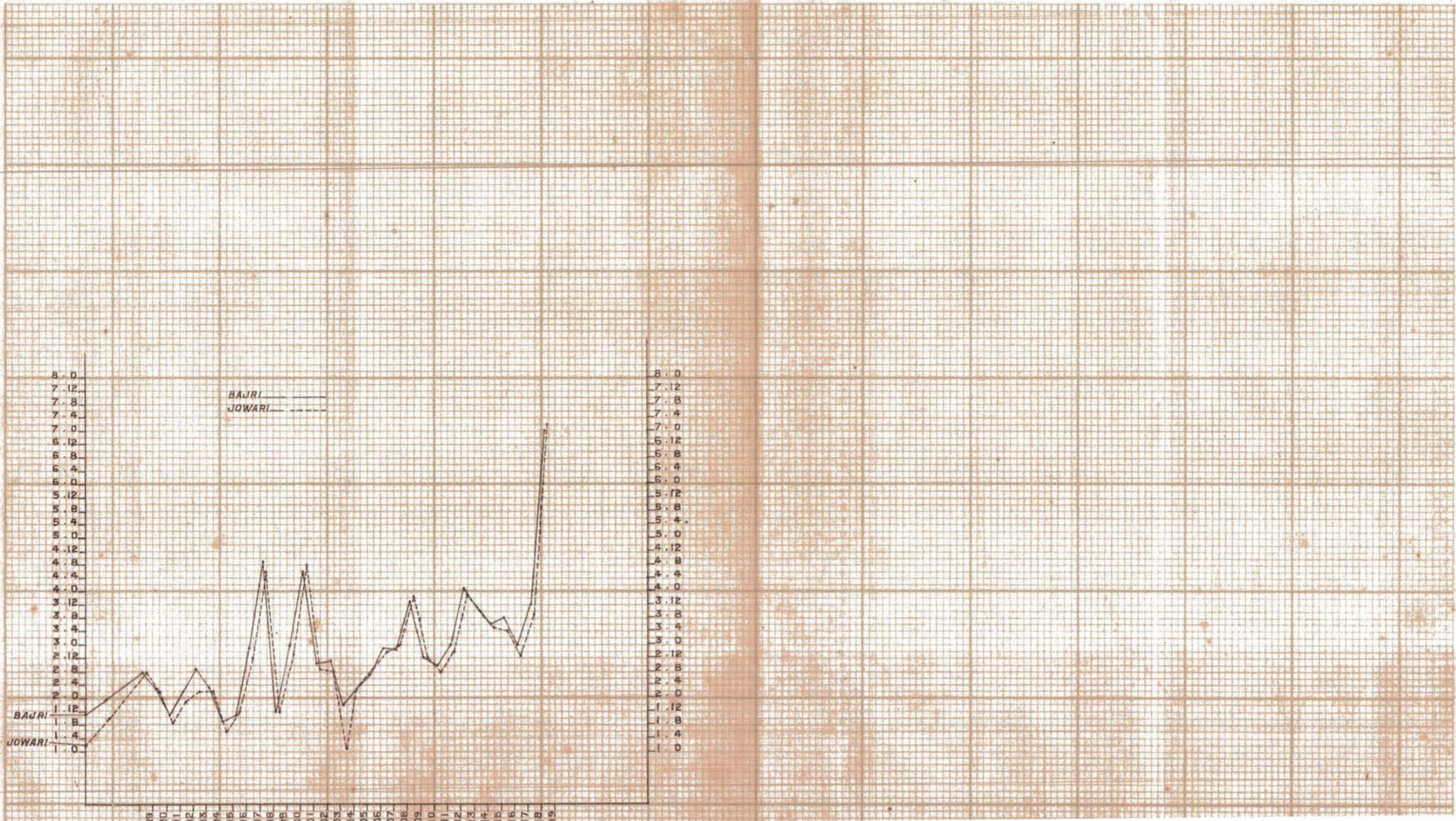
REFERENCE

Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town	⊠
Petha do do	⊙
Kasba and Bazar Village	⊞
Bazar Village	⊚
Deserted Village	×
Traveller's Bungalow	⊞
Departmental Bungalow	⊞
Dharmashala & Rest House for the public	⊞
Post Office	P.O.
Post & Telegraph Office	P.T.O.
Hospital	H.
Dispensary	D.
Municipality	M.
Places of Pilgrimage	⊞
Petha Boundary	—
Metallic Roads (First Class Motor Roads) i.e. (Fit for driving by day or night)	—
Metallic 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)	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	—
Canals	—
Salt Pan	—
Inam Village	I.
G.T.S. Station (Altitude)	1588 Δ
Mahel	M.
Tarf	T.
Port	⊞
Ferry	⊞
Talukdar	T.D.
Naradar	N.D.
Bhagdar	B.D.
Maleki	M.E.
Mehwal	M.M.
Udhad Jans	U.
Khoti Village	K.
Police Station	⊞
Heights above mean Sea level	464 ⊙

MAP
of the
ERANDOL TALUKA
of the
EAST
KHANDESH - DISTRICT
Compiled from Topographical Survey of India.
Scale of Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

One group rated N^o. of Villages at Rs. 3-8-0. 186
NOTE—32 Villages transferred to Parola have been shown in the map attached to Amalner and Parola selection

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



**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO SECOND
REVISION SETTLEMENT OF ERANDOL TALUKA OF THE
EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT.**

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No. R.S.—20.

From

M. C. KELKAR, Esq., B.A.,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Erandol Taluka, East Khandesh;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF EAST KHANDESH,
Jalgaon.

Jalgaon, 3rd September 1919.

Sir,

Under orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 539, dated 20th January 1919, I beg to submit the following report for the second Revision Survey Settlement of the agricultural lands in the Erandol Taluka. I assumed charge of this office on 1st March 1919 and have spent about two months in making special careful inquiry in the whole of the taluka, though I am in charge of this taluka for the last four years and have had an opportunity to study the conditions therein for a sufficiently long time.

2. The taluka till 1st November 1917 comprised of 228 Government Khalsa villages and one Inam village—Bhondan. But when the Parola Peta was transformed into a separate taluka some rearrangement was made and 10 villages on the north and north-west were transferred to Amalner and 33 villages including the Inam village on the west were given over to the new Parola Taluka. The first Revision Survey was introduced in 227 Government villages of the old Erandol Taluka in the year 1889-90, while the original Survey Settlement was extended to the village of Ringangaon, which being originally Inam had lapsed to Government in the year 1879, in the same year (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, Nos. 3924 of 6th June 1890 and 5091 of 19th July 1890). The Inam village of Bhondan has been surveyed and settled in the year 1870-71 but as it has to be remeasured and classified the question of introducing a Revision Survey to that village is not under consideration. Out of the remaining 228 villages, 42 have been transferred to Amalner and Parola Talukas; but I find that while submitting his proposals for the second Revision Survey Settlement of the old Amalner Taluka including Parola Peta villages, Mr. Abbott considered the 10 villages transferred to the Amalner Taluka and has left out the 32 villages given over to the new Parola Taluka. So I have now to submit my proposals for the Revision Survey Settlement of the remaining 186 villages of the Erandol Taluka and 32 of the Parola Taluka. Hence most of the appendices to this report will contain information for these 218 villages. I shall, however, have to consider the figures of all the 228 villages for comparison on some points in the body of this report and so they will not be found in the appendices.

Measurement and Classification.

3. At the outset I may mention that there are no patasthal bagait lands in any of the villages. There is some motasthal bagait area in some villages but as while reclassifying the lands at the time of the first Revision Survey Settlement of the taluka necessary position chadh has been given to these lands, I take it that these lands are to be treated like ordinary dry crop lands. Hence my task has been no way complicated and I can treat all the Government occupied lands in the whole taluka without any differentiation whatsoever. The classification of the soil has been generally without any faults; only in a few villages I learnt that a few survey numbers apparently of deep black soil have outwitted the classer in point of some inherent faults. I shall now proceed to consider the direct and indirect evidence on the point of revising the assessment on these lands.

Position.

4. The taluka is one of the central talukas of the old Khandesh District and has got many features similar to those of its surrounding talukas of Jalgaon, Pachora, Amalner and Chopda. It is bounded on the east and

north-east by the Girna—the Jalgaon and Pachora Talukas being beyond it, on the north by the newly formed Amalner Taluka, on the west by the old Amalner Taluka and the old Parola Peta and on the south by the Bhadgaon Peta.

Physical features.

5. In its physical features it resembles mostly the adjoining talukas. The northern villages are the continuation of the Taptee side deep black soil tract. The eastern villages are mostly better class land villages in the Girna valley, while the southern and western villages and some central ones round about Dharangaon and Erandol are mostly poor soil ones. On the south-west there are some low ranges and spurs of rocky hills and mal land which is the extension of the poorer Barad soil of the old Parola Peta. To the east of Erandol there is a cluster of pasture forest hills upto the Girna, in the centre of which there is the beautiful religious temple of Ganpati and a tank called Padmalaya. There have been a few forest reserves and kurans included in this and the central area, which however have got no tall trees thereon but are only useful as grass and fuel lands. In the richer soil villages however there are good many mango groves and trees, which give an attractive appearance to the country. There are no other useful and valuable trees in the taluka.

Soil.

6. The soils are deep or rich black and moderate black in few places but mostly of poor quality and little depth. In some places there are tracts of rugged waste and stony lands. On the Girna banks the nalas rushing into it have broken it up and washed away the better soil. This description will be borne out by the fact that the occupied cultivated area of the old taluka—2,32,863 acres—yields an assessment of Rs. 3,26,674 only though the best 16 anna soil was assessed at Rs. 2-10-0 at the time of the first Revision Survey Settlement. The average assessment per acre comes to Rs. 1-6-5.

In the year 1896 there had been heavy floods on the Girna, which washed away good soil from several survey numbers in 15 villages and a question of their reclassification is pending consideration by the Superintendent of Land Records (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1055, dated 18th November 1912) and I learn that the work is being done in October next.

Water system.

7. The only important river is the Girna but there are several tributaries of the same, the most important of these being the Anjani, which passes by Erandol and Sonwad to join the Girna. Except the Girna no other river or nala has got a perennial supply of even drinking water and so the people mostly get their supply from wells and shevadis. The bed of the Girna being very deep and the banks being mostly cut up and uneven, there appears to be no probability of patasthal irrigation introduced in this taluka. However it has to be noted that this year an enterprising Marwari but genuine cultivator of Utran has with permission of the Collector put up an oil engine on the Girna side with the object of taking water mainly for fruit cultivation on an area of about 55 acres. He has been given the usual concessions and it is hoped that his example will be followed by many more and the wasted water of the river will be used with profit. In the poorer soil parts there are good many wells, water being tapped at an average depth of 30 feet, and bagait crops are cultivated in several villages.

In addition to the rivers mentioned as above, the taluka gets its water supply from wells only. There are no tanks in the taluka. The figures for wells, etc., are given in appendix F.

There are 2,917 wells used for irrigating crops, 1,567 for drinking purposes and 85 specially used for cattle.

Rainfall and climate.

8. In appendix A figures of the rainfall have been given for which I am obliged to the Director of Agriculture. I also have attached to it the total rainfall figures for the previous 20 years and the notes about the nature of the last 10 seasons received from the Director. The statistical atlas gives the

average rainfall as 28 inches, while in the first Revision Survey Settlement report Mr. Pitt gives it as 32·85. The average of the last 10 years comes to 28·09 in 48 rainy days. The average for the 30 years comes to 28·33. For the dry kharif and rabi crops grown in the taluka, this quantity is more than sufficient. However it is advisable and proper to have under review the conditions of rainfall during the last 23 years from 1896 to 1918. During the period of the last 10 years there were three years of deficient rainfall and in the previous period of 20 years there were only two. From appendix A it will be seen that in three years the rainfall was abnormally heavy, being over 30 inches. On the whole however it may be said that the tract generally gets sufficient and well distributed rainfall and cannot be called a precarious one.

The climate is generally healthy and the heat is not very bad as compared to that of Jalgaon, Bhusawal and Chopda. There is very little malaria. The tract is well drained and the climate is quite favourable for all sorts of dry cultivation and also for some irrigated crops and fruit culture.

Cultivation and crops.

9. I give the information about crops grown in the taluka in appendix B. The figures represent the totals for the last five years and their average for one year separately for 186 villages of Erandol and 32 now in Parola. The chief crops are cotton, jowari and bajri and next to that comes wheat. The percentages of these crops to the total cropped occupied area are as under :—

				1914 to 1918.
1. Cotton	...	...	...	39·30
2. Jowari	...	...	...	17·85
3. Bajri	...	...	...	18·13
4. Wheat	...	...	...	3·75
5. Other cereals and pulses	...	...	...	19·28 (tur, udid, mug and kulith are important cereals and pulses).
6. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1·69
				100

The percentage for the average gross occupied cultivable area including fallows is as given below and against it I give the figures of the percentage from Mr. Pitt's report of 1890 :—

				Percentage for 1914—1919.	Percentage in 1890.
Cotton	...	...	...	38·24	32·9
Jowari	...	...	...	17·37	24·9
Bajri	...	...	...	17·64	19·2
Other cereals and pulses	...	...	...	18·76	2·1
Wheat	...	...	...	3·60	7·8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1·69	7·5
Fallows	...	...	...	2·70	5·6
				100	100

The total of cultivable occupied area now is 2,34,879 acres in 228 villages including the 10 transferred to Amalner as against 2,32,863 acres in 1890.

The methods of cultivation are mostly conservative and have had no change. In few cases iron ploughs are being used. As compared with other parts of the Deccan the area of cultivation is extensive and the incidence of population to the cultivable area being lower, the cultivators are not very careful in preparing the lands, and hence there is yet ample scope for improving the intensive character of the cultivation. Even in picking up of the valuable crop of cotton the people are somewhat careless and leave out some cotton for the Bhils and others to make out considerable amount of money by making Sarva or collection of the neglected fallen boles. This goes to show that the cultivators are in better circumstances. Artificial manures are never used and farm yard manure is getting scarce and its present supply is much less than what would be demanded by the area under cultivation.

The majority of the cultivators are for dry crop only. A few of them go in for well irrigation and cultivate plantains, chillies and vegetables only. There is a case of a cultivator who makes use of an oil engine. There are exceptions of people who have now gone in for valuable fruit culture. The important irrigated crops in 1917-18 were—

	Acres.					
1. Wheat	2,785
2. Sugarcane	132
3. Plantains	542
4. Chillies	320
5. Fruit	40
6. Vegetables	680
7. Others	478
						3,977

In many parts of the taluka water can be tapped at a moderate depth of 30 to 40 feet and the soils and climate are no way unfavourable for the growing of fruit trees. Still it is a regrettable feature that the people do not go in for this kind of valuable and paying cultivation. As there had been some famine and bad crop years since 1900 the people have come to understand the value of irrigated crops and have now got many more wells working to get relief by way of getting grain and fodder in years of scarcity like the last year.

The number of wells and the bagait crop area now and before is as under :—

Year.	No. of villages.	No. of irrigation wells.	Acres of bagait crops.
1890 ...	227	1,975	1,751
1917-18 ...	218	2,917	3,977

The figures still show that the well water is not yet taken proper advantage of.

Fallows.

10. In the beginning of the present settlement period there were 12,907 acres under grass and fallow in the 227 villages and the average area of fallow in the last five years in the 218 villages now under consideration is found to be 6,034 acres only. In 1890 the percentage of fallows to the cropped area was 5.6 while that is now 2.7. In this taluka though there is not the system of strict rotation of crops still many of the cultivators follow the system and grow cotton and jowar or bajri, alternately. They however never keep any land fallow particularly with the object of giving rest to the land as is done in some districts where land is poor. The people think that no such rest is necessary. Hence it may be said that what little area is left as fallow is left only with the idea of supplementing their fodder resources by allowing grass to grow on small strips of land near the bandhs or boundaries of survey numbers.

Agricultural holdings.

11. The holdings are classified as under according to area and assessment (for 218 villages only)—

Acres.	No. of holdings.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average area.	Average assessment.
1 to 5	2,861	14,317	13,239	A. 5 0	Rs. 4 10 0
Above 5 to 15	4,156	51,220	71,062	12 18	17 1 7
Do. 15 to 25	3,315	66,711	90,776	20 5	27 6 2
Do. 25 to 100	1,612	82,244	98,874	51 1	61 0 5
Do. 100 to 500	60	8,584	11,744	142 9	195 11 9
Total ...	12,004	2,23,026	2,85,297	18 23	23 10 10

This would show that out of the 12,004 holdings 2,861 are non-economic holdings, the percentage being 23.83. That means that 76.17 per cent. holdings are economic holdings. This by itself goes to show that the agriculturists in the taluka are in generally prosperous condition. The holders of non-economic holdings generally work as labourers with or without their bullocks. But as it is now admitted on all hands that the labourers are nowadays in much improved condition than what they were in 1890 we may say that all the agricultural population has not now much to complain of in this taluka.

Divisions of land.

	1889.	1918.
12. Pieces of agricultural land	21,761	35,800

The undesirable facility allowed by the Hindu and Mahomedan laws has been taken much advantage of by the ignorant people, who are particularly after the undesirable division of land, without caring for the growing economic evils of the system. Hence this division of land is bound to work against the economic interests of the people concerned and to impair the general growing prosperity of the cultivators, along with other causes, particularly the disproportionate expenditure on marriages and obsequies of dead near relatives.

Communications.

13. There has been a vast change and improvement in the means of communications in the taluka during the last 30 years. There was already the G. I. P. Railway within an easy reach of the eastern villages from Utran to Bhambhori which afforded good outlet for export of cotton and other valuable crops. About the year 1898 the Jalgaon-Amalner branch line was constructed by the same Company which was taken further on to Surat by the Taptee Valley Railway Company. This line goes almost through the middle of the taluka as a whole and the two stations of Paldhi and Erandol road (Dharangaon) have made it easy for the whole taluka in point of export and import trade. The latter town has now assumed a vast trade importance and about this I shall say more later on.

Besides the two Railway stations, the taluka has now got the metalled Provincial road from Jalgaon to Dhulia *via* Parola, and the District Local Board metalled roads (1) of Dharangaon-Musali, a branch of the above road; and (2) Mhasawad-Chopda *via* Erandol and Dharangaon. The total length of these three roads is about 60 miles. In addition to these the Taluka Local Board has now undertaken to improve the two other important but unmetalled roads (1) Erandol-Bhadgaon road *via* Kasoda, 10 miles and (2) Erandol-Maheji road, 10 miles, both of which afford good communication for the south-eastern villages of the taluka. The only portion which lacks this facility is the north-east portion of the taluka, which is without means of communication in the months of July to October, when however there is little necessity for carts to move about. In addition to these there are hundreds of dry weather cart tracks from village to village, which are fairly passable even for heavy laden carts.

Bazars.

14. There are marginally noted weekly bazars in the taluka. Of these Dharangaon is the most important. On account of the Railway stations at Dharangaon and Amalner, these two places have become trade centres for my division of four talukas. Dharangaon Bazar supplies the wants of the whole of Erandol and many villages in Amalner, Parola, and Chopda Talukas. It is now
1. Dharangaon.
 2. Erandol.
 3. Kasoda.
 4. Paldhi.
 5. Sonwad.
 6. Utran.
 7. Ringangaon.

well known that the cultivators go in for more of cotton crop and have to import a large quantity of food-grains even in addition to the other necessaries of life and luxury, such as cloth, sugar, oils, iron, etc. Dharangaon has now also a big timber market. The only cattle bazar in the taluka is also there. Large transactions of cotton are also made here. Erandol and Kasoda bazars are next in importance, while the remaining four bazars are only places where

minor things of necessity are sold to the people of surrounding villages. I have attempted to find out the value of transactions done at each of the seven Bazars and the average approximate estimate arrived at is as follows. These figures do not include sales of cattle and timber :—

Bazar.	Value of transactions.			
	Rs.			
1. Dharangaon	15,650
2. Erandol	4,200
3. Kasoda	5,350
4. Paldhi	1,230
5. Sonvad	850
6. Utran	700
7. Ringangaon	850

There is one important fair held at Chorwad once in a year and there is a good opportunity for traders to do much business.

Thirty years back there was a very important annual Bazar at Maheji fair in Páchora Táluka on the borders of this táluka but now-a-days it has lost its importance.

Import and Export.

15. I give below the figures of imports and exports of chief agricultural and other articles at the Railway Station of Erandol Road (Dharangaon). The totals for each year from 1904 to the end of March 1918 have been obtained from the office of the Chief Auditor and Accountant of G. I. P. Railway and the averages only for 3 quinquennial periods are given. There is one more station at Paldhi but it has got very little of goods traffic and hence no figures for this station are given. It may however be noted that from this station a large quantity of plantains is exported by Railway parcel system during 8 months of the year :—

Imports (in Bengal maunds).

	Rice.	Jowar and Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram and Tur-dal.	Sugar.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton and Yarn.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Average for 1904 to 1907	9,714	60,051	11,918	10,406	15,745	1,692	5,767
Average for 1908 to 1912	17,941	112,587	25,798	18,104	25,781	2,178	6,806
Average for 1913 to 1918	23,320	109,100	24,824	15,947	27,502	2,249	6,708

(Exports in Bengal maunds).

	Jawar and Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram and Tur-dal.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton.	Cotton seed.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Average for 1904 to 1907	1,306	2,373	4,157	4,155	200,618	41,809
Average for 1908 to 1912	2,217	250	5,082	1,662	177,592	50,812
Average for 1913 to 1918	1,682	543	3,599	240	166,548	32,033

The figures speak for themselves. Since the new branch railway was opened a great impetus was given to the trade of the táluka. The figures of imports and exports include information about the articles imported and exported by the three tálukas of Erandol, Párola and Chopda as Dharangaon is the only station serving all of them. The chief exports are cotton and cotton seed. It is plain from the figures of imports of food-grains that the local produce of them is insufficient for the requirements of the people in the tálukas and this is the result of extension of the cultivation of the greatly paying crop of cotton. The figures show that the balance of trade is much in favour of the táluka and denote the increasing prosperity of the people.

Manufactures and Industries.

16. There are no important manufactures or local industries in the táluka. At Erandol there are a few Mahomedans who are called Kagdis and who manu-

facture some kinds of rough and thick paper by hand from the pulp prepared from useless paper sold in offices, &c. The best of these papers is used for making account books for Khándesh and Berar Banias. The industry is however no way flourishing. There are 15 houses, of which 10 are working and make in all about 1,000 reams, each of 240 papers in a year.

There is some hand loom weaving industry. There are about 250 and 200 families of Hindu and Muhamadan weavers at Dharangaon and Erandol respectively and they make ordinary sarees worth Rs. 5 to 15 from imported yarn. This industry is also not quite flourishing. The men are generally poor and are given to drinking and entirely in the hands of the middle men.

At Kasoda there are some Mahomedan weavers who are experts in making carpets and Zoryas. These things are generally of coarse and thick texture but wear very well. Some of these men make some excellent and costly specimens of carpets resembling Galichas. A specimen was lately seen by me which was only 12' x 6' but was said to be worth Rs. 120. The Zoryas are in great demand by cultivators and traders for carrying cotton, &c., in carts and are sold at about as, 3 per square foot.

There are in all 6 cotton gins and 4 presses in the taluka, which do work for about 4 or 5 months in a year and engage in all about 600 workers. The outturn of these factories for the last 5 years is as under :—

Year.		Pallas ginned.	Bales.
1914-15	... ..	18,565	15,270
1915-16	... ..	27,295	18,366
1916-17	... ..	23,079	15,481
1917-18	... ..	13,202	8,109
1918-19	... ..	20,058	15,001
Total		102,206	72,227
Average		20,441	14,445

Population and Health.

17. The figures of population are given in Appendix C. They are for 229 villages according to the Census of 1911 and supplied by the Director of Agriculture. Corresponding figures from the Census Reports of 1891 and 1901 are given below. I also give a rough estimated figure of the present population of the 218 villages, which I have specially collected, adding to it the Census figures of 1911 for the 10 villages transferred to Amalner Taluka :—

No. of villages.	1891	1901	1911	1919
229	105,808	105,840	117,186	108,065

Except at Dharangaon and Erandol the population is mostly agricultural. During the last 30 years, plague, cholera and influenza have done much havoc in some places. The last epidemic itself carried away 10,023 souls in 228 villages. The figures are really surprising. They show that during the 1st 10 years the normal increase had disappeared during the famine of 1899-1900 and though during the next 10 years there was an increase of 10·7 per cent. still during the last 10 years instead of the normal increase there was an actual decrease of 9,121 souls. This means that the population is less by 11,718 + 9,121, i. e., 20,839 or 16·2 per cent. less than what it ought to have been. This result is due to the epidemics of cholera, plague and influenza and not due to the poverty or similar causes arising out of the depressed material condition of the people. On the contrary I may venture to say that in the materially prosperous condition of the taluka there have been so many mouths less to feed, and the decrease has partially improved the status of the labouring classes by creating more demand for labour. As for the health of the people during the last

30 years it was generally good except for the harm that was done by small-pox, plague, cholera and influenza. I give below the figures of deaths due to these epidemics for particular bad years and the total for 29 years:—

Year.	Cholera.	Plague.	Small-pox.	Influenza.
1897	304	.....	60	.....
1900	1,474	.....	237	.....
1905	.....	387	993	.....
1912	578	51	523	.....
1917	.....	1,458	5	.....
1918	4	455	154	10,023

I may note that in some years there was abnormal number of deaths said to be due to fevers. These years are as under:—

Year.	Deaths.
1899	1,847
1900	5,714
1910	2,002
1912	2,295

} There may be many deaths from cholera in this figure in the famine year.

The total of deaths due to the epidemics and other causes are as under during the last 29 years:—

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Influenza.	Fever and Others.	Total.
1890—1918	3,978	2,794	4,796	10,023	102,715	124,806

Taking into consideration the total population of the 228 villages at 108,000 we find that the death-rate is 39 per mille which is more by 9 over the normal death-rate. The influenza has in 2 months done as much havoc to the people as other epidemics did during the last 30 years.

For the above detailed figures I am obliged to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, W. R. D., Násik.

Prices.

18. I give below the decennial averages for the last 40 years ending 1917 as per Appendix I:—

	Jowari		Bajri.		Cotton.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
1878—1887	20	7	18	13	...	...
1888—1897	19	2	17	15	7	0
1898—1907	16	3	15	4	6	4
1908—1917	12	8	12	1	4	15

I have purposely omitted to consider the prices for the year 1918 as they were abnormally high on account of abnormal conditions of war, famine and control of prices, which are not likely to stay on. They are as under:—

1918	5	10	5	11	2	0
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The above decennial average figures show a steady increase in the prices of the 3 important articles. These could certainly be considered in revising the Land Revenue of the taluka. They show that the quantity of jowari and bajri which fetched rupee one in the market during the first decennium, has now been bringing in Rs. 1-10-2 and Rs. 1-8-11, respectively. This means that the prices of these articles have gone higher during the last 30 years by

63.5 and 55.95 per cent. As for the cotton no data is available for the 1st decennium. However comparing the average for the 2nd decennium with that of the 4th we find that the value of the cotton too has increased by 42.91 per cent. It has however to be noted that during the last decennium the prices of cotton in the years 1915 and 1917 were 8 seers 7 chataks and 3 seers respectively per rupee. These abnormal figures of the fall and rise in the price of cotton show the unsettled condition of the cotton market during the war period. So we have really to omit these figures from the 4th decennium average. If we do this we get an average of 3 seers and 10½ chataks per rupee for the 8 normal years and on comparing this average with that of the 2nd decennium we find that prices have nearly doubled or are 91.45 per cent. higher now. This really corresponds to the ideas of even the ignorant agriculturists who admit that the prices of cotton have doubled during the last 30 years.

From the figures of imports of Jowari and Bajri in para. 15 and considering the fact that the expenses of cultivation have largely increased lately, it may be said that the local produce of food-grains is not sufficient for the local consumption and so the rise in prices of these articles would not really support an increase in the maximum rate of the Land Revenue. But when we consider the fact that the area under cotton crop has increased from 32.9 per cent. to 38.24 per cent. during the last 30 years, and that the prices of it have gone up by 91.45 per cent., any one will have to admit that the agriculturists are now in a far better condition and can easily bear the maximum increase of 33 per cent. under the standing orders.

Wages.

19. It is difficult to make general observations and comparisons about wages earned by skilled and unskilled labourers in the taluka. However from the inquiry I made in representative villages and information collected through the Circle Inspectors I can give some general idea for them in towns and villages. There are 2 kinds of wages daily or yearly and monthly. Daily average wages earned by unskilled labourers in towns and villages are:—

	Busy Season.		Slack Season.	
	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Man ...	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Woman ...	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0

From Mr. Pitt's report I find that the wages of daily labourers in 1889 were:—

	Busy Season.		Slack Season.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Man ...	0 4 0	to 0 5 0	0 3 0	to 0 4 0.
Woman ...	0 2 6	to 0 3 6	0 1 6	to 0 2 6

The figures which I have given are for 4 years before 1918. In 1918 prices of food-grains and cloth went up abnormally high on account of famine and control conditions and the labourers forced their wages still higher. But I do not take into consideration these rates. It has to be noted that village labourer does not work for a full day as in towns. These wages are about at least 50 per cent. more than what they were in the beginning of the current settlement. Many labourers earn much more by doing job work at the time of crop-weeding and cutting.

The fixed wages for a yearly servant were about Rs. 65 in 1890 but now these men demand and get something between Rs. 100 and 150. Prices are going up and up and labour has become scarce for the local requirements for various reasons. A monthly servant asks for Rs. 10 to 12.

The skilled labourers such as carpenters and masons now get Re. 1 to 1-8 per day, while they were getting about As. 12 to Re. 1 some 18 years back so far as I remember the conditions in Khandesh.

Agricultural stock.

20. I give figures of the present agricultural stock in Appendix D and below them the figures for some 5 previous representative years beginning with 1891-92 for comparison. The figures for 1918-19 have been separately collected by me this season through the village officers and the Circle Inspectors and those of the previous years are taken from the Mamlatdar's record for all 228 villages. A glance at the figures shows that during the last 30 years the total number of cattle has gone down by about 5,600 and that in the famine year 1899-1900 the decrease was very marked showing that about 24,000 of the cattle head had disappeared in the famine. It has, however, to be noted that the system of recuperation was going on for the last 18 years and now the number of cattle has reached its first limit. The number of plough bullocks is now less by 3993 than in 1891-92 though the cultivable area is now increased somewhat. The area of cultivable land per pair of plough cattle comes to be $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres as compared with 17 acres in 1891. Looking to the nature of the soil and the method of cultivation I do not think that the number of plough cattle is much less than the required number. Looking to the number of breeding bulls and buffaloes I find that it has increased a bit more during the 30 years and that the number of cows and their calves has remained almost stationery. But I have to note that no regular system or schemes of cattle-breeding are followed any where in the Táluka and, few specially good kind bulls are reared for the purpose. The bullocks and cows are of ordinary country breed and generally supplemented from Malwa animals. Nobody seems to take any special interest in cattle-breeding and there being very little suitable forest area in the Táluka it is not likely that any attempts will be made in the matter.

As for the number of she-buffaloes and their calves, it will be seen that their number has been reduced by about 4,500, i.e., 32.8 per cent. These cattle are chiefly kept for their milk and ghee, which are so essential for the physique of the people. But this state of things is probably due to the want of sufficient fodder in the villages as buffaloes are not sent away for grazing.

There is comparatively very little change in the numbers of horses, sheep and goats but we are not much concerned about them. Other items need no special consideration.

On the whole I have to say that the condition of the agricultural stock is generally not prosperous; but on the contrary it has suffered much on account of the famine of 1900 and the insufficiency of fodder in some bad crop years after that. Cattle diseases may also have contributed a bit to this result. The explanation or complaints of the general public on this state of things is that there are very few grazing lands available in villages. But I do not think that there is much force in this. The forest area has not decreased and only about 2,000 acres of assessed waste land have been given out for cultivation during the last 30 years. Hence it may be said that there is very little change in the grazing area. It is true that in due course the agricultural stock should have increased greatly during the last 30 years. But I think that in these days of high prices of cotton, the people have not been very careful to grow sufficient fodder crop in the fields and so have not taken sufficient care to keep up the agricultural stock. The result, however, is that many of the useless cattle have disappeared and there has been more want of manure, milk and ghee. There has been only one cattle Bazaar at Dharangaon and at times wanjaris bring in herds of bullocks for sale from Malwa.

Material condition of people.

21. (a) We can classify the population in the following 4 classes.
- (1) Banias or Sawkars.
 - (2) *Bona fide* cultivators or agriculturists.
 - (3) Labourers.
 - (4) Others including writers, servants, petty industry men, etc.

(1) The condition of the Banias and Sawkars is very prosperous. The following figures of Income tax will give an idea of their earnings. They are, however, makers of their own fortunes by work and enterprise. Sometimes they gain or lose very heavily :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Income Tax	12,022	21,820	23,778	26,811

The money-lenders' circulating capital means so much indebtedness of the agriculturists. So apparently one can say that agriculturists' indebtedness is increasing.

(2) The general condition of the agriculturist is also very prosperous. Though the total amounts of debts is increasing still that is much below their credit or paying capacity in these days. The intrinsic material condition of this class of people has vastly improved during these 30 years as will be apparent from the statistics about the value of land, rents, prices of food grains and cotton and figures of cultivation of dry and irrigated crops. It is true that on account of scarcity of labour and high wages the cost of cultivation has largely increased and that their home charges have also increased largely on account of the high prices of the necessaries of life they have to purchase. Still I can say that other favourable factors mentioned above have contributed very largely to increase their material prosperity. The agriculturist is now well able to pay off his Land Revenue dues very easily and is in a position to tide over the difficulties of bad season without going to relief work. This is proved sufficiently during the last 8 months, when though looking to the poor condition of crops and the past experience in the famine of 1900, we expected these men to ask for relief works, still in fact none were found to be necessary. It is well known that these men generally pay back their debts punctually and there are very few civil suits filed considering the amounts of debts incurred. In many cases of execution of Civil Court decrees we find that these men mostly pay off the amounts before sale of lands. With all this I have to admit that there are a few cases of non-economic holders of lands, who are really very poor and have to supplement their living by serving as labourers in the villages for a few months. But I have also to note that the poverty that is among these people is forced on them by themselves by their idleness, spendthrift methods of spending in marriages and obsequies of the dead and specially in liquor drinking. There are some villages where majority of the men are given to drinking and the Khandeshi Kunbi generally is a man who would drink at least on occasions. The figures given below will support me in the above observations :—

Year.	Gallons.	Govt. rates, fixed duty and license fees.	Estimated value.
1918-19	23857	98,265	1,22,365
1917-18	28068	91,388	1,04,187
1916-17	33981	93,652	1,26,617
1915-16	22581	78,621	65,565
1914-15	29468	99,850	99,117
1913-14	37936	1,06,825	1,38,203
1912-13	40779	1,02,618	1,48,527

These figures speak for themselves.

Though the total consumption appears to have gone down by about 17,000 gallons still the total cost to the consumer is only less by Rs. 26,162. It must be noted here that the labour class must have contributed more than half to these figures.

At page 43 of the statistical atlas of 1906 the following remarks are made generally about the economic condition of the Khandeshi cultivators as a whole.

"The Gazetteer dealing with the whole district gives an unfavourable verdict: 'Khandesh cultivators are as a rule poor. Without forethought or

self-restraint they readily run into debt and by grasping and unscrupulous money-lenders are forced to pay back large sums.' The conditions of the rayats of East Khandesh before the famine was, however, better than is here described. Trade and manufactures and a long succession of normal seasons had increased the local capital. The cultivators were fairly well off, lived easily in ordinary seasons and possessed fair credit. At the present time the economic condition of the cultivator cannot be said to be more than fair, the succession of bad seasons since 1896-97, combined with extravagance, having markedly impaired it."

I am however not inclined to accept the view given here so far as Erandol Taluka is concerned. For the reasons given above I think that the material economic condition of the cultivator has certainly improved. Ignorance is now passing away and the cultivator is now not so much defrauded by the money-lenders as before and in spite of the few bad seasons that had to be faced since 1896 the cultivator has got now more staying power than before.

(3) The labour class has now become alive to its interests and the struggle of life has now taught them to assert their own terms. The tide of industrial upheaval in the country during the last 30 years, new openings for work elsewhere, the increasing local demand for labour and the unfortunate havoc done by plague, Cholera and Influenza, have all contributed to the increasing prosperity of this class of people. In the famine of 1900 in spite of the low prices of food grains and other necessaries of life as compared to those for the year 1918-19, the labourers came out in numbers on relief works. But in spite of the very adverse circumstances of the current year very few of the labourers required relief on works. This class of people have largely contributed to the above-mentioned liquor traffic. So, on the whole, I can say that the material condition of these people too has been very prosperous.

I have found that the occupied land is possessed by agriculturists and non-agriculturists as under:—

	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
	Area (acres).	Area (acres).
	200919	35084
The percentage is ...	82.54	17.46

These figures show that much land has not gone into the hands of the Banias. It is also well known that amongst the persons included in the class of non-agriculturists there are several who are really *bond fide* agriculturists themselves though their greater income is from other non-agricultural sources. I therefore do not propose to make any comments on this point as it does not affect the question of revision of assessment.

(4) Leaving aside the above classes I must say that the economic condition of the remaining classes of people has not been quite so prosperous. But we are not concerned much as regards these people in the settlement report and so I do not discuss or give reasons on the point.

(b) The number of schools and the average attendance of boys and girls are given below for different representative years:—

Year.	Government and Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.	
	No. of schools.	Boys average attendance.	No. of schools.	Girls average attendance.	No. of schools.	Boys average attendance.
1889	31	1,354	2	55	1	20
1907-08	30	2,386	1	48	...	...
1917-18	43	2,786	2	131	2	74

This shows that in point of education the Taluka is also improving largely.

There have been now two private Anglo-Vernacular schools at Erandol and Dharangaon and number of boys in both the schools together is about 150.

(c) I find that in the year 1889 there were 19,607 flat and tiled roofed houses and 2,474 huts in 228 villages and that the number of houses and huts in 218 villages under report are as under :—

Houses well built	...	2,959	Huts	...	4,841
Ordinary flat and tiled roofed.		19,544			
Total		...	22,503		

These figures speak for themselves and indicate increased prosperity of the people in general.

Revenue History.

22. The area of the unoccupied assessed waste land in the Taluka in the year 1890 was 10,856 acres with 4,857 assessment while that now is only 967 acres with 1,377 assessment. These figures show that since very long most of the cultivable land has been brought under plough or otherwise disposed of. The incidence of the population to area and assessment at the beginning of the Settlement period and now is given below for 228 villages :—

Year.	Population.	Occupied area.	Assessment.	Area.	Incidence assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
1891	... 105,808	232,863	3,26,674	2 8	3 1 5
1911	... 117,186	...	...	...	...
1918	... 108,065	235,483	3,27,525	2 7	3 0 0

This shows that the incidence is almost stationary. The figures about demand, collections, remissions, and suspensions during the last 29 years are given in Appendix K. The remissions for the 1st 6 years were due to the introduction of the revision survey on the graduated sanctioned scale and no way due to the inability of the holders of the land to pay the amounts. Notwithstanding the fact that there have been one famine and 6 poor crop years, in the last 30 years, the people have been well able to pay the Land Revenue demand all along without much difficulty. Coercive processes are seldom used, on the contrary most of the holders pay off their dues in one instalment instead of in two. Very few notices are issued and distraints made and there are no instances of forfeiture of land for the holder's inability to pay or his contumacy. During the 30 years in all 1,434 notices had to be issued.

During the famine years some suspensions were granted and the amounts of remissions were very few. This has been the result of the continuously increasing high prices of the produce and particularly of Jowari, Bajri and Cotton and the improved credit and economic condition of the agriculturists.

Crop experiments and khoti.

23. There is yet another direct test to see what enhancement in the assessment could be made. It is to find out a percentage the present assessment bears to the value of gross produce, which an acre of crop yields in a normal year. Theoretically this is a very sound test, but practically speaking it is not a quite trustworthy one for several reasons. In the first place the value of the yield of every crop varies according to the kind of soil, nature of rainfall, the method and care of cultivation, expenses of cultivation and the market prices of the produce. Hence even if it be possible to have by an experiment the correct value of a particular article produced in an acre of particular kind of the soil under particular conditions of a season and market, still practically it would be a very doubtful method to be applied with any confidence for forming a basis to justify a particular increase in assessment even for a particular village—then not to speak of a whole Taluka—Even holding the above views on the point I shall try to apply the method at least theoretically from what little data is available. This method is based on crop experiments or on khoti transactions. I tried to find the data from private accounts but could not get

any. Oral inquiry is of no use. Crop experiments are now a days stopped and even though I obtained the published report on crop experiments done in previous years I did not find any data applicable to this Taluka except in two cases given below :—

	Value of gross produce.	Assessment.	Percentage of assessment to value of gross produce.
Erandol 1906-07—Jowari ...	Rs. 11.2	Rs. a. p. 1 13 3	Rs. 16.44
Dharangaon 1902-03—Jowari ...	16.124	0 14 5	5.37

In this Taluka people do not sell their standing crop for cash—which transaction is called khoti in the Deccan. However I have obtained figures of jowari and cotton yield from the Jalgaon seed farm for the last 5 years and have struck their average per acre. The standard figures for Khandesh as a whole from the Director's office are also given. They are as under :—

	Jowari.	Cotton with seed.
	lbs.	lbs.
Jalgaon Farm ...	668	426
Director's office ...	650	330 (clean cotton being 110).

I shall however base my remarks on the figures of the Jalgaon farm. The average assessment of the Jalgaon farm land is Rs. 3-1-0 per acre and as the average assessment in the Erandol Taluka is Rs. 1-6-5, it is but proper to reduce the above figures in proportion. The result is

Jowari.	Cotton.
306 lbs.	195 lbs.

The value of this yield at the average prices in the 5 years 1913 to 1917 comes to Rs. 12-10-0 and Rs. 18-6-0 respectively. We may add 20 per cent. to the Jowari yield as value of the fodder and we get Rs. 15-2-0. Taking Rs. 1-6-5 as the assessment the percentage for both the crops comes to be :—

Crop.	Value of gross produce.	How many times of assessment.	Percentage of assessment to gross produce.
Jowari ...	Rs. a. p. 15 2 0	11.17	9.26
Cotton ...	18 6 0	13.5	7.65

The above percentage of Jowari does not agree with that of the crop experiments percentages given above. If we assume that in these days 50 per cent. of the gross produce goes for the expenses of cultivation we get Rs. 7-9-0 and Rs. 9-3-3, and even if we deduct the Government and Local Fund dues from these figures we get Rs. 6-1-2 and 7-11-2 respectively as net profit per acre. Supposing these results are correct, I think we shall be justified if we enhance the assessment by 33 per cent. and take 0-15-0 more for the 2 acres of the crop yielding a net profit of Rs. 12-13-4 to the holder, under the present altered prosperous conditions of the Taluka. This shows that by the proposed average rate of Rs. 1-13-11 we shall be charging only 16.75 per cent. on the gross yield of one acre of land giving cotton and Jowari half and half or nearly 33.48 per cent. on the net profit which we have assumed to be 1/3 of the gross produce only. The present net profit, however, is shown to be at an average of 5.13 assessments in Appendix H-2. So on this net profit we shall be charging only 26 per cent. by increasing the assessment to its maximum limit. But I shall not base my proposals on this ground as there is other more direct and indirect evidence to support them.

Value of Land. (a) Sales.

24. Information about the sale prices of dry crop land has been given in Appendices G, G-1 and G-2. The information is collected from the

Record of Rights for 49 representative villages. I had however to take great pains in finding out the *bond fide* sales of dry crop land only. For this purpose I made personal inquiry at every village with the old people who knew about the transactions and also inspected several sale deeds by way of verification.

The following transactions were excluded :—

- (a) Nominal sales in which land was to return to the vendor.
- (b) Sales to money-lenders who accepted land in payment of their debts without caring for the real market value.
- (c) Civil Court's decree sales, in many of which low prices are realized on account of existing other burdens on the land sold.
- (d) Conditional sales.
- (e) Sales which are really in the nature of mortgages.
- (f) Sales of lands which are valued abnormally high on account of their peculiar, advantageous position with regard to the situation or with regard to their proximity to the land of the purchaser who generally gives more for securing the land for his own convenience.
- (g) Sales in which other landed property is included with land.
- (h) Sales of land having wells on them.

On examining the figures in the Appendix G it will be seen that the value of land has got a steady upward tendency to increase and that in the three periods of 10 years each it has gone up by leaps and bounds till the average value of dry crop land is now found to be nearly 90 assessments while in the beginning of the current settlement period it was only 17·1 assessments. The value of land per acre was Rs. 26·5 in the beginning but now it is about Rs. 100. It will however be noticed that in the case of particular villages, most of which lie in the north black soil tract beyond Dharangaon, the average sale value is far higher than 100 assessments, while that for some others which are in the poor soil tract below 100. But these are exceptions. In many cases the average comes to between 75 to 100 assessments. It is also to be remembered that the Khandesh Kunbi agriculturist is nowadays really mad after securing more and more land, and I have noticed instances of some fools who go in for land by incurring debt at about 12 per cent. and pay an abnormal price, by mortgaging the same to the vendor or another sawkar, without any the least regard for actual net return they will get out of the land. The result of their transactions is that the price of land is unnecessarily inflated, and in the end it goes back in the hands of the sawkar. Really speaking, the idea of these people is that in some good seasons and at high prices of cotton they can repay the debt easily, but the actual result is quite the reverse. From the statement of rents it will be seen that the usual net return to the landlord is 5·13 assessments, and I think that in these days a sane and reasonable man could not risk his money if he could not secure land within 100 assessments on it. Six per cent. is considered to be a fair return if it is actually recovered without trouble and expenses by way of rent. But in practice we find that these people pay much more and do not get even 4 per cent. net return on the whole. They think they get more because they value their and their family's personal labour at much less than at what it actually is.

I have not taken the trouble of collecting statistics from Registration books as it is now unnecessary to do so, nor from mortgage deeds and Civil Court decree sales. Mortgage values are no real indication of sale values, and in Civil Court decree sales there are many cases of previous encumbrances involved and in many cases the sales are concealed private arrangements between parties. I know this from my long experience as Mamlatdar. It may however be noted that in this District, the Collector has laid down the set price of dry crop land in these sales at an average of 100 assessments and he never sanctions these sales when they are below 75 assessments including the encumbrances on the land. So on the whole we take it that 100 assessments is the reasonable *bond fide* sale value per acre of the dry crop land, and this in itself is far more than what it was at the beginning of the current settlement period and that this sale value which is due to the high prices of the agricultural products will by itself justify our levying the full maximum increase under the rules over the present

assessment. For getting a vivid idea of the sale values on sight for the Erandol and Parola villages separately for the last 30 years by acre and by assessment I tabulate the figures below in round figures from the Appendices G, G-1, G-2 :—

	1888-89.		1899-98.		1898-1908.		1908-1916.	
	Per acre.	Per rupee of assessment.	Per acre.	Assessments.	Per acre.	Assessments.	Per acre.	Assessments.
Erandol (42) villages	26.5	17.1	89	91	54	48	112	99
Parola (7) villages	...	.....	16	24	27	41	40	62
Whole Taluka	...	.....	31	30	50	43	100	90

The above figures will show that the Parola villages are comparatively poorer villages. The ratio of the assessment to the land area will also show that the soil of these villages is also of poor quality.

	Land sold.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average assessment per acre.
Erandol villages	18,829	28,278	Re. s. p. 1 8 9
Parola villages	4,470	2,910	0 10 5

This shows that the value of land has steadily increased and is now 3.77 times more per acre and 5.3 times more per rupee of assessment.

Value of Land. (b) Leases.

25. *Rental value.*—Appendices H, H-1, H-2 give the average net rents received by landlords for lands leased out. I have given the figures for 50 representative villages for three different periods of 10 years each. The information is collected from the Record of Rights and has been verified in villages by making personal inquiries with the people who are likely to know the nature of the transactions and by referring to the actual leases in some cases, and I can say that the figures show the net rents of *bond fide* lease transactions and can be relied on. As in the case of sales I have discarded the following kinds of transactions :—

(a) Leases which are nominal deeds for rents which really represent the interest on the mortgage amounts, though the lands are apparently sold.

(b) All leases of inam lands.

(c) All leases which are simply passed to show to the sawkars that the land is not the property of the holder but which however is nominally sold or transferred to a friend or relative.

(d) Leases in which rents are agreed to be paid in kind as Batai but nominally some amount is put in as a matter of form or as a supposed penalty in case the lessee turns out to be dishonest.

(e) All leases in which irrigated land is involved.

In this taluka the majority of leases are for rents in cash and the landlord generally is liable to pay the Government dues from out of the rent. I have however deducted the Government dues in such cases to find out the net rents. Among the 50 villages examined, in 22 only I have found—during the last 15 years—in all 290 cases in most of which the rent was agreed to be in kind mostly equal to half the gross produce and the landlord agreed to pay half the Government dues. These are called Nimbatai leases. There are noticed a few cases in which in the Nimbatai lease compensatory or a penal rent is mentioned but which is seldom actually recovered, being really too high for the customary cash rents. The average rent of these cases comes to 9.40 assessments but

obviously it is too high to give a true rental value for settlement purposes. I have therefore excluded these. There are also cases of transactions in which a lessee advances money to the lessor and takes up his land for certain number of years in satisfaction of the debt and himself pays the assessment. In these cases the average yearly rent is rather less than the customary yearly cash rent in the village but this is due to the fact that the lessee has to compensate himself for the loss of interest on the money advanced beforehand. The average of these cases noted in the 50 villages gives the rental figure at 2.45 and 3.65 assessments in the last two periods of 10 years each. These rents are obviously too low to be considered as *bonâ fide* rents. So these cases too are not worth being considered.

Now to come to the figures of *bonâ fide* rents of leased land we have to examine the Appendices H, H-1, H-2. Comparing the figures of rent per acre and per rupee of assessment with those mentioned in Mr. Pitt's report and Appendix O, I find that they give an unfavourable aspect for the settlement purposes. I wonder how the figures given by Mr. Pitt were so high. I have now collected figures for three different periods and have found that the present rate of rent per acre is Rs. 6.22 and per rupee of assessment is Rs. 5.13 only. Taking into consideration the value of land prevailing in 1889 as given in paragraph 37 of Mr. Pitt's report it will be seen that the rental value he gives in the same paragraph further up is greatly disproportionate. But it being now impossible to obtain any explanation on the point I must stop any further discussion and inference by comparison.

In Amalner Taluka Mr. Abbott has found the net profit to the landlord on average cash rents to be Rs. 5.58 assessment. This is a little more than what I have found in Erandol, i.e., 5.13. The average sale value of dry crop land in the taluka is 90 assessments. Hence it is seen that the capitalised value of the landlords' annual net profit is 17.56 years' purchase. The present average assessment of the taluka is Rs. 1-6-5, and if it is increased by 33½ per cent., the net profit to the landlord will be 2.84 assessments, and so the capitalised value would be 31 years' purchase or the average value of the land will be 67.4 assessments.

It may also be noted that to the present average rate of assessment per acre—which is Rs. 1-6-5—the net rent bears a ratio of 27.29 per cent., and that if we increase it by ½ the ratio will be only 36.45 per cent., which is much less than the standard assessment which we could rightly levy on the net rent profit. In 1889 the value of a rupee was one-eleventh of a pound. Since 1897 it had got a fixed value of one-fifteenth of a pound. Now it is one-twelfth of a pound. We do not know whether it goes still higher or lower. However it may be said that the land assessed at Rs. 100 in 1889 should now be assessed at Rs. 109 in order to maintain the assessment at exactly the same proportion to gross or net produce, if the prices of agricultural products had not risen at all. But as a matter of fact the prices have now risen by 50 per cent. on an average as is shown above. Hence we would be perfectly justified if we increase the assessment by more than 41 per cent. However leaving aside these considerations about the value of rupee, I can base my proposals on the average increase in the net rental profits to the landlords and the increase in the value of the lands in general as shown above.

General Summary.

26. Considering the statistics and the remarks in the previous paragraphs one comes to the following conclusions :—

(1) The soil though somewhat of poor quality is ordinarily fertile. (*Vide* paragraphs 6 and 9.)

(2) The rainfall is generally copious, sufficient and well distributed. (*Vide* paragraph 8.)

(3) The climate is generally healthy and suitable for dry and irrigated crops. (*Vide* paragraph 8.)

(4) The value of land has enormously increased during the last 30 years. (*Vide* paragraph 24.)

(5) The rental value of land has increased by 1.67 times during the last 20 years. (*Vide* paragraph 25.)

(6) The means of communications have largely increased all over and more railway facilities are available for imports and exports. (*Vide* paragraph 13.)

(7) The prices of jowari and bajri and cotton have steadily risen and are now 63.5, 55.95 and 91.45 per cent. respectively above those in the beginning of the current lease. (*Vide* paragraph 18.)

(8) Though the wages and cost of cultivation have greatly increased still the cultivator is in a position to get far higher return from his land than he used to get before.

(9) Though the stock of plough cattle and milch cattle has not materially increased in these 30 years still the number is quite sufficient for the present agricultural requirements of the people. (*Vide* paragraph 20.)

(10) The agriculturists are well able to pay the land revenue dues in time and quite easily. (*Vide* paragraph 22.)

(11) The material and economic condition and the credit of the agriculturists and of the other class of people has moderately improved. (*Vide* paragraph 21.)

From all these conclusions one would be justified in saying that there will be really no hardship whatever if the land revenue be increased upto the allowed maximum of 33 per cent. on the whole area.

Final Proposals.

27. In proposing the maximum dry crop rates for the revision of land revenue the first question to be considered is the suitability of the rates to the different groups of villages in a taluka. But fortunately for me I have not to consider this point altogether as at the time of the first Revision Settlement all the villages concerned are grouped together in one group under the orders of Government, in spite of the long and interesting discussion that took place between different officers. If under the poorer conditions of communication then existing it was settled to group all the 228 villages together, the question of grouping the villages under the present improved conditions is altogether out of court. So now the only question to be considered is what maximum dry crop rate should be proposed for the taluka and the 32 villages transferred to Parola.

It has to be noted that the soil of all the lands in the taluka has been properly reclassified before the first Revision Survey was introduced and that a general position class has been applied to every survey number in every village of the taluka. Mr. Pitt in paragraph 47 of his report remarks: "The application of the general position class equalizes the rise in the assessments which will take place when applying an uniform rate by increasing the assessment of the good soil villages proportionately more than that of the poorer soil and higher assessed villages." It has also been held by several high officials long before this that Erandol Taluka being in the better position and circumstances than Amalner, has been rather lightly assessed on account of the fixed limit of 33 per cent., and I have already shown above that the direct and indirect evidence collected and the past revenue history fully justify the increase in the land revenue by 33 per cent. The present sanctioned maximum dry crop rate is Rs. 2-10-0 per acre, and supposing we fix it at Rs. 3-8-0, the total increase will be exactly 33½ per cent. I understand that for Amalner Taluka Mr. Abbott has proposed a rate of Rs. 3-5-0 but I think that was necessary because in Amalner the reclassification was still to be done and the general position class introduced. Under these circumstances if we increase the assessment in the 32 villages by 33½ per cent., the final result will not be disproportionate to the actual results in the Parola Taluka under Mr. Abbott's proposals. The present percentage of assessment on the average rental profit is as under :-

Taluka as a whole ...	...	...	...	19.47
Erandol villages ...	...	...	...	19.63
Parola villages ...	...	...	...	18.00

This percentage on the increased assessment will be—

Taluka as a whole ...	...	...	...	25.96
Erandol villages ...	...	...	...	26.17
Parola villages ...	...	...	...	24.00

For these reasons I would like to follow the method adopted by Government in the case of the Yawal, Raver and Chopda Talukas and propose that in revising the present settlement rates an all round increase of 33½ per cent. should be made in the previous maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0 for all the pieces of land in all the villages. The actual figures of increase in the land revenue on Government occupied land is seen from Appendix L.

As for the period of the next lease of settlement I do not think that the usual rule should be departed from, and so I propose that the next settlement rates should be guaranteed for 30 years for all the 218 villages as the Revision Settlement of the Amalner Taluka and old Parola Peta is being introduced from 1919-20 also. The proposed rates if sanctioned should be introduced from the revenue year 1919-20. Before concluding I have to note that the rate proposed in the report does not apply to non-agricultural lands and when the Revision Settlement will be introduced, proper steps will be taken to revise the non-agricultural assessments where necessary according to the rules (*vide* Settlement Commissioner's Circular No. S. T. 91 dated 22nd July 1916).

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. C. KELKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Erandol Taluka, East Khandesh.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Erandol, Taluka Erandol, District East Khandesh, for the years 1888 to 1918.

Year.	Total rainfall.	Year.	Total rainfall.	Year.	Total rainfall.
	Inches.		Inches.		Inches.
1888	23.29	1888	26.2	1908	25.61
1889	26.27	1889	12.26	1909	24.55
1890	37.03	1900	36.78	1910	29.75
1891	37.49	1901	26.57	1911	20.62
1892	44.19	1902	21.81	1912	20.08
1893	25.10	1903	28.38	1913	26.60
1894	32.29	1904	23.17	1914	49.52
1895	28.25	1905	19.09	1915	27.16
1896	26.22	1906	28.00	1916	34.94
1897	37.18	1907	24.78	1917	36.29
				1918	19.87
Total	317.81	Total	246.86	Total	308.99
Average	31.78	Average	24.68	Average	28.09

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Erandol, District East Khandesh, for the years 1908 to 1918.

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.	
	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	
1908	0.15	1	...	...	20.40	36	5.01	12	0.05	...	25.61	49	
1909	0.20	1	1.87	4	12.74	23	9.44	14	0.30	1	24.55	43	
1910	...	...	0.89	1	18.62	29	9.57	15	1.17	2	29.75	47	
1911	0.11	1	0.49	2	14.03	19	2.04	8	3.96	5	20.62	35	
1912	...	...	...	...	14.44	27	1.85	4	3.79	2	20.08	38	
1913	...	...	0.56	2	19.81	24	5.41	8	0.82	2	26.60	36	
1914	0.85	1	2.02	4	22.57	28	23.37	19	1.21	2	49.52	54	
1915	1.77	6	0.24	1	11.81	23	12.69	17	0.65	2	27.16	49	
1916	...	...	1.21	3	20.07	30	10.23	18	3.41	7	34.94	58	
1917	0.51	2	0.30	1	14.25	24	20.76	31	0.47	2	36.29	60	
1918	0.03	...	0.90	3	8.55	16	2.89	7	1.50	1	19.87	27	
Average	0.28	1	0.78	2	16.11	25	9.39	14	1.58	2	28.09	44	

Remarks as to the character of season in Erandol Taluka of East Khandesh District for 1908—1918.

1908.—Rain during the year was below the average. Anti-monsoon period was dry. Monsoon commenced in the second week of June but sowing rain was received in the last week. Rain in July was almost continuous, kharif sowing being in full swing; but a break was desired in places. August fall was again above the average affecting cotton crop and stunting the growth of other crops. In September the rainfall was confined to the first fortnight and with it the monsoon practically ceased. The break in the second fortnight of September was very useful to the crops but the absence of subsequent rain did not allow an average kharif yield. Rabi sowing was commenced but there being practically no rain in October or November the rabi area was curtailed. December was dry. Season on the whole fair.

1909.—Annual fall was in defect of the average. Rain in anti-monsoon period was fairly heavy. Monsoon opened in the second week of June but kharif sowing commenced only with the fall in the last week. It was continued and almost finished in July under favourable circumstances. Seedlings were thriving but weeding was retarded owing to excessive moisture. In August the fall was below the average but was beneficial to the standing crops. September rain was good and the standing crops were in good condition. Rabi sowing was commenced. Fall in October was light and partial and there was no rain in November. Rabi sowing was completed with difficulty. The rabi crops received useful rain in the third week in December. Season on the whole was normal.

1910.—The total fall was slightly above the average. Anti-monsoon rain was light. Monsoon set in early in June and afforded sufficient moisture for kharif sowings which commenced briskly in the third week. There was some rain in the first week of July followed by a break during the rest of the month which

- retarded bajri sowing. In August the fall was general but in places excessive requiring break. The September rain in defect of the average and proved injurious to cotton. October fall was above the average and was confined to the first week. Standing crops thrive well. Rabi sowing was commenced. In November rain fell in the second week and was again harmful to jowari and cotton. Rabi sowing was completed and the seedlings were in good condition. There was some rain in December. Season on the whole was good.
- 1911.—Rain during the year was much below the average. Anti-monsoon rain was light. Monsoon opened early in June and rain was received in the first two weeks when kharif sowing was started but was retarded by the subsequent break. In July though the fall was below the average it was beneficial for the resumption of the retarded kharif sowings. Seedlings were in good condition. Kharif sowing was completed though rain in August was short of the average. The fall in September was considerably in defect of the average and the standing crops required rain for their development. There was no rain in October. Kharif crops further deteriorated. Rabi sowing was confined to places of sufficient moisture. Good rain largely in excess of the average fell in the last week of November and proved very beneficial to the rabi crops especially wheat. There was no rain in December. Season poor for kharif and fair for rabi.
- 1912.—Annual rain was far short of the average. Anti-monsoon period was dry. Monsoon set in rather late in the third week of June and the fall on the last two days was general and sufficient for the start of kharif sowing. August rain was upto requirements and the crops progressed well. But the very meagre rain in September marred the prospects of the kharif crops which stood in immediate need of more rain. October did not improve matters as there was practically no rain. Rabi sowing was undertaken in places in expectation of further rain. The unexpected and heavy rain in the third week of November changed the situation including further rabi sowing. There was no rain in December but the rabi crops did well. Season on the whole was poor for kharif and fairly good for rabi crops.
- 1913.—Total fall of the year was slightly in defect of the average. Anti-monsoon rain was fair. The monsoon commenced from the second week in June affording sufficient moisture for kharif sowing which began seasonably. In July the fall was almost continuous from the second week and the seedlings in places suffered owing to excessive moisture. A break was desired to remove stagnation. August rain was poor and the need for more rain felt by the end of the month. In September good rain fell in the first week but it held off subsequently. The crops grew fairly well. Rabi sowing was undertaken in places of sufficient moisture. Here was practically no rain in October or November; but some useful rain was received in the first week of December which benefited the rabi crops. Season on the whole was fairly good.
- 1914.—Aggregate rainfall of the year was more than one and half times the normal. Anti-monsoon rain was good. Monsoon began timely in June and the fall of the month being sufficient kharif sowing was seasonably done. July rain was favourable and the seedlings did well. In August the fall exceeded the average retarding weeding in places. The excessive fall in September did much damage to the standing crops including cotton and stunting their growth. In October slight rain was received and rabi sowing was commenced. It was completed under favourable rain in November the area devoted to these crops being larger than usual. Some rain in December helped the rabi seedlings which promised well. But unfavourable wind and fog in places reduced their outturn. Season on the whole below normal.
- 1915.—Annual fall slightly under the average. Light rain in anti-monsoon period. Monsoon opened rather late in the third week of June. The fall being sufficient kharif sowing was commenced briskly and was almost finished by the middle of July and the seedlings thrive well. Rain in August was much under average and crops on light soils required more rain. The fall in September was in excess of the average and proved very beneficial to the standing crops. In October the fall was good and the standing crops thrive well and rabi sowing was taken in hand. It was completed under favourable conditions in November and the seedlings did well. They were further helped by rain in December. Season on the whole was very good.
- 1916.—Rain during the year was in excess of the average. Anti-monsoon shower was fairly good. Monsoon set in early in the first week of June. The fall was sufficient and kharif sowing was seasonably commenced and was almost completed in July under favourable rain. The seedlings were thriving. Agricultural operations were retarded owing to continuous rain in August and the crops began to suffer from excessive moisture. The rain in September was partial but beneficial, the breaks being useful for the growth of the crops. Light rain in the first fortnight of October was followed by copious rain in the second. The latter fall did damage to the standing crops especially cotton; but it was very useful for rabi sowing which commenced everywhere and was finished in November, the fall in the last week being very beneficial to the rabi seedlings. There was no rain in December. Season on the whole was good.
- 1917.—Total fall of the year much above the average. Rain in anti-monsoon period was light. Monsoon commenced early in June and the fall being sufficient kharif sowing was started and was finished by the end of the month. July rain was inadequate and more was needed for the seedlings. Good rain in August made up the deficiency and the crops were in good condition. The fall in September proved excessive causing damage to crops especially to bajri. October rain was again more than sufficient, doing further damage to the standing crops reducing their outturn. There was no rain in November, the break being useful for the rabi sowing which was completed by the end of the month. The area under rabi crops was increased. There was no rain in December and none was needed, there being sufficient moisture. The rabi crops thrive well. The season was fair for kharif and good for rabi.
- 1918.—Rain during the year less than half the average. Anti-monsoon rain fair. Monsoon opened late in the third week of June and the fall on the last two days being general and sufficient kharif sowing was started. It was continued in July though the month's fall was half the average. It was finished under favourable conditions in August and the crops were so far in good condition. Only slight rain was received in the first fortnight of September and the crops began to show signs of distress and more rain was urgently required everywhere. A few drops fell in October. Standing kharif crops further deteriorated and rabi sowing was retarded except under irrigation. In November rain fell in the last week and was not of much use. December was dry. Season on the whole poor.

(Sd.) K. H. GOKHALE,
For Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Erandol Taluka of the East Khandesh Collectorate.

Cultivated and uncultivated area.													
Number of Villages.	Gross cropped area (T. F. XX.)	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in un-assessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add Fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste un-occupied and un-assessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	I.—Cereals and II.—Pulses.		
								Forest.	Other (including uncultivable.)		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Erandol.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	A. g.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
186	980,237	8,881	630 0	980,716	96,158	978,868	14,157	69,337	149,741	1,904,103	469	88,624	18
Average	198,047	1,778	130 0	190,148	5,660	185,374	2,881	12,067	30,948	240,681	92	7,735	3
Percentage	.....	.....	...	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	4.06	...
<i>Parola.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	A. g.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
23	186,128	2,080	2 0	184,067	4,018	188,075	3,101	24,266	28,976	188,440	111	1,567	...
Average	27,238	416	0 13	26,811	804	27,613	630	4,867	4,536	27,688	23	313	...
Percentage	.....	.....	...	.....	2.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	1.16	...

Cultivated and uncultivated area.													
Number of Villages.	I.—Cereals and II.—Pulses.					Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Oil Seeds.					
	Jowar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Malze.	Grain.			Linseed.	TH	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<i>Erandol.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A. g.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A. g.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
186	176,060	125,498	...	62 0	5,225	185,784	538,211	1,574 0	6,152	6	1,528	275	9,536
Average	35,210	23,099	...	12 0	1,045	37,357	111,662	315 0	1,230	1	306	55	1,907
Percentage	18.52	17.46	...	...	0.54	19.64	58.72	0.16	0.64	.....	0.16	0.02	1.02
<i>Parola.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A. g.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A. g.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
23	17,875	21,906	...	1 0	426	22,483	73,379	1 0	260	.....	260	66	1,315
Average	8,515	6,241	...	0 19	27	4,467	14,676	0 6	126	.....	54	12	266
Percentage	13.11	22.27	...	...	0.26	16.72	54.72	.....	0.72	.....	0.20	0.04	0.28

Cultivated and uncultivated area.												
Number of Villages.	Condiments and spices	Sugars.		Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.	Remarks.
		Cane.	Palm Trees.	Cotton.	Others.		Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
<i>Erandol.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
186	7,225	418	...	369,531	3,614	26	1,061	...	...	29	10,414	These figures show the totals and average of 5 years 1913-14 to 1917-18 for the 218 villages.
Average	1,447	82	...	73,906	723	5	212	...	...	20	2,083	
Percentage	.76	.04	...	38.27	.38	...	.11	...	...	0.01	1.09	
<i>Parola.</i>	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
23	1,048	22	...	56,611	626	...	41	...	...	...	2,266	
Average	210	6	...	11,362	126	...	9	...	...	...	577	
Percentage	.78	0.02	...	28.27	0.45	...	0.03	...	...	...	2.15	

APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation as per the Imperial Census of 1911 for the Old Erandol Taluka, district East Khandesh (229 villages).

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.	Remarks.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.		
Tenants and sub-aharers.	Other land-holders.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
84,254	461	44,859	79,067	88,119	
			Total ...	1,17,186	

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural stock of the 228 Government villages in the Erandol Taluka, during the year 1918-19 and 1891-92, 1895-96, 1889-1900, 1909-10, and 1915-16 including 10 villages transferred to Amalner.

1 Number of villages.	Cattle.											13 Horses and ponies (including foals.)	14 Sheep.	15 Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		20 Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.*		16 Small.				17 Large (i. e., of over two cattle).	18 For passengers.	19 For produce and goods.			
	2 Oxen.	3 He-buffaloes.	4 Bulls.	5 Bull buffaloes.	6 Oxen.	7 He-buffaloes.	8 Cows.	9 She-buffaloes.	10 Calves.	11 Buffaloe-calves.										
<i>Erandol.</i>																				
185 ...	17,851	77	875	99	1,012	167	7,299	3,563	6,903	8,502	40,749	1,076	1,636	9,695	3,808	1,590	3,456	5,889	31-21	
<i>Parola.</i>																				
33 ...	3,632	8	45	5	133	6	1,002	848	1,133	673	6,435	195	139	1,235	671	100	447	444	30-21	
<i>Amalner.</i>																				
10 ...	1,286	...	35	20	32	27	332	500	467	357	3,056	78	772	105	100	108	148	440		
Total 1918-19.	21,719	85	355	124	1,177	200	8,633	4,911	8,508	4,532	50,200	1,349	2,437	11,025	4,579	1,798	4,051	6,733		
1891-92 ...	25,712	17	360	33	654	159	8,091	3,302	6,554	6,603	55,392	1,306	2,139	9,212	5,223	2,123	3,303	5,157		
1895-96 ...	25,383	19	591	73	1,559	223	8,518	9,148	8,006	5,994	59,514	1,567	1,696	14,430	5,311	2,334	4,769	5,769		
1899-1900 ...	16,308	8	140	11	525	47	3,771	4,307	3,922	1,731	31,268	745	1,068	15,662	4,194	1,355	3,073	2,304		
1909-10 ...	21,569	55	42	62	848	120	8,342	7,310	8,565	5,334	52,237	1,018	1,507	15,500	4,223	1,573	3,563	5,342		
1915-16 ...	23,660	33	570	105	799	109	9,473	7,977	10,749	6,624	60,069	1,260	2,504	19,875	3,602	3,574	3,958	5,372		

Note.—The figures for 1918-19 are specially collected. Those for other years are from taluka records.

* *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 Erandol taluka including villages transferred to Parola Taluka.

Liquor shops.	Hand industries.						Mechanical power.					Remarks.
	Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.	Car-pete looms.	Gins.	Rice husking machine.	Cotton presses.	Steam-pumps.	Oil engine pumps.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	19	333	19	4..	...	84	6	...	4	...	9	

APPENDIX F.

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other sources of water supply in the 228 Government villages of the Erandol Taluka including 32 villages of Parola Taluka and 10 villages of Amalner Taluka for the year 1918-19.

Group. (Year.)	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 dis- repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1889- ...	227	1,161	814	668	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1896-97 ...	228	1,745	193	1,145	10	146	...	115	7	...	...	...	...
1904-05 ...	...	1,993	176	1,336	18	141	...	900	1	...	...	...	...
1918-19 ...	...	2,548	188	1,935	23	137	17	167	8	...	...	...	...
1918-19 ...	...	2,867	148	1,842	37	90	2	131	5	...	...	...	...
Details of the figures of 1918-19													
Erandol ...	186	2,423	110	1,340	27	55	...	102	5	...	...	...	...
Parola ...	22	359	25	193	7	30	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
Amalner ...	10	85	8	9	8	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...

Group. (Year.)	Tanks—continued.				Other sources.								Remarks.
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis- repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis- repair.	Other causes.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1889-
1896-97
1904-05
1918-19
1918-19
Details of the figures of 1918-19													
Erandol
Parola
Amalner

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

218 villages only of Erandol Taluka including 32 villages transferred to Parola Taluka.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkia and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
East Khandesh, Taluka - Erandol, 218 villages.	For Irrigation	2,782	185	...	...	...	...
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	1,533	84	...	...	...	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes.	85	...	...	...	...	...
	In disuse	126	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,526	169	...	...	...	...
Totals recorded at the previous settlement for 228 villages including 10 transferred to Amalner.		1,854	854	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX G.

(YEAR 1889 TO 1898).

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

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
	<i>Erandol Taluka.</i>	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
87	Talai ...	40 31	50 0 0	1,200 0 0	24	
24	Kasode ...	128 8	104 0 0	3,070 0 0	29-51	
8	Utran ...	94 84	211 0 0	6,600 0 0	31-28	
128	Bhatkhede ...	65 8	77 0 0	3,376 0 0	43-84	
68	Tade ...	213 4	358 0 0	9,051 0 0	25-29	
111	Farkande ...	10 11	4 0 0	115 0 0	28-75	
54	Jalu ...	116 22	149 0 0	4,100 0 0	27-51	
13	Erandol ...	471 20	351 0 0	13,005 0 0	37-90	
39	Galapur ...	116 81	82 0 0	1,755 0 0	21-40	
80	Dharagir ...	81 8	46 0 0	1,350 0 0	29-35	
106	Pimpalkathe Pr. Erandol.	52 31	54 0 0	1,800 0 0	33-33	
150	Ringangaon ...	173 18	268 0 0	6,635 0 0	24-94	
158	Varai Budruk ...	55 9	41 0 0	600 0 0	14-63	
97	Paldhi Khurd ...	59 12	54 0 0	2,510 0 0	46-48	
101	Pumpri Khurd ...	41 8	87 0 0	4,625 0 0	53-16	
146	Hingona Budruk ...	29 39	55 0 0	2,950 0 0	53-63	
164	Vikhran ...	72 38	63 0 0	1,200 0 0	19-04	
28	Khadake Budruk ...	240 31	238 0 0	7,283 0 0	30-62	
32	Kharohi Budruk ...	18 30	82 0 0	390 0 0	12-18	
18	Kadholi ...	82 26	147 0 0	5,040 0 0	34-23	
174	Savda ...	138 18	186 0 0	4,900 0 0	26-34	
122	Borgaon Budruk ...	52 37	51 0 0	2,540 0 0	51-76	
131	Bhalgaon Budruk ...	70 31	70 0 0	5,250 0 0	75	
64	Toli Budruk ...	22 28	30 0 0	1,150 0 0	38-33	
77	Dharangaon ...	221 15	224 0 0	7,813 0 0	34-88	
58	Jambhore ...	57 14	61 0 0	1,661 0 0	27-23	
175	Salvo ...	4 23	13 0 0	200 0 0	15-38	
84	Kharde Budruk ...	35 9	52 0 0	1,400 0 0	26-92	
78	Dhanore ...	68 11	119 0 0	2,575 0 0	21-64	
41	Gangapuri Budruk ...	69 0	105 0 0	3,245 0 0	30-20	
135	Bhone Budruk ...	13 35	19 0 0	300 0 0	15-79	
149	Rotwad ...	105 81	286 0 0	5,050 0 0	17-65	
47	Chandsar ...	91 85	170 0 0	5,930 0 0	34-83	
178	Sonwad Budruk ...	21 9	43 0 0	746 0 0	17-35	
75	Dongaon Budruk ...	77 33	83 0 0	1,382 0 0	16-65	
124	Bambori Budruk ...	61 28	52 0 0	2,200 0 0	43-30	
91	Nimbhore ...	37 38	41 0 0	2,275 0 0	55-48	
168	Sheri ...	133 8	232 0 0	6,175 0 0	26-61	
59	Zurkhede ...	16 10	42 0 0	1,650 0 0	33-28	
3	Ahira Budruk ...	6 33	18 0 0	280 0 0	15-55	
5	Anore ...	76 13	104 0 0	4,100 0 0	39-42	
		3,550 07	4,472 0 0	1,37,932 0 0	30-84	
	<i>Parola Taluka.</i>					
3	Kanhere ...	0 38	1 12 0	50 0 0	28-57	
5	Chorwad ...	788 27	418 0 0	8,763 0 0	20-6	
8	Nagnon ...	201 6	138 0 0	3,335 0 0	24-32	
10	Palaskhede Budruk ...	38 11	24 0 0	350 0 0	14-58	
16	Mangrool ...	7 15	8 8 0	200 0 0	57-14	
17	Rajwad ...	401 37	331 0 0	9,267 0 0	37-99	
26	Sarve Budruk ...	41 23	38 0 0	445 0 0	13-48	
	Total ...	1,479 37	944 4 0	22,810 0 0	23-63	
	Grand total ...	5,030 04	5,416 0 0	1,60,242 0 0	29-58	

APPENDIX G¹

(YEAR 1899—1908.)

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

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
	<i>Erandol Taluka.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
67	Talai	256 17	556 0 0	80,980	55.71	
94	Kneode	885 10	262 0 0	11,250	42.94	
8	Utran	144 83	912 0 0	19,145	61.36	
128	bhatkhede	72 15	114 0 0	5,595	49.08	
68	Tade	180 20	268 0 0	9,715	36.25	
111	Farkande	75 11	56 0 0	4,445	79.37	
54	Jalu	202 24	291 0 0	8,850	38.81	
13	Erandol	870 21	787 0 0	37,765	47.98	
38	Galapur	265 87	211 0 0	8,657	41.08	
80	Dharagir	112 9	148 0 0	5,061	84.19	
106	Pimpalkothe Pr. Erandol.	80 18	100 0 0	8,600	35.	
150	Ringangaon	839 21	536 0 0	14,786	27.59	
158	Varad Budruk	80 10	85 0 0	825	28.57	
97	Paldhi Khurd	165 15	172 0 0	6,805	36.65	
101	Pimpri Khurd	88 82	176 0 0	8,039	45.67	
186	Hingone Budruk	88 81	80 0 0	3,600	49.75	
164	Vikhran	142 6	157 0 0	4,750	30.25	
28	Khadake Budruk	249 2	203 0 0	8,278	40.77	
32	Karachi Budruk	88 0	70 0 0	1,660	23.71	
18	Kadholi	102 18	158 0 0	5,250	83.28	
174	Savda	186 10	224 0 0	5,250	23.44	
122	Borgaon Budruk	158 6	224 0 0	10,700	47.76	
131	Baulgaon Budruk	47 21	89 0 0	1,380	40.88	
64	Toli Budruk	5 86	18 0 0	700	53.84	
77	Bharangaon	653 23	598 0 0	30,023	50.20	
58	Jambhore	839 83	305 0 0	10,445	34.24	
175	Salve	45 22	120 0 0	4,700	39.16	
34	Kharde Budruk	22 15	50 0 0	1,800	36.	
78	Dhanore	159 88	188 0 0	8,039	42.78	
41	Gangapuri Budruk	182 80	148 0 0	11,568	78.13	
135	Bhone Budruk	164 99	254 0 0	7,400	29.18	
149	Rotwad	147 0	851 0 0	15,195	43.29	
47	Chandrar	209 24	844 0 0	15,678	45.57	
178	Sonwad Budruk	148 11	218 0 0	13,270	62.80	
75	Dongaon Budruk	867 21	532 0 0	15,190	28.55	
124	Bambori Budruk	61 19	58 0 0	2,860	58.77	
91	Nimbhore	89 88	59 0 0	2,882	40.84	
168	Sberi	82 5	156 0 0	6,840	40.04	
59	Zurkhede	58 0	145 0 0	9,984	68.86	
5	Anore	236 21	289 0 0	15,770	54.56	
		7,122 20	8,931 0 0	3,86,965	48.88	
	<i>Parola Taluka.</i>					
3	Kanhere	8 15	6 0 0	100	16.66	
5	Chorwad	225 4	156 0 0	7,160	45.89	
8	Nagaon	496 36	328 0 0	14,651	44.94	
10	Palaskhede Budruk	81 18	45 0 0	1,891	30.91	
16	Mangrool	128 9	69 0 0	8,035	43.08	
17	Rajwad	267 14	199 0 0	7,739	38.86	
25	Sarve	98 17	69 0 0	1,500	21.74	
	Total ...	1,296 33	870 0 0	35,576	40.87	
	Grand total ...	8,418 18	9,801 0 0	4,22,541	48.11	

APPENDIX G².

(YEAR 1909 to 1918).

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

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
	<i>Erandol Taluka.</i>	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
67	Talai ...	262 27	614 0 0	41,800	69-07	
24	Kasode ...	169 29	83 0 0	5,660	69-19	
8	Utran ...	203 22	397 0 0	33,650	84-76	
123	Bhatkhede ...	40 24	52 0 0	7,010	134-80	
68	Tade ...	100 15	137 0 0	10,725	76-28	
111	Farkande ...	43 8	23 0 0	2,185	95	
54	Jalu ...	256 27	214 0 0	14,300	66-82	
18	Erandol ...	1,079 29	774 0 0	67,645	87-89	
38	Galapur ...	208 35	189 0 0	10,665	76-72	
80	Dharagir ...	83 16	122 0 0	8,850	72-54	
106	Pimpalkothe Pr. Erandol.	160 37	132 0 0	10,275	77-84	
150	Ringangaon ...	423 31	848 0 0	60,595	71-45	
158	Varnad Budruk ...	143 11	118 0 0	8,675	73-68	
97	Paldhi Khurd ...	292 6	245 0 0	21,034	85-85	
101	Pimpri Khurd ...	67 0	125 0 0	14,750	118	
136	Hingane Budruk ...	5 24	15 0 0	1,000	66-66	
164	Vikhran ...	268 18	186 0 0	12,008	64-53	
28	Khadake Budruk ...	84 10	84 0 0	4,975	69-23	
32	Kharohi Budruk ...	65 24	91 0 0	9,375	103-02	
18	Kadholi ...	67 0	131 0 0	14,325	109-55	
174	Savda ...	228 6	184 0 0	14,755	80-19	
122	Borgaon Budruk ...	292 34	393 0 0	33,000	96-69	
131	Bhalgaon Budruk ...	65 14	56 0 0	5,750	102-68	
64	Toli Budruk ...	13 29	17 0 0	1,632	96	
77	Dharangaon ...	932 0	856 0 0	180,223	152-12	
58	Jambhore ...	561 30	591 0 0	55,980	94-72	
175	Salve ...	77 26	133 0 0	15,920	125-35	
34	Kharde Budruk ...	91 21	158 0 0	21,850	135-12	
73	Dhanore ...	91 27	123 0 0	20,330	153-82	
41	Gangapuri Budruk ...	139 4	241 0 0	37,325	154-37	
135	Bhone Budruk ...	41 7	67 0 0	4,535	67-68	
149	Rotwad ...	120 23	324 0 0	30,440	93-98	
47	Ohandsar ...	209 23	323 0 0	31,700	93-14	
178	Sonwad Budruk ...	148 8	209 0 0	17,532	83-64	
75	Dongaon Budruk ...	464 11	681 0 0	50,168	73-66	
124	Bambori Budruk ...	70 33	62 0 0	5,520	89-03	
91	Nimbhore ...	61 37	75 0 0	5,685	75-30	
168	Sheri ...	184 36	336 0 0	25,025	74-47	
59	Zurkhede ...	98 25	226 0 0	20,465	90-55	
3	Ahire Budruk ...	21 8	43 0 0	5,250	123-09	
5	Anore ...	228 33	243 0 0	23,000	94-65	
	Total ...	8,187 16	9,870 0 0	9,20,132	93-23	
	<i>Parola Taluka.</i>					
3	Kanhere ...	50 30	89 0 0	3,800	97-43	
5	Ohorwad ...	614 21	344 0 0	21,555	62-65	
8	Nagaon ...	208 7	120 0 0	3,285	63-04	
10	Palaskhede Budruk ...	110 34	28 0 0	3,940	44-77	
16	Mangrool ...	105 36	60 0 0	4,200	70-00	
17	Rajwad ...	513 17	379 0 0	19,191	50-63	
25	Sarve Budruk ...	90 37	66 0 0	6,503	98-63	
	Total ...	1,634 12	1,096 0 0	67,474	61-56	
	Grand Total ...	9,861 28	10,966 0 0	9,87,606	90-6	

APPENDIX H.

(YEAR 1889 to 1898).

Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Erandol Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by rent.	Remarks.
	<i>Erandol Taluka.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
68	Tade	8 26	8 0 0	10	1-25	
54	Jalu	29 18	48 0 0	100	2-82	
18	Erandol	29 28	54 0 0	125	2-31	
88	Galapur	324 25	237 0 0	945	8-98	
80	Dharagir	32 36	52 0 0	184	2-57	
101	Pimpri Khurd	46 2	97 0 0	288	2-91	
186	Hingone Budruk	50 8	128 0 0	880	2-57	
164	Vikhran	16 20	10 0 0	54	5-4	
175	Salve	8 0	6 0 0	16	2-66	
5	Ariore	10 8	14 0 0	50	3-57	
	Total ...	551 06	649 0 0	2,047	8-15	
	<i>Parola Taluka.</i>					
81	Nagson	32 33	17 0 0	43	2-58	
17	Rajwad	37 36	37 0 0	73	1-97	
	Total ...	70 29	54 0 0	116	2-15	
	Grand Total ...	621 35	703 0 0	2,163	8-07	

APPENDIX H¹.

(YEAR 1899 to 1907).

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

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by rent.	Remarks.
	<i>Erandol Taluka.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
67	Talaj ...	112 8	258 0 0	784	3-08	
24	Kasode ...	69 35	47 0 0	172	3-65	
8	Utran ...	870 5	637 0 0	1,947	3-05	
68	Tade ...	897 4	541 0 0	1,643	3-08	
54	Jalu ...	322 21	226 0 0	616	2-72	
18	Erandol ...	690 11	592 0 0	2,737	4-62	
88	Galspur ...	559 37	477 0 0	1,541	3-28	
80	Dharagir ...	59 6	76 0 0	400	5-26	
106	Pimpalko the Pr. Erandol ...	149 13	173 0 0	632	3-65	
150	Ringangaon ...	1,306 24	1,850 0 0	4,468	2-42	
158	Varad Budruk ...	10 1	14 0 0	86	6-14	
97	Paldhi Khurd ...	522 14	511 0 0	1,685	3-29	
101	Pimpri Khurd ...	111 38	229 0 0	948	4-14	
186	Hingone Budruk ...	50 1	95 0 0	293	3-08	
164	Vikhran ...	405 0	499 0 0	1,541	3-09	
28	Khadake Budruk ...	143 10	151 0 0	528	3-46	
32	Kharohi Budruk ...	57 38	91 0 0	271	2-98	
18	Kandoli ...	28 1	53 0 0	178	3-36	
174	Savde ...	229 15	244 0 0	816	3-34	
122	Borgaon Budruk ...	158 39	305 0 0	879	4-29	
181	Bhalgaon Budruk ...	202 8	148 0 0	693	4-68	
64	Toli ...	33 15	57 0 0	144	2-58	
77	Dharangaon ...	54 22	43 0 0	187	4-35	
58	Jambhore ...	579 14	492 0 0	1,614	3-28	
175	Saive ...	57 21	133 0 0	432	3-25	
84	Kharde ...	186 19	227 0 0	652	3-27	
78	Dhanore ...	80 38	74 0 0	246	3-32	
41	Gangapuri ...	116 34	220 0 0	1,186	5-39	
185	Bhone ...	86 3	55 0 0	288	5-38	
149	Rotwad ...	164 35	429 0 0	1,705	3-97	
47	Chaudsair ...	97 6	188 0 0	532	2-38	
178	Sonwad ...	256 0	502 0 0	2,070	4-12	
75	Dongaon ...	77 18	437 0 0	1,558	3-56	
124	Bambori ...	167 24	123 0 0	530	4-31	
91	Nimbhore ...	84 31	169 0 0	556	3-28	
168	Sheri ...	186 9	260 0 0	673	2-58	
120	Borkhede ...	11 24	19 0 0	50	2-68	
59	Zurkhede ...	30 35	88 0 0	567	6-44	
3	Ahire ...	49 12	74 0 0	167	2-26	
5	Anore ...	152 23	170 0 0	705	4-15	
	Total ...	8,157 1	10,877 0 0	36,733	3-37	
	<i>Parola Taluka.</i>					
9	Kanhere ...	64 32	84 0 0	228	2-71	
5	Chorwad ...	121 7	99 0 0	521	5-26	
8	Nagaon ...	244 14	158 0 0	621	3-33	
10	Palaakhede ...	132 16	128 0 0	313	2-45	
16	Mangrool ...	69 4	54 0 0	148	2-74	
17	Rajwad ...	254 0	238 0 0	706	2-96	
25	Sarve Budruk ...	190 38	114 0 0	362	3-17	
	Total ...	1,076 26	876 0 0	2,899	3-31	
	Grand Total ...	9,233 27	11,753 0 0	39,632	3-37	

APPENDIX H¹.

(YEAR 1908 TO 1918.)

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

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by rent.	Remarks.
	<i>Erandol Taluka.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
67	Talai ...	682 6	1,866 0 0	6,483	4.74	
24	Kasode ...	841 81	281 0 0	1,487	6.48	
8	Utran ...	487 37	890 0 0	4,302	4.88	
128	Bhatkhede ...	92 12	122 0 0	576	4.72	
68	Tade ...	192 32	828 0 0	1,495	4.44	
111	Parkande ...	208 13	196 0 0	957	7.08	
54	Jalu ...	401 23	361 0 0	1,672	4.89	
13	Erandol ...	581 24	657 0 0	4,912	7.47	
38	Galapur ...	432 22	349 0 0	1,487	4.26	
80	Dharagir ...	147 1	201 0 0	1,397	6.95	
106	Pimpalkothe Pr. Erandol ...	117 16	148 0 0	698	4.72	
150	Ringangaon ...	1,791 22	2,589 0 0	10,918	4.21	
158	Varad Budruk ...	378 14	344 0 0	2,128	6.19	
97	Paldhi Khurd ...	890 33	698 0 0	3,888	5.58	
101	Pimpri Khurd ...	88 25	188 0 0	1,274	6.77	
186	Hingone Budruk ...	208 15	485 0 0	2,059	4.73	
164	Vikhran ...	441 36	476 0 0	2,554	5.86	
28	Khadake Budruk ...	690 28	715 0 0	3,069	4.29	
32	Kharchi Budruk ...	258 29	305 0 0	1,990	6.52	
13	Kadholi ...	88 22	176 0 0	699	3.40	
174	Savde ...	529 24	547 0 0	2,326	4.26	
122	Borgaon Budruk ...	581 4	771 0 0	4,694	6.09	
131	Bhalgaon ...	323 5	260 0 0	2,079	8.00	
64	Toli ...	46 23	107 0 0	250	2.88	
77	Dharangaon ...	899 14	914 0 0	6,618	7.88	
58	Jambhore ...	969 4	760 0 0	3,997	5.26	
175	Salve ...	190 22	394 0 0	2,198	5.57	
34	Kharde ...	269 35	518 0 0	2,054	3.98	
78	Dhanore ...	78 17	126 0 0	782	6.20	
41	Gangapuri ...	130 5	212 0 0	1,221	5.75	
135	Bhone ...	94 34	186 0 0	726	5.34	
149	Rotwad ...	175 20	466 0 0	2,207	4.78	
47	Ohandsar ...	783 21	1,306 0 0	6,607	5.05	
178	Sonwad ...	1,110 8	1,440 0 0	7,102	4.98	
75	Dongaon ...	768 27	1,207 0 0	3,932	3.25	
124	Bambori ...	196 4	150 0 0	993	6.62	
91	Nimbhore ...	182 36	268 0 0	1,144	4.43	
168	Sheri ...	186 0	338 0 0	1,786	5.87	
120	Borkhede ...	57 28	80 0 0	586	6.7	
69	Zurkhede ...	16 37	41 0 0	410	10.	
3	Ahira ...	49 7	100 0 0	690	6.9	
5	Anore ...	877 28	415 0 0	2,173	5.28	
	Total ...	16,490 4	21,269 0 0	1,08,350	5.09	
	<i>Parola Taluka.</i>					
3	Kanhore ...	79 30	72 0 0	545	7.57	
5	Ohorwad ...	1,026 35	661 0 0	3,975	6.01	
8	Nagaon ...	563 17	408 0 0	2,794	6.65	
10	Palaakhede Budruk ...	157 37	148 0 0	677	4.57	
16	Mangrool ...	209 38	115 0 0	775	6.74	
17	Rajwad ...	625 27	565 0 0	2,802	4.07	
25	Sarve Budruk ...	89 25	78 0 0	277	3.98	
	Total ...	2,753 9	2,042 0 0	11,345	5.55	
	Grand Total ...	19,243 13	23,311 0 0	1,19,695	5.18	

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Erandol Taluka from 1878-79 to 1918.

(As plotted in the accompanying diagram.)

Year.	Sears of 80 Tolas per Rupee.							Remarks.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Tur dal.	Gram.	Sesame.	Cotton with seed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	
1878-79	18 8	12 12	9 0	...	10 0	...	...
1879-80	17 8	14 8	14 8	...	13 4	...	...
1880-81	21 12	20 0	19 4	...	16 8	...	...
1881-82	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	18 4	...	...
1882-83	16 12	14 8	14 8	...	10 12	...	...
1883-84	21 12	21 12	18 0	...	13 4	...	...
1884-85	26 12	28 8	22 0	...	10 12	...	...
1885-86	25 0	23 8	14 8	...	15 0	...	...
1886-87	25 0	21 12	16 8	...	15 0	...	...
1887-88	16 12	16 4	16 8	...	15 12	...	...
Total	204 12	188 8	161 4	...	194 2	...	...
Average	20 7	18 18	16 4	...	18 6	...	...
1888-89	15 18	16 0	15 5	11 8	13 12	7 7	6 9	
1889-90	16 11	17 10	18 9	10 12	13 4	7 8	7 0	
1890-91	25 1	23 4	14 0	14 15	14 0	8 0	6 11	
1891-92	20 10	18 1	12 9	16 15	12 9	7 0	6 14	
1892-93	17 10	15 9	12 12	11 2	12 5	6 7	6 6	
1893-94	18 5	17 7	18 8	12 0	14 9	6 9	5 13	
1894-95	20 5	25 9	19 11	13 12	22 12	6 15	8 0	
1895	22 6	28 5	19 3	13 2	17 4	7 11	6 8	
1896	14 6	13 10	11 4	9 15	11 0	7 5	7 12	
1897	9 1	8 12	7 3	6 0	7 3	6 7	8 7	
Total	191 4	179 3	188 9	119 12	140 10	71 5	70 0	
Average	19 2	17 15	18 18	11 15	14 1	7 2	7 0	
1898	22 2	22 8	10 1	10 3	11 11	8 2	8 14	
1899	14 2	13 5	9 11	9 11	10 11	7 11	8 8	
1900	8 13	9 3	7 8	6 8	9 0	5 7	4 13	
1901	15 7	14 14	8 14	7 6	11 5	5 14	5 15	
1902	16 0	14 14	10 6	9 8	12 13	6 4	6 10	
1903	24 5	20 10	11 1	9 7	14 8	7 11	7 0	
1904	17 7	17 14	10 10	9 11	14 8	8 8	4 15	
1905	15 9	16 18	10 11	10 2	13 13	7 12	7 2	
1906	14 4	14 0	10 2	9 4	11 2	5 7	9 0	
1907	13 5	13 12	9 0	7 6	11 8	4 9	...	
Total	161 13	157 13	98 0	89 2	120 10	67 5	62 13	
Average	16 3	15 4	9 12	8 14	12 1	6 11	6 4	
1908	10 3	10 7	7 11	6 5	8 11	4 11	5 0	
1909	14 12	14 8	7 7	7 11	9 13	5 6	4 15	
1910	15 15	15 1	8 4	8 10	12 7	5 0	4 6	
1911	18 14	13 4	9 15	10 13	13 3	4 5	3 14	
1912	10 2	9 14	8 3	9 3	11 14	4 0	4 8	
1913	11 0	10 14	9 2	7 11	11 10	4 5	4 4	
1914	12 2	12 1	8 5	6 8	9 0	4 12	6 14	
1915	12 4	11 6	7 8	6 8	8 14	5 13	8 7	
1916	14 2	13 6	8 10	6 14	9 5	5 9	4 7	
1917	11 2	10 1	7 13	7 1	9 1	4 6	3 0	
Total	125 7	120 14	82 14	77 4	103 14	43 3	49 11	
Average	12 8	12 1	8 4	7 11	10 6	4 13	4 15	
1918	5 10	5 11	5 4	5 12	6 11	3 4	2 0	

APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of Erandol District East Khandesh.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
1	2	3	4	5
	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
1890-91	2,50,921 8 6	17,642 13 4	.....	.....
1891-92	2,52,370 12 0	17,647 0 8	.....	.....
1892-93	2,53,536 5 0	1,196 8 8	.....	.....
1893-94	2,51,551 2 0	1,089 5 6	.....	.....
1894-95	2,51,556 2 0	186 0 0	.....	.....
1895-96	2,51,551 12 6	162 0 2	.....	.....
1896-97	2,51,651 8 7	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	2,51,433 4 7	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	2,51,402 8 5	22 0 0	.....	.....
1899-1900	2,51,356 10 0	0 8 0	31,160 9 0	.....
1900-01	2,51,164 9 0	1 12 0	6,059 0 0	.....
1901-02	2,50,919 6 0	124 4 0	.....	.....
1902-03	2,50,509 4 0	35 12 0	.....	.....
1903-04	2,50,434 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	2,50,594 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	2,50,556 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	2,50,668 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	2,50,699 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	2,50,731 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	2,50,733 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	2,50,715 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	2,50,812 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	2,50,895 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	2,50,968 18 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	2,51,109 0 0	222 8 0	.....	.....
1915-16	2,32,004 1 4	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	2,81,696 12 2	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	2,66,702 7 1	.....	.....	.....
1918-19	2,66,726 9 10	4 8 8	8,746 0 0	2 18 4

APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the 32 villages of the Taluka of Erandol transferred to Parola Taluka.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
1	2	3	4	5
	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.
1890-91	21,499 6 0	1,687 4 3	.....	.....
1891-92	22,527 8 0	2,424 14 6	.....	.....
1892-93	23,520 12 6	928 8 7	.....	.....
1893-94	23,530 9 0	844 10 0	.....	.....
1894-95	23,526 2 0	142 10 10	.....	.....
1895-96	23,526 2 0	28 6 5	.....	.....
1896-97	23,529 1 8	30 0 0	.....	.....
1897-98	23,525 0 8	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	23,525 0 8	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	23,524 10 0	1,901 2 1	1,901 2 1	.....
1900-01	23,516 10 0	820 14 0	1,150 0 0	.....
1901-02	23,511 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	23,574 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	23,609 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	23,618 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	23,669 10 0	0 4 0	.....	.....
1906-07	23,677 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	23,721 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	23,733 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	23,760 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	23,843 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	23,748 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	23,758 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	23,748 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	23,752 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	25,227 6 10	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	22,327 6 10	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	26,301 1 4	.....	.....	.....
1918-19	26,408 14 5	.....	581 0 0	.....

N. B.—Arrears were for famine years.

APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land.

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
1	Avhane	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	794	919	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	797	919	...
2	Ahire Khurd	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	421	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	488	...
3	Ahire Budruk	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	466	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	571	...
4	Adgaon	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	5,814	8,299	...	...	...	...	108	175	...	5,917	8,473	...
5	Anore	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	1,464	1,898	...	...	...	...	141	253	...	1,605	2,151	...
6	Ukhalwadi	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	649	1,096	...	...	...	...	10	17	...	659	1,113	...
7	Utranahir	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	2,428	4,686	...	...	...	...	84	97	...	2,512	4,783	...
8	Utrangujar	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	2,410	5,188	...	...	...	...	59	116	...	2,469	5,304	...
9	Umarde	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	1,166	1,113	...	...	...	...	25	46	...	1,190	1,159	...
10	Umare	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	665	436	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	669	438	...
11	Eklagna Khurd	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	597	558	...	...	...	...	6	10	...	603	568	...
12	Eklagna Budruk	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	900	1,081	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	903	1,087	...
13	Erandol	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	7,018	9,569	...	...	...	...	353	531	...	7,371	10,100	...
14	Anjanvihire	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	592	812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	812	...
15	Anturli Khurd	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	1,546	1,378	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,547	1,379	...
16	Ambe	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	580	971	...	...	...	...	14	19	...	594	990	...
17	Kadhur	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	538	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	659	...
18	Sadholi	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	1,048	1,946	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	1,056	1,954	...
19	Kanashi	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	788	477	...	...	...	...	27	25	...	796	502	...
20	Kalyane Khurd	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	405	949	...	...	...	...	17	44	...	422	993	...
21	Kalyane Budruk	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	714	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	1,117	...
22	Kalyane Hoi	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	561	828	...	...	...	...	7	15	...	568	843	...
23	Kavdhal	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	614	822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	822	...
24	Kasode	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	2,036	1,759	...	...	...	...	78	137	...	2,114	1,896	...
25	Kodak	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	199	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	401	...
26	Kandari Budruk	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	433	617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	617	...
27	Khadake Khurd	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	876	685	...	...	...	...	23	44	...	899	729	...
28	Khadake Budruk	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	1,522	1,628	...	...	...	...	50	87	...	1,572	1,715	...
29	Khadake Sim	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	1,077	806	...	...	...	...	9	17	...	1,086	823	...
30	Khapat	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	364	589	...	...	...	...	12	27	...	376	616	...
31	Kharohi Khurd	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	639	674	...	...	...	...	14	23	...	653	697	...
32	Kharohi Budruk	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	601	958	...	...	...	...	63	128	...	664	1,086	...
33	Kharde Khurd	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	192	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	507	...
34	Kharde Budruk	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	1,687	3,483	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	1,690	3,490	...
35	Khamkhede	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	661	866	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	665	873	...
36	Khedhi Khurd	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	600	1,198	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	603	1,202	...
37	Garkhede	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	597	759	...	...	...	...	50	88	...	647	847	...
38	Galapur	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	1,707	1,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,707	1,336	...
39	Gujarkhede	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	236	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	696	...
40	Gangapuri Khurd	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	304	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	191	...
41	Gangapuri Budruk	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	786	1,416	...	...	...	...	96	219	...	882	1,635	...
42	Gondegaon	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	446	842	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	449	849	...
43	Chamgaon	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	738	1,029	...	...	...	...	11	17	...	749	1,046	...
44	Chavalkhede	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	661	641	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	667	650	...
45	Chorgaon	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	1,221	1,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	1,654	...
46	Chortakhi Khurd	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	872	803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	803	...
47	Chandsar Budruk	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	2,283	4,231	...	...	...	...	7	17	...	2,290	4,248	...
48	Chandsar Khurd	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	1,267	805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,267	805	...
49	Chinchpuri Pargana Chandsar.	...	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	770	1,181	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	776	1,192	...

in the Erandol Taluka in the East Khandesh 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	36
a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
8 0	...	3 8 0	724	1,217	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	727	1,225	...	...	Avhane	1
8 0	...	3 8 0	421	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	651	...	...	Ahire Khurd	2
8 0	...	3 8 0	466	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	1,161	...	...	Ahire Budruk	3
8 0	...	3 8 0	5,214	11,064	...	...	...	...	108	224	...	5,217	11,288	...	...	Adgaon	4
8 0	...	3 8 0	1,464	2,531	...	...	...	...	141	351	...	1,605	2,882	...	...	Anore	5
8 0	...	3 8 0	649	1,451	...	...	...	...	10	28	...	659	1,479	...	...	Ukbalwadi	6
8 0	...	3 8 0	2,422	6,248	...	...	...	...	34	89	...	2,456	6,337	...	...	Utranahir	7
8 0	...	3 8 0	2,410	6,951	...	...	...	...	69	154	...	2,479	7,005	...	...	Utraogujar	8
8 0	...	3 8 0	1,166	1,484	...	...	...	...	25	61	...	1,190	1,545	...	...	Umarde	9
8 0	...	3 8 0	666	662	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	669	665	...	...	Umare	10
8 0	...	3 8 0	697	744	...	...	...	...	6	13	...	693	767	...	...	Eklagna Khurd	11
8 0	...	3 8 0	900	1,441	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	903	1,448	...	...	Eklagna Budruk	12
8 0	...	3 8 0	7,918	12,749	...	...	...	...	333	1,108	...	8,256	13,857	...	...	Erandol	13
8 0	...	3 8 0	582	1,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	1,063	...	...	Anjanvihire	14
8 0	...	3 8 0	1,548	1,837	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	1,547	1,839	...	...	Anturli Khurd	15
8 0	...	3 8 0	590	1,395	...	...	...	...	14	25	...	594	1,320	...	...	Ambe	16
8 0	...	3 8 0	589	879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	879	...	...	Kadbur	17
8 0	...	3 8 0	1,048	2,594	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	1,051	2,605	...	...	Kadholi	18
8 0	...	3 8 0	768	636	...	...	...	...	27	33	...	795	669	...	...	Kanashi	19
8 0	...	3 8 0	406	1,264	...	...	...	...	17	59	...	423	1,323	...	...	Kalyane Khurd	20
8 0	...	3 8 0	714	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	1,490	...	...	Kalyane Budruk	21
8 0	...	3 8 0	561	1,104	...	...	...	...	7	20	...	568	1,124	...	...	Kalyane Hol	22
8 0	...	3 8 0	614	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	1,096	...	...	Kavdhal	23
8 0	...	3 8 0	2,026	2,336	...	...	...	...	78	123	...	2,114	2,518	...	...	Kasode	24
8 0	...	3 8 0	199	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	534	...	...	Kodali	25
8 0	...	3 8 0	438	822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	822	...	...	Kandari Budruk	26
8 0	...	3 8 0	876	913	...	...	...	...	28	69	...	899	972	...	...	Khadake Khurd	27
8 0	...	3 8 0	1,522	2,164	...	...	...	...	50	116	...	1,572	2,280	...	...	Khadake Budruk	28
8 0	...	3 8 0	1,077	1,076	...	...	...	...	9	22	...	1,086	1,097	...	...	Khadake Sim	29
8 0	...	3 8 0	364	910	...	...	...	...	12	26	...	376	946	...	...	Khapat	30
8 0	...	3 8 0	699	699	...	...	...	...	14	29	...	653	928	...	...	Kharchi Khurd	31
8 0	...	3 8 0	601	1,270	...	...	...	...	63	124	...	664	1,464	...	...	Kharchi Budruk	32
8 0	...	3 8 0	192	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	676	...	...	Khardo Khurd	33
8 0	...	3 8 0	1,627	4,644	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	1,630	4,653	...	...	Khardo Budruk	34
8 0	...	3 8 0	661	1,165	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	685	1,164	...	...	Khankhede	35
8 0	...	3 8 0	600	1,604	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	603	1,609	...	...	Khedi Khurd	36
8 0	...	3 8 0	607	1,012	...	...	...	...	20	112	...	617	1,120	...	...	Garkhede	37
8 0	...	3 8 0	1,707	1,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,707	1,761	...	...	Galapur	38
8 0	...	3 8 0	296	929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	928	...	...	Gujarkhede	39
8 0	...	3 8 0	304	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	254	...	...	Gangapuri Khurd	40
8 0	...	3 8 0	786	1,222	...	...	...	...	26	223	...	582	2,120	...	...	Gangapuri Budruk	41
8 0	...	3 8 0	446	1,122	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	449	1,122	...	...	Gondgaon	42
8 0	...	3 8 0	728	1,372	...	...	...	...	11	23	...	749	1,325	...	...	Chamgaon	43
8 0	...	3 8 0	661	855	...	...	...	...	6	13	...	669	863	...	...	Chavalkhede	44
8 0	...	3 8 0	1,221	2,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	2,205	...	...	Chorgaon	45
8 0	...	3 8 0	872	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	872	1,071	...	...	Chortakhi Khurd	46
8 0	...	3 8 0	2,222	5,641	...	...	...	...	7	22	...	2,220	5,664	...	...	Chondsar Budruk	47
8 0	...	3 8 0	1,267	1,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,267	1,153	...	...	Chondsar Khurd	48
8 0	...	3 8 0	770	1,575	...	...	...	...	6	15	...	776	1,600	...	...	Chinchpuri Pergana Chondsar.	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
No. of Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.		
50	Chinchpure Pargana	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
51	Erandol. Javakhede Pargana	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	216	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	309
52	Utran. Javakhede Pargana	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,360	2,345	...	...	...	...	39	75	...	1,399	2,420
53	Erandol. Javakhede Pargana	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	700	1,366	...	...	...	...	14	30	...	714	1,416
54	Chandsar. Javakhede Pargana	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	716	1,318	...	...	...	...	21	44	...	737	1,362
55	Jalu	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,556	1,760	...	...	...	...	25	68	...	1,581	1,828
56	Janfal	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	628	454	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	634	461
57	Janfali	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	614	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	418
58	Jamadi	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	764	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	696
59	Jambhore	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	2,369	2,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,369	2,381
60	Zurkhede	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	607	1,459	...	...	...	...	12	28	...	619	1,487
61	Takarkhede	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	669	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	567
62	Tahakali Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	379	753	...	...	...	...	46	112	...	425	865
63	Tahakali Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	622	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	997
64	Toli Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	197	390	...	...	...	...	23	57	...	220	447
65	Toli Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	392	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	535
66	Tarade Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	248	549	...	...	...	...	28	59	...	276	608
67	Tarade Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	479	877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	877
68	Talsi	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	2,906	5,387	...	...	...	...	71	184	...	2,977	5,571
69	Tade	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,145	2,056	...	...	...	...	10	24	...	1,155	2,080
70	Tarkhede	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	411	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	568
71	Dahidule	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	673	959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	959
72	Dapori	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	792	872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	872
73	Dujakhede	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	569	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	925
74	Deoli	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	315	352	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	321	360
75	Dongaon Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,014	1,369	...	...	...	...	28	40	...	1,042	1,409
76	Dongaon Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	2,841	4,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,841	4,338
77	Daniatpur	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	919	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	498
78	Dharangaon	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	6,077	6,725	...	...	...	...	462	909	...	6,539	7,634
79	Dhanora	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	769	1,197	...	...	...	...	112	267	...	881	1,464
80	Dhar	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,854	3,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,854	3,398
81	Dharagir	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,057	1,630	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1,061	1,634
82	Nagduli	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,640	1,467	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	1,645	1,477
83	Nipane	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,027	1,673	...	...	...	...	129	233	...	1,156	1,906
84	Nimkhede	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	808	1,152	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	812	1,159
85	Nishane Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	410	697	...	...	...	...	25	79	...	435	776
86	Nishane Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,268	1,896	...	...	...	...	45	85	...	1,313	1,981
87	Nandksheshwar	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	185	309	...	...	...	...	9	16	...	194	325
88	Nandkhurde Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	483	731	...	...	...	...	32	62	...	515	793
89	Nandkhurde Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,231	1,101	...	...	...	...	17	26	...	1,248	1,127
90	Nandgaon Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	471	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	703
91	Nandgaon Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	699	901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	901
92	Nimbhore	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,102	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,102	1,709
93	Pathrad Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	597	574	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	600	577
94	Pathrad Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,067	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067	818
95	Pahtane Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	497	839	...	...	...	...	66	163	...	563	1,002
96	Pahtane Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	823	1,487	...	...	...	...	23	58	...	846	1,545
97	Palasdad	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,304	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,304	1,008
98	Paldhi Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,921	1,897	...	...	...	...	94	180	...	2,015	2,077
99	Paldhi Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,846	2,194	...	...	...	...	141	307	...	1,987	2,501
100	Pokhari	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	1,029	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	773
101	Ponthane	...	2 10 0	...	2 10 0	560	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	536

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.			
18	19	21	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.			
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	216	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	412	...	...	Chinchpure Pargana	30
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,850	3,127	...	...	...	...	39	100	...	1,839	3,227	...	...	Erandol, Pargana	31
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	700	1,843	...	...	...	...	14	40	...	714	1,868	...	...	Javakhede Pargana	32
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	716	1,757	...	...	...	...	21	59	...	737	1,816	...	...	Utran, Pargana	33
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,556	2,347	...	...	...	...	85	84	...	1,591	2,431	...	...	Javakhede Pargana	34
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	628	605	...	...	...	...	6	10	...	634	615	...	...	Erandol, Pragana	35
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	614	557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	614	557	...	...	Chandsar, Jalu	36
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	764	927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	764	927	...	...	Janfal	37
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	2,369	3,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,369	3,174	...	...	Janfali	38
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	607	1,045	...	...	...	...	12	37	...	619	1,063	...	...	Janadi	39
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	660	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	756	...	...	Jambhore	40
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	379	678	...	...	...	...	46	149	...	495	1,127	...	...	Zurkhede	41
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	622	1,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	1,369	...	...	Takarkhede	42
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	197	440	...	...	...	...	23	76	...	220	516	...	...	Tahakali Khurd	43
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	292	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	712	...	...	Tahakali Budruk	44
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	248	732	...	...	...	...	28	70	...	276	811	...	...	Toli Khurd	45
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	479	1,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479	1,169	...	...	Toli Budruk	46
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	2,906	7,916	...	...	...	...	71	179	...	2,977	8,095	...	...	Tarade Khurd	47
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,145	2,740	...	...	...	...	10	32	...	1,156	2,772	...	...	Tarade Budruk	48
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	411	758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	758	...	...	Talal	49
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	673	1,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	1,379	...	...	Tade	50
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	792	1,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	1,168	...	...	Tarkhede	51
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	569	1,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	1,233	...	...	Dahidule	52
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	215	469	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	221	480	...	...	Dapori	53
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,014	18,35	...	...	...	...	23	53	...	1,037	1,878	...	...	Dujakhede	54
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	2,241	5,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,241	5,724	...	...	Deoli	55
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	919	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919	654	...	...	Dongaon Khurd	56
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	6,077	8,936	...	...	...	...	452	1,212	...	6,529	10,176	...	...	Dongaon Budruk	57
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	789	1,596	...	...	...	...	112	356	...	851	1,952	...	...	Daulatpur	58
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,214	45,22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264	4,522	...	...	Dharangaon	59
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,057	2,174	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	1,061	2,179	...	...	Dhancore	60
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,640	1,855	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	1,645	1,967	...	...	Dhar	61
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,027	2,221	...	...	...	...	129	211	...	1,156	2,542	...	...	Dharagir	62
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	803	1,526	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	807	1,545	...	...	Nagduli	63
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	410	929	...	...	...	...	35	105	...	445	1,034	...	...	Nipane	64
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,262	2,468	...	...	...	...	45	115	...	1,314	2,602	...	...	Nimkhede	65
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	193	412	...	...	...	...	9	21	...	204	432	...	...	Nishane Khurd	66
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	483	975	...	...	...	...	22	53	...	515	1,052	...	...	Nishane Budruk	67
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,231	1,468	...	...	...	...	17	25	...	1,248	1,502	...	...	Nandkeshwar	68
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	471	929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	929	...	...	Nandkhurde Khurd	69
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	699	1,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	699	1,201	...	...	Nandkhurde Budruk	70
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,102	2,278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,102	2,278	...	...	Nandgaon Khurd	71
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	597	763	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	599	769	...	...	Nandgaon Budruk	72
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,027	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	1,021	...	...	Nimbhore	73
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	427	1,119	...	...	...	...	65	217	...	552	1,326	...	...	Pathrad Khurd	74
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	223	1,216	...	...	...	...	22	71	...	245	1,287	...	...	Pathrad Budruk	75
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,204	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204	1,344	...	...	Pashtane Khurd	76
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,221	2,520	...	...	...	...	24	240	...	2,015	2,770	...	...	Pashtane Budruk	77
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,242	2,222	...	...	...	...	141	400	...	1,297	2,224	...	...	Palasdad	78
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,029	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	1,021	...	...	Paidhi Khurd	79
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	220	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	715	...	...	Paidhi Budruk	80
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pokhari	81
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pouthate	82

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
101	Pimpri Khurd	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
102	Pimpri Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	473	929	...	...	...	...	11	18	...	494	948	...
103	Pimpri Sim	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,036	1,416	...	...	...	...	85	62	...	1,070	1,468	...
104	Pimpri Parvana Chandsar.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	800	868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809	688	...
105	Pimpri Pargana Utran.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	408	1,045	...	...	...	...	12	20	...	480	1,071	...
106	Pimpalkothe Pargana Erandol.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,383	2,148	...	...	...	...	41	87	...	1,624	2,236	...
107	Pimpalkothe Pargana Chandsar.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	348	806	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	849	810	...
108	Pimpale Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	760	1,406	...	...	...	...	24	51	...	784	1,457	...
109	Pimpale Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	842	1,123	...	...	...	...	20	38	...	802	1,156	...
110	Pimpale Sim	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,025	1,177	...	...	...	...	26	50	...	1,061	1,227	...
111	Farkande	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	402	1,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	1,006	...
112	Fulpat	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	887	611	...	...	...	...	78	107	...	910	918	...
113	Badarkhe	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	391	437	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	899	448	...
114	Babhale Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	278	407	...	...	...	...	30	77	...	817	484	...
115	Babhale Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	267	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	536	...
116	Babbulgaon	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	672	992	...	...	...	...	27	56	...	699	1,048	...
117	Bramhane	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,270	1,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,279	1,690	...
118	Bilkhede	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	530	1,073	...	...	...	...	24	52	...	554	1,125	...
119	Biladi	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,026	947	...	...	...	...	16	20	...	1,042	807	...
120	Borkhede	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	180	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	173	...
121	Borgaon Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	354	573	...	...	...	...	24	68	...	868	641	...
122	Borgaon Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,200	1,197	...	...	...	...	18	80	...	1,218	1,227	...
123	Bambhori Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,451	2,021	...	...	...	...	7	18	...	1,468	2,034	...
124	Bambhori Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	886	1,024	...	...	...	...	24	37	...	910	1,061	...
125	Bambhori Pargana Chandsar.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	2,026	2,508	...	...	...	...	113	190	...	2,128	2,707	...
126	Bhavarkhede Khurd.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,181	1,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181	1,916	...
127	Bhavarkhede Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	329	806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	806	...
128	Bhatkhede	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,320	1,322	...	...	...	...	20	37	...	1,348	1,379	...
129	Bhamardi	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	844	1,876	...	...	...	...	8	21	...	859	1,390	...
130	Bhalgaon Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	773	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	1,126	...
131	Bhalgaon Budruk	...	2 0 0	...	2 10	669	669	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	764	664	...
132	Bhokani	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,209	1,122	...	...	...	...	10	18	...	1,219	1,125	...
133	Bhokar	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	263	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	294	...
134	Bhone Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	393	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	511	...
135	Bhone Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	891	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	535	...
136	Bhod Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	606	1,081	...	...	...	...	41	26	...	647	1,116	...
137	Bhod Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	777	1,625	...	...	...	...	14	20	...	791	1,654	...
138	Bhandar	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	573	697	...	...	...	...	7	13	...	580	710	...
139	Mahankale	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	219	138	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	222	141	...
140	Maikhede Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	588	894	...	...	...	...	26	62	...	618	948	...
141	Mukhpat	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	698	692	...	...	...	...	20	38	...	718	686	...
142	Mubarakpur	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	405	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	251	...
143	Musal Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,243	2,426	...	...	...	...	73	181	...	1,316	2,606	...
144	Musal Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	660	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	821	...
145	Moth	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	865	731	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	867	736	...
146	Moth	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	496	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	435	...
147	Rawanji Pargana Erandol.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	744	1,122	...	...	...	...	81	56	...	776	1,178	...
148	Rawanji Pargana Chandsar.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	618	1,197	...	...	...	...	13	20	...	631	1,226	...
149	Rail	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,145	1,712	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1,147	1,714	...
150	Rotwad	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,589	3,971	...	...	...	...	50	150	...	1,641	4,120	...

L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase exclusive of water cess.	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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
2 8 0	...	3 8	473	1,327	...	...	...	...	11	24	...	484	1,261	...	...	Pimpri Khurd	101
4 8 0	...	3 8	1,635	1,988	...	...	...	...	85	69	...	1,670	1,967	...	...	Pimpri Budruk	102
3 8 0	...	3 8	309	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	784	...	...	Pimpri Sim	103
4 8 0	...	3 8	468	1,393	...	...	...	...	12	86	...	480	1,428	...	...	Pimpri Pargana Chaudsar.	104
5 8 0	...	3 8	1,588	2,964	...	...	...	...	41	116	...	1,624	2,980	...	...	Pimpri Pargana Utran.	105
3 8 0	...	3 8	346	405	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	349	412	...	...	Pimpalkothe Pargana Erandol.	106
3 8 0	...	3 8	790	1,975	...	...	...	...	24	62	...	784	1,948	...	...	Pimpalkothe Pargana Chaudsar.	107
5 8 0	...	3 8	642	1,497	...	...	...	...	20	44	...	662	1,541	...	...	Pimpale Khurd	108
5 8 0	...	3 8	1,025	1,593	...	...	...	...	28	67	...	1,061	1,626	...	...	Pimpale Budruk	109
3 8 0	...	3 8	402	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	1,340	...	...	Pimpale Sim	110
3 8 0	...	3 8	837	1,081	...	...	...	...	78	142	...	910	1,223	...	...	Farkande	111
3 8 0	...	3 8	391	528	...	...	...	...	8	15	...	399	528	...	...	Fulpat	112
3 8 0	...	3 8	978	543	...	...	...	...	39	102	...	817	646	...	...	Badarkhe	113
3 8 0	...	3 8	267	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	714	...	...	Babhale Khurd	114
4 8 0	...	3 8	672	1,322	...	...	...	...	27	75	...	699	1,398	...	...	Babhale Budruk	115
3 8 0	...	3 8	1,272	2,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	2,265	...	...	Babbulgaon	116
2 8 0	...	3 8	580	1,421	...	...	...	...	24	69	...	554	1,500	...	...	Bramhane	117
3 8 0	...	3 8	1,026	1,263	...	...	...	...	16	26	...	1,042	1,289	...	...	Bilkhede	118
2 8 0	...	3 8	180	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	221	...	...	Biladi	119
3 8 0	...	3 8	254	764	...	...	...	...	24	91	...	228	855	...	...	Borkhede	120
4 8 0	...	3 8	1,200	1,596	...	...	...	...	12	40	...	1,212	1,626	...	...	Borgeon Khurd	121
4 8 0	...	3 8	1,461	2,694	...	...	...	...	7	17	...	1,468	2,711	...	...	Borgeon Budruk	122
3 8 0	...	3 8	826	1,266	...	...	...	...	24	49	...	910	1,414	...	...	Bambhori Khurd	123
3 8 0	...	3 8	2,025	2,344	...	...	...	...	113	267	...	2,128	2,611	...	...	Bambhori Budruk	124
3 8 0	...	3 8	1,121	1,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,121	1,725	...	...	Bambhori Pargana Chaudsar.	125
3 8 0	...	3 8	228	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	407	...	...	Bhavarkhede Khurd.	126
3 8 0	...	3 8	1,220	1,763	...	...	...	...	29	76	...	1,249	1,829	...	...	Bhavarkhede Budruk.	127
3 8 0	...	3 8	644	1,223	...	...	...	...	8	22	...	652	1,241	...	...	Bhatkhede	128
3 8 0	...	3 8	773	1,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	773	1,501	...	...	Bhamardi	129
3 8 0	...	3 8	762	864	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	764	865	...	...	Bhalgaon Khurd	130
3 8 0	...	3 8	1,200	1,426	...	...	...	...	10	17	...	1,219	1,513	...	...	Bhalgaon Budruk	131
3 8 0	...	3 8	263	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	292	...	...	Bhokani	132
3 8 0	...	3 8	228	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	621	...	...	Bhokar	133
4 8 0	...	3 8	221	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	712	...	...	Bhone Khurd	134
3 8 0	...	3 8	606	1,275	...	...	...	...	41	112	...	647	1,428	...	...	Bhone Budruk	135
3 8 0	...	3 8	777	2,127	...	...	...	...	14	22	...	791	2,206	...	...	Bhod Khurd	136
3 8 0	...	3 8	573	229	...	...	...	...	7	17	...	580	246	...	...	Bhod Budruk	137
3 8 0	...	3 8	219	124	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	222	128	...	...	Bhandar	138
3 8 0	...	3 8	622	1,172	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	612	1,221	...	...	Mahankale	139
3 8 0	...	3 8	622	270	...	...	...	...	20	44	...	712	214	...	...	Malkhede Budruk	140
3 8 0	...	3 8	405	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	225	...	...	Mukhpur	141
3 8 0	...	3 8	1,242	2,224	...	...	...	...	72	241	...	1,216	2,475	...	...	Mubarakpur	142
3 8 0	...	3 8	620	1,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	1,026	...	...	Musal Budruk	143
3 8 0	...	3 8	265	274	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	267	281	...	...	Musal Khurd	144
3 8 0	...	3 8	428	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	520	...	...	Moth	145
3 8 0	...	3 8	744	1,426	...	...	...	...	31	75	...	775	1,571	...	...	Rawanji Pargana Erandol.	146
3 8 0	...	3 8	612	1,226	...	...	...	...	12	22	...	621	1,224	...	...	Rawanji Pargana Chaudsar.	147
3 8 0	...	3 8	1,725	2,223	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1,727	2,225	...	...	Rail	148
3 8 0	...	3 8	1,522	2,226	...	...	...	...	69	212	...	1,541	2,227	...	...	Rotwad	149

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 I—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
150	Ringangon	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	3,712	6,071	...	...	...	...	141	973	...	3,853	6,444	...
151	Ladli	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	833	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	1,344	...
152	Lasore	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	569	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	807	...
153	Ladnapur	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	197	900	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	141	907	...
154	Vaddhanore	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	441	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	418	...
155	Vanjari Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	844	1,483	...	...	...	...	90	87	...	973	1,480	...
156	Vankothe	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,518	1,179	...	...	...	...	98	46	...	1,646	1,225	...
157	Varkhedi	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	668	726	...	...	...	...	18	19	...	671	744	...
158	Varad Pr. Erandol	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	788	828	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	793	838	...
159	Varad Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	647	737	...	...	...	...	34	74	...	681	801	...
160	Vaktuki	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	317	550	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	320	556	...
161	Vaghlud Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	677	784	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	682	793	...
162	Vaghlud Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	718	1,557	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	719	1,568	...
163	Vaghludaim	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	961	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	961	766	...
164	Vikhran	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	2,338	2,333	...	...	...	...	155	310	...	2,338	2,643	...
165	Vivare	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	880	944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	944	...
166	Vaijanath	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	288	417	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	290	419	...
167	Shamkhede	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	962	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	263	...
168	Sheri	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,243	2,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,243	2,326	...
169	Shingai	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	531	210	...	...	...	...	45	41	...	576	261	...
170	Satkhede	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	428	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	894	...
171	Sabgavhan	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	448	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448	375	...
172	Sakre	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,106	2,185	...	...	...	...	68	149	...	1,168	2,334	...
173	Sarve Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	474	583	...	...	...	...	21	37	...	495	620	...
174	Savde	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,601	1,870	...	...	...	...	14	22	...	1,615	1,892	...
175	Salve	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,936	4,047	...	...	...	...	164	404	...	2,100	4,451	...
176	Sukeshwar	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	466	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466	360	...
177	Sonbardi	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	175	175	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	179	181	...
178	Sonwad Pr. Erandol	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	568	1,075	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	572	1,073	...
179	Sonwad Pr. Jalod	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,630	3,266	...	...	...	...	12	26	...	1,642	3,292	...
180	Sandus	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	230	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	316	...
181	Hanmantkhede Khurd.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	969	1,307	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	973	1,317	...
182	Hanmantkhede Budruk.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	407	411	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	408	412	...
183	Hanmantkhede Majare.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	241	290	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	245	294	...
184	Hanmantkhede Sim.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	646	777	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	648	778	...
185	Hingone Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	592	944	...	...	...	...	21	49	...	613	993	...
186	Hingone Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	569	1,235	...	...	...	...	22	49	...	591	1,284	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	176,920	3,41,933	...	...	...	...	4,468	9,068	...	151,408	2,60,986	...
	<i>Porola Taluka.</i>																
1	Itner	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	639	760	...	...	...	...	9	14	...	648	774	...
2	Itve	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	621	924	...	...	...	...	65	106	...	676	1,030	...
3	Kanhere	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	836	748	...	...	...	...	33	84	...	869	832	...
4	Chahutre	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	353	297	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	361	308	...
5	Chorwad	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	2,571	2,619	...	...	...	...	67	78	...	2,638	2,697	...
6	Dagadi Pr. Anandner.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	465	998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	998	...
7	Dhulpimpri	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,194	948	...	...	...	...	12	19	...	1,206	967	...
8	Nagson	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,236	1,233	...	...	...	...	13	18	...	1,249	1,251	...
9	Palaskhede Khurd.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	637	905	...	...	...	...	11	18	...	648	923	...

L--continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of village.	No. Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
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.	Acres.	Rs.				
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	3,712	8,094	...	...	141	498	...	3,863	8,593	...	...	...	...	Ringangaon	150
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	828	1,525	...	...	...	...	...	828	1,525	...	...	...	...	Ladli	151
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	569	1,076	...	...	...	...	...	569	1,076	...	...	...	...	Lasore	152
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	187	207	...	...	4	9	...	141	276	...	...	...	...	Ladnapur	153
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	441	551	...	...	...	...	...	441	551	...	...	...	...	Vaddhanore	154
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	844	1,908	...	...	29	76	...	873	1,985	...	...	...	...	Vanjari Budruk	155
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	1,518	1,672	...	...	28	61	...	1,546	1,633	...	...	...	...	Vankothe	156
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	658	967	...	...	13	25	...	871	992	...	...	...	...	Varkhedi	157
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	788	1,086	...	...	5	13	...	793	1,109	...	...	...	...	Varad Pr. Erandol	158
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	647	969	...	...	24	99	...	661	1,068	...	...	...	...	Varad Khurd	159
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	317	783	...	...	3	8	...	320	741	...	...	...	...	Vaktuki	160
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	677	1,045	...	...	5	12	...	682	1,057	...	...	...	...	Vaghjud Khurd	161
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	713	2,076	...	...	6	15	...	719	2,091	...	...	...	...	Vaghjud Budruk	162
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	961	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	961	1,031	...	...	...	...	Vaghjudaim	163
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	2,298	3,109	...	...	155	413	...	2,388	3,522	...	...	...	...	Vikhran	164
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	890	1,359	...	...	...	...	...	890	1,359	...	...	...	...	Vivare	165
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	288	566	...	...	1	3	...	289	569	...	...	...	...	Valjanath	166
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	202	471	...	...	...	...	...	202	471	...	...	...	...	Shamkhede	167
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	1,943	3,101	...	...	...	...	...	1,943	3,101	...	...	...	...	Sheri	168
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	831	320	...	...	45	55	...	876	335	...	...	...	...	Shingasi	169
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	428	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	428	1,192	...	...	...	...	Sathede	170
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	443	367	...	...	...	...	...	443	367	...	...	...	...	Sabgavhan	171
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	1,105	2,911	...	...	58	199	...	1,163	3,110	...	...	...	...	Sakre	172
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	474	344	...	...	21	49	...	495	393	...	...	...	...	Sarve Khurd	173
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	1,601	2,237	...	...	14	39	...	1,615	2,266	...	...	...	...	Savde	174
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	1,928	5,266	...	...	164	539	...	2,100	5,935	...	...	...	...	Salve	175
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	466	490	...	...	...	...	...	466	490	...	...	...	...	Sukeshwar	176
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	175	323	...	...	4	8	...	179	341	...	...	...	...	Sonbardi	177
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	568	1,433	...	...	4	4	...	572	1,437	...	...	...	...	Sonwad Pr. Erandol	178
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	1,630	4,365	...	...	13	37	...	1,643	4,392	...	...	...	...	Sonwad Pr. Jalod	179
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	220	421	...	...	...	...	...	220	421	...	...	...	...	Sandur	180
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	669	2,143	...	...	4	13	...	673	2,156	...	...	...	...	Hanmantkhede Khurd.	181
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	407	546	...	...	1	1	...	408	549	...	...	...	...	Hanmantkhede Budruk.	182
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	241	387	...	...	4	5	...	245	392	...	...	...	...	Hanmantkhede Majare.	183
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	548	1,086	...	...	2	1	...	548	1,087	...	...	...	...	Hanmantkhede Sim.	184
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	502	1,220	...	...	21	65	...	518	1,284	...	...	...	...	Hingone Khurd	185
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	529	1,647	...	...	22	65	...	551	1,712	...	...	...	...	Hingone Budruk	186
...	176,920	2,92,564	...	...	4,489	12,084	...	181,406	2,34,643	...	...	...	...
<i>Parola Taluka.</i>																	
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	620	1,013	...	...	9	19	...	648	1,022	...	...	...	...	Iner	1
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	623	1,232	...	...	55	141	...	675	1,373	...	...	...	...	Itve	2
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	235	391	...	...	22	26	...	268	1,076	...	...	...	...	Kauhere	3
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	363	326	...	...	8	15	...	361	411	...	...	...	...	Chahatre	4
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	2,271	2,422	...	...	57	98	...	2,328	2,520	...	...	...	...	Chorwad	5
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	465	397	...	...	...	...	...	465	397	...	...	...	...	Dagadi Pr. Amalner	6
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	1,194	1,364	...	...	12	25	...	1,206	1,389	...	...	...	...	Dhulpingri	7
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	1,226	1,711	...	...	13	24	...	1,239	1,735	...	...	...	...	Nageon	8
8 8 0	...	8 8 0	627	1,207	...	...	11	24	...	638	1,231	...	...	...	...	Palakhede Khurd	9

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
	Parola Taluka— concluded.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
10	Palaskhede Budruk .	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,047	1,018	...	...	...	...	17	27	...	1,064	1,040	...
11	Palaskhede Pr. Mhaswo.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	620	484	...	...	...	...	15	21	...	635	505	...
12	Babhalonag	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	697	569	...	...	...	...	31	68	...	728	585	...
13	Bahute	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	731	575	...	...	...	...	19	22	...	740	597	...
14	Bhawarkhede	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	239	300	...	...	...	...	15	25	...	254	225	...
15	Malkhede Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	551	495	...	...	...	...	9	17	...	560	519	...
16	Mangrool	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,415	917	...	...	...	...	21	29	...	1,436	946	...
17	Rajwad	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	2,041	2,154	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	2,045	2,163	...
18	Loni Khurd	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	510	515	...	...	...	...	31	47	...	541	563	...
19	Loni Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,021	808	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	1,030	819	...
20	Loni Sim	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	555	381	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	559	384	...
21	Vadgaon	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	638	477	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	634	479	...
22	Varzari	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	364	232	...	...	...	...	13	10	...	377	242	...
23	Vaihe	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	553	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	408	...
24	Sabgavhan	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	649	473	...	...	...	...	16	22	...	665	495	...
25	Sarve Budruk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	734	567	...	...	...	...	29	55	...	813	722	...
26	Sarve Sim	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	355	333	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	358	336	...
27	Savkhede Turk	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	559	525	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	562	528	...
28	Savkhede Marat	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	425	309	...	...	...	...	3	14	...	428	323	...
29	Savkhede Hol	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	449	497	...	...	...	...	26	49	...	475	546	...
30	Sonari	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	124	132	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	126	136	...
31	Sangwi	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	1,249	1,327	...	...	...	...	33	60	...	1,282	1,387	...
32	Hingone Pr. Mhaswo.	...	2 10 0	...	2 10	265	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	190	...
	Total of Parola Taluka.	...	...	...	...	25,968	22,923	...	...	...	...	506	620	...	26,474	23,743	0 14 0
	Total of Erandol Taluka.	...	...	...	...	176,920	2,41,923	...	...	...	...	4,488	9,053	...	181,408	2,50,996	1 6 1
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	202,888	2,64,845	...	...	...	...	4,994	9,673	...	207,882	2,74,739	1 20 0

—concluded.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
			Acres.	Rs.					Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,047	1,350	...	...	...	...	17	36	...	1,064	1,366	...	...	...	Palaskhede Budruk ... 10
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	690	845	...	...	...	...	15	28	...	695	873	...	...	...	Palaskhede Pr. ... 11
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	697	759	...	...	...	...	31	28	...	723	847	...	...	...	Mhaswe, Babhalenag ... 12
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	721	767	...	...	...	...	19	29	...	740	796	...	...	...	Bahute ... 13
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	329	400	...	...	...	...	15	23	...	354	438	...	...	...	Bhawarkhede ... 14
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	551	680	...	...	...	...	9	23	...	560	688	...	...	...	Matkhede Khurd ... 15
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,415	1,229	...	...	...	...	21	39	...	1,436	1,262	...	...	...	Mangrool ... 16
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	9,041	2,872	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	2,045	2,884	...	...	...	Rajwad ... 17
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	810	688	...	...	...	...	31	63	...	541	751	...	...	...	Loni Khurd ... 18
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,021	1,071	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	1,030	1,038	...	...	...	Loni Budruk ... 19
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	555	508	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	559	512	...	...	...	Loni Sim ... 20
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	533	535	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	534	539	...	...	...	Vadgaon ... 21
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	364	309	...	...	...	...	13	12	...	377	322	...	...	...	Varzari ... 22
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	563	541	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	563	541	...	...	...	Valhe ... 23
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	840	631	...	...	...	...	16	29	...	665	660	...	...	...	Sabgavhan ... 24
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	784	869	...	...	...	...	29	73	...	813	962	...	...	...	Sarve Budruk ... 25
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	355	444	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	358	449	...	...	...	Sarve Sim ... 26
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	559	705	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	562	797	...	...	...	Savkhede Turk ... 27
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	425	512	...	...	...	...	8	19	...	433	531	...	...	...	Savkhede Marat ... 28
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	449	663	...	...	...	...	26	65	...	475	728	...	...	...	Savkhede Hol ... 29
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	194	176	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	196	181	...	...	...	Sonari ... 30
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	1,249	1,769	...	...	...	...	33	80	...	1,282	1,849	...	...	...	Sangwi ... 31
3 8 0	...	3 8 0	265	253	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	265	253	...	...	...	Hingone Pr. Mhaswe, ... 32
			95,958	30,562	...	...	...	...	506	1,098	...	25,474	31,655	1 8 1	+33-33		Total of Parola Taluka.
			176,900	3,22,584	...	...	...	...	4,488	12,084	...	121,408	3,34,548	1 13 6	+33-33		Total of Erandol Taluka.
			202,888	3,53,146	...	...	...	...	4,974	13,177	...	2,07,882	3,66,303	1 12 2	+33-33		Grand Total.

M. C. KELKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Erandol Taluka.

APPENDIX M.

Showing village, population and area of unoccupied cultivable Government Land.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.				Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.				Remarks.
		Year 1891-92.	Year 1901-02.	Year 1911-12.	Year 1918-19.	Year 1891-92.	Year 1901-02.	Year 1911-12.	Year 1918-19.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Avhani ...	276	265	355	323	6-11	6-11	6-11	6-11	
2	Ahire Khurd ...	139	230	190	144	...	...	8-33	8-32	
3	Ahire Budruk ...	102	90	133	137	...	...	...	...
4	Adgaon ...	1,594	2,075	1,754	1,934	263	233	154	48-21	
5	Anore ...	480	283	753	664	...	...	...	...
6	Ukhalwadi ...	303	259	294	211	...	...	...	...
7	Utranahir ...	1,066	1,050	755	1,116	...	15	23-35	22-35	
8	Utrangujar ...	1,424	1,300	1,210	1,424	...	...	...	...
9	Urnare ...	209	149	213	159	45	11-30	11-20	...	
10	Urnare ...	117	74	147	110	35	36	35	9	
11	Eklagna Khurd ...	92	128	55	67	22	22	...	...
12	Eklagna Budruk ...	59	67	109	109	12	4	...	...
13	Erandol ...	12,393	11,835	12,106	11,668	18	18	58	7-16	
14	Anjanvihire ...	349	242	228	224	...	...	...	...
15	Anturii Khurd ...	315	351	470	309	18-32	18-32	15-32	18-32	
16	Ambe' ...	...	80	60	166	...	...	...	...
17	Kadur ...	44	20	...	...	...	13	13-7	...	
18	Kadholi ...	1,222	1,229	1,343	1,201	157-32	122-7	125-7	122-7	
19	Kanashi ...	85	79	12	15	45	29-31	29-31	29-31	
20	Kalyane Khurd ...	376	408	422	454	...	...	...	...
21	Kalyane Budruk ...	102	121	115	127	...	...	...	...
22	Kalyane Hol. ...	270	223	316	331	...	...	...	...
23	Kavdhal ...	227	222	426	337	...	...	...	...
24	Kasode ...	4,155	4,069	5,149	5,119	...	...	...	...
25	Kodali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Kandari Budruk ...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...
27	Khadake Khurd ...	202	358	358	277	...	...	...	...
28	Khadake Budruk ...	237	653	220	609	108	108	108	0-0	
29	Khadake Sim. ...	430	226	210	224	53	21-27	21-27	21-27	
30	Khapat ...	111	91	108	91	...	...	...	...
31	Kherchi Khurd ...	250	211	250	265	...	...	...	...
32	Kherchi Budruk ...	271	767	209	286	...	...	...	...
33	Kharde Khurd ...	52	48	41	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kharde Budruk ...	277	279	421	520	...	...	...	...
35	Khamkhede ...	224	229	200	170	...	...	...	...
36	Khedi Khurd ...	203	448	558	565	...	...	...	...
37	Garkhede ...	226	225	234	314	...	...	...	...
38	Galapur ...	205	240	278	224	150	70	...	...
39	Gujar Khede ...	...	...	...	...	22	22	22	22	
40	Gangapuri Khurd ...	...	...	...	...	27	16	32	32	
41	Gangapuri Budruk ...	252	329	220	226	...	...	...	...
42	Gondogaon ...	36	48	29	12	...	...	...	...
43	Chamgaon ...	266	201	221	201	47	47	52	48-1	
44	Chavalkhede ...	227	125	210	120	...	...	2-6	0-6	
45	Chorgaon ...	654	417	455	222	...	...	...	...
46	Chortakki ...	149	90	122	122	61-35	77-9	61-35	61-35	
47	Chandsar Budruk ...	1,455	1,226	1,222	1,263	...	...	...	...
48	Chandsar Khurd ...	...	...	...	...	47	16	4-10	...	
49	Chinchpure Pr. Erandol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chinchpure Pr. Chand- sar.	212	106	271	242	...	6-9	...	...
51	Javakhede Pr. Utran ...	773	642	602	726	7-19	7-19	7-19	...	
52	Javakhede Pr. Erandol ...	442	442	400	535	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.				Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.				Remarks.
		Year 1891-92.	Year 1901-02.	Year 1911-12.	Year 1918-19.	Year 1891-92.	Year 1901-02.	Year 1911-12.	Year 1918-19.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
53	Javakhede Pr. Chand-	590	412	408	387	...	...	...	...
54	Julu	412	436	463	443	15-15	15-15	15-15	15-15	
55	Janfal	90	29	44	26	...	...	...	...
56	Janfal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Jamadi	...	...	...	...	15-26	15-26	15-26	...	
58	Jambhore	464	401	528	490	84	65-29	65-29	49-26	
59	Zurkhede	871	885	931	840	...	...	...	...
60	Takarkhede	184	194	944	172	194-20	194-20	194-20	194-20	
61	Tahakali Khurd	298	298	298	997	...	...	...	...
62	Tahakali Budruk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Toli Khurd	144	230	197	187	...	...	...	...
64	Toli Budruk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Tarade Khurd	162	142	207	102	...	...	...	...
66	Tarade Budruk	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Talal	1,596	1,423	1,896	1,688	84-25	84-25	84-25	84-25	
68	Tade	887	458	527	502	36	36	22-21	22-21	
69	Tarkhede,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Dahidule	206	152	150	115	44	51	22-10	22-10	
71	Dapori	181	...	254	208	...	...	...	...
72	Dujakhede	117	63	76	37	...	...	...	...
73	Deoli	93	63	3	...	...	...	...	...
74	Dongaon Khurd	322	223	223	197	...	...	...	...
75	Dongaon Budruk	322	222	222	338	17-5	17-5	17-5	...	
76	Daul. Pur	17	54	84	...	230	218	218	214-16	
77	Dharangaon	16,160	16,109	14,618	13,075	...	...	...	...
78	Dhanore	399	377	416	423	...	...	...	...
79	Dhar	738	649	611	692	...	...	...	...
80	Dharagir	158	220	439	238	...	...	...	...
81	Nagdoli	328	458	242	219	210	210	208	196-13	
82	Nipane	783	788	691	1,014	...	...	...	...
83	Nimkhede	234	179	197	207	14	14	14	14	
84	Nishane Khurd	68	34	67	69	...	...	...	...
85	Nishane Budruk	262	324	302	324	...	...	...	...
86	Nandkeshwar	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Nandkhurde Khurd	164	261	181	149	...	...	...	...
88	Nandkhurde Budruk	182	146	363	300	...	...	...	...
89	Nandgaon Khurd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Nandgaon Budruk	118	84	106	119	...	...	...	...
91	Nisbhore	566	466	502	407	37	1-27	1-27	1-27	
92	Pathrad Khurd	189	305	155	176	...	...	...	...
93	Pathrad Budruk	366	359	449	370	...	...	...	...
94	Pashtane Khurd	305	300	400	225	...	...	...	...
95	Pashtane Budruk	312	354	402	465	...	...	...	...
96	Palasad	29	29	29	24	106	63	62-26	68-26	
97	Paldhi Khurd	681	660	1,060	982	58	58	58	61-19	
98	Paldhi Budruk	2,475	2,775	2,602	2,626	4-7	4	...	...
99	Pokhari	248	114	162	160	85-24	65	42-23	...	
100	Ponthane	...	...	...	...	115	60-24	60-24	60-24	
101	Pimpri Khurd	676	632	602	471	...	...	...	...
102	Pimpri Budruk	360	276	338	360	58-35	58-35	38-35	...	
103	Pimpri Sim.	244	208	268	211	...	...	...	...
104	Pimpri Pr. Chandsar	242	183	251	241	...	...	...	...
105	Pimpri Pr. Uttran	656	646	754	612	229	2-20	124-28	48	
106	Pimpalkothe Pr. Erandol.	466	390	498	431	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.				Area on unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.				Remarks.
		Year 1891-92.	Year 1901-02.	Year 1911-12.	Year 1918-19.	Year 1891-92.	Year 1901-02.	Year 1911-12.	Year 1918-19.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
107	Pimpalkothe Pr. Chand-sar.	375	437	547	595	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.31	
108	Pimpale Khurd	190	204	223	253	...	...	...	...
109	Pimpale Budruk	190	173	211	212	...	...	...	...
110	Pimpale Sim.	501	527	567	445	...	...	...	...
111	Farkande	1,373	1,338	1,133	1,143	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	
112	Fulpat	58	92	147	117	...	...	...	...
113	Baderkhe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Babhale Khurd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	Babhale Budruk	114	140	150	115	...	...	...	...
116	Babulgaon	363	417	471	419	...	...	...	...
117	Bambane	455	366	398	326	...	...	...	...
118	Bilkhede	373	338	415	430	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.83-36	
119	Biladi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	Borkhede	443	527	535	566	...	...	...	...
121	Borgaon Khurd	266	241	421	348	...	...	...	...
122	Borgaon Budruk	476	475	453	560	...	...	...	...
123	Bambhori Khurd	38	34	243	65	...	...	...	...
124	Bambhori Budruk	491	623	539	649	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14	
125	Bambhori Pr. Chandsar.	571	736	779	913	141.9	131	124.4	124.4	
126	Bhavarkhede Khurd	...	...	...	...	18	8	...	...
127	Bhavarkhede Budruk	660	790	800	751	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	
128	Bhatkhede	733	751	853	736	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	
129	Bhamardi	225	149	246	145	...	...	...	...
130	Bhalgaon Khurd	216	117	59	52	...	...	...	...
131	Bhalgaon Budruk	356	457	490	518	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	
132	Bhokani	75	233	117	109	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	
133	Bhokar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	Bhone Khurd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Bhone Budruk	512	522	605	430	...	7.5	7.5	7.5	
136	Bhod Khurd	139	117	149	136	...	...	...	...
137	Bhod Budruk	306	400	322	323	...	...	...	...
138	Bhandar	4	11	...	...	98	46	12.26	12.26	
139	Mahankale	182	139	223	222	...	...	...	...
140	Malkhade Budruk	194	81	92	85	...	...	...	...
141	Mukhpat	41	27	61	53	48	34	11.19	11.19	
142	Mubarakpur	289	190	144	154	...	...	...	...
143	Musai Budruk	...	14	15	5	...	...	...	...
144	Musai Khurd	403	360	390	283	0.24	0.24	...	...
145	Mota	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
146	Rawanje Budruk	749	633	654	765	...	...	...	...
147	Rawanje Khurd	291	263	281	301	...	...	...	...
148	Rafi	423	371	450	425	14	14	...	...
149	Rotwad	703	865	730	830	...	...	...	...
150	Ringangaon	1,314	1,729	1,517	1,153	117	104.11	68.14	52.38	
151	Ladli	325	464	444	439	...	...	...	...
152	Lasore	14	6	14	...	58.12	58	40.25	40.25	
153	Ladnapur	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	Vaddhanore	69	63	97	83	...	...	...	...
155	Vanjeri Budruk	343	426	432	309	4	4	12.19	12.19	
156	Vankothe	35	71	60	37	50	50	74.7	52.10	
157	Varkhedli	131	84	122	107	...	...	...	...
158	Varad Budruk	535	516	673	569	94.13	100.23	107.19	107.19	
159	Varad Khurd	243	234	321	263	...	...	...	...
160	Vektuki	352	292	242	213	22.19	22.19	22.19	22.19	

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.				Area on unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.				Remarks.
		Year 1891-92.	Year 1901-02.	Year 1911-12.	Year 1918-19.	Year 1891-92.	Year 1901-02.	Year 1911-12.	Year 1918-19.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
161	Vaghlud Khurd	148	165	118	98	...	...	...	...
162	Vaghlud Budruk	272	185	318	329	...	...	...	...
163	Vaghlud Sim	68	24	50	72	129	129	129	81-23	
164	Vikhran	880	820	1,011	955	147	29-8	29-8	29-8	
165	Vivare	222	196	316	311	44	31-18	31-18	31-18	
166	Vajjanath	224	223	276	222	44-33	44-33	44-33	44-33	
167	Shamkhede	88	65	73	86	...	...	...	...
168	Sheri	542	515	465	425	...	...	...	...
169	Shingasi	...	...	...	...	1-1	1-1	1-1	1-1	
170	Satkhede	210	267	345	305	16-17	16-17	16-17	16-17	
171	Sabgavhan Pr. Brandol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172	Sakre	781	962	808	851	...	...	0-19	0-19	
173	Sarve Khurd	104	148	122	129	...	...	...	...
174	Savde	224	222	666	402	...	...	...	20-32	
175	Salve	1,519	1,277	2,216	2,181	...	...	...	...
176	Sukeshwar	...	...	...	...	43	43	43-25	43-25	
177	Sonbardi	188	72	222	119	12-5	12-5	12-5	12-5	
178	Sonwad Khurd	255	275	316	267	...	...	...	...
179	Sonwad Budruk	1,041	1,227	1,266	947	...	...	...	...
180	Sandus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
181	Hanmantkhede Khurd	202	247	250	270	...	...	...	...
182	Hanmantkhede Budruk	224	270	317	275	...	...	...	...
183	Hanmantkhede majara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184	Hanmantkhede Sim	229	126	227	222	...	0-24	0-24	0-24	
185	Hingone Khurd	222	277	249	261	...	...	...	...
186	Hingone Budruk	549	559	606	631	...	...	...	...
<i>Parola Taluka.</i>										
1	Itner	224	274	297	322	0-1	0-1	0-1	...	
2	Itwe	149	127	126	56	22-7	22-7	22-7	22-7	
3	Kanhere	421	425	622	491	175	175	163	120-9	
4	Chahutre	255	625	125	172	...	6-15	6-15	6-15	
5	Charwad	272	747	299	225	521	420	222-21	171-20	
6	Dagadi Pr. Amalner	102	60	65	50	...	...	...	...
7	Dhulpimpri	559	426	642	226	24	42-11	42-11	42-11	
8	Nagaon	142	222	221	225	227	71	...	...
9	Palaskhede Budruk	220	242	226	457	...	...	...	...
10	Palaskhede Khurd	202	205	220	227	...	...	...	...
11	Palaskhede Sim	200	127	222	247	5-5	5-5	5-5	5-5	
12	Babhalelag	245	270	252	220	22	22	15-7	15-7	
13	Bahute	222	222	222	210	47	47	10-22	10-22	
14	Bhawarkhede	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Naikhede Khurd	...	...	...	...	22	2	2	...	
16	Mangrool	222	222	222	744	...	...	...	...
17	Hajwad	620	622	620	652	11-22	11-22	11-22	11-22	
18	Loni Khurd	222	272	222	242	...	...	...	...
19	Loni Budruk	245	245	222	127	40	40	10	2-2	
20	Loni Sim	224	215	215	115	122	122	...	...
21	Vadgaon	122	27	122	122	...	...	...	...
22	Varsari	...	...	...	...	6	6-22	6-22	6-22	
23	Valhe	...	...	...	...	12-2	24	...	...
24	Sabgavhan Pr. Amalner	224	227	220	227	12	...	...	...
25	Sarve Budruk	221	222	422	472	121	121	27	27-21	
26	Sarve Sim	...	...	...	...	24	24	24	20-2	
27	Savkhede Turk	122	140	121	121	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX M—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.				Area on unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.				Remarks.
		Year 1891-92.	Year 1901-02.	Year 1911-12.	Year 1918-19.	Year 1891-92.	Year 1901-02.	Year 1911-12.	Year 1918-19.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28	Savkhede Marat ...	151	240	240	204	...	...	...	...
29	Savkhede Hol... ..	256	302	302	361	18'18	38'18	38'18	38'18	
30	Sonari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Soengwi	365	388	334	396	58	26	14'32	14'32	
32	Hingone Pr. Mhaswe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX N.

The following selections contain the existing correspondence relating to the current settlement :—

No. COXXXIX—New series, for 227 villages.

No. COXLIII—New series, for Ringangaon village.

No. S. R. V.—1.

From

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

To

The Commissioner,
Central Division.

Jalgaon, 1st October 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Kelkar's proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Erandol taluka of East Khandesh, as now constituted.

2. Mr. Kelkar who knows the area reported on thoroughly has written an excellent report, in which I find nothing to criticise. The grouping could not be further simplified, and the proposals for maximum rates seem to be amply justified by the statistics—clearly and carefully analysed as they are—relating to prices and land values. The steady increase in prosperity of the taluka is convincingly shewn, and with the precedents of Chopda, Amalner and Parola before me I have only to recommend sanction to the proposals as they stand.

3. I would in addition respectfully invite attention to the care and intelligence with which the evidence has been examined and the lucidity with which the results are presented.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. MONTEATH,

Collector, East Khandesh.

Through the Settlement Commissioner, Poona, with compliments.

*Below No. S. R. V.—1 of the 1st October 1919 from the Collector of
East Khandesh.*

No. S. T.—213.

Poona, 3rd November 1919.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The area under re-settlement forms but one group and the facts enumerated in the report and its appendices establish it conclusively that the assessments throughout the taluka may fairly be increased by 33·3 per cent. In these circumstances, since several similar talukas of the same district have recently come under discussion, I do not think it necessary to criticise details in the report, or to enumerate features of the economic condition which have already been remarked on in recent reviews. I agree with the proposals. There is no patasthal bagayat; and motasthal bagayat is to be assessed as if it were dry crop of the same classification value. No inam village is now being brought under revision settlement. The report is clear and careful.

3. The re-classification referred to in paragraph 6 is being done.

A. MACKIE,

Ag. Settlement Commissioner and
Director, Land Records.

*Below No. S. T.—213, dated 3rd November 1919, from the Settlement
Commissioner and Director of Land Records.*

No. A.—2610—425 OF 1919.

Poona, 21st November 1919.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. Mr. Kelkar has submitted an interesting report which however is somewhat lengthy and discursive.

3. The villages were last settled in 1889-90.

4. The question is whether the taluka has materially improved. I find that since the last Settlement the Jalgaon-Amalner Branch which was extended to Surat by the Tapti Valley Railway passes through the centre of the taluka: that road communications have improved: that the selling value of dry crop lands has risen from 30·84 times the assessment in 1889-98 to 43·13 in 1899-1909 and to 93·13 times in 1909-18. The lands in Parola villages have similarly risen in value: that leases in 1899 to 1907 were 3·37 times the assessment and in 1908-18 5·09 times: that irrigation wells have increased from 1,161 in 1889 to 1,993 in 1904 and to 2,867 in 1918. I consider these figures alone show that the material prosperity of the taluka has considerably increased. The present maximum rate is Rs. 2-10-0 per acre which can easily be raised. The District Deputy Collector proposes to increase the rates by 33 per cent. This I consider reasonable in view of the above facts and I recommend the increase proposed.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and assessment, East Khándesh.

Second revision settlement of the Erandol taluka.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 1601.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1920.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.—2610—425 dated 21st November 1919—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Erandol taluka of the Kast Khándesh district.

*Letter from Mr. M. C. Kelkar, Assistant Settlement Officer, East Khándesh, No. R.S.—30 dated 3rd September 1919, with accompaniments. Letter from the Collector of East Khándesh No. S. R. V.—1 dated 1st October 1919. Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—213 dated 3rd November 1919.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2610—425-A.—1919 dated 16th March 1920—Submitting, together with a memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. S.T.—213 dated 27th February 1920, a letter No. S.R.V.—1 dated 10th February 1920, from the Collector of East Khándesh who forwards petitions of objections from the villagers of the Erandol taluka.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of 186 villages of the Erandol taluka and 32 of the Parola taluka.

2. The Assistant Settlement Officer's report indicates that the material prosperity of the taluka has greatly increased. The proposed rate of Rs. 3-8-0, which imposes the full 33½ per cent. increase upon the present assessment of the taluka, is therefore sanctioned.

3. The revised rate should be introduced in 1919-20, levied from 1920-21 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

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

H. F. KNIGHT,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

No Revised Appendix L necessary as Settlement Officer's proposals are sanctioned.

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