

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXXXIX.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 227 VILLAGES

OF THE

ERANDOL TALUKA

OF THE

KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.



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SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 227 VILLAGES OF THE ERANDOL  
TÁLUKA OF THE KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.**

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## APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall, furnished by the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.

Years.	RAINFALL AT									
	Erandol.		Amalner.		Chopda.		Jalgaon.		Pachora.	
	Inches.	Centa.	Inches.	Centa.	Inches.	Centa.	Inches.	Centa.	Inches.	Centa.
1	2		3		4		5		6	
1879 ... ..	44	11	33	61	37	92	46	44	37	16
1880 ... ..	25	78	17	69	20	84	28	58	22	85
1881 ... ..	16	72	20	55	23	61	24	15	22	28
1882 ... ..	28	81	25	46	38	80	32	55	32	33
1883 ... ..	52	49	42	35	47	52	56	26	50	68
1884 ... ..	36	52	41	17	45	64	39	66	28	56
1885 ... ..	28	27	21	70	14	78	26	35	25	8
1886 ... ..	36	13	25	11	29	85	38	62	35	53
1887 ... ..	36	38	31	57	37	51	39	96	39	97
1888 ... ..	23	29	21	64	19	32	23	70	21	65
Total ... ..	328	50	280	85	315	79	356	27	316	9
Average ... ..	32	85	28	8	31	58	35	63	31	61

## APPENDIX B.

## STATISTICAL TABLE NO. III.

Details of Cultivation, Average of five years from A.D. 1884-85 to 1888-89.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND IRAN LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Acres.	Acres.
Erandol Taluka of the Khán- desh Collectorate.	227 Government villages...	Cotton ... ..	32.9	75,670	...
		Jowári ... ..	24.9	57,168	...
		Bájrí ... ..	19.2	44,070	...
		Til ... ..	2.1	4,635	...
		Tur ... ..	0.4	997	...
		Kulti ... ..	0.3	631	...
		Udid ... ..	0.2	439	...
		Indigo ... ..	0.1	227	...
		Miscellaneous... ..	0.2	535	...
		Wheat ... ..	7.8	...	17,977
		Linseed... ..	3.5	...	8,073
		Gram ... ..	1.2	...	2,846
		Coriander ... ..	0.9	...	2,035
		Tobacco ... ..	0.1	...	234
		Garden cultivation ... ..	0.6	...	1,366
Grass or fallow ... ..	5.6	...	12,907		
Total ... ..			100.0	184,472	45,441

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## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly bazárs are held in the Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief Articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Erandol ...	Sunday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cotton and yarn ... Cloth and clothes ... Timber ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	1,000 200 1,000 300 500 100 3,100	Wheat, jowári, bájri, rice. Jágrí, supári, salt, spices, chillies, oil and ghee. Sárís, pásodís, cholis. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
2	Paldi ...	Friday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	125 35 25 185	Wheat, jowári, bájri, rice, &c. Jágrí, supári, chillies, oil and ghee. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
3	Dharangaon ...	Thursday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cotton yarn ... Cloth and clothes ... Timber ... Cattle ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	1,500 500 1,000 500 2,000 1,000 100 6,600	Wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, rice, &c. Jágrí, supári, salt, chillies, oil and ghee, &c. Sárís, pásodís, cholis. Cows, bullocks, buffaloes. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
4	Sonvad ...	Sunday ..	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	150 40 10 200	Wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, rice, &c. Jágrí, supári, salt, chillies, oil and ghee. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
5	Chavalkhed ...	Wednesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 15 5 120	Wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, rice, &c. Jágrí, supári, salt, chillies, oil and ghee. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
6	Kuseda ...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cotton and yarn ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ..	500 125 500 300 25 1,450	Wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, rice, &c. Jágrí, supári, salt, chillies, oil and ghee. Sárís, pásodís, cholis. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
7	Chandsar ...	Wednesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	400 50 10 460	Wheat, jowári, bájri, rice, &c. Jágrí, supári, salt, chillies, oil and ghee. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
8	Utran ...	Friday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ^ ...	400 55 15 470	Wheat, jowári, bájri, rice. Jágrí, supári, salt, chillies, oil and ghee. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
9	Nanded ...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	500 50 100 10 660	Wheat, jowári, bájri, rice, &c. Jágrí, supári, salt, chillies, oil and ghee. Sárís, pásodís, cholis. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.

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**APPENDIX D.**  
**STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.**  
*Detail of Population.*

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
227 villages of the Erandol Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate.	Christians ...	5	6	13	6	9	15	28	5	38.5	3	20.0	
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jains ...	2 70	3 79	5 149	4 44	4 96	4 140	9 289	2 138	40.0 92.6	2	...	
	Lingáyats ...	4 7	4 22	8 29	1 10	4 24	5 34	13 63	1 10	12.5 34.5	1	...	
	Musalmánas ...	1,346 2,503	1,901 2,928	3,247 5,431	1,126 1,889	2,029 3,372	3,155 5,261	6,402 10,692	99 505	3.0 9.3	9	0.2	
	Hindus {	Bráhmíns ...	495 688	868 1,086	1,363 1,774	308 442	871 1,190	1,179 1,632	2,542 3,406	921 1,386	67.6 78.1	9	0.6
		Others ...	11,634 18,775	15,720 23,522	27,354 42,297	8,309 13,852	17,052 26,329	25,361 40,181	52,715 82,478	1,327 4,653	4.9 11.0	2	0.4
		Total ...	13,481 22,048	18,496 27,645	31,977 49,693	9,744 16,243	19,960 31,020	29,704 47,263	61,681 96,956	2,350 6,697	7.3 13.5	2 177	0.4

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The upper line of the figures is that of the previous settlement.

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**APPENDIX E.**  
**STATISTICAL TABLE NO. V.**  
*Occupation of the People.*

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.			Number.	
					Number.	Percentage.
Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate ...	227 Government villages ...	Agricultural ...			23,784	38.6
		Partly agricultural ...			42,911	44.3
		Non-agricultural ...			9,125	9.4
					37,897	61.4
		Total ...			44,920	46.3
				61,681	100.0	
				96,956	100.0	

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

**APPENDIX F.**  
**STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.**  
*Return of Houses, Châudis, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.*

Taluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chândal.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.	227 Government villages.	846	28	11,400	2,665	14,439	No record.			2,060	4,847	5,160	73	794	867	10,820	—	10,820	24,620	—	24,620	21,019	3,562	11,398	707	2	—
		447	68	18,858	2,445	21,818	1,161	693	854	2,708	7,397	7,246	1,018	151	1,169	6,797	4,439	11,236	7,068	7,833	15,491	24,975	1,021	9,800	646	—	1

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

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## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools, together with their Average Attendance, in the year 1888-89.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
227	Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate ... ..	31	1,354	2	55	1	20	

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inâm Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1889.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inâmârs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inâmârs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on Money Rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for Produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Pam-pok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.			Government.	Inâm.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12
227	Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.	19,583	1,044	1,280	42	1,444	668	573	94	736	657	24,273	1,849
		75.0	4.0	4.9	0.2	5.5	2.5	2.2	0.4	2.6	2.5	92.9	7.1

## APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in Villages of the Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate in the year 1888-89..

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGES.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 TO 10.		TANKS.				BUDKIS.					
		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.		Total.	Wells dug before last Settlement.	Wells dug since last Settlement.	According to Old Measurement.		According to New Measurement.		Pakka.		Kacha.		
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Total.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
227	Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.	16	4	588	30	1,145	810	105	10	2,708	2,000	648	1	2	7	...	10	45	8	13	...

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## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales in Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.*

Total Acres sold.	Total Sum for which sold.	Sale Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The Average Number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the Sum for which the land is sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,197	17,870	14 14 10	1,044	0 13 11	17.1	
61 cases 668	in which the 5,288	land was sold 7 14 8	for sums from 574	5 to 15 times 0 13 9	the survey assessment. 9.2	
24 cases 230	in which the 5,005	land was sold 21 12 2	for sums from 242	15 to 25 times 1 0 10	the survey assessment. 20.7	
19 cases 229	in which the 6,260	land was sold 27 5 5	for sums from 205	25 to 50 times 0 14 4	the survey assessment. 30.5	
3 cases 28	in which the 1,200	land was sold 42 13 9	for sums from 18	50 to 100 times 0 13 3	the survey assessment. 66.7	

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Court in Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.*

Total Acres sold.	Total Sum for which sold.	Sale Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The Average Number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,398	13,777	9 13 8	1,426	1 0 4	9.7	
32 cases 455	in which the 4,384	land was sold 9 9 9	for sums from 375	5 to 15 times 0 13 2	the survey assessment. 11.7	
16 cases 186	in which the 3,455	land was sold 18 9 2	for sums from 207	15 to 25 times 1 1 10	the survey assessment. 16.7	
8 cases 86	in which the 2,575	land was sold 29 15 1	for sums from 78	25 to 50 times 0 14 6	the survey assessment. 33.0	
2 cases 9	in which the 1,002	land was sold 111 5 4	for sums from 15	50 to 100 times 1 10 8	the survey assessment. 66.8	

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## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing Simple Mortgages in the Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.*

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The Average Number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.		
1,364	18,632	13 10 7	1,316	0 15 5	14.2	
52 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums				from 5 to 15	times the survey assessment.	
848	8,498	10 0 4	826	0 15 7	10.3	
31 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums				from 15 to 25	times the survey assessment.	
314	6,208	19 12 4	311	0 15 10	20.0	
15 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums				from 25 to 50	times the survey assessment.	
147	3,851	26 3 2	119	0 12 11	32.4	

## APPENDIX N.

*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.*

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The Average Number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.		
1,105	22,535	20 6 4	1,256	1 2 2	17.9	
46 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums				from 5 to 15	times the survey assessment.	
572	5,817	10 2 9	639	1 1 10	9.1	
27 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums				from 15 to 25	times the survey assessment.	
248	5,342	21 8 8	274	1 1 8	19.5	
21 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums				from 25 to 50	times the survey assessment.	
180	7,825	43 7 7	235	1 4 11	33.3	
4 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums				from 50 to 100	times the survey assessment.	
65	3,400	52 4 11	57	0 14 0	59.6	

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## APPENDIX O

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in the Erandol Taluka of the  
Khandesh Collectorate.*

Total Acres sub-let.	Total Sum for which sub-let.	Sub-letting Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The Average Number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sub-let.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,559	9,500	6 1. 6	1,751	1 2 0	5.4	
24 cases 310	in which the 2,688	land was sub- 8 10 9	let for sums 332	from 5 to 15 times the survey 1 1 2	assessment. 8.1	
2 cases 11	in which the 500	land was sub- 45 7 3	let for sums 21	from 15 to 25 times the survey 1 14 7	assessment. 23.8	
4 cases 41	in which the 1,475	land was sub- 35 15 7	let for sums 47	from 25 to 50 times the survey 1 2 4	assessment. 31.4	
2 cases 24	in which the 1,700	land was sub- 70 13 4	let for sums 26	from 50 to 100 times the survey 1 1 4	assessment. 65.4	

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## APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate and adjoining Talukas for 41 years from 1848-49 to 1888-89.

Years.	ERANDOL.					ANALBER.					PA'CHORA.					REMARKS.
	Measured seers of 80 Toils per Re.					Measured seers of 80 Toils per Re.					Measured seers of 80 Toils per Re.					
	Jowâri.	Bâjri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowâri.	Bâjri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowâri.	Bâjri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1848-49 ...	80½	49½	50½	63½	17	85½	60	45½	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849-50 ...	80½	54½	43½	53½	15	97½	55½	47½	47½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850-51 ...	46	43½	38½	45½	17	68	45	48½	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851-52 ...	59½	49½	45½	40	18½	56½	51	45½	47½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852-53 ...	64	69½	50½	35½	21½	56½	51	38	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853-54 ...	53½	43½	45½	26½	21½	68	55½	43	47½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854-55 ...	64	58	40½	40	26	64½	66½	48½	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855-56 ...	40½	43½	30	32	24	42½	51	24½	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856-57 ...	53½	43½	32	24½	...	53½	45	28½	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857-58 ...	...	...	...	...	...	42½	45	34	30½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	540½	455	376½	361	160½	635	525	404	418½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	60	50½	41½	40	20	63½	52½	40½	41½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858-59 ...	53½	69½	35½	32	12½	50	47½	48½	37½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859-60 ...	53½	43½	37½	22½	...	52½	42½	28½	25½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860-61 ...	35½	31½	22	20	36½	45½	34½	15½	36½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861-62 ...	32½	25	16½	18½	19½	24	25½	22½	18½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862-63 ...	21½	21½	17½	15½	...	24½	21	15½	15½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863-64 ...	20	19	14½	15½	6½	21½	16½	17	16½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864-65 ...	12½	14½	12½	13½	...	19½	22½	11½	17½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865-66 ...	29	26½	13½	17½	...	20	16½	11½	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866-67 ...	21½	29	12½	...	...	22½	22	11½	16½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867-68 ...	37½	31½	18½	21½	24	28½	32½	19½	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	316½	312½	200	177	99½	308½	280½	200½	214½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average ...	31½	31½	20	19½	20	30½	28	20	21½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69 ...	13½	12½	9	9½	7½	26½	15	12½	13	...	20½	18	...	...	...	...
1869-70 ...	21½	19½	10	6½	8½	24	21	10½	11	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71 ...	21½	23½	16½	17½	9½	21½	21	17	15½	...	29½	28	...	...	...	...
1871-72 ...	13½	11½	12½	10	9½	13½	13½	12	18½	...	...	16½	...	...	...	...
1872-73 ...	26½	23½	14½	13½	10½	28½	25½	17	10½	11½	29½	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	26½	29	22	15	11½	33½	32½	24½	10½	11½	35½	33½	15½	18½	...	...
1874-75 ...	26½	27½	16½	16½	10½	30½	27½	18½	18½	...	27½	26½	19	18½	...	...
1875-76 ...	26½	16½	18½	16½	11½	37½	28	20	21	...	22	30½	16½	16½	9½	7½
1876-77 ...	13½	12½	12½	10	9½	16½	15	12½	18½	...	14	11½	9½	...	7½	7½
1877-78 ...	15	14½	14½	8½	11½	16½	15	13½	16½	9½	15½	11	9½	...	7½	7½
Total ...	206	190½	146½	123	99	248½	213½	158½	153½	32	218½	176	70½	53	25	...
Average ...	20½	19	14½	12½	10	24½	21½	15½	15½	10½	24½	22	14	17½	8½	...
1878-79 ...	13½	12½	9	10	9½	11½	11½	9	10½	7½	16½	12½	8½	...	7½	7½
1879-80 ...	17½	14½	14½	13½	9½	16	13	10½	11	7½	22	14	10½	...	7½	7½
1880-81 ...	21½	20	19½	16½	11½	27½	22½	20½	20	7½	27	18½	14½	...	7½	7½
1881-82 ...	20	20	16½	13½	11½	31	28	21½	26½	9	35	28	16½	...	11	11
1882-83 ...	16½	14½	14½	10½	9½	19½	19½	17	16½	9½	23½	18½	14½	...	11	11
1883-84 ...	21½	21½	18	13½	11½	20½	17½	17½	15½	9½	22	16½	16½	...	11	11
1884-85 ...	26½	23½	22	10½	10½	24½	30	28½	24½	7½	29½	22½	21½	...	11	11
1885-86 ...	25	23½	14½	15	11½	28½	22½	21½	21	7½	32	21	18	...	11	11
1886-87 ...	25	21½	16½	15	10½	28½	22½	15½	15½	7½	29½	23½	15½	...	10½	10½
1887-88 ...	16½	16½	16½	15½	10½	16½	17	16	16	7½	22½	19½	17	...	8½	8½
1888-89 ...	15	15½	14	13½	7½	17½	21½	12½	14	7½	23½	21	14½	14	7½	7½
Total ...	219½	204½	175½	146½	112½	246	225½	189½	191½	88	283	216½	167½	14	104	...
Average ...	20	18½	16	13½	10½	22½	20½	17½	17½	8	25½	19½	15½	14	9½	...

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q<sup>1</sup>.

Revenue Statement for 3 Villages situated in the Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1857-58.

(The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement).

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (L.S.A.M.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND L.S.A.M.			REMARKS.	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment.—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections.—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		Balance Outstanding at close of year.
			Permanant.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1847-48	132	128	...	...	...	128	105	...	...	...	...	...	237	128	128	...	...
1848-49	44	46	..	2	2	44	193	...	...	...	...	...	237	46	44	29	...
1849-50	39	47	...	...	...	47	198	...	...	...	...	...	237	47	47	26	...
1850-51	30	36	...	8	8	28	207	...	...	...	...	...	237	36	28	...	...
1851-52	41	36	...	...	...	36	196	...	...	...	...	...	237	36	36	...	...
1852-53	60	49	...	...	...	49	177	...	...	...	...	...	237	49	49	...	...
1853-54	37	30	...	12	12	18	200	...	...	...	...	...	237	30	18	...	...
1854-55	22	19	...	...	...	19	215	...	...	...	...	...	237	19	19	...	...
1855-56	39	25	...	2	2	23	198	...	...	...	...	...	237	25	23	...	...
1856-57	74	50	...	...	...	50	163	...	...	...	...	...	237	50	50	...	...
1857-58	102	71	...	6	6	65	1,041	546	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	65	...	...
1858-59	231	155	...	...	...	155	912	462	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	155	...	...
1859-60	182	122	...	...	...	122	961	495	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	122	...	...
1860-61	203	139	...	...	...	139	940	478	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	139	...	...
1861-62	222	167	...	...	...	167	921	450	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	167	...	...
1862-63	213	154	...	...	...	154	930	463	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	154	...	...
1863-64	354	237	...	...	...	237	789	380	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	237	...	...
1864-65	622	387	...	...	...	387	521	230	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	387	...	...
1865-66	722	437	...	...	...	437	421	180	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	437	...	...
1866-67	723	439	...	9	9	430	420	178	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	430	...	...
1867-68	427	279	...	27	27	252	716	338	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	252	...	...
1868-69	296	204	...	...	...	204	847	413	...	...	...	...	1,143	617	204	...	...
1869-70	386	258	...	8	8	250	740	349	...	17	10	...	1,143	617	250	...	...
1870-71	541	353	...	...	...	353	1,572	254	...	17	10	...	2,130	617	353	...	...
1871-72	541	353	...	...	...	353	1,572	254	148	17	10	...	2,130	617	501	15	...
1872-73	541	353	...	...	...	353	1,572	254	8	17	10	...	2,130	617	361	...	...
1873-74	557	361	...	...	...	361	1,556	246	...	17	10	...	2,130	617	361	...	...
1874-75	557	361	...	...	...	361	1,556	246	...	17	10	...	2,130	617	372	...	...
1875-76	977	550	...	...	...	550	149	57	3	17	10	...	1,143	617	553	...	...
1876-77	976	550	...	22	22	528	143	54	7	17	10	...	1,136	614	535	...	...
1877-78	979	551	...	7	7	544	113	43	...	48	20	...	1,140	614	544	...	...
1878-79	979	551	...	...	...	551	113	43	3	48	20	...	1,140	614	554	...	...
1879-80	1,011	563	...	...	...	563	81	31	1	48	20	...	1,140	614	564	...	...
1880-81	1,038	574	...	...	...	574	54	20	...	48	20	...	1,140	614	574	...	...
1881-82	1,050	577	...	...	...	577	42	17	2	48	20	...	1,140	614	579	...	...
1882-83	1,051	577	...	...	...	577	25	9	1	48	20	...	1,124	606	578	...	...
1883-84	1,051	577	...	...	...	577	25	9	1	48	20	...	1,124	606	578	...	...
1884-85	1,051	577	...	...	...	577	25	9	1	48	20	...	1,124	606	578	...	...
1885-86	1,051	577	...	...	...	577	70	25	...	48	20	...	1,169	622	577	...	...
1886-87	1,051	577	...	...	...	577	70	25	2	45	20	...	1,166	622	579	...	...
1887-88	1,095	593	...	...	...	593	25	9	1	45	20	...	1,165	622	594	...	...
1888-89	1,129	602	...	...	...	602	25	9	1	45	20	...	1,199	631	603	...	...

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q.

Revenue Statement for 192 Villages situated in the Brandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1858-59.

(The years above the black lines are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.)

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALTERNATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IN A.M.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IN A.M.			Balance Outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balances collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1848-49 ...	56,551	1,00,170	...	17,475	17,475	88,695	81,689	...	72	11,748	22,710	2,208	149,988	1,25,980	90,970	40	
1849-50 ...	55,778	92,240	...	705	705	91,535	82,461	...	120	11,748	22,728	2,305	149,987	1,14,908	94,020	...	
1850-51 ...	57,170	95,304	16	1,504	1,520	98,784	81,080	...	110	11,737	22,726	2,413	149,987	1,18,030	96,307	...	
1851-52 ...	61,071	1,00,399	10	1,435	1,445	98,954	76,461	...	144	11,787	22,720	2,463	149,200	1,23,119	1,01,561	...	
1852-53 ...	66,596	1,08,237	161	241	402	1,07,835	71,019	...	120	11,787	22,704	2,542	149,362	1,30,941	1,10,497	...	
1853-54 ...	68,700	1,09,398	204	5,847	6,051	1,03,347	69,201	...	205	11,708	22,624	2,350	149,604	1,32,022	1,05,902	...	
1854-55 ...	71,262	1,14,216	159	108	267	1,13,949	66,694	...	176	11,668	22,497	2,624	149,622	1,36,713	1,16,749	...	
1855-56 ...	70,596	1,12,493	170	4,964	5,134	1,07,359	67,513	...	160	11,528	22,192	2,584	149,637	1,34,685	1,10,108	...	
1856-57 ...	73,257	1,15,475	461	273	734	1,14,741	65,068	...	142	11,542	22,191	2,667	149,852	1,37,666	1,17,540	...	
1857-58 ...	78,108	1,20,462	435	280	715	1,19,697	61,521	...	144	11,183	21,588	2,539	150,812	1,42,060	1,22,380	...	
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1858-59 ...	86,752	1,12,364	76	6,140	6,222	1,06,142	98,523	76,293	845	11,521	15,458	2,692	196,806	2,04,115	1,09,169	...	
1859-60 ...	114,195	1,40,639	79	9,077	9,156	1,31,483	70,677	47,679	480	11,940	15,923	3,298	196,812	2,04,140	1,35,261	...	
1860-61 ...	116,339	1,42,753	79	8,123	8,202	1,34,551	68,409	45,410	896	12,046	15,909	3,210	196,794	2,04,162	1,38,747	...	
1861-62 ...	119,800	1,45,841	79	26	105	1,45,736	64,652	41,882	1,724	12,609	16,509	3,785	196,861	2,04,232	1,51,195	...	
1862-63 ...	127,546	152,643	80	13	93	1,52,550	56,075	35,980	1,295	12,627	16,494	4,038	196,848	2,04,217	1,57,983	...	
1863-64 ...	144,699	1,65,141	84	...	84	1,65,057	89,378	22,480	1,628	12,821	16,610	3,998	196,898	2,04,231	1,70,693	...	
1864-65 ...	163,922	1,70,812	84	...	84	1,70,728	30,090	16,825	3,031	12,884	16,650	4,152	196,896	2,04,257	1,77,911	...	
1865-66 ...	155,194	1,71,730	84	...	84	1,71,646	28,803	15,900	2,120	12,898	16,665	6,528	196,895	2,04,295	1,80,303	...	
1866-67 ...	150,898	1,78,070	84	...	84	1,77,986	26,779	14,814	1,400	13,154	16,723	6,573	196,826	2,04,107	1,80,959	...	
1867-68 ...	156,242	1,72,939	84	159	229	1,72,616	27,294	14,489	1,352	13,153	17,060	6,579	196,689	2,04,888	1,80,447	...	
1868-69 ...	165,039	1,72,573	84	33	117	1,72,456	27,839	14,306	782	13,197	16,759	7,746	196,095	2,03,038	1,80,984	...	
1869-70 ...	162,887	1,76,908	102	10	112	1,76,876	21,880	9,753	1,442	13,229	16,758	7,788	197,996	2,03,499	1,86,109	...	
1870-71 ...	167,813	1,79,582	102	...	102	1,79,480	22,053	7,215	1,607	13,277	16,816	7,835	203,143	2,03,568	1,88,672	267	
1871-72 ...	169,043	1,80,225	102	4,840	4,951	1,75,274	20,838	6,554	3,985	13,266	16,799	7,823	203,147	2,03,578	1,89,192	38,825	
1872-73 ...	168,716	1,79,977	102	289	289	1,79,686	21,328	6,903	3,159	13,260	16,792	7,824	203,304	2,03,672	1,90,589	145	
1873-74 ...	168,011	1,79,654	102	149	248	1,79,406	21,746	7,227	1,972	13,261	16,796	7,830	203,018	2,03,677	1,89,298	...	
1874-75 ...	166,778	1,78,903	95	45	140	1,78,763	22,985	7,982	1,077	13,251	16,784	7,843	203,909	2,03,669	1,87,683	...	
1875-76 ...	166,603	1,78,763	76	9	85	1,78,678	23,444	8,200	913	13,218	16,716	7,823	203,265	2,03,679	1,87,416	...	
1876-77 ...	166,082	1,78,525	69	158	227	1,78,298	24,026	8,491	676	13,182	16,693	7,793	203,300	2,03,709	1,86,967	...	
1877-78 ...	166,240	1,78,563	58	196	254	1,78,334	18,590	8,217	345	13,795	16,900	7,795	198,635	2,03,765	1,86,474	...	
1878-79 ...	166,414	1,78,623	54	...	54	1,78,569	13,998	6,780	782	13,351	17,014	7,794	194,283	2,02,417	1,87,145	...	
1879-80 ...	170,135	1,80,599	49	10	59	1,80,540	10,277	4,895	219	13,351	17,014	7,794	194,283	2,02,418	1,88,563	...	
1880-81 ...	170,635	1,80,815	44	...	44	1,80,771	9,775	4,578	113	13,849	17,024	7,798	194,259	2,02,417	1,88,682	...	
1881-82 ...	171,426	1,81,150	35	...	35	1,81,115	8,971	4,228	276	13,858	17,003	7,798	194,255	2,02,331	1,89,189	...	
1882-83 ...	171,395	1,81,103	35	360	401	1,80,702	8,989	4,247	401	13,863	17,010	7,752	194,247	2,02,360	1,88,855	...	
1883-84 ...	172,313	1,81,436	38	...	38	1,81,448	8,180	3,869	869	13,858	17,008	7,790	194,251	2,02,348	1,90,627	...	
1884-85 ...	172,430	1,81,638	22	2	24	1,81,614	7,938	3,747	258	13,831	16,993	7,740	194,249	2,02,348	1,89,612	...	
1885-86 ...	172,797	1,81,784	18	...	18	1,81,766	7,471	3,461	93	13,828	16,959	7,768	194,099	2,02,294	1,89,627	...	
1886-87 ...	172,819	1,81,732	138	...	138	1,81,644	7,431	3,446	364	13,427	16,961	7,747	193,677	2,02,189	1,89,755	...	
1887-88 ...	172,865	1,81,860	155	...	155	1,81,705	7,342	3,393	451	13,476	16,954	7,738	193,673	2,02,207	1,89,894	...	
1888-89 ...	172,866	1,81,798	784	...	184	1,81,614	7,314	3,370	125	13,466	16,958	7,738	193,646	2,02,126	1,89,477	...	

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q.

Revenue Statement for 3 Villages situated in the Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1859-60.

(The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.)

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			Balance Outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1849-50	216	508	...	27	27	481	537	...	...	167	311	54	920	819	535	...	
1850-51	222	525	...	120	120	405	552	...	...	146	302	53	920	827	458	...	
1851-52	266	603	...	76	76	527	508	...	...	146	302	53	920	905	580	...	
1852-53	308	689	...	...	...	689	423	...	...	146	303	55	882	992	744	...	
1853-54	312	693	...	166	166	527	424	...	...	146	303	48	882	996	575	...	
1854-55	381	754	...	...	...	754	355	...	...	146	303	52	882	1,057	806	...	
1855-56	389	764	...	43	43	721	347	...	...	146	303	48	882	1,067	769	...	
1856-57	386	838	...	...	...	838	350	...	...	146	303	51	882	1,141	839	...	
1857-58	555	899	...	14	14	885	181	...	...	146	303	48	882	1,202	933	...	
1858-59	620	993	...	33	33	960	134	...	...	128	266	49	882	1,261	1,009	...	
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1859-60	652	914	...	141	141	773	993	911	...	134	193	53	1,779	2,018	826	...	
1860-61	854	1,134	...	6	6	1,128	791	691	...	134	193	77	1,779	2,018	1,205	...	
1861-62	1,010	1,297	...	...	...	1,297	608	492	...	161	229	78	1,779	2,018	1,375	...	
1862-63	1,239	1,519	...	...	...	1,519	379	270	...	161	229	78	1,779	2,018	1,597	...	
1863-64	1,418	1,668	...	...	...	1,668	200	126	...	161	229	78	1,779	2,018	1,741	...	
1864-65	1,576	1,766	...	...	...	1,766	42	24	...	161	229	78	1,779	2,019	1,844	...	
1865-66	1,575	1,765	...	...	...	1,765	43	25	...	161	229	78	1,779	2,019	1,843	...	
1866-67	1,575	1,765	...	...	...	1,765	43	25	...	175	229	103	1,793	2,019	1,868	...	
1867-68	1,575	1,765	...	...	...	1,765	43	25	...	175	229	121	1,793	2,019	1,886	...	
1868-69	1,551	1,754	...	...	...	1,754	64	34	...	175	229	136	1,790	2,017	1,890	...	
1869-70	1,551	1,754	...	...	...	1,754	64	34	...	175	229	136	1,790	2,017	1,890	...	
1870-71	1,577	1,768	...	...	...	1,768	31	14	...	175	229	136	1,783	2,011	1,904	...	
1871-72	1,577	1,768	...	...	...	1,768	31	14	14	175	229	175	1,783	2,011	1,957	106	
1872-73	1,577	1,768	...	...	...	1,768	31	14	14	175	229	175	1,783	2,011	1,957	...	
1873-74	1,551	1,754	...	...	...	1,754	57	28	15	175	229	175	1,783	2,011	1,944	...	
1874-75	1,551	1,754	...	...	...	1,754	57	28	4	175	229	175	1,783	2,011	1,933	...	
1875-76	1,551	1,754	...	...	...	1,754	57	28	3	175	229	175	1,783	2,011	1,932	...	
1876-77	1,558	1,757	...	...	...	1,757	50	25	4	175	229	175	1,783	2,011	1,936	...	
1877-78	1,558	1,757	...	...	...	1,757	50	25	...	175	229	175	1,783	2,011	1,932	...	
1878-79	1,552	1,755	...	...	...	1,755	57	28	3	175	229	175	1,784	2,012	1,933	...	
1879-80	1,570	1,764	...	...	...	1,764	39	19	...	175	229	175	1,784	2,012	1,939	...	
1880-81	1,570	1,763	...	...	...	1,763	39	19	...	175	230	176	1,784	2,012	1,939	...	
1881-82	1,580	1,767	...	...	...	1,767	29	15	...	175	230	176	1,784	2,012	1,943	...	
1882-83	1,581	1,767	...	...	...	1,767	28	15	...	175	229	175	1,784	2,011	1,942	...	
1883-84	1,581	1,767	...	...	...	1,767	28	15	...	175	229	175	1,784	2,011	1,942	...	
1884-85	1,581	1,767	...	...	...	1,767	29	15	...	175	229	175	1,785	2,011	1,942	...	
1885-86	1,580	1,766	...	...	...	1,766	29	15	...	175	229	175	1,784	2,010	1,941	...	
1886-87	1,580	1,766	...	...	...	1,766	29	15	...	160	229	174	1,769	2,010	1,940	...	
1887-88	1,580	1,766	...	...	...	1,766	29	15	...	160	229	170	1,169	2,010	1,936	...	
1888-89	1,593	1,776	...	...	...	1,776	13	5	...	160	229	170	1,768	2,010	1,946	...	

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q'

Revenue Statement for 15 Villages situated in the Erandol Taluka of the Khánidesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64.

(The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.)

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IN AM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND IN AM.			Balance Outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1853-54 ...	5,790	7,037	...	70	70	6,967	7,184	...	4	802	838	113	13,776	7,875	7,084	...	
1854-55 ...	6,177	7,462	11	...	11	7,451	6,767	...	70	802	839	95	13,746	8,301	7,616	...	
1855-56 ...	6,637	7,940	70	34	104	7,836	6,307	...	41	802	842	92	13,746	8,782	7,969	...	
1856-57 ...	7,000	8,198	20	6	26	8,172	5,944	...	33	802	841	102	13,746	9,039	8,307	...	
1857-58 ...	7,458	8,712	70	42	112	8,600	5,486	...	18	802	841	106	13,746	9,553	8,724	...	
1858-59 ...	8,297	9,409	70	378	448	8,961	4,741	...	22	771	810	125	13,809	10,219	9,108	...	
1859-60 ...	8,477	95,15	24	403	427	9,088	4,572	...	10	771	809	130	13,820	10,324	9,228	...	
1860-61 ...	8,748	9,785	28	392	420	9,365	4,319	...	49	753	796	114	13,820	10,581	9,528	...	
1861-62 ...	9,092	10,060	27	174	201	9,859	4,129	...	63	779	819	150	14,000	10,879	10,072	...	
1862-63 ...	9,772	10,671	22	...	22	10,649	3,616	...	100	708	831	171	14,186	11,502	10,920	...	
1863-64 ...	11,789	11,945	86	684	770	11,175	7,093	3,832	44	851	864	177	19,733	16,641	11,306	...	
1864-65 ...	14,791	13,924	89	...	89	13,835	4,091	1,849	106	851	869	212	19,733	16,642	14,153	...	
1865-66 ...	14,694	13,863	83	...	83	13,780	4,165	1,898	70	874	881	216	19,733	16,642	14,066	...	
1866-67 ...	14,818	13,918	79	...	79	13,839	4,092	1,870	45	941	908	217	19,851	16,698	14,101	...	
1867-68 ...	14,692	13,859	76	36	112	13,747	4,216	1,926	81	943	911	219	19,851	16,696	14,047	...	
1868-69 ...	14,411	13,702	62	6	68	13,634	4,362	2,005	50	962	919	269	19,735	16,626	13,953	...	
1869-70 ...	15,694	14,332	57	8	65	14,267	3,604	1,374	105	962	919	291	20,260	16,625	14,663	...	
1870-71 ...	16,189	14,560	41	...	41	14,519	3,488	1,121	88	1,025	944	292	20,702	16,625	14,809	...	
1871-72 ...	16,318	14,605	20	40	60	14,545	3,331	1,065	250	1,057	956	457	20,706	16,626	15,252	213	
1872-73 ...	16,227	14,550	20	44	64	14,486	3,422	1,120	312	1,057	954	457	20,706	16,624	15,255	...	
1873-74 ...	16,222	14,535	20	12	32	14,503	3,427	1,135	235	1,057	954	457	20,706	16,624	15,195	...	
1874-75 ...	16,070	14,447	20	...	20	14,427	3,579	1,224	99	1,057	954	457	20,706	16,625	14,983	...	
1875-76 ...	16,080	14,464	20	...	20	14,444	3,605	1,236	91	1,057	957	457	20,742	16,657	14,992	...	
1876-77 ...	16,037	14,431	4	...	4	14,427	3,648	1,269	104	1,057	954	457	20,742	16,654	14,988	...	
1877-78 ...	16,179	14,513	4	18	22	14,491	3,072	1,189	26	1,065	952	449	20,316	16,654	14,966	...	
1878-79 ...	16,148	14,495	3	...	3	14,492	2,360	1,054	74	1,060	954	450	19,574	16,503	15,016	...	
1879-80 ...	16,527	14,694	3	...	3	14,691	1,981	855	17	1,066	954	450	19,574	16,503	15,158	...	
1880-81 ...	16,556	14,703	2	...	2	14,701	1,953	844	...	1,064	952	451	19,573	16,499	15,152	...	
1881-82 ...	16,616	14,742	4	...	4	14,728	1,894	808	18	1,064	952	450	19,574	16,502	15,206	...	
1882-83 ...	16,680	14,767	3	13	16	14,751	1,828	780	29	1,064	954	453	19,672	16,501	15,233	...	
1883-84 ...	16,760	14,805	3	...	3	14,802	1,748	743	25	1,064	954	453	19,572	16,502	15,280	...	
1884-85 ...	16,799	14,821	1	...	1	14,820	1,710	726	23	1,064	953	453	19,573	16,500	15,296	...	
1885-86 ...	16,832	14,835	1	...	1	14,834	1,668	706	...	1,064	953	453	19,564	16,494	15,287	...	
1886-87 ...	16,832	14,835	1	...	1	14,834	1,668	706	23	1,030	953	453	19,530	16,494	15,310	...	
1887-88 ...	16,831	14,833	1	...	1	14,832	1,668	705	24	1,027	952	453	19,526	16,499	15,309	...	
1888-89 ...	16,827	14,834	1	...	1	14,833	1,667	705	24	1,027	952	453	19,521	16,491	15,310	...	

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q<sup>5</sup>.

Revenue Statement for 3 Villages situated in the Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1864-65.

(The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.)

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance Outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1854-55	6,710	9,487	...	4	4	9,483	3,413	...	...	750	1,186	311	10,873	10,673	9,794	...	
1855-56	6,829	9,539	...	...	...	9,639	3,294	...	...	750	1,166	301	10,873	10,805	9,940	...	
1856-57	7,064	9,910	...	17	17	9,893	3,059	...	...	750	1,186	311	10,873	11,096	10,204	...	
1857-58	7,328	10,261	...	7	11	10,243	2,795	...	...	750	1,186	313	10,873	11,447	10,556	...	
1858-59	7,562	10,529	...	7	93	10,429	2,570	...	...	741	1,163	296	10,873	11,697	10,725	...	
1859-60	7,659	10,660	...	8	132	10,520	2,476	...	...	741	1,108	293	10,873	11,828	10,813	...	
1860-61	7,662	10,678	...	6	451	10,221	2,538	...	...	673	1,059	290	10,873	11,737	10,511	...	
1861-62	7,665	10,603	...	2	150	10,451	2,525	...	...	683	1,077	310	10,873	11,680	10,761	...	
1862-63	7,824	10,757	...	...	6	10,751	2,366	...	...	683	1,076	384	10,873	11,833	11,135	...	
1863-64	8,318	11,191	...	...	...	11,191	1,872	...	...	683	1,076	350	10,873	12,267	11,541	...	
1864-65	10,127	16,392	...	4,139	4,139	12,253	1,508	931	...	752	1,393	404	12,382	18,716	12,657	...	
1865-66	9,698	16,028	10	...	10	16,018	1,932	1,295	...	752	1,393	517	12,382	18,716	16,535	...	
1866-67	9,830	16,188	10	5	15	16,173	1,791	1,135	...	752	1,393	463	12,382	18,716	16,636	...	
1867-68	10,068	16,374	...	...	...	16,374	1,562	949	...	752	1,393	410	12,382	18,716	16,784	...	
1868-69	9,992	16,301	...	...	...	16,301	1,570	969	...	753	1,393	520	12,315	18,663	16,821	...	
1869-70	10,768	16,858	...	...	...	16,858	794	412	...	753	1,393	521	12,315	18,663	17,379	...	
1870-71	10,815	16,896	...	...	...	16,896	992	374	12	753	1,393	521	12,500	18,663	17,429	...	
1871-72	10,910	16,953	...	13	13	16,940	897	317	150	753	1,393	849	12,560	18,663	17,939	394	
1872-73	10,793	16,860	...	87	87	16,773	1,014	410	243	753	1,393	849	12,500	18,663	17,952	1,158	
1873-74	10,642	16,742	...	...	...	16,742	1,165	528	361	753	1,393	849	12,560	18,663	17,952	...	
1874-75	10,394	16,569	...	39	39	16,530	1,413	701	12	753	1,393	849	12,560	18,663	17,391	...	
1875-76	10,350	16,508	...	...	...	16,508	1,457	762	11	753	1,393	849	12,560	18,663	17,368	...	
1876-77	10,329	16,481	...	...	...	16,481	1,487	799	14	741	1,383	839	12,557	18,663	17,334	...	
1877-78	10,419	16,557	...	6	5	16,552	1,151	723	...	741	1,383	839	12,311	18,663	17,391	...	
1878-79	10,418	16,557	...	...	...	16,557	1,152	724	16	740	1,382	838	12,310	18,663	17,411	...	
1879-80	10,548	16,696	...	...	...	16,696	1,020	579	11	743	1,388	840	12,311	18,663	17,547	...	
1880-81	10,543	16,696	...	...	...	16,696	1,021	579	11	742	1,388	840	12,311	18,663	17,547	...	
1881-82	10,568	16,713	...	...	...	16,713	1,001	563	17	742	1,388	840	12,311	18,663	17,570	...	
1882-83	10,568	16,711	...	6	6	16,705	1,001	563	19	743	1,388	840	12,312	18,662	17,564	...	
1883-84	10,569	16,711	...	...	...	16,711	1,001	563	19	743	1,388	840	12,313	18,662	17,570	...	
1884-85	10,569	16,711	...	...	...	16,711	1,001	563	19	743	1,388	840	12,313	18,662	17,570	...	
1885-86	10,569	16,710	...	...	...	16,710	996	557	...	742	1,388	840	12,307	18,655	17,550	...	
1886-87	10,577	16,715	...	...	...	16,715	987	552	19	740	1,388	840	12,304	18,655	17,574	...	
1887-88	10,577	16,715	...	...	...	16,715	987	552	18	740	1,388	840	12,304	18,655	17,573	...	
1888-89	10,576	16,715	...	...	...	16,715	987	553	29	749	1,388	840	12,303	18,656	17,584	...	

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.



## APPENDIX Q.

Revenue Statement for 12 Villages situated in the Erandol Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1865-66.

(The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.)

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED AHARLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1855-56	1,764	1,556	...	...	...	1,556	2,812	...	...	280	202	12	4,856	1,758	1,568	...	
1856-57	1,906	1,649	...	...	...	1,649	2,679	...	...	280	202	12	4,865	1,851	1,661	...	
1857-58	2,266	1,974	...	...	...	1,974	2,336	...	...	280	202	12	4,882	2,170	1,986	...	
1858-59	2,548	2,205	...	79	79	2,126	2,115	...	...	255	184	12	4,918	2,389	2,135	...	
1859-60	2,555	2,243	...	112	112	2,131	2,115	...	...	255	184	12	4,925	2,427	2,143	...	
1860-61	2,710	2,381	...	108	108	2,273	1,980	...	...	255	194	12	4,945	2,565	2,285	...	
1861-62	2,705	2,440	...	14	14	2,426	2,022	...	...	267	193	17	4,904	2,633	2,443	...	
1862-63	2,980	2,655	...	14	14	2,641	1,737	...	...	280	202	21	4,997	2,857	2,662	...	
1863-64	3,534	3,012	5	39	44	2,969	1,208	...	...	280	202	26	5,022	3,214	2,994	...	
1864-65	3,940	3,244	5	...	5	3,239	990	...	...	280	203	26	5,210	3,447	3,265	...	
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1865-66	6,567	4,757	5	351	356	4,401	5,561	2,653	...	302	244	30	12,430	7,654	4,431	...	
1866-67	5,943	4,461	5	...	5	4,456	6,185	2,949	...	302	244	30	12,430	7,654	4,456	...	
1867-68	5,637	3,836	5	...	5	3,831	6,491	3,453	...	302	244	30	12,430	7,533	3,861	...	
1868-69	5,377	3,689	...	...	...	3,689	6,697	2,820	...	302	222	42	12,376	6,731	3,731	...	
1869-70	6,797	4,411	8	...	8	4,403	5,277	2,099	...	302	221	42	12,376	6,731	4,445	...	
1870-71	7,682	4,826	8	...	8	4,818	5,144	1,685	79	302	221	42	13,128	6,732	4,939	...	
1871-72	7,940	4,938	8	24	32	4,906	4,873	1,567	160	302	221	42	13,115	6,726	5,108	315	
1872-73	7,737	4,826	8	39	47	4,779	5,076	1,679	206	302	222	42	13,115	6,727	5,027	...	
1873-74	7,537	4,737	8	47	55	4,682	5,276	1,768	225	302	222	112	13,115	6,727	5,019	...	
1874-75	7,616	4,768	7	...	7	4,761	5,192	1,735	152	302	222	112	13,110	6,725	5,025	...	
1875-76	7,691	4,811	...	...	...	4,811	5,117	1,692	39	302	222	112	13,110	6,725	4,962	...	
1876-77	7,670	4,801	...	...	...	4,801	5,138	1,701	38	302	222	112	13,110	6,724	4,951	...	
1877-78	7,772	4,849	...	61	61	4,788	4,319	1,653	...	302	222	112	12,303	6,724	4,900	...	
1878-79	8,097	5,008	...	...	...	5,008	3,958	1,493	47	302	222	111	12,357	6,723	5,166	...	
1879-80	8,752	5,310	...	17	17	5,293	3,303	1,191	22	302	222	111	12,357	6,723	5,426	...	
1880-81	9,034	5,421	...	...	...	5,421	3,023	1,079	9	300	224	112	12,357	6,724	5,542	...	
1881-82	9,285	5,517	...	...	...	5,517	2,772	984	28	301	223	112	12,358	6,724	5,657	...	
1882-83	9,282	5,515	...	...	...	5,515	2,773	984	54	301	222	113	12,356	6,721	5,682	...	
1883-84	10,368	5,933	...	...	...	5,933	1,687	563	25	301	222	113	12,356	6,723	6,071	...	
1884-85	10,369	5,931	...	...	...	5,931	1,686	566	20	301	221	113	12,356	6,718	6,064	...	
1885-86	10,369	5,931	...	...	...	5,931	1,686	566	5	301	221	113	12,356	6,718	6,048	...	
1886-87	10,369	5,931	...	...	...	5,931	1,686	566	4	298	221	113	12,353	6,718	6,049	...	
1887-88	10,362	5,927	...	...	...	5,927	1,685	563	5	297	221	113	12,344	6,711	6,045	...	
1888-89	10,362	5,927	...	...	...	5,927	1,686	565	5	297	221	113	12,345	6,713	6,045	...	

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

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APPENDIX R.

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Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														Average Assessment of all Government land per Acre.
				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Water-course.	Total Assessment.		
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.					
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17a	
			Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Erandol.	Erandol.	175	Pimpalkote, Budruk, Pargana Chandisar.	2 0 0	947	111	781	971	...	...	...	...	781	971	...	071	1 8 11	
		176	Ravanji, Budruk, Pargana Chandisar.	2 0 0	727	48	631	817	...	...	...	...	631	817	...	817	1 4 9	
		177	Kharchi, Budruk	2 0 0	756	49	598	618	67	141	...	...	665	759	...	759	1 2 3	
		178	Khadke, do.	2 0 0	1,489	992	1,634	1,194	33	68	...	...	1,667	1,982	...	1,252	0 19 9	
		179	Pimpalkoti Sim, Pargana Utran.	2 0 0	1,896	429	1,429	1,472	28	47	...	...	1,452	1,519	...	1,519	1 0 0	
Pachora.	Erandol.	180	Janphal	2 0 0	674	69	629	875	2	5	...	...	631	890	...	890	0 9 8	
		181	Janphal	2 0 0	661	67	611	363	...	...	...	...	611	343	...	343	0 9 8	
		182	Vadgaon	2 0 0	668	89	638	335	...	...	...	...	639	335	...	335	0 8 5	
		183	Mankrol	2 0 0	1,580	484	1,404	787	...	...	...	...	1,404	787	...	787	0 8 7	
		184	Malkhede, Khurd	2 0 0	664	49	661	404	...	...	...	...	661	404	...	404	0 11 0	
		185	Palakhede Sim	2 0 0	660	137	637	386	...	...	...	...	637	386	...	386	0 9 8	
		186	Dhulimpri	2 0 0	1,301	310	1,122	739	...	...	...	...	1,122	739	...	733	0 10 6	
		187	Umare	2 0 0	691	77	627	315	...	...	...	...	627	315	...	315	0 8 0	
		188	Chahutri	2 0 0	891	60	971	371	...	...	...	...	971	371	...	371	0 10 10	
		189	Babli	1 14 0	972	228	681	421	18	44	...	...	690	465	...	465	0 10 8	
		190	Sarvesim	1 14 0	454	145	349	237	3	5	...	...	352	242	...	242	0 11 0	
		191	Sangvi	1 14 0	1,678	122	1,238	907	10	21	...	...	1,248	928	...	928	0 11 11	
		192	Vitave	1 14 0	754	44	694	557	30	59	...	...	684	616	...	616	0 16 2	
		193	Vitner	1 14 0	737	24	649	511	3	7	...	...	662	518	...	518	0 12 0	
194	Sarve, Budruk	1 14 0	992	174	610	428	16	37	...	...	626	465	...	465	0 11 11			
195	Velhe	1 14 0	689	141	482	306	...	...	...	...	482	306	...	306	0 10 2			
196	Kanher	1 14 0	1,941	223	904	547	16	33	...	...	820	580	...	580	0 11 4			
197	Savkheda Hol	1 14 0	656	78	458	333	15	29	...	...	478	302	...	302	0 12 8			
198	Savkheda Turk	1 14 0	642	57	561	407	2	2	...	...	563	409	...	409	0 11 7			
199	Savkheda Marat	1 14 0	455	36	436	404	1	2	...	...	437	406	...	406	0 14 10			
Erandol.	Erandol.	200	Sonari	1 14 0	127	3	124	92	7	...	...	127	99	...	99	0 12 6		
		201	Jaju	1 14 0	1,092	149	1,479	1,136	30	65	...	...	1,509	1,201	...	1,201	0 12 9	
		202	Nandkhurd, Budruk	1 14 0	1,295	177	1,225	794	19	40	...	...	1,244	834	...	834	0 10 0	
		203	Vankute	1 14 0	1,657	96	1,540	915	2	5	...	...	1,542	920	...	920	0 9 7	
		204	Khadke, Khurd	1 14 0	976	110	898	528	2	19	...	...	967	647	...	647	0 9 8	
		205	Khadkesim	1 14 0	1,228	349	1,063	592	3	8	...	...	1,066	690	...	690	0 9 9	
		206	Galsapur	1 14 0	2,071	609	1,591	920	...	...	...	...	1,591	920	...	920	0 9 3	
		207	Bhandar	1 14 0	516	863	188	77	...	...	...	...	188	77	...	77	0 8 7	
		208	Gangapuri, Khurd	1 14 0	369	21	293	156	...	...	...	...	293	156	...	156	0 8 6	
		209	Mukpat	1 14 0	444	3,006	392	191	...	...	...	...	392	191	...	191	0 7 10	
		210	Varkhedi	1 14 0	705	250	678	508	3	7	...	...	681	516	...	516	0 12 1	
		211	Umardo	1 14 0	1,283	854	1,169	821	16	32	...	...	1,176	866	...	866	0 11 7	
		212	Powtane	1 14 0	821	545	603	349	4	10	...	...	607	359	...	359	0 11 4	
		213	Chortaki	1 14 0	1,016	214	876	605	...	...	...	...	876	605	...	605	0 11 1	
214	Savde	1 14 0	1,816	448	1,623	1,182	8	18	...	...	1,631	1,200	...	1,200	0 11 9			
Amalner.	Erandol.	215	Dagdi	1 14 0	467	223	467	226	...	...	...	...	467	226	...	226	0 7 9	
		216	Sabchavan, Budruk	1 14 0	732	791	649	352	13	24	...	...	662	376	...	376	0 9 1	
		217	Babute	1 14 0	911	96	890	421	12	21	...	...	792	442	...	442	0 10 1	
		218	Nagon	1 14 0	2,441	382	1,874	941	11	25	...	...	1,685	966	...	966	0 9 2	
		219	Loni Sim	1 14 0	661	81	440	258	...	...	...	...	440	258	...	258	0 9 5	
		220	Loni, Khurd	1 14 0	615	48	629	388	11	25	...	...	640	398	...	398	0 11 8	
		221	Do, Budruk	1 14 0	1,108	94	894	582	10	14	...	...	1,004	696	...	696	0 9 0	
		222	Parkhede	1 14 0	994	182	857	563	44	91	...	...	901	656	...	656	0 11 8	
		223	Malkhede, Budruk	1 12 0	782	108	712	458	...	...	...	...	712	458	...	458	0 10 4	
		224	Vadjadi	1 12 0	575	190	389	176	...	...	...	...	389	176	...	176	0 7 3	
		225	Hingone Sim, Khurd, Pargana Mhasve.	1 12 0	265	25	265	136	...	...	...	...	265	136	...	136	0 8 3	
		226	Bhavarkhedi, Pargana Mhasve.	1 12 0	283	41	258	205	...	...	...	...	258	205	...	205	0 13 0	
		227	Chorvad	1 12 0	4,535	922	3,323	1,740	...	...	...	...	3,323	1,740	...	1,740	0 8 5	
		Total				...	2,40,782	48,720	2,10,840	2,16,194	2,513	5,468	...	...	2,13,355	2,21,652	...	2,21,652

R—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation, including Inah.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average Assessment of all Government land per Acre.	Increased percentage on Government occupied land.	REMARKS.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-courses.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
2 10 0	965	91	762	1,390	21	44	...	...	783	1,438	...	1,433	22	11	1 12 9	47-6	
2 10 0	728	88	618	1,176	18	38	...	...	631	1,204	...	1,204	...	...	1 14 6	47-4	
2 10 0	752	48	601	900	62	124	...	...	663	1,026	...	1,026	...	...	1 8 9	35-2	
2 10 0	1,772	1,120	1,527	1,591	60	79	...	...	1,577	1,870	...	1,870	104	26	1 0 2	33-4	
2 10 0	1,772	651	1,412	2,102	41	84	...	...	1,453	2,186	...	2,186	260	62	1 5 3	43-9	
2 10 0	677	62	628	491	6	8	...	...	634	499	...	499	...	...	0 12 7	31-3	
2 10 0	654	70	614	454	...	...	...	...	614	454	...	454	...	...	0 11 10	28-6	
2 10 0	653	84	633	504	1	2	...	...	634	506	...	506	19	8	0 13 7	51-0	
2 10 0	1,544	600	1,436	998	26	34	...	...	1,462	1,032	...	1,032	47	10	0 11 1	31-1	
2 10 0	683	46	651	522	9	18	...	...	660	541	...	541	69	34	0 14 3	35-9	
2 10 0	657	137	620	504	14	21	...	...	634	525	...	525	6	3	0 13 3	36-0	
2 10 0	1,373	231	1,117	964	12	18	...	...	1,129	982	...	982	208	68	0 13 6	34-0	
2 10 0	700	73	628	464	4	3	...	...	632	467	...	467	42	18	0 11 6	45-3	
2 10 0	387	56	359	315	8	11	...	...	367	328	...	328	...	...	0 14 3	29-4	
2 10 0	852	332	665	585	31	63	...	...	696	648	...	648	118	50	0 13 9	39-4	
2 10 0	417	184	352	351	3	2	...	...	355	333	...	333	34	5	0 13 11	37-6	
2 10 0	1,395	892	1,216	1,345	84	86	...	...	1,250	1,410	...	1,410	105	63	1 1 5	51-9	
2 10 0	758	40	681	840	65	105	...	...	638	945	...	945	79	100	1 2 6	53-4	
2 10 0	734	24	639	777	9	13	...	...	648	795	...	795	53	31	1 2 10	53-5	
2 10 0	951	131	605	620	29	32	...	...	634	672	...	672	267	84	0 13 5	44-5	
2 10 0	616	111	480	420	...	...	...	...	480	420	...	420	126	29	0 11 10	37-3	
2 10 0	1,073	195	791	764	32	60	...	...	823	814	...	814	212	66	0 18 7	40-3	
2 10 0	588	76	449	507	26	47	...	...	475	554	...	554	56	31	1 1 8	53-0	
2 10 0	647	51	590	622	8	3	...	...	563	625	...	625	24	5	1 1 2	52-8	
2 10 0	453	33	425	606	8	16	...	...	433	622	...	622	...	...	1 7 0	53-2	
2 10 0	126	2	124	139	2	3	...	...	126	142	...	142	...	...	1 2 0	43-4	
2 10 0	1,676	166	1,457	1,735	35	60	...	...	1,492	1,795	...	1,795	123	60	1 2 5	49-5	
2 10 0	1,300	173	1,231	1,171	17	26	...	...	1,248	1,197	...	1,197	...	...	0 15 4	43-5	
2 10 0	1,651	94	1,599	1,249	28	46	...	...	1,537	1,294	...	1,294	64	37	0 13 4	40-7	
2 10 0	968	111	878	732	23	45	...	...	901	777	...	777	...	...	0 13 10	42-0	
2 10 0	1,313	265	1,055	850	9	16	...	...	1,064	866	...	866	170	37	0 11 8	44-3	
2 10 0	1,799	734	1,582	1,368	...	...	...	...	1,582	1,368	...	1,368	178	79	0 13 2	48-7	
2 10 0	308	992	185	139	3	3	...	...	193	142	...	142	99	39	0 10 1	34-4	
2 10 0	369	24	298	265	...	...	...	...	293	265	...	265	27	13	0 10 11	31-4	
2 10 0	407	2,227	395	268	...	...	...	...	395	268	...	268	49	16	0 10 3	40-3	
2 10 0	790	256	669	740	13	19	...	...	682	759	...	759	...	...	1 1 10	47-4	
2 10 0	1,297	794	1,131	1,139	25	45	...	...	1,156	1,184	...	1,184	60	15	0 15 10	35-6	
2 10 0	703	637	606	620	...	...	...	...	596	620	...	620	115	45	0 14 7	44-8	
2 10 0	995	332	873	845	...	...	...	...	873	845	...	845	72	18	0 14 7	39-7	
2 10 0	1,798	478	1,619	1,732	14	34	...	...	1,633	1,756	...	1,756	67	28	1 0 9	46-3	
2 10 0	445	248	465	320	...	...	...	...	465	320	...	320	...	...	0 11 0	41-6	
2 10 0	722	767	632	504	16	31	...	...	648	525	...	525	29	10	0 12 8	39-6	
2 10 0	791	915	684	585	19	24	...	...	703	609	...	609	69	34	0 13 4	37-8	
2 10 0	2,055	728	1,673	1,344	18	18	...	...	1,686	1,362	...	1,362	277	110	0 12 0	41-0	
2 10 0	677	67	441	390	4	2	...	...	445	362	...	362	174	71	0 11 9	40-3	
2 10 0	616	47	510	530	31	47	...	...	541	577	...	577	...	...	1 1 1	48-8	
2 10 0	1,100	67	989	848	9	8	...	...	998	856	...	856	62	26	0 13 4	43-6	
2 10 0	1,094	189	841	795	69	97	...	...	910	892	...	892	...	...	0 15 8	36-0	
2 10 0	766	198	693	675	20	31	...	...	713	706	...	706	15	5	0 15 8	54-1	
2 10 0	393	364	373	265	13	10	...	...	386	265	...	265	7	3	0 10 11	56-6	
2 10 0	265	27	265	205	...	...	...	...	265	205	...	205	...	...	0 12 5	56-7	
2 10 0	384	37	239	306	15	26	...	...	264	331	...	331	...	...	1 4 10	61-5	
2 10 0	4,147	1,331	3,267	2,693	57	76	...	...	3,394	2,769	...	2,769	763	355	0 12 3	59-1	
...	2,39,391	48,711	2,07,764	2,84,202	5,128	9,789	...	...	2,12,687	2,93,991	...	2,93,991	10,617	4,665	1 5 5	32-6	

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.



No. 470 OF 1890.

FROM

COLONEL T. M. WARD,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,  
Násik Districts, Camp Nándgaon, 4th March 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals drawn up by the Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, for the revised survey settlement of 227 villages now forming the Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate. It appears, however, from Mr. Pitt's 5th paragraph that although the present proposals embrace the aforesaid number of villages, in 12 the lease has still one year to run, and consequently the revised rates will this year be introduced (in the event of their sanction) into 215 villages only.

2. The re-measurement and re-classification of the táluka were carried out under the system now in force in all districts as they fall in for revision. Under this system the work of the original survey is utilised to the fullest extent

possible, and it is clear from the Deputy Superintendent's report\* that Erandol has formed no exception to the experience of the last few years, which has uniformly been that the work of the first survey in Khándesh was exceptionally good in both branches.

3. The record of classification of the soil of every survey number throughout the táluka is now complete and as perfect as we can make it. Mr. Pitt in his 47th paragraph records that the new general position class, which was described by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in his forwarding report† on the Amalner revision proposals of last year, has been included in the operations of the revised survey of Erandol. The orders of Government as contained in paragraph 6 of their Resolution No. 4313 of 14th June last have accordingly been carried out for the táluka under report, and nothing concerning the classification of the soil has been omitted from the calculations.

4. In paragraphs 12 to 34 of his report the Deputy Superintendent reviews the statistics which are collected and tabulated as accompaniments to all revision settlement proposals. Erandol is mainly a country of early crops, jowári and bajri being extensively grown for home consumption, and cotton for export. The returns of the village officers show that on the average of the last five years almost exactly a third of the whole area of Government land is devoted to the growth of this fibre, and that it now covers 75,670 acres. The area in 1857-58 under cotton is stated by Mr. Davidson, the then Superintendent of Survey, at 13,222 acres‡ so that the extension of this most valuable exportable crop has been more than fivefold during the present lease. Nor need this cause any surprise. Under the stimulating influence of the fall in the value of silver during the last fifteen years the number of cotton-spinning mills in Bombay has enormously increased,§ while the cotton trade of that city with China and other silver-using countries has so developed since 1876-77 that, so long as the currency laws of western nations remain unchanged, Bombay will probably be able and even willing to absorb any quantity of cotton that can be grown.

\* Paragraphs 6 to 11.

† Government Selection No. CCXXIX, New Series, pages 44 and 45.

‡ Bombay Government Records, No. XCIII, New Series, page 310.

§ See the Final Report of the recent Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, Part I, paragraph 76.

5. Cotton is thus under present conditions the best paying crop in Khán-desh. And concurrently with the demand from Bombay, communications throughout the interior of the Erandol Táluka, and those connecting it with

Mr. Pitt's paragraph 20. districts on all sides, have vastly improved and multiplied: and the G. I. P. Railway runs close along the whole of the eastern boundary, affording an unfailing outlet throughout the year for exportable goods. There are steam gin-factories at Erandol and Dharangaon, besides over 4,000 hand-gins scattered about the district; and at Jalgaon, which is on the railway and in the adjoining eastern táluka, cotton is pressed by machinery for transport to Bombay. Thus the position of the cotton producer of Erandol could not be better than it is. Wheat, too, which is another commodity for the export of which there is, under the same stimulus as that above alluded to, an unfailing demand from Bombay, is shown to cover nearly 18,000 acres,\* and this crop too must be a source of great profit to those of the people who undertake its production.

\* Appendix B.

6. The statistics generally show that a very substantial increase of wealth has come about during the expiring lease. This will not be questioned, and I need not swell the bulk of the correspondence by entering into detailed criticism of what the Deputy Superintendent has set forth. The only important item in which there has been a serious falling off is that of plough oxen in the

† His paragraph 34. 6th (old) group, but Mr. Pitt satisfactorily explains† the decrease under this head. In the three items which specially represent accumulated capital, viz., the superior kind of houses, carts, and wells, the increase has everywhere been very remarkable. Neither need the growth of population cause any present uneasiness. It has grown with the growth of wealth and with the extension of cultivation, and as yet cannot be said to press to any alarming extent on the resources of the district. The average number of acres held by each head of the population (including men, women and children) is 3.

7. The Deputy Superintendent next reviews the statistics concerning the value of land, prices, and the revenue history of the táluka during the last thirty years, and from the information they afford draws a favourable inference as to the general prosperity of the táluka. His conclusions will not, I think, be disputed, and I need not therefore criticise these returns minutely. There is still

Mr. Pitt's paragraphs 35 to 45. some extent of unoccupied land,‡ much of which must be quite worth cultivation, judging from its average rate of assessment. In view of the natural growth of population which must be looked for in the future, I consider this a matter for congratulation rather than for regret.

8. In paragraph 21 of his report Mr. Pitt notices the proximity of the Máheji Fair as being an advantage to the population of the southern villages of Erandol. I have obtained from the Mámlatdár of Pácbora some most interesting statistics regarding this yearly fair, and I have to thank you too for others. Government are doubtless in possession of all these figures, and I need here do no more than make the merest mention of some of the most striking of them. The fair is held from the middle of January to the end of April, and is attended by traders from Delhi, Agra, Ahmedabad, and other equally important and distant cities. Last year some 20,000 people attended on the opening day. The sales officially reported were as under:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Clothing ...	8,40,188	Grain of sorts ... 2,00,958
Jewellery ...	6,69,457	Miscellaneous ... 62,105
Metals ...	1,33,992	Groceries ... 4,33,574

Banking transactions are reported to have taken place to the amount of Rs. 3,60,000: while a commentary which speaks volumes for the general tranquillity of the country is supplied by the mention in the official Police report of last year of the thefts which occurred and which amounted in the whole of this

enormous gathering of people, surrounded as they were by almost immeasurable wealth, to Rs. 26-8-0. It would indeed be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the Máheji Fair to the people of Erandol, lying as it does at their very doors, and lasting for more than three months of every year.

9. As stated by the Deputy Superintendent in his 46th paragraph the original grouping and rates were based solely, or almost entirely so, upon the consideration of the quality of the soil in each village.\* It is almost needless to point out that this consideration cannot at the present day be allowed to have much weight, because our system of classification was specially devised to do away with the necessity for taking it into account in arranging groups and rates, and there can be no question that long and wide experience has proved how successfully that system has worked in that direction. The inevitable result of Mr. Davidson's method is at once apparent from the coloured map accompanying Mr. Pitt's report. The six groups of villages are intermingled in a manner which is most perplexing, and for which no present justification would be possible. The three chief considerations, according to the principles of survey settlement, are in this matter climate, communications, and proximity to good markets. With regard to these points as they affect Erandol, it was decided some two months ago, in consultation between the Deputy Superintendent, the Acting Survey Commissioner, and myself, to follow the precedent set by the recent revised settlement of Amalner, and to place the whole of the taluka now under report in one group, with one maximum rate of assessment throughout.

10. Speaking for myself I confess that I was converted to this view by reading the arguments in favour of adopting a similar course brought forward by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in making his proposals last year for the revision of the neighbouring Taluka of Amalner.† It seemed to me that the arguments themselves were extremely powerful, and that they were adduced by Mr. Stewart with a precision and a force which were very convincing, and, I may add, with that literary grace which characterises all his writings, and which adds so much to their persuasive power. Hence, and after considering too the opinions of Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Fletcher, and yourself, on this important point, I was induced to give in my adhesion to the propriety of the same course being adopted for Erandol. It appeared to me that every argument used for Amalner applied with still greater force to Erandol: and as the scheme for the former taluka had secured the concurrence of every authority concerned, I apprehended that we were in fact committed to it for the present proposals, and could not escape it.

11. I have, however, never liked the plan, either in its principle or in the effects which it entails on the villages of the old lowest groups (especially as compared with those of the highest) and which must press on them for the whole period of the coming lease: and I now think that further consideration has shown me a flaw in Mr. Stewart's arguments, or rather one faulty one, which, if my view of it be correct, goes a long way in the direction of vitiating the whole.

12. I trust it is almost unnecessary for me to say that it is with the very greatest diffidence that I venture to criticise the deliberate opinion, in a matter of settlement, of so able and experienced a settlement officer as Mr. Stewart. But in this question it is my duty to place before Government my convictions, even though they should run counter to the already accepted opinions of an authority higher in such matters than myself.

13. I will quote Mr. Stewart's words as they occur in the last sentence of the 6th paragraph of his letter on Amalner, to which I have already alluded. He writes:—"We are clearly compelled to remedy, once for all, the defective and obsolete arrangements of grouping prevailing in the present settlement, and if we have to adopt a somewhat drastic remedy at this stage as regards

Original grouping and rates.

\*Bombay Government Records, No. XCIII, New Series, pages 310 and 311.

† Government Selection No. CCXXIX, New Series, page 43.

the groups of villages of the lower classes, the advantage will be felt at the next revision, when there will be one starting point for all and the settlement officer will be able to build up his rates evenly on the then existing conditions."

14. I venture to submit that these words amount to a condemnation of the arguments which precede them in favour of a one-group scheme. They contain an admission that that scheme is unscientific, and is recommended only that thirty years hence a fair starting point may be afforded for survey settlement principles being once again taken into consideration. In the meantime it is acknowledged that the old lower groups will suffer in comparison with those originally assessed at a higher rate;—and here I cannot refrain from expressing my sympathy with the concluding sentence of the 10th paragraph of your forwarding letter on the Amalner proposals last year, where you remark that it will be cold comfort to the people of the poorer villages to be told that at the next revision they may look for much improvement on the system now adopted. It is true that your remark referred to the classification of Amalner, while my remarks here are concerned with grouping and rates: and I may be told that you were fully answered by the Survey Commissioner in the 8th paragraph of his letter: but I feel nevertheless that whether with reference to classification or to grouping there is much force in your objection, and that it is one for which, if possible, no ground should be permitted to remain.

15. It further appears to me that if the one-group scheme is adopted for Erandol Government will be then so deeply committed to the system that it will be extremely difficult to escape applying it to the revision in future of all those talukás of Khándesh which are commanded by the railway: and quite presumably the very same arguments will be adduced for the extension of the same principle to the Násik and Sátára Districts, in both of which are talukás traversed by rail and shortly falling in for revised settlement. We cannot at present tell whether the system now under discussion will be suitable to those districts or not, or to any one of them: but I venture respectfully to submit that the possible future difficulty to which I here allude is a grave reason why a pause should now be made for reconsideration before any further step is taken in the direction indicated.

16. For my own part I should greatly prefer to see Mr. Stewart's starting point reached gradually rather than abruptly: and I have accordingly prepared, and now submit, an alternative plan of rates and grouping, which, imperfect as it is, I recommend for adoption before the one-group scheme. I call my proposed groups imperfect because I have found it impossible, after many experiments in every direction, to arrange them as I wished. The old grouping intermixes the villages to such an extent that it is not possible, hampered as we are by the 33 per cent. limit, to extricate them and to evolve symmetry out of the chaos in which we find them. Of course the ideal grouping would be, 1st class villages those in the south, south-east, centre, and along the eastern side of the taluka; all these have the advantage of the best and most numerous roads, the line of rail, and proximity to the large markets within the taluka itself and the Máheji fair just across the Girna: 2nd class villages, those to the north and west of the 1st class: 3rd class, if such a class were required, the remaining part of the taluka. With the even climate of Erandol, however, two groups would, I think, be the right arrangement, and I now propose three only because it seems hardly possible to do otherwise.

17. Amalner was rated at the late revision at a maximum of Rs. 2-12-0 throughout. Mr. Pitt has found it impossible, owing to the restriction imposed by the limit of a 33 per cent. increase, to propose a higher rate for Erandol than Rs. 2-10-0, and this, as he points out in his 47th paragraph, is one of the anomalies consequent on the one-group plan which he recommends. I have tried in my alternative scheme to remedy this defect as far as possible. I desired to arrange a 1st class with a maximum of Rs. 3-0-0, but I found that this would necessitate the inclusion of so few villages, and the exclusion of so many which equally deserved the highest rate, that I was compelled to abandon the idea and to bring the rate down to Rs. 2-14-0. I have in this manner succeeded in obtaining a larger number of villages in my 1st group, but still not so many as I

1st group, Red.  
2nd " Blue.  
3rd " Yellow.

wished, nor all of those which ought by rights to be included in it. The coloured map which I attach will show at a glance my meaning. The same remarks apply to my 2nd and 3rd groups. Between the rates

for them I have made a difference of 2 annas only in my proposed maximum, while the rate for the 1st class is 4 annas higher than that for the 2nd. The following is a statement of the number of villages in each group with the rates proposed :—

1st group, 24 villages ... Maximum rate Rs. 2 14 0  
2nd group, 117 villages ... Do. do. Rs. 2 10 0  
3rd group, 86 villages ... Do. do. Rs. 2 8 0

18. In thus arranging the taluka into groups my object has been to bring about a more even distribution of enhanced payment than is attained by placing the whole taluka under one rate. Under that the increase which it is estimated will fall upon each of the old groups is as follows :—

Old Group.	No. of Villages.	Old Rate.	Total Demand.	New Rate.	Total Demand.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
I ...	3	2 12 0	16,715	2 10 0	18,026	1,311	7.8
II ...	51	2 4 0	80,633	2 10 0	1,06,023	25,390	31.5
III ...	94	2 2 0	79,342	2 10 0	1,06,154	26,812	33.8
IV ...	40	2 0 0	23,960	2 10 0	33,053	9,093	38.0
V ...	34	1 14 0	18,287	2 10 0	26,459	8,172	44.7
VI ...	5	1 12 0	2,715	2 10 0	4,276	1,561	57.5
Total ...	227	...	2,21,652	...	2,93,991	72,339	32.6

The inequality produced by the incidence on all alike of one and the same rate is apparent directly the figures are presented. The following statement is the estimate of what my alternative plan will bring about :—

Old Group.	No. of Villages.	Old Rate.	Total Demand.	New Group.	New Rate.	Total Demand.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
I ...	3	2 12 0	16,715	I	2 14 0	50,758	12,364	32.2
II ...	1	2 4 0	1,611					
III ...	20	2 2 0	20,068					
Total ...	24	...	38,394					
II ...	45	2 4 0	72,189	II	2 10 0	1,73,078	43,726	33.8
III ...	50	2 2 0	40,873					
IV ...	13	2 0 0	11,414					
V ...	9	1 14 0	4,876					
Total ...	117	...	1,29,352					
II ...	5	2 4 0	6,833	III	2 8 0	71,006	17,100	31.7
III ...	24	2 2 0	18,401					
IV ...	27	2 0 0	12,546					
V ...	25	1 14 0	13,411					
VI ...	5	1 12 0	2,715					
Total ...	86	...	53,906					
Grand Total.	227	...	2,21,652	...	...	2,94,842	73,190	33.0

19. I have already acknowledged that my alternative is far from perfect, and I do not claim that it will result in total freedom from those glaring inequalities which I deprecate. But it will be owned, I think, on a comparison of the two tables given in the preceding paragraph that there is in the second at all events a comparative equality which is altogether absent from the first. The Appendix (A) which is attached to this letter, and which gives the estimated result for each village, will, if compared with Mr. Pitt's Appendix R, show this still more clearly and convincingly.

20. Under the proposals which I now submit, the increase of assessment in the 2nd group is calculated to bring about a small excess over the prescribed limit of 33 per cent. I trust, however, that the scheme will not be condemned on that ground. It is quite likely that when the ákárbands are prepared the total will be found to come within the limit, and it is very improbable that it will materially exceed it. This point will receive my careful attention when the proper time comes.

21. I forward with this report a statement (Appendix A) corresponding to the Deputy Superintendent's Appendix R, and give below a *précis* of its contents:—

Group.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Number of Villages.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.						Percentage.
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I ...	2 14 0	24	32,875	38,304	32,788	50,758	1,711	884	34,499	51,642	32.2
II..	2 10 0	117	1,13,448	1,29,352	1,13,151	1,73,078	4,609	1,990	1,17,760	1,75,077	33.8
III	2 8 0	86	67,032	53,906	66,948	71,006	4,297	1,779	71,245	72,785	31.7
Total ...	...	227	2,13,355	2,21,652	2,12,887	2,94,842	10,617	4,662	2,23,504	2,99,504	33.0

It will be observed that in no village under my proposals except Bhandár (No. 123) does the estimated increase exceed the authorised limit of 66 per cent. Mr. Pitt has explained in his 49th paragraph the reason of the large enhancement in the above-named village.

22. The results of the original and revision surveys are contrasted below under every head:—

Description.	ORIGINAL SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.		Judi.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government occupied land ...	2,13,355	Rs. 2,21,652	2,12,887	Rs. 2,94,842	Rs. ...
Government unoccupied land ...	11,692	5,207	10,617	4,662	...
Inám land ...	15,735	19,768	15,697	26,403	9,314
Government unassessed unarable land ...	48,720	..	48,711	...	...
Total ...	2,89,502	2,46,627	2,87,912	3,25,907	9,314

23. By the rates now proposed the total increase of revenue is estimated to amount to Rs. 73,154, or 33·0 per cent. over the present demand. The average rate per acre will be Re. 1-6-2. These figures differ but slightly from those which are expected to result from the proposals made by the Deputy Superintendent.

24. It now only remains to consider the question of the term of guarantee. Writing in 1859 Mr. Mansfield, at that time Revenue Commissioner, N. D., expressed his opinion\* that, looking to the growing prosperity of the Khándesh Collectorate and the increasing value of land all over the Presidency, a guarantee for so long a period as 30 years was inadvisable in the interests of Government, and he recommended a lease of 10 years only. The Government of the day, however, declined to interfere with established precedent, and granted the usual promise of non-interference for the full period of 30 years. Since that time the precedent has no doubt become much more firmly established, until at the present day it would be no exaggeration to say that the custom has almost the force of law. I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that this should be so, for I fear that it may now be too late to do more than enter a futile protest. A new element, however, which a few years since was not so much as dreamt of, has come into the situation and cannot be ignored. I refer to the present comparative value of gold and silver, and the embarrassment which the depreciation of the latter metal now produces in the finances of this empire. The uncertainty of the future in this respect is one of the worst and most perplexing features of the case, and in view of this uncertainty I venture to ask whether Government will be wise to bind themselves to demand, in Erandol and other rich talukas of Khándesh, no enhancement of land revenue for so long a period as 30 years. The land revenue has always been, and will always be, the very backbone of Indian finance. The Government of India collects all its taxes in silver, and is called on to pay every year in home charges and the interest of debt some £15,000,000 sterling in gold. In renewing leases, then, it is surely allowable to suggest that great care should be exercised as to the terms of such renewals.† For my own part, I fully recognise the great benefit which the survey system of light assessment, combined with long leases, has conferred upon the population of the Bombay Presidency; and, through the increased prosperity of the people, upon the Government itself; and so long as a district can be shown to be a poor one, I should always advocate a long lease as an essential part of any scheme devised to improve it. But I think distinctions might well be made between the notoriously poor and the acknowledged rich portions of the Presidency. Central and Eastern Khándesh belong, it will not be disputed, to the latter category. I believe that the assessment of the land in these districts is extremely light, and I see no reason to doubt that a very considerable increase would be easily borne. As this, however, cannot be proposed beyond the limit laid down by Government, the only resource is to recommend a consideration of the term of guarantee. In the case of Erandol I feel strongly that a period of 20 years would suffice, and I beg accordingly to make that recommendation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. M. WARD, Colonel,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

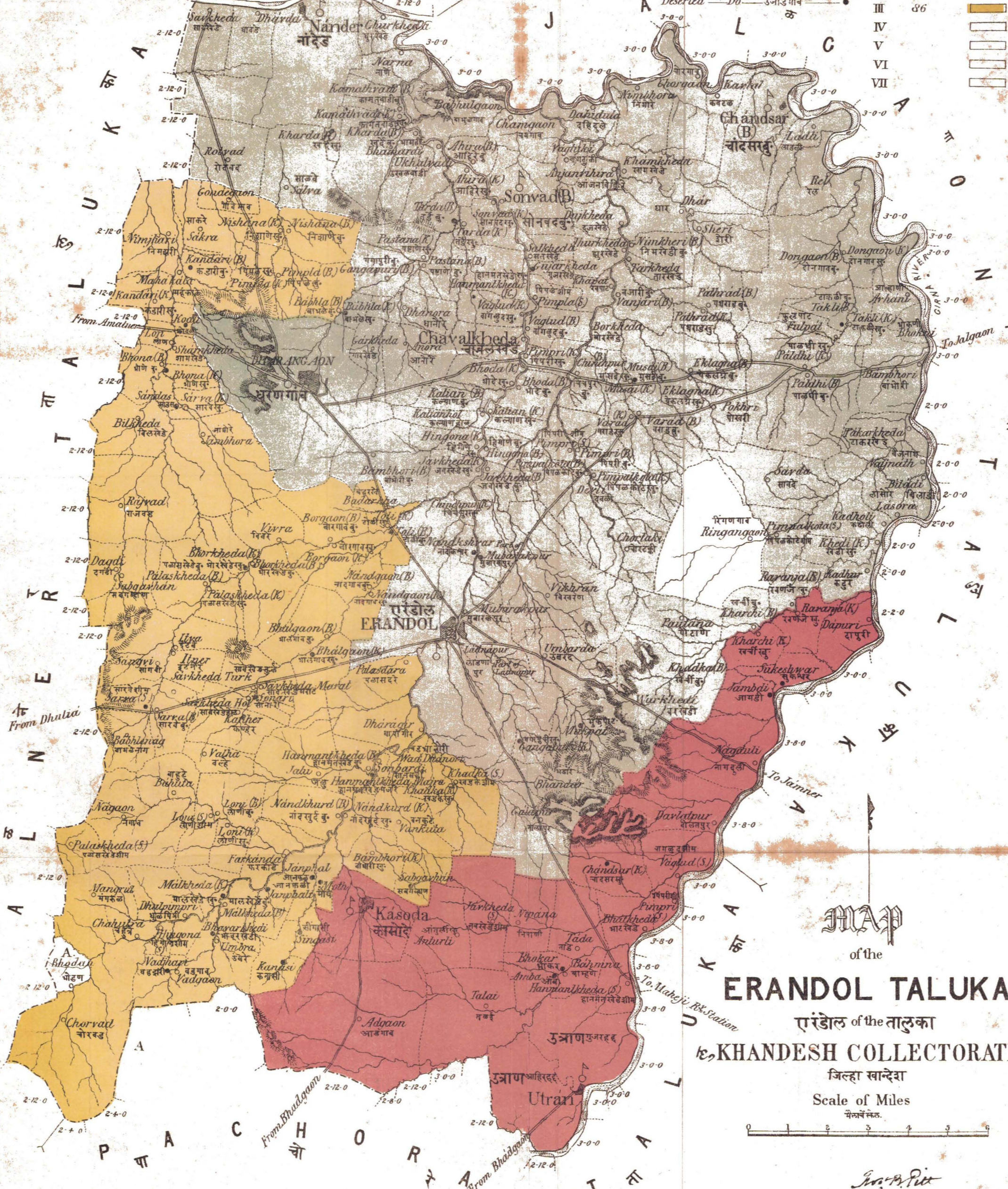
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† See, for a full discussion of this question, Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy, Fifth Edition, Book III, Chapter XVI.

REFERENCES.

Alienated Villages	बंतासगांव	▲	Class Villages	Maximum Rate	
Bayar	बनारासगांव	○	I	24	Rs 2-14
Inhabited	बस्तीगांव	○	II	117	Rs 2-10
Deserted	उजाडगांव	●	III	86	Rs 2-8
			IV		Rs
			V		Rs
			VI		Rs
			VII		Rs

CHOPRA TALUKA



MAP of the ERANDOL TALUKA

एरंदोल of the तालुका  
 KHANDESH COLLECTORATE  
 जिल्हा खांदेश  
 Scale of Miles  
 मैलचे म्हात.



J. P. Pitt

Reduced to Scale from a Tracing Govt. Photoduc. Office, Poona 1890.

Prepared in the Office of Superintendent Deccan Revenue Survey, 10<sup>th</sup> December 1889

Act & Deputy Superintendent Rev. Survey Khandesh



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APPENDIX A.

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No. 2028 of 1890.

FROM

W. W. LOCH, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Khándesh;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

*Camp Dondáichá, 21st March 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the reports of the Deputy Superintendent and Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey on the proposed revision of the Erandol settlement.

2. This táluka, as has been remarked in these reports, is very like the Amalner Táluka in soil and climate. It forms the valley of the little river Anjani, which falls into the Girna, not far from the point at which the Girna itself joins the Tápti. On the east, south and north are low hills and poor broken ground bounding the valley, which slopes gently down to the centre, where there are stretches of good soil, and to the north where it merges in the rich Tápti plain. The Girna winds round the táluka on the south and east, and with its broad sandy bed and steep banks formed the only obstacle to the traffic with the markets on the railway. The táluka has as Mr. Pitt says a great number of mango groves, and I noticed that these trees had been largely planted within the last 10 or 15 years in the black soil plains near the Tápti which were formerly bare. The rainfall is somewhat heavier than in Amalner, but it would appear to have been more plentiful in the last 10 years than in the 12 preceding ones, for the average given at page 371 of the Khándesh Gazetteer is 28·77 inches as compared with 32·85 in the appendix to Mr. Pitt's report.

3. There has been a marked increase in the weaving industry here as in other tálukas of Central Khándesh of late years, but the weavers are not able as a rule to do more than gain a subsistence. I have noticed that they are more willing to send their children, boys and girls, to school than any of the other artizan or agricultural castes. There are the remains of a once flourishing paper manufacture at Erandol; the Musalmán Kágadis have however here as elsewhere been reduced to poverty, and only a small number of them continue the manufacture, for a few months in the year, to meet the local demand for their paper for account books.

4. The population is considerably denser than that of the Amalner Táluka, and a large proportion, about  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, live in the three towns of Dharangaon, Erandol and Kásoda. There are at the same time a good many uninhabited villages, and a great number of small ones with a population of 300 or less.

5. Here, as elsewhere in Central and Eastern Khándesh, cotton is king. It is the rent-paying crop, and, fortunately for the rayat, the prices have of late been remunerative. I read not long ago in a paper that the demand for cotton for manufacture throughout the world was fully equal to the production of the raw material in the world, and if this is the case, cotton will continue to hold its leading position among Khándesh products, and Government will be able to collect its assessment without the slightest difficulty. Wheat, the other crop grown mainly for export, is less valuable and less certain, as its outturn depends a good deal on the late rains, which are very variable in Khándesh, and this year the area under wheat has been much contracted.

6. The subjoined table shows the variations in the proportions which the principal crops have borne to the total tillage area during the last 30 years :—



	1857-58.	1868-69.	1878-79.	Average for 5 years ending 1888-89.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total tillage area...	97,757	Not known.	193,256	229,918
Percentage of area under following crops :—				
Bájri ...	23·2	19	25·7	19·2
Jowári ...	19·3	25	33·1	24·9
Cotton ...	13·4	27	30·49	32·9
Tili ...	5·1	4	1·8	2·1
Wheat ...	15·4	6	3·9	7·
Gram ...	5·4	3	0·7	1·2
Linseed ...	12·2	2	1·4	3·5

The figures show the steady growth in importance of the cotton crop, the falling off in bájri and in the rabi crops, which 30 years ago held a more important position than they now do. This however is I think probably due to the fact that 30 years ago the rich Tápti valley villages, where the rabi crops are chiefly grown, were fairly well cultivated, while much of the rest of the táluka was waste.

7. Though the táluka possesses two important markets in Dharangaon and Amalner and one of less importance in Kásoda, yet the real markets for the cotton and wheat grown in the táluka are outside it on the railway line; of these by far the greatest is Jalgaon to which I suppose  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the cotton finds its way to be pressed and sent to Bombay. Some cotton from the southern villages is taken to Páchora and there cleaned and pressed. A little goes to Mhasávad and is cleaned there, and then taken to Jalgaon. There is no village in the táluka more than 30 miles from Jalgaon, and Páchora is only from 10 to 15 miles from the southern villages. The táluka is thus very favourably situated for the disposal of its surplus produce, and it is better provided with made roads than any táluka in the district except Dhulia. Dharangaon is also the seat of an important timber market; in the fair season 200 carts sometimes come in on bazar day with wood from Taloda.

8. The statistical information given by Mr. Pitt shows very clearly the rapid progress made by the táluka since the introduction of the original settlement. Land which before the settlement had no saleable value has become a favourite investment. Cultivation has now reached its limit, and there is really no good waste land left. Houses have not only increased in number but improved in quality; wells are more numerous than before; of plough and cart bullocks there are ample for all agricultural and carrying purposes, and the decrease in the number of cows was inevitable; nor is it to be regretted, for the Khándesh cows were of a small inferior breed. A difficulty is however now experienced in getting sufficient manure, and owing to the high price and scarcity of wood fuel, cow-dung cakes are being used instead, and I have heard complaints of the decreasing fertility of some of the rich lands near the Tápti owing to the want of manure.

9. During the next thirty years the Erandol cultivator will have to try and solve the problem with which the rapid progress of past 30 years has presented him, viz. how to make the land in his possession support an increasing population when there is no fresh land to fall back on. Notwithstanding the evident signs of prosperity, there is no doubt that indebtedness is increasing among the cultivating castes, though not unfrequently the money-lenders are men of that class. The following statement shows the number of decrees received by me as Collector from the Erandol Civil Court for execution during the last 3 years:—

Year.	Total number received.	Number of sales which actually took place.	Area sold.	Assessment of area sold.	Value realized.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887 ...	64	48	593 7	497 4 5	7,403 8 0
1888 ...	184	29	400 6	464 1 10	4,637 12 0
1889 ...	162	35	411 5	344 8 0	3,903 8 0

The enormous increase in the number of decrees received in the last two years is due I believe, in part at any rate, to a rumour that the Agriculturists' Relief Act was to be introduced. The proportion actually executed is small, as the debtors are often able to settle matters, but the figures show that there must be a good deal of debt among the land-holders. This view is confirmed by some information collected for Mr. Woodburn, when on special duty, at the end of 1888.

Páldhi Kasbá.	The condition of the people in 5 fairly large villages was carefully enquired into by the Mámledár. He estimated the indebtedness of the 1,163 households in these villages at Rs. 2,05,425. The majority of these debts were not secured by the mortgage of land, but
Kásoda.	
Rotwád.	
Sonwad, Pargana Jáloda. Rájwad.	

2,390 acres 32 gunthas assessed at Rs. 2,425-4-0 were mortgaged for Rs. 61,137-8-0. Of the 388 survey occupants, 123 were indebted to the extent of more than 25 times their holdings, while on the other hand 79 were free of debt. The sávkárs do not seem as yet to have got very much land into their possession if these villages may be taken as a fair sample of the táluka. They had in them 32 holdings with an area of 988 acres 25 gunthas out of 10,435 acres 25 gunthas, but there is a further area of 1,643 acres 17 gunthas in their hands, though not in their names. The Márwádis who in 1864-65 had 2 khátás of 43 acres 36 gunthas, in 1887-88 had 11 holdings of 303 acres 16 gunthas.

10. From the records of the Registration Department I have taken some information which may be useful as supplementing that given by Mr. Pitt. In 1868-69, 91 sales of land were registered, affecting 857 acres 24 gunthas, assessed at Rs. 1,038-8-0; the price paid as shown in the deeds was Rs. 9,667-0-9. Ten years later in 1878-79 there were 167 sale deeds registered for 1,763 acres 31 gunthas, the price being Rs. 25,109-8-0. In 1888-89 there were 420 sale deeds registered transferring 5,600 acres 25 gunthas assessed at Rs. 5,219-13-6: the price paid was Rs. 1,21,042-12-0. These figures relate to sales of land alone. There were also sales of land and houses together: the number of these rose in 20 years from 63 to 95 and the area affected from 538 acres 31 gunthas to 2,156 acres 25 gunthas. The number of certificates of sale registered seems to have fallen off in this time, but whereas 20 years ago the average price of the land mentioned in them was Rs. 1-14-0 an acre, last year it was Rs. 9 an acre. The ordinary sales show a rise in the average value of land in the 20 years from Rs. 11-4-0 an acre to Rs. 21-10-0 an acre.

11. I now come to the question of the rates to be introduced, and I will say, to begin with, that I agree with Mr. Pitt and Colonel Ward in thinking that the assessment of the táluka may well be increased to the full extent allowed by the rules. Mr. Pitt, following the precedent of Amalner, has, after introducing the new position classification, proposed a uniform maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0 in place of the six groups of the old settlement. The result, notwithstanding the position classification, is very much the same as that of the Amalner settlement to which I objected last year, and I very much prefer the result attained by Colonel Ward with his three groups. If Government adopt Mr. Pitt's proposals, the assessment of poorer villages will be raised between 45 and 57 per cent., while the rich ones will get off with a rise of 20 to 33 per cent. Colonel Ward arranges on the other hand for a much more equal increase all over the táluka; at the same time I think the 1st class group should extend further north as far as the 2 Dongaons, as these villages are close to the great Jalgaon market. The southern villages, Kásoda, Adgaon, Utrán and others are farther away from their real market, which is Páchora, than the villages above referred to are from Jalgaon, and should fall into the second group. I still hold, notwithstanding Mr. Stewart's arguments, that the Amalner settlement is not an equitable one, and the quotation made by Colonel Ward from Mr. Stewart's letter shows, I think, that he was aware of the injustice done to the poorer villages, but that he considered the introduction of the one group system a matter of superior importance to a settlement which was merely equitable to all cultivators.

12. Theoretically I am myself in favour of the one group system in tálukas like Erandol and Amalner, where the differences as to rainfall and proximity to markets are so slight as to make it impossible to estimate them, but it appears

to me unreasonable to use the same system of classification under the one group system as under the many group system, where fertility was taken into consideration in fixing the maximum rates. If we do apply the same system of classification in both cases, we are doing what the men who originally made the classification never meant to do with it, and the results cannot be satisfactory. The old many group system, illogical as it was, gave a practical elasticity to the classification which enabled it to meet satisfactorily the cases of soils of very varying fertility. Without the help of different maximum rates, the 16-anna classification scale is not nearly comprehensive enough to meet the difference between the rich black soils of the Tápti valley, and the poor shallow soils of the high lying villages. A 24-anna scale at least is required to meet them, if the one group system is adhered to.

13. No one who has been over the tálukas of Central Khándesh can help being struck by the great variations that exist. In the Tápti valley with its deep and retentive soil, excellent cotton crops can be raised with a light rainfall; if heavy late rains come, and the cotton is injured, the cultivator gets as a recompense fine wheat and gram or linseed. In the poorer villages a long break in the rains means the withering of the cotton: heavy late rain means its damage by discoloration, and the rayat has no late crops to fall back on.

14. It is no answer to my argument to point out that under the one group system the average assessment in the poorer villages is low—less than a rupee an acre. I do not say that the assessment is in itself too high; it will be paid, and no land will be thrown up; but I do say that it is proportionately a much higher assessment than that imposed on the rich villages which pay an average of Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-4 an acre. If the poorer villages are to pay an average of 12 annas an acre, the Tápti villages ought to pay at least Rs. 3 an acre. It may be urged that the poorer villages have made more rapid progress than the Tápti villages under the present settlement, and that therefore it is probable that they are under-assessed. This, however, would be an incorrect explanation of the case; before the survey it was only the rich soils which were cultivated, and while the Tápti villages were fairly populous and had comparatively little waste, the southern villages were scarcely anything but waste; they were more grazing grounds than anything else.

15. In conclusion I would state that I still hold that the one group system is correct in theory. I thought last year that the improved classification of which Mr. Fletcher wrote, and which Mr. Stewart explained to be the position classification, would mitigate the effects of Mr. Stewart's drastic remedy, and give the poorer villages a fair chance. This year's experience shows that the position classification is but a feeble instrument for doing justice, and the choice is between the theoretically correct one group system with practical injustice, and the theoretically imperfect many group system with practical justice. In these circumstances I am decidedly in favour of the latter alternative, and recommend that Colonel Ward's proposals should be adopted. I see that it is impossible to remodel the whole of the classification to suit the new one group system, and I trust that the compromise suggested by Colonel Ward, which at any rate is fair to all parties, may be accepted. If the one group system as adopted in Amalner is sanctioned in the other central and eastern tálukas, I am certain that we shall be doing a serious injustice to the cultivators of the poorer villages.

16. Colonel Ward urges that the guarantee of the settlement should be for 20 years only, but I do not think that there are sufficient reasons for departing from the usual practice unless the one group settlement is adopted, though no doubt Erandol is a tálika in which the assessment might very well be enhanced again 20 years hence.

17. I have as yet received no petitions against the maximum rates proposed by Mr. Pitt. While completing the Erandol Jamábandi this year, some of the villagers spoke to me about the proposed increase, but I found that they had very vague ideas as to what a maximum rate meant, and that some of them thought it meant an average rate, and others that even the poorest lands were

to pay Rs. 2-10-0 an acre. The present well-meant efforts to let the cultivators know beforehand what change is proposed in the assessment of his village do not do much towards enlightening him.

I have the honor to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 W. W. LOCH,  
 Collector of Khándesh.

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*P.S.*—Since drafting my letter I have received several petitions, only one of which is in proper form; as the time in which to receive petitions has not expired, I will retain the one petition which I have accepted, and see whether others are made within the time.

W. W. LOCH,  
 Collector of Khándesh.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

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No. 770 of 1890.

FROM

COLONEL C. W. GODFREY,  
 Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
 Revenue Department.

*Camp Mahábaleshvar, 25th April 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward proposals for the revision settlement of 227 Government villages of the Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate. These proposals were first drawn up by Mr. Pitt, Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, in accordance with notes left by the Superintendent of that Survey, Mr. Fletcher, and under the advice of his predecessor in the appointment of Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Turnbull. In forwarding those proposals Colonel Ward, now Acting Superintendent of the Deccan Survey, has made some other proposals upsetting the one group system adopted by Mr. Pitt. Both proposals have been sent on by the Collector of Khándesh, Mr. Loch, with his remarks on the two systems proposed for adoption, and his recommendations contained in his letter No. 2028 dated 21st ultimo. It is now my duty to review the whole of the correspondence and give my opinion for the consideration and decision of Government.

2. I must first of all observe that this is a most important settlement report, as in passing a decision Government will have to determine whether the one group system is to stand or not, and on this decision a good deal may depend with regard to future revisions in the Khándesh Collectorate as observed in paragraph 15 of Colonel Ward's report and by the Collector in his paragraph 14, for the arguments used in the revision settlement of Amalner in favor of the one group system may apply with equal force in other districts. This one group system has been objected to by both Colonel Ward and the Collector, and therefore I must put the two cases before Government as clearly as I can to enable them to judge of the merits of each.

3. The present, *i. e.* the original grouping of villages for assessment in the Erandol Táluka, is undoubtedly defective and made on principles now quite

obsolete, and this must be remedied (Colonel Ward's para. 9). In all revision settlements it has been the rule and practice to group the villages for assessment in consideration of the advantages they possess in matter of climate, *i. e.* rainfall, roads and communications, proximity to large and important markets, and accessibility to railways. When the villages have been thus grouped according to their more or less favourable position, other considerations are made use of for the rating.

4. Now in this Erandol Táluka the climate is much the same throughout the 450 square miles which it covers, the rainfall is good and is very fairly distributed, the averages for the last 14 years being for the cultivating months as shown below in inches:—

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
6.3	7.92	6.65	5.88	3.22

As regards roads and communications described in paragraph 20 of Mr. Pitt's report, a glance at the accompanying map will show at once that good made roads are fairly distributed all over the district, and being a plain open country common cart roads are innumerable and communication from one village to any other is carried on with the greatest facility. In this respect, therefore, no one village or no part of the district can be said to be much better or much worse off than any other.

Turning to markets we find that in the táluka there are three large markets and outside the district there are three other large markets; thus six large markets, all situated so as to be respectively within easy reach of all the villages composing this táluka, and besides there are several small weekly bazárs distributed according to the convenience of the people in the district (Mr. Pitt's para. 21). The villages are therefore all equally well situated with regard to markets.

5. I find therefore that with regard to climate, communications and markets all the villages are fairly equally situated and that certainly goes in favor of the whole being made into one group; but there is one decided advantage which the eastern villages have over those situated further west, and that is the line of railway; this advantage is backed up by the existence of a large trade centre at Jalgaon in the north and the noteworthy and great Máheji fair in the south. I have had the railway line shown carefully by scale on the map I forward herewith (marked Appendix No. I), and from this it will be seen how close to the eastern boundary of the táluka, and for almost all its length, lies the means of easy communication by the G. I. P. Railway with all the large markets and trade centres. This advantage is most important and cannot be said to be enjoyed equally by all the villages or parts of the district under report, therefore the formation of more than one group seems absolutely necessary.

6. The arguments made use of by Mr. Stewart for the revision settlement of the Amalner Táluka apply undoubtedly with equal force to the greater part of Erandol; but Amalner Táluka is situated further away from the railway line, the villages of that táluka nearest to the railway being fully 10 or 12 miles from it. While with regard to Erandol the line of rail is almost adjacent to the eastern boundary, and for the greater part of it within two miles. Mr. Stewart, whom I have consulted by letter, however, maintains that the one group plan is the only scientific solution, and as I feel sure that Government would wish to have Mr. Stewart's opinion before any new departure is thought of contrary to the spirit of the proposals made by him for the Amalner Táluka, I have thought it proper to state his opinion here. Moreover, the Collector of Khándesh states in his paragraph 11 as follows:—"Theoretically I am myself in favour of the one group system in tálukas like Erandol and Amalner"; and in paragraph 14—"I still hold that the one group system is correct in theory;" therefore it is with the greatest diffidence that I recommend any departure from it.

7. The Collector in his remarks does not give credit to our soil classification for appreciating the very varying fertility of the soils or establishing a

sufficient difference in valuation "between the rich black soils of the Tápti valley and the poor shallow soils of the high-lying villages"; but I think in this he is mistaken. We certainly have a scale which provides for the full amount of difference given, in paragraph 13 of the Collector's letter, in the following terms: "If the poorer villages pay an average of 12 annas the Tápti villages ought to pay Rs. 3 per acre." In order to show that there is a marked difference between the best and worst villages, I beg to refer you to Appendix R of Mr. Pitt's report in which the average for each village is given in column 33. From this it will be seen that while the poorest villages "Bhandai" and "Muckpat" pay respectively averages of annas 10-1 and 10-3, the superior villages "Kharde Khurd" and "Savkheda Jalod" pay respectively averages of Rs. 2-10-0 and 2-8-11, with the maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0 proposed by Mr. Pitt for all the villages. These show the difference in assessment of 4 to 1, which is stated by the Collector to be the correct proportion. The soil classification effected by the survey disposes of all cases of superior and inferior soils in the whole district. The fertility or capability of the soil is fully considered, and in referring you on this point to paragraph 47 of Mr. Pitt's report, paragraph 9 of Colonel Ward's report, and to Mr. Stewart's report on the Amalner Táluka, I have only to add that no Survey and Settlement officer, if he believes in the correctness of the soil classification, can afford to make a fanciful grouping of villages. The question of soils does not come into that of grouping at all, but is dealt with in a separate operation which should fairly equalize assessments.

8. Colonel Ward has proposed making three groups of the whole táluka and his proposal appears fair enough in trying to divide the districts into good, fair, and indifferent; but I concur with the Collector in that the first class group should extend further north and in this I believe Colonel Ward himself quite agreed; but he could not do so with a rate of Rs. 2-14-0 proposed by him for his first class group, as the percentage of increase would in that case have exceeded the limit of 33 per cent. imposed by Government. The Collector approves of this grouping and recommends its adoption.

9. Taking into consideration all that has been written above with regard to the one group system and how some circumstances favor the adoption of one group for the whole táluka, I cannot recommend the adoption of Colonel Ward's proposals; but I should recommend the greater part of the táluka being placed as proposed by Mr. Pitt in one group and only a small strip of villages on the eastern boundary in close proximity to the railway being placed in a separate group with a higher assessment in consideration of the marked advantages which they possess and which can hardly be disputed. The map accompanying this (marked Appendix No. 1) with railway line drawn on it, shows in pink wash the villages which I would place in the first group and the remainder of the táluka left uncoloured in the second group as proposed by Mr. Pitt. Thus I think a very fair result will be arrived at and the spirit of one group scheme will not be unnecessarily violated.

10. With regard to the rates of assessment, it is certain that the Erandol Táluka as a whole is better situated than Amalner, and therefore whereas Rs. 2-12-0 was sanctioned for the Amalner Táluka, the rates for Erandol should be somewhat more and certainly not less: it is however impossible for us to adopt even the same rates, for with the application of general position class which raises up the valuation of all fields which have the advantage of superficial drainage, we obtain with the Amalner rate of Rs. 2-12-0, results which go far beyond the 33 per cent. allowed by Government and therefore in accordance with paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 4313 dated 14th June 1889 which directs that in such cases lower maximum rates should be imposed. Mr. Pitt has adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0 which I recommend for sanction, and should my proposals be approved of, I would recommend a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12 for the 32 villages of my first group. My own opinion is that these villages should be assessed higher, that is at a maximum of Rs. 2-14-0, but by doing so we again exceed the limit of enhancement sanctioned by Government.

11. I beg to give the result of my proposals in the following table and I beg to append a statement (marked Appendix 2) which gives the results for the

32 villages I propose placing in the first group with a higher rate of assessment. The remaining villages give the results shown in Appendix R of Mr. Pitt's report:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate.	Old Assessment.	Assessment as proposed by the Survey Commissioner.	Percentage Increase.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
I ... ..	32	2-12 0	31,514	41,751	32.5
II ... ..	195	2 10 0	1,90,138	2,54,116	33.6
	227	...	2,21,652	2,95,867	33.4

The increases of revenue estimated to be obtained by the three proposals made, compared with the present revenue, are as follows:—

Old Assessment.		Proposed Assessment.	Increase.	Percentage.
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
2,21,652	{ Mr. Pitt ... ..	2,93,991	72,339	32.6
	{ Colonel Ward ... ..	2,94,842	73,190	33.
	{ Colonel Godfrey ... ..	2,95,867	74,215	33.4

12. The three officers whose reports are commented on here have written so fully on the present state of the district, the great improvements which have taken place during the term of the former lease, the increase in prosperity, rise in prices, &c., that nothing remains for me to say on those subjects; it will suffice to point out that all circumstances and considerations justify a substantial increase in the assessment, and I must leave it to Government to decide which of the three plans proposed is most suitable and equitable.

13. Colonel Ward urges that the guarantee of the settlement should be given for 20 years only. The Collector does not think that there are sufficient reasons for departing from the usual practice. In this I concur, and therefore I recommend that the proposed rates, whichever are sanctioned, should be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

14. As soon as the rates are sanctioned they will be introduced into 215 villages only in which the revision settlement is now due and they will have to be introduced into the remaining 12 villages mentioned in paragraph 5 of Mr. Pitt's report later on when the present lease expires. These villages will have to be given a guarantee of one year less so that the next revision may become due for all the villages of this taluka simultaneously.

15. The Collector states in paragraph 16 of his forwarding letter that he had then received no petitions against the proposed rates, but as added in his Postscript, and as intimated in his letter No. 2326 dated 4th instant, several have since then been received; they will be forwarded to Government with the necessary comments on them later on.

16. I beg to point out that in order to obtain the large enhancement of revenue from the next year it will be necessary to announce the new rates to the cultivators before the end of the current revenue year, 31st July next, and therefore to urge the necessity of our receiving early sanction. The period for receiving resignations under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code should be extended for this year as a special case until the 20th July.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, Central Division.

*Appendix No. 2 to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's Report  
No. 770, dated 25th April 1890.*

Name of Village.	Former Revenue.	AS PROPOSED BY THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT.		AS PROPOSED BY THE ACTING SURVEY COMMISSIONER.		Increase per cent.
		Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Takli Budruk ...	727	2 10 0	968	2 12 0	1,015	39.6
Avhani ...	701	...	948	...	994	41.7
Fulpat ...	348	...	459	...	481	38.2
Takli Khurd ...	630	...	827	...	862	36.8
Bhokni ...	225	...	299	...	314	39.5
Paldhi Khurd ...	1,704	...	2,247	...	2,347	37.7
Paldhi Budruk ...	1,876	...	2,399	...	2,504	33.4
Bambhori ...	1,080	...	1,397	...	1,464	35.5
Takarkheda ...	458	...	599	...	628	37.1
Vajjnath ...	293	...	420	...	441	50.5
Lasora ...	582	...	806	...	845	45.1
Biladi ...	134	...	181	...	190	41.7
Kadholi... ..	1,347	...	1,898	...	1,989	47.6
Khedi Khurd ...	816	...	1,152	...	1,207	47.9
Ravanje Khurd ...	867	...	1,168	...	1,222	40.9
Kadhur ...	525	...	669	...	701	33.5
Ravanje Budruk ...	817	...	1,204	...	1,261	54.3
Dapuri ...	695	...	911	...	955	37.4
Kharchi Khurd ...	549	...	709	...	743	35.3
Sukeshwar ...	302	...	386	...	405	34.1
Jamdi ...	576	...	725	...	760	31.9
Nagduli ...	1,161	...	1,454	...	1,524	31.2
Davlatpur ...	467	...	541	...	567	21.4
Vaglud ...	662	...	790	...	828	25.0
Chandsar Khurd ...	733	...	916	...	960	30.9
Pimpri ...	417	...	575	...	603	44.6
Bhatkheda ...	1,013	...	1,378	...	1,443	42.4
Tada ...	1,494	...	2,040	...	2,137	43.0
Bahmna ...	801	...	1,113	...	1,165	45.4
Hanmantkhed ...	581	...	784	...	822	41.4
Utran Gujar ...	4,723	...	5,187	...	5,429	14.9
Utran Ahir ...	4,210	...	4,725	...	4,945	17.4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>31,514</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>39,875</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>41,751</b>	<b>32.5</b>

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,  
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.



## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Mahábaleshvar, 15th May 1890.*

Submitted to Government.

2. The growth of material prosperity in the táluka is shown in the report of Mr. Pitt and further elucidated in the course of Mr. Loch's interesting memorandum. That officer writes :—"I agree with Mr. Pitt and Colonel Ward in thinking that the assessment of the táluka may well be increased to the full extent allowed by the rules." The tabular statement given at the end of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's para. 11 shows that all three proposals submitted attain or closely approximate to that result. In these circumstances the Commissioner will limit his remarks to the question of grouping and points connected therewith.

3. That the táluka bears a strong general resemblance to that of Amalner, where one group and a single maximum rate were lately adopted, is admitted on all sides. Mr. Loch (para. 2) remarks that the táluka is very like the Amalner Táluka, and reference may be made to the quotation from the first settlement report given in para. 47 of Mr. Pitt's letter. Such difference as exists is distinctly to the advantage of Erandol.

4. Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Mr. Stewart's No. 906, dated 4th May 1889, show the grounds on which he considered that the whole Amalner Táluka should be grouped under a uniform maximum rate, "there being no consideration weighty enough to warrant a differentiation." Mr. Pitt holds that this is true of Erandol also. Mr. Loch is, so far as theory is concerned, of the same opinion. "Theoretically," he writes, "I am myself in favour of the one-group system in tálukas like Erandol and Amalner," and further on, "I would state that I still hold that the one-group system is correct in theory." Colonel Ward was at one time convinced by Mr. Stewart's arrangements of the suitability of the one-group arrangement to both tálukas, but states that he has "never liked the plan either in its principle or in the effects which it entails on the villages of the old lowest groups," and considers that the arguments which formerly convinced him break down in an important particular.

5. The Commissioner is of opinion that the quotation given in Colonel Ward's para. 13 from para. 6 of Mr. Stewart's letter above referred to does not convey, as is supposed by Colonel Ward and Mr. Loch, any admission on Mr. Stewart's part that the proposed arrangement was inequitable. The remedy, as he puts it, will be drastic as regards the groups of villages of the lower classes because they have latterly enjoyed their lands on exceptionally easy terms. The following passage from his para. 8 clearly shows that Mr. Stewart never made the admission attributed to him :—"For many years past, in fact since the opening of the railway, the villages originally settled on maxima of Rs. 1-8-0, Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-14-0 have been paying a mere fraction of what they might have been called upon to pay; and now when they get the full benefit of their position with regard to rainfall and communications, there is no injustice involved in the fact that their assessments come out higher than those villages which have from the first been more highly assessed. It is because the more southern villages have more leeway to make up that the rise of their assessment is more rapid."

6. The Commissioner thinks that Mr. Stewart, so far from advocating, as Colonel Ward seems in his para. 14 to suggest, a temporary departure from survey principles with a view to their being once again taken into consideration thirty years hence, is consistently desirous of arriving at survey principles as now laid down. Grouping being now regulated by certain given circumstances, in the absence of any "consideration weighty enough to warrant a differentiation," the logical result is a single group, a fact which Mr. Loch recognizes when he accepts the arrangement as correct in theory.

7. Mr. Loch's remark (para. 10 of his memorandum No. 2326, dated 15th April 1889, on the Amalner resettlement) was made in connection with the non-application of position classification, and has not, the Commissioner thinks, any bearing on the present question. Mr. Stewart's paragraph 6 (No. 206 dated 4th May 1889) amounts to this: the old grouping was based on a state of affairs which does not now exist and partially on considerations not now admissible so far as grouping is concerned, according to our present system, one group with a single maximum rate is the proper and scientific arrangement for the whole táluka; in effecting this it is inevitable that the rise should be greater and more conspicuous in regard to the groups which were originally classed low than in regard to those which were originally classed higher; but the necessary remedy once applied and a basis in accordance with our present principles attained, the settlement officer will, in the future, have only to build up his rates according to existing conditions.

8. That there are very strong grounds for holding that, according to the present system, one group is all that is necessary in this táluka, the Commissioner thinks is established. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Loch and Mr. Stewart are all of that opinion, and Colonel Ward was so at one time; his advocacy of the formation of three groups is not, apparently, based solely on differences of climate or greater or less facility of communication, but on other considerations not now held admissible in arranging groups.

9. Turning to Mr. Loch's remarks, a full recognition is found of the theoretical correctness of the single group arrangement. This was also accorded in the case of the Amalner Táluka. His contention is that the adoption of one maximum rate necessitates, or renders expedient, a change in the scale of classification, and is clearly set forth in his eleventh paragraph:—"Without the help of different maximum rates, the 16 annas classification is not nearly comprehensive enough to meet the difference between the rich black soils of the Tápti valley, and the poor shallow soils of the high-lying villages. A 24-anna scale at least is required to meet them, if the one-group system is adhered to."

10. In these remarks, as well as in those immediately preceding, the Commissioner thinks there is considerable force. In para. 8 of his memorandum No. 906, dated 4th May 1889, Mr. Stewart writes: "When knowing that the old maxima vary greatly, he\* gives in his adhesion to a new uniform maximum rate for the whole táluka he must expect that, *in the absence of any large measure of reclassification*, villages where the maximum rate has increased greatly are certain to have their assessments increased greatly also, and that large differences are inevitable if we wish to equalize the incidence of the Government demand."

\* Mr. Loch.

11. Mr. Loch, however, in para. 14 of his present memorandum writes:—"I see that it is impossible to remodel the whole of the classification to suit the new one-group system."

12. As to the impossibility of the step, bearing in mind that the one-group system can only be introduced in a few tálukas where the conditions as to climate, markets and communications are practically identical for the whole area, the Commissioner entertains some doubt. The placing a whole táluka in one group is not really a system, but the logical outcome of one. It need not necessarily be adhered to at the resettlement of the same táluka, if, in the meantime, some portions have materially improved their position in respect of markets or communications or both, while others have in those respects remained stationary.

13. In any case, assuming that injustice or hardship would really result to the poorer villages from the formation of the whole into a single group, the Commissioner thinks the proper remedy would have been to introduce an extended scale of classification to meet the special circumstances, and that it might not have been impracticable to do so. As he understands the position classification, it is no instrument for doing justice where action of that kind is required. Mr. Pitt writes (para. 47):—"The application of the general position class is to equalize the rise in the assessment which will take place when applying one uniform rate by increasing the assessment of the good soil villages proportionally more than that of poorer soil and lighter assessed villages." This

appears to mean that when other considerations have been weighed, the position classification is applied; and while the poorer soil villages remain unaffected, the rates of the good soil villages are raised because of their favourable position. Colonel Godfrey (para. 10) writes:—“\* \* \* the application of general position class which raises up the valuation of all the fields which have the advantage of superficial drainage.” We further find that in the case of Amalner the application of the position classification was abandoned because it would have increased the assessment much beyond the limit imposed by Government. It seems possible that if its application were somewhat modified, and if “land which is situated on a high level and receives no drainage from above” (para. 9 of Mr. Stewart’s No. 906 dated 4th May 1889 on Amalner) were assessed lower, just as lands “in a low position securing moisture by filtration from higher lands” are assessed higher, some of Mr. Loch’s objections would really have been removed.

14. It is, however, somewhat late to discuss these matters if the resettlement is to be promptly effected. The Commissioner is unable to assent to the propriety of adopting Colonel Ward’s grouping as a compromise. The taluka, like Amalner, is properly under the present system formed into a single group or it is not. If it is, then considerations other than those now admissible in grouping are allowed to prevail if several groups are formed, the established system is departed from, and the proceedings in connection with Amalner are, in a measure, stultified.

15. The Commissioner is however far from satisfied that any injustice or hardship to the poorer villages really arises. The arguments of Mr. Stewart do not appear to have been refuted. Colonel Ward (para. 14) certainly writes that the old lower groups will “suffer” in comparison with those originally assessed at a higher rate, and (para. 11) that the effects of the single-group plan will “press” on the old lowest groups for the whole period of the coming lease. Mr.

Loch, on the other hand, says (para. 13):—“I do not say that the \*assessment is in itself too high; it will be paid, and no land will be thrown up; but I do say that it is proportionately a much higher assessment than that imposed on the rich villages.” Paras. 6 and 8, however, of Mr. Stewart’s memorandum appear to the Commissioner to meet these objections, and it is evident that no excessive demand is made on the poorer villages. Attention is also invited to the figures in para. 7 of the Survey Commissioner’s letter, where the comparison between the actual incidence of assessment, after applying field classification on the richest and poorest villages, shows the proportional difference of 4 to 1, which Mr. Loch considers correct. Mr. Stewart also (para. 8 above referred to) took “at random” for Amalner the figures of three groups of the villages differently circumstanced as to soil, and he says:—“The result shows very much the distinction which any one knowing the character of the soils of the several tracts would expect to find.” This has not, at all events, been contradicted and it is, of course, to be noted in considering Mr. Stewart’s figures that he is not comparing the richest with the poorest villages. The impression conveyed to the Commissioner by the correspondence on this point is that, assuming the classification scale to be imperfectly suited to a single-group scheme, the incidence of assessment on the poorer villages is not such as to work hardship or injustice; and that the faultiness of the scale has not been established.

16. The proposals of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner are based on the view that the formation of more than one group is necessary, 32 villages having a conspicuous advantage over the rest from their close proximity to the railway. Messrs. Pitt, Loch and Stewart are of a different opinion, and it may be assumed that the former is influenced by considerations similar to those which he has stated in para. 5 of his letter before quoted on the Amalner Taluka:—“In this taluka, where the Government revenue is chiefly paid from the profits of cotton, which is purchased at the cultivators’ doors by agents of big merchants in Dhulia, Amalner, Dharangaon and Párola, it is marvellous how very little the prices which the cultivator receives are affected by the position of the village.” Mr. Stewart, however, in the same paragraph, balances the advantages of proximity to the railway enjoyed by the southern villages of Amalner against the

superiority of climate enjoyed by the northern and, in fact, no one will dispute that close proximity to a railway is as ordinarily an advantageous circumstance, and it is understood that the Girna river in the open season is no serious obstacle to railway communication. In an open cotton-growing taluka, however, of which the remotest village is not more than 30 miles from a large cotton market situate on a railway, the special advantage may not be so great as to warrant a difference in maximum rates; such is, apparently, the view of Messrs. Pitt, Loch and Stewart.

17. Attention cannot but be attracted by the operation of the 33 per cent. limit on the several proposals and the Commissioner would invite Government to consider whether it is expedient to maintain it, or whether it would not, in view of the moderation and breadth of view with which resettlement operations are invariably conducted, to deal with each case on its merits. At all events, he submits that there are ample grounds for adopting that course in the present instance and Government have, he believes, in many instances exercised a similar wise discretion.

18. Last year in the case of Amalner not only was a lower maximum rate imposed than the circumstances of the taluka warranted (para. 7 of Mr. Stewart's No. 906, dated 4th May 1889), but the use of the new position classification was actually foregone, solely because it would, with the proposed maximum rates (too low as observed above) have caused the enhancement of assessment to exceed the limit of 33 per cent.

19. Government, naturally unwilling that a presumably useful adjunct to classification should be foregone, expressed a preference for the imposition of lower maximum rates in future.

20. Having then Amalner admittedly provided with a maximum rate below what it ought to have, and level with that fixed for the less favourably situated taluka of Chopda, we come to Erandol, avowedly more favourably situated than Amalner. The sole maximum rate for Amalner is Rs. 2-12-0; for Erandol Mr. Pitt proposes Rs. 2-10-0; Colonel Ward, maximum rates of which Rs. 2-14-0 is the highest, but limited to 24 villages only, the remaining 203 having rates below Amalner; and Colonel Godfrey rates of which Rs. 2-12-0 is the highest and that confined to 32 villages, the remainder being subjected to a lower maximum rate than that fixed for the inferior talukas of Amalner (already under-assessed) and Chopda.

21. That different proposals would have been submitted had there been no 33 per cent. limit of increase, and had these officers been guided solely by considerations of what was just and proper, is clearly stated by themselves. Mr. Pitt writes (para. 47):—"This rate certainly presents the anomaly of being lower than the rate sanctioned for Amalner, but a higher maximum rate cannot now possibly be proposed, as by the express order of Government the general position class has been applied to every number in every village of the taluka." This application would, if a higher maximum rate were authorized, bring the increase of assessment over the limit. Colonel Ward writes (para. 17):—"I desired to arrange a first class with a maximum of Rs. 3, but I found that this would necessitate the inclusion of so few villages and the exclusion of so many which equally deserved the highest rate that I was compelled to abandon the idea, and to bring the rate down to Rs. 2-14-0. I have in this manner succeeded in obtaining a larger number of villages in my first group, *but still not so many as I wished, nor all of those which ought by rights to be included in it.*" The main check operating is, of course, the 33 per cent. limit. Colonel Godfrey writes:—"With regard to the rates of assessment, it is certain that the Erandol as a whole is better situated than Amalner, and therefore whereas Rs. 2-12-0 was sanctioned for the Amalner Taluka, the rates for Erandol should be somewhat more, and certainly not less; it is, however, impossible for us to adopt even the same rates, for, with the application of general position class which raises up the valuation of all fields which have the advantage of superficial drainage, we obtain with the Amalner rate of Rs. 2-12-0 results which go far beyond the 33 per cent. allowed by Government \* \* \* \* I would recommend a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0 for the 32 villages of my first group.

*My own opinion is that these villages should be assessed higher, that is, at a maximum of Rs. 2-14-0, but by doing so we again exceed the limits of enhancement sanctioned by Government."* Comment is here unnecessary. It is evident that, between the application of a general position classification, which operates uniformly towards enhancement, and the 33 per cent. limitation of increase, the settlement authorities are forced to submit proposals which they do not approve, and which when comparisons are instituted with the rates in the neighbouring talukas are shown to be illogical or unscientific, if not actually detrimental to the interests of Government.

22. The Commissioner is of opinion that the single-group arrangement substantially approved of by Messrs. Pitt, Loch and Stewart, and already adopted for Amalner, should be adopted for Erandol also. He is led to believe that owing to the openness of the country and the general facilities for communication with the railway, close proximity to it is not, in this instance, an advantage sufficiently great to warrant a difference in grouping. He holds that the practical objections raised by Messrs. Ward and Loch are insufficient to justify a departure from the recognized principles of grouping, that hardship or injustice has not been shown to result from adherence to them, and that the arguments advanced by Mr. Stewart in support of the Amalner proposals have not been refuted.

23. It appears to him that proposals for a maximum rate substantially lower than that of Amalner, an inferior taluka, must necessarily be unscientific, and when an admittedly defective method has to be abandoned, and another substituted, relaxation of the rule limiting increase of assessment to 33 per cent. is not only justifiable but may be a necessity, if anything like method or consistency in resettlements is to be established.

24. He would recommend a single maximum rate of Rs. 2-14-0 for the whole taluka, and the non-application of the general position classification to the present re-settlement; in other words, would adhere to the course pursued in the case of Amalner, merely imposing a rate higher by 2 annas in recognition of the admitted superiority of position, and bearing in mind (para. 7 of Mr. Stewart's memo.) that the maximum rate for Amalner is admittedly low.

25. It is quite true that Government in dealing with the Amalner report expressed an opinion in favour of imposing lower maximum rates in future rather than forego the use of the new position classification, but this does not place the matter beyond discussion, and the Commissioner submits that he has above shown sufficient reasons for preferring the course adopted for Amalner. The classification is a new one, and it is open to question whether it should not be modified so as to operate downwards as well as upwards, especially when it is found that to reduce the maximum rate to allow of its use renders an entire resettlement illogical and unscientific. The Commissioner would advise a reference being made to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on this question and that of the possible expansion of the ordinary classification scale in the resettlement of single-group talukas. On the present occasion he would proceed entirely on the lines of the Amalner settlement.

26. The Commissioner submits that although the reasons assigned by Mr. Stewart for applying a general position classification may be sound enough, more information is desirable as to the method of application. It appears to him from the remarks of survey officers above quoted, that it is applied after the general soil classification, and uniformly in enhancement of rates, these, as framed on the general soil classification, never being lowered on the ground of unfavourable position. To put a case, if, on the general soil classification a number is assessed at the maximum rate, and is then found to be favourably situated, is the rate increased above the maximum? If so, the increased rate becomes the real maximum. If it is not, then some of the best land is exempt from the general position classification.

27. The Commissioner's proposal would, probably, not have the Collector's concurrence, but he has already given his reasons for differing from that officer's conclusion that practical injustice is worked by the single-group system, and if Amalner can, without the general position classification, bear a maximum rate of

Rs. 2-12-0, Erandol can very well bear one of Rs. 2-14-0 under a similar exemption. If land had been given up in Amalner in consequence of the course adopted the Collector would doubtless have brought the fact to notice.

28. The Commissioner is also unable to state what the effect of his proposal will be in relation to the 33 per cent. limit. In Amalner following the same plan with a Rs. 2-12-0 maximum it was not exceeded; but even if it were, in the case of Erandol, the Commissioner would not hesitate to recommend its adoption in view of the many precedents for departure from the general rule on reasons shown. The inadequacy of the original grouping and the necessity for rectifying it have been recognized on all hands, and that survey officers, in addition to their other qualifications, possess the invaluable one of touch with the tenant, is well exemplified by Colonel Ward's report.

G. F. M. GRANT,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of the Erandol Taluka of the Khándesh District.*

No. 3924.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2117, dated 15th May 1890—Submitting the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Erandol Taluka in the Khándesh District.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 47, dated 8th February 1890.  
Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 470, dated 4th March 1890.  
Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 2028, dated 21st March 1890.  
Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 770, dated 25th April 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2206, dated 20th May 1890—Submitting one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 933, dated 13th idem, together with a letter No. 2326, dated 4th April 1890, from the Collector of Khándesh, who forwards petitions of objections received by him from the inhabitants of certain villages in the Erandol Taluka against the revised rates proposed to be introduced into that taluka; and makes remarks.

RESOLUTION.—Proposals are submitted for the revision settlement of 227 villages of the Erandol Taluka. The term of the original settlement has already expired in the case of 215 of these villages, and will expire in 1890-91 in the case of the remainder.

2. The circumstances of this taluka are very similar to those of the Amalner Taluka, which came under revision settlement last year, and the facts which justify an enhancement of the Government demand are of the same nature as those stated in the reports on Amalner. The Governor in Council is satisfied that these facts warrant an enhancement of assessment to the full extent admissible under the rules.

3. Government consider that the one group system should, as recommended by the Commissioner, C. D., and by Messrs. Pitt, Turnbull, Fletcher and Stewart, be applied to this taluka. The fine climate of the north appears to fairly counterbalance the advantage of propinquity to the railway enjoyed by the southern and south-eastern villages; and, as in the case of Amalner, it cannot be said that any one part of the taluka enjoys advantages over any other part sufficient to warrant the formation of more than one group. The Governor in Council observes in particular that cotton, which is by far the most important crop, is purchased at the cultivators' doors by agents of merchants, and that the prices received by the cultivators are unaffected by the position of the villages. There appears to be no reason for assuming that soil classification has been unsatisfactory.

4. It appears that if the one group system is adopted the highest maximum dry-crop rate that can be imposed without overstepping the limit of 33 per cent. prescribed for an enhancement of assessment of a whole taluka at revision settlement is Rs. 2-10-0 per acre, the rate proposed by Mr. Pitt. This rate is accordingly approved. The enhancement resulting from its imposition will be 32·6 per cent.

5. The proposals for motasthal garden land are approved. There is no pátasthal or rice land in the taluka.

6. The petitions of objection to the proposed rates disclose no reasons for withholding sanction thereto. The rates should be introduced in the current year in all villages in which the original settlement has expired. In these villages the guarantee should be for thirty years, and in the case of the twelve villages in which the original settlement has not yet expired, the term of the new settlement should be fixed so as to expire in the same year. As recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner the period for receiving resignations under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code should be extended for the present year until July 20th.

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Khándesh,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,  
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
The Government of India,  
The Secretary of State for India.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that when it is ready the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

} By letter.

NOTE.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner has been informed by telegram.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision Settlement of the Erandol Taluka of the Khándesh District.*

No. 4436.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2652, dated 11th June 1890—Submitting one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1169, dated 9th idem, together with a letter No. 3463, dated 27th May 1890, from the Collector of Khándesh, who forwards petitions of objections against the revised rates proposed to be introduced into certain villages of the Erandol Taluka of the Khándesh District; and observes that there is nothing in the condition of those villages which entitles them to any exceptional treatment.

RESOLUTION.—Recorded.

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

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