SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXXXIX.—New Sprins.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 227 VILLAGES

OF THE

ERANDOL TÁLUKA

OF THE

KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:
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APPENDIX A

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

							RAINP	ALL AT			-	
	Years.		Bras	ndoL	Ams	lner.	Cho	pds.	Jalg	gaon.	Pác	hora.
			Inches.	Centa.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Centa.
	1		2		,	3		4		5		6
1879 1880	···•	•••	44 25	11. 78	33 17	61 69	37 20	92 84	46 28	44 58	37 2 2	16 85
1881 1882	•••	•••	16 28	72 81	20 25	55 46	23 38	61 80	24 32	15 55	22 32	28 33
1883 1884	•••	•••	52 36	49 52	42 41	35 17	47 45	52 64	56 39	26 66	50 28	68 56
1885 1886	***	•••		27 13	21 25	70 11	14 29	78 85	26 38	35 6 2	25 35	8 53
1887 1888	•••		0.0	38 29	31 21	57 64	37 19	51 32	39 23	96 70	39 21	97 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				e of Total Co renert and li	
LIMPLE BOYL	contrayed sumges.	Сюрь			Total.	Kharif,	Rabi.
l	2	3			4	5	6
			···-	_		Acres.	Acres
Rrandol Täluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	227 Government villages	Cotton Jowari Bajri Til Tur Kulti Udid Indigo Miscellaneous Wheat Linseed Gram Coriander Tobacco Carden cultivation Grass or fallow			32·9 24·9 19·2 2·1 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·2 7·8 3·5 1·2 0·9 0·1 0·6 5·6	75,670 57,168 44,070 4,685 997 681 439 227 535 	17,977 8,073 2,846 2,035 234 1,366 12,907
		•	Total		100 0	184,472	45,441

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly bazars are held in the Erandol Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate.

		Days on which	Whenly Sabus.	ļ	
onn-	Villages.	Basir is held.	Articles.	Amount.	Chief Articles traded in.
1	2	3	4	5	5
1	Erandol	Sunday {	All kinds of grain Groceries Cotton and yarn Cloth and clothes Timber Miscellaneous Total	Rs. 1,000 200 1,000 300 600 100	Wheat, jowari, bajri, rice. Jagri, supari, salt, spices, chillies, oil and ghee. Saris, pasodis, cholis. Vegetables, fruits, panvel.
2	Paldi	Fridsy {	All kinds of grain Groceries Misoellaneous	125 35 25	Wheat, jowári, bájri, rice, &c. Jágri, supári, chillics, oil and ghes. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
3	Dharangaon	Thursday {	All kinds of grain Groceries Cloth and clothes Cattle Miscellaneous Total	1,500 500 1,000 500 2,000 1,000 100	Wheat, jowari, bajri, gram, rice, &c. Jágri, supari, salt, chillies, oil and ghee, &c. Sáris, pásodis, cholis. Cows, bullocks, buffaloss. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
4	Sonvad	Sunday {	All kinds of grain Groceries Miscellaneous	10	Wheat, jowari, bajri, gram, rice, &c. Jágri, supári, salt, chillies, oil and ghee. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
5	Chavalkhed	Wednesday {	All kinds of grain Groceries Miscellaneous	15	Jágri, supári, salt, chillies, oil and ghee. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
ć	Kusoda	Tuesday {	All kinds of grain Groceries Cotton and yarn Cloth and clothes Missellaneous	125 500 300	Jágri, supári, salt, chillies, oil and ghee. Sáris, pásodis, cholis. Vegetubles, fruits, pánvel.
7	Chandsar	Wednesday {	All kinds of grain Groceries Miscellaneous Total	10	Jagri, supari, salt, chillies, oil and ghee. Vegetables, fruits, panvel.
8	Utran	Friday	All kinds of grain	55 15	Jágri, supári, salt, chillice, oil and ghee. Vegetables, fruits, panvel.
g	Nanded	. Tuesday	All kinds of grain Groceries Cloth and clothes Miscellaneous	. 100	Jágri, supári, salt, chillies, oil and ghee. Sáris, pásodis, cholis.
			Miscellaneous Total	10	Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

	1		MA	les.		Fam	ALES.	,		CAN ES	LAD OR ARE	leabning t	O DO 80.	
Táluka.	Caste.		Under 15	Above 15	Total Males.	Under 12	Above 12	Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	Ms	iles.	Г еп	ales.	
		•	years of age.	years of age.		years of age.	years of age.	_		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
227 villages of the Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	Christians Jews Jains Lingáyats Musalmáns Sa S Bráhmins Others Tota		2 70 4 7 1,346 2,503 495 688 11,634 18,775	3 79 4 22 1,901 2,928 868 1,086 15,720 23,522	13 5 149 8 29 3,247 5,431 1,363 1,774 27,354 42,297	44 1 10 1,126 1,889 308 442 8,309 13,852	9 4 96 424 2,029 8,372 871 1,190 17,052 26,329 19,960 31,020	15 4 140 5 34 3.155 5,261 1,179 1,632 25,361 40,181 29,704 47,263	28 9 289 13 63 6,402 10,692 2,542 3,406 52,715 82,478	2 138 1 10 99 505 921 1,386 1,327 4,663	38·5 40·0 92·6 12·5 34·5 8·0 9·3 67·6 78·1 49 11·0	3 9 9 2 156	20·0 0·2 0·4	

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

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.		Оссира	tion.		Nuz	nber.
	2		3				4
						Number.	Percentage.
	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-	Agricultural	•••	{	23,784 42,911	38·6 44·3
Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate	. 227 Government villages	{	Partly agricultural	***	{	9,125	9.4
·	4.	l	Non-agricultural	***	₩.	37,897 44,920	61·4 46·3
				, Total	{	61,681 96,956	100·0 100·0

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

APPENDIX F.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

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

				Hora	u.	,		WE TE	us.	-, -	CARTI PLOU	S AND Geb.				L	4VE 810	ox.				rh Oxen	.Buno	· i	young.		
Táinka.	Surveyed Villager.			ą.	,		flon.	**	eir.				Hors	es and P	onies.	Fem	ale Buffs	loss.		Cowe,		d Plong	old and y	d pad y	old and		
		Chiudsi.	Tiled,	Flat-socie	Thatched.	Total.	For livings	Orinking.	Out of rep	Total,	On rife.	Plough	old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	0k i ,	Young.	Total.	Carts and and Buffal	Sheep, ol	Gonte, G	Donkeys,	Mules	Characta.
. 1	2	8	•	5	6	7	8	•	10	n	19	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	95	26	\$7	20
Erandol Tsinka of the Khandesh Collectorate,	l) 227 Government l	846 447		ļ	ł	14,439 21,818	į į			9,060 9,708	1	5,160 7,245]	794 151	867	10,820	4,439		94. 620 7,668		1			11,396 9,895		2	1

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

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

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APPENDIX H.

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

			Governme	n u S chooi	. 8.	PRIVATE	s Schools.	
Villages	District.	В	oya.	G	irle.	В	oys.	Remares.
Number of Villages.	Dimicu	Number of Schools.	Attend-	Number of Schools.	Average Attend- ance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attend- ance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	. 9
227	Erandol Táluka of the Khán- desh Collectorate	01	1,354	2	55	1	20	

APPENDIX I.

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

	r of Villages.	District.	Total Nu cultivat Occupan Inamd	ed by	Total Nu cultivated pants or li in partu with oth	by Occu- námdárs ership	CHINAROPT	by Sub-	Total Nu cultivated tenants for of grain	by Sub- Produce		2.40	Total No	ambers,
	Number		Govern-	Inám.	Govern- ment.	In ám .	Govern- ment.	Inám.	Govern- ment	Inám.		bers,	Govern- ment,	Ipám.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14
*****	227	Erandoi Táluka of (the Khándesh Col- lectorate.	19,583 75:0	1,044 4·0		42 0·2	1,444 5·5	668 2·5	573 2·2	94 0·4	736 2·8	657 2·5	24,273 92·9	1,848 7·1

APPENDIX J.

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

	,	Wall	A WITH		LAGH-	Wı	elle (1 Num	Surv Blas.			Conu	IL OF MNE 8 10.		Tai	£0,				Budai	a.	
gez.	District.		d for ation,		d for king.	Used Itrige	l for stion.		l for king.	*	last Settle-	last Settle-	to Mea	ording Old sure- ont.	Mos	ording New sure-		Pal	cka,	Ka	eb
Number of Villagez.		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	Total.	Wells dug before last ment.	Wells dug since ment.	Used for irriga-	Used for drink- ing.	Used for Irriga-	Used for drink- ing.	Total.	ાત.	New.	Old.	178
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	90	271	1
27	Brandol Táluka of the Khándesh Col- lectorate,	16	, •	588	30	1, 145	810	105	10	2,708	2,000	648	1	,	7		10	45	8	13	

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales in Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Total Acres	Total Sum for which sold.	Sale Rate per Aure,	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.	Remares.
1	8 :		4	5	6	7
Acres. 1,197	Rs. 17,870	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 1,044	Rs. a. p.	17:1	
51 cases 668	in which the	land was sold	for sums fro	n 5 to 15 times	the survey asse	sament.
24 cases 230	in which the	land was sold 21 12 2	for sums fro	m 15 to 25 tim	es the survey	assessment.
19 cases	in which the	land was sold 27 5 5	for sums fro	m 25 to 50 tim 0 14 4	es the survey	assessment.
3 cases	in which the	land was sold	for sums fro	m 50 to 100 tim 0 13 3	es the survey	assessment.

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Court in Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Total Acres sold.	Total Sum for which sold.	Sal	e Ri Ac	ate re,	per		otal smont.	4	Asses Per	men	at a	of tim	rerage Number les the Survey ment is equal the sum for ich the land is sold.	Rimaris.
1	8			3	•		4			5			6	7
Acres.	Ra.	R	s.	8.	p.	***	Rs.		Re.	a.	p.			
1,398	13,777		9	13	B		1,426		1	0	4		9.7	
32 cases in 455	which the la	ŀ	9	sole 9		suns	from	5 t		tim 13		e sut	vey assess	ment.
16 cases in 186	which the la	ļ		sole 9		sums	from 207	18	-	1 :		the s	urvey a sse 16:7	sament.
8 cases in	which the la	ŧ		sçle 15		euma	from	25		tin 14		he sı	33·0	sment.
2 cases in	which the la			eole 5		8ums	from	50		00 t		the	survey ass	essment.

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing Simple Mortgages in the Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Total Acres mortyaged.	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,	Remares.
1	2	8	6	6	6	Ť
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Ra.	Rs. s. p.		
1,364	18,632	13 10 7	1,316	0 15 5	14.2	
52 cases in 848	which the la	nd was mortga		from 5 to 15 0 15 7	times the surve	y assessment.
31 cases in 314	which the la	nd was mortgs	ged for sums	from 15 to 25 0 15 10	times the surve	y msessment.
15 cases in	which the la	nd was mortge	ged for sums	from 25 to 50 0 12 11	times the surve	y assessment.

APPENDIX N.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in Erandol Túluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

lotal Acres mortgaged.	Total Sum for which mort- gaged.	Mortgag per A			•	Tot Secsar		of A	1186	e Re 1810 (ate mis	Assessi to the	erage Number is the Survey nent is equal ne sum for a the land is ortgaged.	Rumario.
1	2	1	}			4			-	5			6	. 1
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	8.	p.			Rs.	В	g.	8.	p.			
1,105	22,535	20 [.]	6	4	ĺ	1	,256		1	2	2 `		17:9	
46 cases in	which the la	nd was r	пог	tgag	ed	for	sums	from	ð í	,o	15 t	i mes t	he survey	assessment.
572	5,817	10	2	9	Ì		639		1	1	10		9-1	
27 cases in	which the la	nd was i	mor	tgag	ed	for	enme	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 la	nd was	mor	tgag	ed	for	sums	from	25	to	50	times	the survey	assessment,
180	7,825	43	7	7			235		1	4	iı		33.3	
4 cases in	which the la	nd was	moı	rtgag	ed	for	sams	from	50	to	100	time	the surve	y assessment.
65	3,400	52	4	11	}		57	1	0	14	0		59.6	1

R. B. PITT,

APPENDIX O.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in the Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh 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.	Remares.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,559	9,500	6 1 6	1,751	120	5.4	
24 cases	in which the	land was sub-	let for sums	from 5 to 15 t	imes the survey	assessment;
3 10	2,688	8 10 9	332	112	8·1	
2 cases	in which the	land was sub-	let for sums	from 15 to 25 t	imes the survey	assessment.
11	500	45 7 3	21	1 14 7	238	
4 cases	in which the	land was sub-	let for sums	from 25 to 50 t	imes the survey	assessment.
41	1,475	35 15 7	47	124	31· 4	
2 cases	in which the	land was sub-	let for sums	from 50 to 100 t	imes the survey	assessment.
24	1,700	70 13 4	26	114	65 [.] 4	

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate and adjoining Tálukas for 41 years from 1848-49 to 1888-89.

				ERANDO	L.			4.	Analse	B.				Ра'спов	A.		
Tears.		Meas	ured see	rs of 80 1	ľol ás pez	Re.	Mea	sured se	ers of \$0	Tolás pe	r Re.	Mea	sured se	ers of SO	Tolás pe	r Re.	Remarks.
		Jow á ri,	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowári.	Bájri,	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowári	Bėjri	Wheat	Gram.	Rice.	
1	_	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1848- 4 9		804	493	501	63}	17	851	60	451	35	140						
1849-50]	801	541	433	531	15	97	551	471	472			***	***		: l	
1850-51	٠.	46	431	384	454	17	68	45	4:1	56	414	•••	***	.,.			
1851-52	***	58½ 64	4 9 1 6 9 1	451 501	40 351	183 211	562 561	51 51	451 38	472 42	***	•••	***	•••	•••		
1852-53 1853-54]	531	43	454	261	211	68	554	43	471	•••	•••	***	•••]	· ·	
854-55		64	58	401	40	26	644	663	481	56	• • • •		***	•••		***	
1855456		401	431	30	32	24	421	51	241	28	•••		***		,,,		
1856-57		531	43-	32	241	***	531	45	251	28	•••		***]		
1857-58	•••	•••	***	• • • •	•••	***	424	45	34	301	***	v.	***	•••		· · }	
Total		5401	455	376l	361	160ŧ	635	525	404	418 <u>1</u>	•••						
Average		60	501	412	40	20	633	521	401	412							
1858-59		53 <u>1</u>	691	351	32	123	50	473	483	371							
859-60]	535	43	371	222	:::.	524	421	281	258	***		•				
1860-61	•••	351	314	22	20	361	451	34 <u>1</u> 25 <u>1</u>	151	36	***	***	***	•••	,		
861-62 862-63		321 211	25 211	16½ 17½	183 154	193	24 24#	204 21	2:21 151	184 154	***	•••	•••	***		1	
863-64	"	20	19	141	157	63	21	169	174	161	•••		***		:::		
864-65		12‡	141	124	131	14.	191	223	111	176	***		•••				
865-66]	29	264	133	174	***	20	161	111	17	***		•••	•••			
866-67		211	29	124		***	223	22	1114	168	•••		•••	* **		•••	
1867-68	***	372	312	18‡	211	24	281	321	191	14	***		···	•••			
Total		3161	312 <u>1</u>	200	177	991	3081	2801	2003	2141	***	•••	•••	***	.,		
Average		311	311	20	192	20	303	28	20	211	•••		•••	•••			
° 1868-69		131	123	9	9 <u>‡</u>	71	261	15	124	13		201	18		· · · · · ·		
1869-70		214	191	10	63	81	24	21	104	îĭ	•••	25		***			
1870-71		213	233	161	175	94	211	21	17	152		29	28				
1871-72	•••	134	113	124	10	91	134	131	12	18,	::.	:::.	16¥		!		
1872-73 187 3-74	•••	268 263	233 29	14½ 22	13 1 15	101	281	25] 32]	17 241	10 1 104	111	291 351	334	159	1 ;;,	•••	
1874-75		261	271	161	161	11 <u>1</u> 10 <u>1</u>	333 301	27	181	184	112	274	263	19	184	•••	
1875-76	• • • •	262	164	181	164	îii	371	28	20	21	•••	22	301	161	161	91	
1876-77	•••	131	123	123	10	9 4	164	15	124	181	***	14	114	91		74	
1877-79	•••	15	147	141/2	81	111	164	15	132	164	91	154	11	94	ļ		
Total.	•••	206	1903	1463	123	99	2481	2134	1581	1531	32	2181	176	701	53	25	
Average		201	19	142	121	10	241	211	151	151	102	241	22	14	17.5	81	
1878-79 1879-80	•••	13 <u>1</u> 17 <u>1</u>	123 143	9	10	91	1114	113	9.	103	71	167	121	81		74	
168 0 -81	•••	213	50	194	13 <u>‡</u> 16 <u>‡</u>	9 <u>1</u>	16 27½	13 22 <u>1</u>	10½ 20½	11 20	7 3	22 27	14 183	104	,	75	
1981-82		20	20	$16\bar{\frac{1}{2}}$	134	ii	312	28	$21\frac{1}{2}$	261	ý³	35	28	165		112	
1882-83	••	162	141	141	105	91	19½	191	17	164	91	232	181	14		11	
1883-84 1 884-85	••	21\$ 26\$	212	18	131	111	201	175	174	159	94	22	163	161		11	
1885-86	•	203	23½ 23½	22 144	101 15	101	281	30 224	28½ 21¾	24½ 21	7 j	29± 32	224 21	21 <u>1</u> 18		11	
1886-87		25	2)	16	15	10	281	$\frac{223}{223}$	151	152	71	32 29 1	231	151		104	
1887-88	•••	16%	16 <u>1</u>	161	15}	10	163	17	16	161	7	221	193	17		81	
1888-89	••	15	15	14	131	71	172	211	121	14	75	234	21	141	14	71	
Total		219‡	2041	175 <u>‡</u>	1462	1124	246	2 25 8	1892	1912	88	283	216}	1671	14	104	
Average		20	181	16	131	103	221	201	17±	171	8.	257	192	151	14	87	

R. B. PITT,

APPENDIX Q1.

Revenue Statement for 2 Villages situated in the Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1857-58.

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

		Or	Ctreins :	Land pa 10 Goves		8 2 3 3 M 2 3 '	.		upird A E Gover Land.		WHICH	HH REVE I 18 ALIE Y OH PAI (LNA'M.)	NATED	MK:	Land, G et Occur ecupies Isa m.	ιEυ,	сюне об уевт	
Years.		é	ASSER-	Re	en ission	A	3		mt.	from auc-		Авземв-	դա լերա ն,	mns 2, 8	t.—Total 9 and 12	Total of 10 and 13.	Ontetanding at close	RRMANES
		Occupied Acres	Full Handard ment.	Pormudas.	Casual.	Totsl.	Balance collected.	Астея.	Full Assessment.	Realization fi	Acres.	Full Standard mout.	Colloctions, o	Total of Columns and 11.	Full Assessment of Columns 3, 5	Collections.—7 Columns 7, 11	Balance Ontete	
1		2	3	4	5	6	. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Ra.	Rs.		Rs.		Acres.	Re.	Ra.	Rs.	
847-48		132	128		***		128	105					!	237	128	128	[, {	
848-49	•••	44	46	.1.	2	2	44	193	•••		•••			237	46	44	29	
849-50 850-51	•…	39 30	47 36	•••	8		47 28	198 207	***	•••		•••	•••	237 237	47 36	47 28	26	
851-52	***	41	36		"		36	196	***					237	36	36		
852-53	•••	60	49	•••			49	177	•••				•••	237	49	49		
853-54 854-55	•••	37 22	30 19	•••	12	12	18	200 215	•••	•••				237	30	18	•••	
855-50	•••	39	\$ 25		2	2	19 23	198	***					237 237	19 25	19		
856-57	•••	74	50	***			50	163						237	50	50		
		<u> </u>	├		¦									-	<u> </u>		-	
857-58	••.	102	71		6	6	65	1,041	546					1,143	617	65		
1858-59	••.	231	155				155	912	462	ء ٠٠٠				1,143	617	155		
เชลิบ-ยืด เชิดี0-61	•••	182 203	122	•••	•••		122 139	961 940	495 478		l		•••	1,143	617	122		
861-62	•••	222	167	•••			167	921	450					1,143 1,143	617 617	139 167		
862-63		213	154	***			154	930	463	•••				1,143	617	154		
863-64 864 - 65	•	354 622	237 387	•••	* ***		237	789	380	.,.				1,143	617	237		
865-66	• • •	722	437		•••	***	387 437	521 421	230 180	••••]		1,143 1,143	617	387 437		
866-67	•••	723	439		9	9	430	420	178	***		1 :::		1,143	617	430		ļ
367-68	• • • •	427	279		27	27	252	716	338	***	,			1,143	617	252		
868-69 86 9-70	••••	296 386	204 258		8		204 250	847 740	413	•••		";		1,143	617	204		
870-71	••	541	353	***	,,,		353	1,572	349 254		17 17	10	•••	1,143 2,130	617 617	250 353		
871-72	•••	541	353				353	1,572	254	148	17	10		2,130	617	501	15	
872-73 873-74	•••	541 557	953 361	•••	•••	• • • •	353	1,572	254	8	17	10		2,130	617	361		!
874-75	•••	557	361	•••	•••	•••	361 361	1,556 1,556	246 246	ïi	17 17	10		$\frac{2,130}{2,130}$	617	361 372	•••	
875-76		977	550	•••	•••		550	149	57	3	liź	liŏ		1,143	617	553	***	
876-77	•••	976	550		22	22	528	143	54	7	17	10		1,136	614	535		•
877-78 878-70	•••	979 979	551 551	•••	7	7	544 551	113 113	43 43		48 48	20]	1,140	614	544	• • • •	
879-80	•••	1,011	563	\	•••		563	81	31	1	48	20 20	•••	1,140 1,140	614	554 564		
880-81		1.038	574		100		574	54	20		48	20		1,140	614	574	::: <u>}</u>	
881-82" 882-83		1,05 0 1,051	577 577			124	577	42	17	2	48	20		1,140	614	579		
883-84	•••	1,051	577		***		577 577	25 25	8	1	48	20 20		1,124 $1,124$	606	578 578		
884-85		1,051	577	•••			577	25	9	1	48	20		1,124	606	578		
1885-86 1886-87	441		577	•••		•••	577	70	25	•••	48	20		1,109	622	577		
1867-88	***		577 593	•••	***	•••	577	70	25	2	45	20	•••	1,166	622	579		
888-89	***	1	602		•••	•••	593 602	25 25	9	1	45 45	20 20		1,165 1,199	622 631	594 603		

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

APPENDIX Q!.

Revenue Statement for 193 Villages situated in the Erandol Túluka of the Khándesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1858-59.

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

	0α	CUPIED LANG	D PATE OVERNI		BBMES!	TO	∆RA	PTED ARE BUS GOVE ENT LAND	RX-	ALTR	D THE RES OF WRIGH NATED BY RTIABLE (in Firely	Total I	Land, Gove Pied, Unocy and Ina'm.	RYNEST PIED	dose of	
Years.		Assess	Re	mission	na.			+ <u>+</u>	from auc- grazing.		A68688-	Quit-reat,	Columns 2, 8	ent—Tritul 8, 9 and	Total of 10 and 13.	Outstanding at	
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard ment.	Permanent	Casual.	Total,	Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations f	Acres.	Full Standard ment,	Collections, Cac.	Total of Colu and 11,	Full Assessment of Columns 12.	Columns 7, 10	Balance Outst	REMARKS.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	16	15	16	17	18
	56,551	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Re,	Re. 88,695	81,689	Rs.	Rs.	11,748	Ra. 22,710	Rs. 2,208	Acres, 149,988	Rs. 1,25,880	Rs. 90,970	Rs.	!
1848-49	55,778	1,00,170	7+4	705	17,476 705	91,535	82,461		120	11,748	22,728	2,865	149,987	1,14,908	91,020	40	
1849-50	57,170	92,240 95,304	16	1,504		98,784	81,080		110	11,787	22,726	2,418	149,987	1,18,020	96,807		
1850-51 1851-62	61,071	1,00,399	10	1,435		98,954	76,461]	144	11,787	22,720	2,463	149,269	1,23,119	1,01,561		
1852-52	86,596	1,08,237	161	241	402		71,019		120	11,787	22,704	2,542	149,852	1,30,941	1,10,497		ĺ
1853-54	68,700	1,09,398	204	5,847	6,051	1,03,347	69,201	٠.,	205	11,708	22,624	2,850	149,604	1,32,022	1,05,902		İ
1864-55	71,262	1,14,218	159	108	267	1,18,949	66,694		176	11,668	22,497	2,624	149,622	1,86,713	1,16,749		
1855-56	70,596	1,12,493	170	4,961	5,134	1,07,359	67,513		160	11,528	22,193	2,584	149,637	1,84,685	1,10,108		ĺ
1856-57	73,257	1,15,475	461	278	784	1,14,741	65,059		142	11,542	22,191	2,667	149,852	1,37,666	1,17,540		
1557-58	78,108	1,20,462	485	28 0	, 765	1,19,697	61,521		144	11,188	21,588	2,539	160,812	1,42,050	1,22,380		
				<u> </u>													
1858-59	86,752	1,12,364	76	6,146	1 1		98,583	76,293	845	11,521	15,458	2,692	106,806	2,04,115	1,09,169	***	
1859-60	114,195	1,40,639	79	9,077	9,156		70,677	47,579	480	11,940	15,923	3,298	196,812	2,04,140 2,04,162	1,35,261 1,88,747	.,,	
1860-61	116,330	1,42,758	79	8,123		1,84,551	68,409	45,410	986	12,046	16,509	8,210 8,785	198,794 196,861	2,04,232	1,51,195	•••	ł
1861-62	119,600	1,45,841	79	2 6			64,652 56,675	41,882 35,080	1,724	12,627	16,494	4,038	190,848	2,04,217	1,57,883	•••	ĺ
1862-63	127,546	152,643 1,65,141	80 84	18	93 84	1,52,550 1,65,067	89,378	22,480	1,205 1,628	12,821	16,610	8,998	196,898	2,04,231	1,70,683		
1863-64 1864-65	144,699 163,922	1,70,812	84		84	1,70,728	80,090	16,825	8,031	12,884	16,650	4,152	196,896	2,04,287	1,77,911		l
3005 85	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	1,80,803		
1966-67	156,898	1,78,070	84		84	1,72,986	26,779	14,814	1,400	13,154	16,723	6,578	196,826	2,04,107	1,80,959		١.
1867-68	156,242	1,72,939	84	189	223	1,72,616	27,294	14,489	1,252	13,153	17,080	6,579	196,689	2,04,888	1,80,447		
1868-09	155,039	1,72,573	84	83	117	1,72,456	27,859	14,306	782	13,197	16,759	7,746	190,095	2,08,638	1,80,984		1
1869-70	162,887	1,76,9×8	102	10	115	1,76,876	21,880	9,763	1,442	13,229	16,758	7,788	197,906	2,03,499	1,86,106		
1870-71	167,818	1,79,582	102		102	1,79,480	22,053	7,215	1,607	18,277	16,816	7,835	203,148	2,03,568	1,88,872	257	
1871-72	169,048	1,80,225	102	4,840	4,951	1,75,274	20,838	6,554	8,985	18,206	16,799	7,828	203,147	2,08,578	1,86,192	38,825	
1872-73	168,716	1,79,977	102	269	871	1,79,606	21,328	6,903	8,159	13,260	16,792	7,824	208,804	2,08,672	1,90,589	145	1
1873-74	168,011	1,79,654	102	146	248		21,746	7,227	1.972	13,261	16,796	7,830	203,018	2,03,677 2,03,669	1,89,208	"	
1874-75	166,778	1,78,903	95	45	140	1.78,768	22,985	7,982	1,077	13,251	16,784	7,843	203,909 203,265	2,03,679	1,87,683 1,87,416	"	1
1876-76	166,603	1,78,763	76	9	85 227	1,78,678 1,78,298	28,444	8,200 8,491	918 876	18,192	16,693	7,793	203,300	2,03,709	1,86,967		
1876-77 1877-78	166,082 166,240	1,78,525 1,78,588	69 58	158 196	254		18,590	8,217	345	13,795	16,960	7,795	198,625	2,03,765	1,88,474		1
1877-76	166,414	1,78,623	54		54		13,998	6,780	782	13,851	17,014	7,794	194,262	2,02,417	1,87,145		1
1879-80	170,135	1,80,599	49	10	69	1,80,540	10,277	4,895	219	13,851	17,014	7,794	194,268	2,02,418	1,88,563		
1880-81	170,635	1,80,815	44		44	1,90,771	9,775	4,578	113	18,849	17,024	7,798	194,259	2,02,417	1,98,682		l
1881-82	171,426	1,81,150	85		. 35	1,81,115	8,971	4,228	276	18,8 58	17,002	7,798	194,255	2,02,381	1,89,189		
1882-93	171,895	1,81,103	3 5	866	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	172,213	1,81,436	88		88	1,81,448	8,180	3,869	869	13,858	17,008	7,790	194,251	2,02,368	1,90,627		
1894-55	172,430	1,81,638	22	2	24	1,81,614	7,988	8,747	258	13,831	16,963	7,740	194,249	2,02,548	1,89,612		1
1885-86	172,797	1,81,784	18		18		7,471	3,461	93	12,828	16,959	7,768	194,096	2,02,204	1,89,627		
1886-87	172,810	1,81,782	138		138	1,81,644	7,431	8,446	364	13,427	16,951	7,747	198,677	2,02,189	1,89,765		
1987-88	172,855	1,81,860	155		155		7,812	3,398	451	13,476	16,954	7,738	193,646	2,02,207 2,02,126	1,89,894		
1855-89	172,866	1,81,798	184	1	184	1,91,614	7,314	8,870	125	13,466	16,958	7,738	789,040	-,72,120	T,00,211	*	1

R. B. PITT,

APPENDIX Q³.

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

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

		Occupin		atirg åri Tabumsey		•		THEND AS IN GOVER LEAD.		Wifte	THE REVE IN ALIE LY OR PAI (INA'M).	NATED RTIALLY		awd, Gov ed, Unoc nd Ina'm	CUPIED	close of year.	· -
Years.	-	Assem	F	lemission		ed.	•	<u> </u>	from		Asteur-	Quit-mnt,	mns 2, 8	nf. Total	Total of 10 and 13.	Outstanding at	Remares,
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard ment,	Permanent.	Castual.	Total.	Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations suction s grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard ment.	Collections, Q. &C.	Total of Columns and 11.	Full Arsesamen of Columns 12,	Collections, T Columns 7, 1	Balance Outsta	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Ro.		Rs.	Re.	Rs.		Rs.	Ro.		Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	
1850-51 1851-52 1852-53 1853-54 1804-55 1855-56 1856-57	210 220 26 30 31 38 38 38 38 55	2 525 603 8 689 2 693 1 754 9 764 6 838 5 899		27 120 76 166 	27 120 76 166 43 114 33	461 405 527 689 527 754 721 838 885 960	537 552 508 428 424 355 347 350 181			167 146 146 146 146 146 146 146 146	311 302 302 303 303 303 303 303 303 268	54 53 53 55 48 52 48 51 48 49	920 920 920 882 882 882 882 882 882 882	819 827 905 992 996 1,057 1,067 1,141 1,202 1,261	535 458 580 744 575 806 769 889 933 1,009	114 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
1860-61 1861-62 1862-03 1863-64 1864-65 1865-66 1865-68 1868-69 1869-70 1870-71 1871-72 1872-73 1873-74 1874-75 1876-77 1877-78 1876-77 1877-78 1878-79 1880-81 1881-82 1882-83 1886-87		4 1,134 1,297 1,297 1,669 8 1,669 8 1,765 5 1,765 6 1,765 1,764 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,768 1,764 1,765 1,767 1,767 1,767 1,767 1,767 1,767 1,767 1,767		141 6	141 6	773 1,128 1,297 1,519 1,666 1,765 1,765 1,765 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,754 1,757 1,757 1,757 1,767 1,767 1,767 1,767 1,767	993 791 608 379 200 42 43 43 43 43 64 64 31 57 57 57 57 57 57 29 29 29 29	911 691 492 270 124 25 25 25 34 14 14 28 28 25 28 25 25 19 15 15 15	14 14 15 4 3	134 134 161 161 161 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 17	193 193 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 2	53 77 78 78 78 78 78 103 121 136 136 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	1,779 1,779 1,779 1,779 1,779 1,779 1,779 1,799 1,790 1,790 1,783 1,783 1,783 1,783 1,783 1,783 1,783 1,783 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,784 1,785 1,785 1,785 1,784	2,018 2,018 2,018 2,019 2,019 2,019 2,017 2,017 2,011 2,011 2,011 2,011 2,011 2,011 2,012 2,012 2,012 2,012 2,011 2,011 2,011 2,011 2,011 2,011 2,011 2,011 2,010	826 1,205 1,375 1,597 1,741 1,843 1,868 1,890 1,904 1,957 1,957 1,933 1,932 1,933 1,939 1,939 1,939 1,942 1,942 1,942 1,942 1,941 1,940	106	

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Seperintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q'

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

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

	Oc	COPPED LAN		ing Assi Rubur,	SOMENT :	ro	ARRES	OCCUPERD SEP ARAB NEERT L	北 市	KU) IS 32 P	PTILL THE BOT WHICE ALGEBRATI THEREY G ARYIALLY (INA'M.)	TE ED		LARD, COVI 188, Unico AND IN'AM.		class of year.	
Years.		Аясь.		Remissio	ng.	υġ			from anc. grazing.		Attess	Quit-rent.	% %	Total	Total of and 13.	#	
	Oceupied Acros.	Full Standard ment.	Permanent.	Castnal.	Total.	Balance collected	Acres.	Fuil Assessment	Realizations fro	Acres.	FnII Etandard ment.	Collections, Qu	Total of Columns	Full Ascerement, of Columns 3, 9.	Collections. T. Columns 7, 10 a	Balance Outstanding	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	* 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
,	,	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Ra.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Ra.	Re.	Re.	
1853-54 1854-55 1855-56 1856-57 1857-58 1858-59 1859-60 1860-61 1861-62 1862-63	5,790 6,177 6,637 7,000 7,458 8,297 8,477 8,748 9,092 9,772	7,037 7,462 7,469 8,198 8,712 9,409 95,15 9,785 10,060 10,671	11 70 20 70 70 24 28 27 22	70 34 6 42 378 403 392 174	70 11- 104 26 112 448 427 420 201 22	6,967 7,451 7,836 8,172 8,600 8,961 9,088 9,365 9,859 10,649	7,184 6,767 6,307 5,944 5,486 4,741 4,572 4,319 4,129 3,616	**** **** **** **** **** ****	4 70 41 33 18 22 10 49 63 100	802 802 802 802 802 771 771 753 779	839 842 841 841 810 809 796 819	113 95 92 102 106 125 130 114 150	13,776 13,746 13,746 13,746 13,746 13,820 13,820 14,000 14,186	7,875 8,301 8,782 9,039 9,553 10,219 10,324 10,581 10,879 11,502	7,084 7,016 7,969 8,307 8,724 9,108 9,228 9,528 10,072 10,920		
1863-64 1864-65 1865-66 1867-68 1868-69 1868-69 1871-72 1871-72 1872-73 1873-74 1876-77 1876-77 1877-78 1878-80 1880-81 1881-82 1882-83 1884-85 1885-86 1885-86 1885-86	16,037 16,179 16,144 16,527 16,556 16,616 16,680 16,760 16,769 16,832 16,832	11,945 13,924 13,863 13,918 13,859 13,702 14,560 14,560 14,555 14,447 14,461 14,495 14,495 14,703 14,742 14,767 14,805 14,835 14,835 14,833 14,834	86 89 83 76 62 57 41 20 20 20 20 4 4 3 3 3 1 1 1	684 36 6 8 40 44 12 18 13	770 89 83 79 112 68 65 41 60 64 32 20 20 4 22 3 3 1 1 1	11,175 13,835 13,780 13,839 13,747 13,634 14,267 14,519 14,545 14,486 14,503 14,427 14,491 14,491 14,491 14,691 14,751 14,832 14,834 14,834 14,834 14,833	7,093 4,092 4,216 4,362 4,216 4,362 8,604 3,483 3,422 3,427 3,579 3,608 1,981 1,748 1,748 1,748 1,668 1,668 1,668	3,832 1,849 1,898 1,926 2,005 1,374 1,1265 1,120 1,135 1,224 1,269 1,189 1,054 855 844 855 706 706 705	106 70 45 81 50 105 88 250 312 235 99 91 104 17 18 29 25 23 23 23 23 23 23	851 874 941 943 962 962 1,057 1,057 1,057 1,057 1,064 1,064 1,064 1,064 1,064 1,064 1,064 1,064 1,064	881 908 911 919 944 956 954 954 952 954 952 954 952 953 953 953 953	177 212 216 217 219 269 291 292 457 457 457 457 457 457 450 450 450 451 453 453 453 453 453	19,733 19,733 19,733 19,851 19,851 19,851 19,651 19,735 20,706 20,706 20,706 20,706 20,742 20,742 20,742 20,744 19,574 19,574 19,574 19,574 19,573 19,574 19,573 19,574 19,573 19,574	16,641 16,642 16,696 16,696 16,626 16,625 16,625 16,624 16,624 16,627 16,654 16,654 16,503 16,503 16,503 16,500 16,501 16,501 16,502 16,501 16,494 16,494 16,494	11,396 14,173 14,066 14,101 14,047 13,953 14,663 14,809 15,255 15,195 14,983 14,992 14,988 14,966 15,152 15,296 15,233 15,286 15,233 15,286 15,233 15,230 15,230 15,231 15,310	213	

R. B. PITT,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Rovenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q⁵.

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

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

	0	CCUPIED I	LAND O GOT	PATING /	esesen k	77		CPIED A: B GUVER LAND		WHICH	HE REVI HE ALU LY OR PAI (INAM.)	rtially Regarde	NE:	Land, C nt Occei occupied Inam.	IED.	close of year.	
У съги.		Авзевъ.	1	Bemissio	ns.	þ	•	#	from auc- grazing.	-	d Assess-	Quit-rent,	uns 2,8	ent Total,	Total of 10 and 13,	Outstanding at	Remares.
	Occupied Acres.	Pull Standard ment,	Permanent.	Coginal.	Total.	Balance collected	Acres.	Fall Assessment.	Realizations (tion sule of p	Acres.	Full Stendard ment,	Collections,	Total of Columns and 11.	Full Assessment of Columns 8, 9	Collections Columns 7,	Balance Outs	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs,	Re.	,
1855-56 1956-57 1857-58 1858-59 1859-60 1860-61 1861-62 1862-63	7,56: 7,656 7,66: 7,66: 7,82:	9,639	7 7 8 6 2	17 11 93 132 451 150 6	17 18 100 140 457 152 6	9,639 9,893 10,243 10,429 10,520 10,221 10,451 10,751	3,413 3,294 3,059 2,795 2,570 2,476 2,538 2,525 2,366 1,872			750 750 750 750 741 741 673 683 683	1,186 1,166 1,186 1,186 1,168 1,108 1,059 1,077 1,076	311 301 311 313 296 293 290 310 384 350	10,873 10,873 10,873 10,873 10,873 10,873 10,873 10,873	11,447 11,697 11,828 11,737 11,680 11,833	9,940 10,204 10,556 10,725 10,813		
1865-66 1866-67 1867-68 1868-69 1870-70 1870-71 1871-72 1873-74 1874-75 1875-76 1876-77 1876-77 1878-80 1878-80 1880-81 1882-83 1882-83 1882-83 1882-83	9.698 9,839 10.068 9,992 10,768 10,815 10,642 10,330 10,329 10,418 10,548 10,548 10,568 10,569 10,569 10,667 10,677	16,953 16,860 16,742 16,569 16,481 16,557 16,696 16,713 16,711 16,711 16,711		4,139 	4,139 10 15 13 87 5 6	16,018 16,173 16,374 16,301 16,858 16,896 16,940 16,773	1,562 1,570 794 992 897 1,014 1,165 1,413 1,457 1,151 1,020 1,021 1,001 1,001 1,001 1,001 1,001 1,001 996 987 987	931 1,295 1,135 949 969 412 374 410 528 701 762 799 723 724 579 563 563 563 563 563 557 552		752 752 752 753 753 753 753 753 753 753 741 740 742 743 743 744 744 744 744 744 744	1,393 1,393 1,393 1,393 1,393 1,393 1,393 1,393 1,393 1,393 1,383 1,383 1,386 1,388 1,388 1,388 1,388 1,388	404 517* 463 410 520 521 849 849 849 839 839 838 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840	12,382 12,382 12,315 12,315 12,560 12,560 12,560 12,560 12,560 12,561 12,311 12,311 12,311 12,313 12,307 12,307 12,304	18,716 18,716 18,663 18,663 18,663 18,663 18,663 18,663 18,663 18,664 18,664 18,662 18,662 18,665 18,655 18,655		 394	

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

APPENDIX Q.

Revenus Statement for 12 Villages situated in the Erandol Táluks of the Khándesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1865-66.

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

	000	CUPUSO I	ATD PAY GOVER		esament		Assi	жосстрп жаво Ан вышят L	ARLE .	ALIEN,	THE RET	19 IRRLT	TOTAL LAN	nd, Gove n, Choori id Inam,	rape Parka	chase of year	
Years.		Assets.	P	teminion	8.	넡		굍	from Aucgrauf.		And	Quit mnt.	9 9 1	3: da	fall of	din g at e	
	Occupied Acres	Puil Standard ment.	Permanent.	Casual.	Total.	Dalance collected	Acres	Full Assessment	Realizations fro	Acres.	Full Standard nient.	Collections, Qu	Total of Columns and 11.	Full Assessment, of Columns J. 9	Collections, To.	Balance Patetanding at	REMARKE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	}	Rs.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Re.	Астев.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra.	
1855-56 1856-57 1857-58 1858-59 1859-60 1861-62 1862-63 1863-64	1,906 2,266 2,548 2,555 2,710 2,705 2,980 3,534	1,556 1,649 1,974 2,205 2,243 2,381 2,440 2,655 3,012 3,244	 5	79 112 108 14 14 39	79 112 108 14 14 44 5	1.556 1,649 1,974 2,126 2,131 2,273 2,426 2,641 2,969 3,239	2,812 2,679 2,336 2,115 2,115 1,980 2,022 1,737 1,208 990			280 280 280 255 255 255 267 280 280 280	202 202 202 184 -184 -193 202 202 203	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 17 21 26 26	4,856 4,805 4,882 4,918 4,925 4,945 4,994 4,997 5,022 5,210	1,758 1,851 2,176 2,389 2,427 2,565 2,633 2,857 3,214 3,447	2,135 2,143 2,285 2,443		
865-66 866-67 867-63 868-69 869-70 870-71 871-72 872-73 873-74 874-75 875-76 876-77 877-78 878-79 879-80 880-81 881-82 881-82 883-84 884-85 885-86 885-87 887-88 888-89	5,943 5,637 5,377 7,682 7,940 7,737 7,537 7,616 7,670 7,772 8,097 8,752 9,285 9,282 10,369 10,369 10,369 10,369	4,757 4,461 3,836 4,411 4,826 4,737 4,768 4,811 4,801 4,801 5,508 5,310 5,517 5,931 5,931 5,931 5,927 5,927	88887	351 24 39 47 61 17 	356 5 5 8 8 32 47 55 7 61 	4,401 4,453 3,639 4,403 4,818 4,906 4,761 4,761 4,811 4,708 5,293 5,421 5,517 5,931 5,931 5,931 5,932 5,927	5,561 6,185 6,491 5,277 5,144 4,873 5,076 5,192 5,117 5,138 4,319 3,954 3,954 3,954 1,686 1,686 1,686	1,768 1,735 1,692 1,701 1,653 1,493 1,191	79 160 206 225 152 39 38 47 22 9 28 54 25 5	302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302	244 244 244 222 221 221 221 222 222 222	30 30 30 42 42 42 42 112 112 112 113 113 113 113 113	12,430 12,430 12,430 12,376 12,376 13,128 13,115 13,115 13,110 13,110 13,110 13,110 12,357 12,357 12,357 12,356 12,356 12,356 12,356 12,356 12,356 12,356 12,356 12,353 12,344 12,344	7,654 7,654 7,654 7,533 6,731 6,732 6,727 6,727 6,725 6,724 6,724 6,724 6,724 6,721 6,723 6,718 6,718 6,718 6,713	5.027 5,019 5.025 4,962 4,951 4,000 5,166 5,542 5,652 6,071 6,064 6,048 6,049	315	

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

APPENDIX R.

General Statement referred to in paragraph 49 of the Docean Revenue Survey Deputy Superintendent's Report

								BY F		R SUR					-		of all
				dry-crop	for culti- including	not avail- cultiva-							ED LAND.			· in	ment land
Ialuka.	faluka.	•	Name of Village.		rea for incl	area not e for ev	Dry.	_ _ !	Gard		Rie		Tot		ess.	Assess	Assess
Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	·	Maximum rate.	Total area vation Inám.	Total arable tion.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Water-cess.	Total ment,	Average Assessment Covernment land
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	17a
áchora {		2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Utrán A'hir Utrán Gujar A'dgaon Nimjari Sákri Gondegaon Rotwad Savkheda Jalod Dhávde Nanded Salve Nishane, Khurd Nishane, Budruk Pashtáne, Khurd Pashtáne, Budruk Tarade, Budruk A'hire, Khurd Ukhalvadi	2 4 0 2 4 0	Acres. 2,882 2,766 6,705 1,820 1,835 527 1,877 1,178 1,079 5,152 2,327 499 1,383 974 492 447 702	Acres. 848 859 772 110 83 18 55 161 174 642 89 18 38 255 54 254 134	2,470 2,465 5,641 1,609 1,140 456 1,684 1,068 4,730 2,055 446 1,300 601 842 478 478 478 478 478 478 478 478 478 478	Rs, 4,210 4,723 7,782 2,206 1,697 634 3,066 2,143 1,827 8,479 3,102 665 1,129 676 402 861	25 25 25 23 23 23 3	Rs		Rs.	2,470 2,465 5,641 1,667 456 1,068 996 4,753 2,120 450 1,317 450 475 477 652 850	Rs. 4,210 4,723 7,782 2,320 1,762 634 3,132 2,143 1,827 8,530 1,514 1,148 676 407 861	Rs.	Rs. 4,210 4,723 7,782 2,320 1,762 684 8,182 2,148 1,827 8,530 3,365 603 1,514 784 1,148 676 407 861	Rs. a. 1 11 1 6 1 6 1 8 1 14 2 0 1 13 1 12 1 5 1 6 0 15 1 4 1 2
randol {		19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Kharde, Budruk Kharde, Khurd Kamatwádi, Khurd Kamatwádi, Budruk Nárne Ahire, Budruk Vágtuki Sonwad, Budruk, Pargana Erandol. Sonwad, Khurd, Pargana Jalod. Tarade, Khurd	2 4 0 2 6 0	813 1,900 266 224 409 524 517 429 604 1,881	190 97 3 19 59 342 60 95 86	776 1,678 191 197 355 463 466 823 578 1,635	877 2,586 378 304 489 513 657 423 821 2,425	 7	 			776 1,678 191 197 355 463 466 323 573 1,642	877 2,586 378 304 489 513 657 423 821 2,441		2,586 378 304 489 513 657 423 821 2,441 455	1 8 1 15 1 8 1 6 1 1 1 6 1 4 1 5 1 7
	8	30 31	Hanmanthkhede, Khurd. Pimplesim, Pargana Chándsar.	2 4 0	1,057 431	121 88	947 402	1,226 748					947 402	1,226 748		1,226 748	1 13
		33 34 35 36 37 38 39	Khapát Gujarkhede Satkhede Dujkhede Dujkhede Anjanvihire Dahidule Nimbhore, Budruk, Pargana Chándsar	2 4 0 2 4 0	414 331 497 674 668 715 776 1,251	38 26 81 59 84 119 315 236	372 300 425 604 573 575 655 1,103	522 527 687 1,044 714 624 687 1,329	16 	18 42 			580 300 425 620 573 575 655 1,103	540 527 687 1,086 714 624 687 1,329		540 527 687 1,086 714 624 687 1,329	1 6 1 12 1 9 1 12 1 3 1 1 1 0 1 3
asirabad	Erandol	40 41 42 43 44 45 48 49 50 51 52 58 56 57 58 60 61 62 63	Chorgaon Khamkhede Dhár Sheri Kavtal Chàndsar, Budruk Ládali Rail Dongaon, Budruk Dongaon, Khurd Erandol Dharangaon Khurd Ghorkhede Ladnápur Babhulgaon Chamgaon Kandári, Khurd Mahankále Khandári, Budruk Bibhale, Khurd Babhale, Khurd Babhale, Budruk Gungapuri, Budruk Gungapuri, Budruk	2 4 0 0 2 2 4 0 0 2 2 4 0 0 2 2 4 0 0 2 2 4 0 0 2 2 4 0 0 2 2 4 0 0 2 2 2 2	7,425 751 2,141 1,401 738 2,671 1,261 1,261 1,261 1,261 1,2958 1,110 9,401 6,968 2,404 468 1,55 1,415 889 885 855 656 531 948 1,948	324 98 254 80 225 225 230 233 135 1,290 338 1,290 10 10 216 31 31 1133 44 41 111 26 115	1,233 632 1,846 1,247 623 2,299 834 1,129 2,842 1,033 7,993 6,512 2,092 976 187 1,275 720 819 6482 862 267 688 868	1,829 708 2,587 1,743 607 3,062 895 1,340 1,123 5,760 1,425 465 1,248 766 1,079 665 456 859 382 753 1,116	3 15	7 20			1,235 685 1,361 1,247 623 2,299 843 1,138 2,842 1,033 8,316 6,665 2,146 376 141 1,275 720 482 862 268 869 869 869 869 869 869 869 869 869 8	1,322 715 2,567 1,743 607 3,052 903 1,347 1,954 7,854 6,671 465 1,671 1,248 7,766 1,107 700 456 859 884 780 1,221		1,322 715 2,567 1,748 637 3,052 908 1,347 5,274 6,096 1,611 465 1,248 766 1,107 700 456 859 384 780	1 1 0 0 1 1 6 6 1 1 0 1 1 5 1 1 1 2 1 1 0 1 1 4 2 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 2 2 0 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
randol (64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 78 74 75	Dhanore	2 2 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0	958 690 1,725 752 752 654 755 584 468 847	117 61 98 140 242 127 , 41 33 47 63	843 636 1,581 677 701 609 710 557 408 785	988 628 1,602 599 549 558 836 606 657 1,165	45 16 62 5 20 9	101 53 131 53 21 11 26			888 662 1,648 677 701 609 710 662 421 794 518 727	1,089 661 1,733 599 519 658 836 619 710 1,186		1,089 661 1,733 599 549 558 836 619 710 1,186 719	1 0 1 0 0 14 0 12 0 14 1 2 1 10 1 7 1 6 1 8 1 2
		76	Chinchpur, Budruk, Par- gana Chandsar. Musai, Khurd, Pargana Chandsar.	2 2 0	893 426	93 29	790 370	922 524					795 570	932 £24		932 524	1 6
		78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88	Musai, Budruk, Pargana Erandot. Eklagna, Khurd Eklagna, Budruk Borkhede Vanjari, Budruk Patrad, Khurd Patrad, Khurd Patrad, Budruk Päträd, Budruk Päträt, Budruk Täkli, Budruk Täkli, Khurd Avhani	2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0	703 679 991 489 935 654 1,182 2,263 427 684 523 625	88 46 498 41 81 38 108 598 17 26 46 373	679 575 988 386 875 603 1,088 1,949 599 626 408 750	648 423 848 464 1,052 467 681 1,726 346 727 580 701	9 5 13 11 3 67 1 20	16 9 24 25 7 150 2 	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		583 943 399 886 605 1,088 2,007 464 620 428 756	## (6.1 1.20) 1.44	**************************************	648 439 857 488 1,077 474 681 1,876 348 727 630 701	0 15 0 12 0 14 1 3 0 12 0 10 0 14 0 13 1 2 1 7

DIX R.

No. 47 of the 8th February 1890, for 227 Villages situated in the Erandol Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

		,-,-						N SURV				 -			ment of	ntage on occupied	
crop	eultiva- nding	cultivation.	Dry-c	rop. I	Gard	 -	Ric		ID LAND.	<u>. </u>		<u> </u>	Uxnec Wat		ल्फ्षाप स्थाप	reenta t oca	
Naximum dry rate,	Tetal area for cutton in o lu Indua.	Total area not able for culti-	Aures.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acros.	Азясевтепt.	Water com.	Total Assessument.	Acres.	Aspessment.	Avernge assessin all (loveriment) Acre.	Increased percentage Coverament occup land.	REMARK
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	~ 3 0	81	82	33	34	35
	Acres.	Acres.		Ba.		Řa.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	12.2	
10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10	2,848 2,769 6,278 1,810 1,280 1,280 1,314 1,076 5,132 2,314 498 1,350 448 448 448 448 221 411 506 616 616 616 608	341 301 1,159 118 89 26 78 165 175 542 44 282 58 74 120 173 94 4 21 59 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	2,445 2,410 6,5:6 1,516 1,060 1,588 1,650 1,943 4,602 1,944 1,944 1,941 401 823 479 773 1,678 1,	4,662 5,674 7,961 2,707 2,147 2,819 2,478 11,91 2,819 2,478 11,91 1,81 1,428 812 1,081 1,148 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448 1,081 1,148 3,448 1,081 1,148 1,081 1,0	34 60 101 135 58 35 50 114 165 46 61 124 	83 113 169 341 146 131 865 81 144 50 19			2,479 2,470 5,617 1,650 1,104 449 1,038 4,716 2,109 4,45 1,814 552 847 479 428 659 778 1,679 1996 455 1,679 1992 1966 857 480 479 857 480 479 857	4,725 6,154 8,214 8,048 2,248 4,102 2,478 12,168 12,168 1,652 761 1,478 879 879 844 899 846 879 1,468 879 1,468		4,725 5,187 8,114 8,48 2,294 8,88 4,102 2,478 12,196 1,473 8,761 1,953 1,473 5,761 1,105 4,761 1,473 5,761 1,105 8,79 1,106 1,148 3,498 6,711 8,79 8,79 8,79 8,79 8,79 8,79 8,79 8,79	48 65 470 92 22 19 51	29 276 276 53 31 31 	1 14 1 2 1 0 0 1 13 7 7 1 15 6 6 1 13 10 2 8 1 2 7 11 12 5 8 2 1 10 1 11 4 4 1 12 5 1 12 10 1 12 5 1 12 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	98 4 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 7 7 9 8 8 8 7 7 9 8 8 7 7 9 8 8 7 7 9 8 8 7 7 9 8 8 7 7 9 8 8 7 7 9 8 8 7 7 9 8 8 7 9 9 8 8 7 9 9 8 8 8 7 9 9 8 8 8 8	
10 0	1,872	142	1 ,619 258	3,130 688	12	54 50			1,681 276	3,176 588		9,176 883	12	6	1 15 0 2 1 10	28-1	
10 0 10 0	327 1,054 481	22 1:7 98	948 462	1,578 1,060	28	18			947 402	1,591 1,000		1,591 1,100		#1 	1 9 10 2 7 10	1	
10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0	410 828 562 674 664 726 788 1,271	85 28 77 59 86 117 214 229	364 296 429 607 649 682 654 1,105	679 698 906 1,404 919 617 932 1,724	12 12 	26 26 			374 2 6 428 619 609 682 654 1,105	698 693 906 1,400 919 817 932 1,724		698 693 503 1,4: 0 919 817 982 1,724	1 16 23 80 41	16 16 92 24	1 13 8 2 5 5 2 1 0 2 5 0 1 9 10 1 6 0 1 8 4 1 8 5	31·9 31·7 22·7	
10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10	1,417 761 2,183 1,:47 764 2,481 2,481 1,2:4 2,982 1,1:7 8,5:0 7,094 2,383 1,59 1,4-5 840 840 851 947 804 768 948 931 869 1,7:5 758 758 769	825 11-9 25-2 268 208 205 241 553 279 1,898 1,131 574 24 725 55 45 45 45 11 24 118 118 114 118 119 119 117	1,227 (61) 1,814 1,243 611 2,243 1,015 7,925 6,174 2,046 240 1,015 7,925 6,174 2,016 2,017 1,270 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,20 1,2	1,706 872 8,851 1,227 842 4,114 1,171 1,040 6,876 1,040 6,631 1,719 1,048 1,426 879 627 1,719 1,181 1,880 1,178 772 1,178 772 1,279 798 706 727					1,227	1,708 877 5,531 2,247 64,132 1,191 1,603 4,376 1,431 10,346 7,591 1,024 1,591 1,024 1,596 1,400 1,506 1,408		1,708 877 8,931 1,2287 842 1,181 1,693 1,693 1,694 1,591 1,024 1,594 1,5	11 8	1 8 1 10 29 21 123 113	1 6 0 1 3 0 1 1 9 0 13 8 4 1 6 0 1 4 4 1 5 11 1 1 13 10 1 8 6 1 1 5 11 1 10 0 1 4 11 1 5 8 1 15 11 1 10 0 1 4 11 1 5 8 1 1 10 1 3 8 6 1 3 8 6 1 3 8 8 1 5 8 8 8 1 5 8 8 1	29.6 31.2 29.6 31.2 20.6 20.7 20.7 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5	i i
10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0	759 690 467 845	42 81 48 5 8	714 851 405 778	1,108 837 940 1,612	7 17 14	16 44 26			714 568 422 792	1,108 653 954 1,638		1,1/8 858 964 1,656			1 8 10 1 8 0 2 5 4 2 1 1	37.5 28.6	
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			•	crop	oulti- luding	not avail- cultiva-							DE LAND.		<u> </u>		sprument ones in the second
luka.	Táluka.		Name of Village.	dīy	1	not	Dry-	 -	Gar	den.	B	ice.	Tol			1	7,17
Former Táluka	Presont TA	Number.		Maximum rate.	Total area vation Intan.	Total area alde for tion.	Acrus.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	Acres	Astron	Acres.	Assestmont	Water-com.	Total A ment.	Average Assert Government Acre.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	0	10	11	19	18	16	18	16	17	17a
_ _	-			Rs. a. p.	Acres	Acres.		Re.		B.		Rs.		Ra.	Ra,	Ra.	Ra. a. p.
(ſ	90 91	Bhokni Pargana Bambhori, Pargana	2 2 0	288 1,838	142 690	269 1,215	225 1,080	•				269 1,215	225 1,080		295 1,080	0 13 5 0 14 3
i i		92 98	Chándsar. Páldi, Khurd	2 2 0	2,276 740	290 629	2,044	1,582	56	122		,	2,100	1,704		1,704	0 13 0
[1	1	94 95	Vaijnáth Biládi	2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0	872 188	175 178	674 282 178	458 293 134	***	***			674 282 178	458 293 134		458 203	0 10 10 1 0 7 0 12 1
İ	li	96 97	Lásar Kadoli	2 2 0	1,338	181 237	551 1,028	582 1,847					551 1,028	552 1,347		134 582 1,847	1 0 11
Ì		95 99	Khedi, Khurd Kadur	2 2 0	698	188 164	60.5 541	816 526					604 541	816 825	-:-	816 525	1 8 7
ĺ		100 101	Dápuri Ravanje, Khurd, Par-	2 2 0	872 846	896 87	798 761	695 836	716	31			798 776	695 867		695 667	0 18 11 1 1 11
1.		102	gaua Erandol. Kharchi, Khurd	2 2 0	742	106	601	492	58	57			659	549	···	649	0 18 6
-		104	Sukeshwar Jaindi	2 2 0	539 838	298 133	467 768	302 576					467 768	802 576		300 570	0 10 4 0 12 0
•		105 106	Nágduli Vázludsim	2 2 0	2,188 976	657 510	1,489 928	1,161 662	***				1,489 928	1,161 662		1,101 662	0 18 R
-		103	Pimprisim Chandwar, Khurd, Pargana Erandol,	2 2 0 2 2 0	342 1,252	82 1,189	310 1,252	417 788			:::		310 1,252	417 733		417 733	0 9 4
	Ιİ	109 110	Thádi Bámahne	2 2 0	1,204 577	131 50	1,116 557	1,449 801	20	45	<u></u>		1,136 567	1,494 501		1,494 801	1 5 1
1		111	Ambe Bhokar	2 2 0 2 2 0	618 422	81 48	595 897	722 888	8	6			598 897	728 888		728 885	1 8 6
		113 114	Nipáni Nándkeshvar	2 2 0	1,281 245	60 48	1,118 202	1,330 238	89 5	94 12		***	1,157 297	1,424 250		1,424 250	1 8 8
Eraudol. {		115	Chinchpur, Khurd, Pargana Erandol.	2 2 0	221	27	212	225		***		-	212	225	***	225	1 1 0
1		116	Javkhede, Budruk, Pargana Chándear. Hingone, Budruk	2 2 0	821 633	78 61	725 538	955 848	15 45	98	"	4,,	740 598	991		991 941	1 6 6
.		118 119	Hingone, Khurd Javkhede, Khurd, Pargana Erandol,	2 2 0	664 764	63 81	605 704	707 975	11 10	81 27	:::		616 714	738 1,002		728 1,002	1 8 9
į	[120 121 122	Bambhori, Budruk Badarkhe	2 2 0 2 2 0	2,226 342	137 19	9,095 312	1,998 851	42 5	92 12	 	:::	9,187 817	2,096 963	\$	2,095 508	0 15 7 1 2 4 0 13 0
	Ιİ	128 124	Borgaon, Budruk Vivare	2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0	1,285	107 67	1,213	976 1,630		14		:::	1,221 1,453 860	990 1,530 714		990 1,530	0 13 0 1 0 0 0 13 8
Ì		125 126	Baávarkhedi, Budruk Do, Khurd	2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0	1,065 1,523 576	59 274 208	860 1,880 821	714 1,003 231	19	42			1,849 821	1,045 231		714 1,045 231	0 12 f
- [127 128	Palaskhedi, Khurd Do. Budruk	2 2 0	679 1,363	29 352	689 1,078	678 801	***	:::			1,078	673 801		678 801	0 11 11
ļ		129 130	Rajvad Birkhede	2 2 0	2,151 1,164	1,252 392	2,042	1,648 726	29 14	64 30	***	•••	2,071 1,048	1,767 756		1,707 768	0 18 2
Į į	ᇦ	131 132	Jámbbori Bárve, Khurd	2 2 0	2,908 528	478 33	2,289 490	1,762 480		13			2,288 4±6	1,702 493		1,762 493	0 12 4
ļj	Erande	133 134	Sándas Bhon, Khurd	2 2 0 2 2 0	251 427	27 24	219 898	228 401	8	6			222 208	234 401		284 491	1 0 10
<u> </u>	Ä	185 186	Do. Budruk Shamkhede	2 2 0 2 2 0	784 320	60 33	656 288	802 278	"i9	48] : <u>:</u> :	***	676 238	845 278		845 278	1 4 0 0 15 5
[]	li	137 138	Lon Kodali	2 2 0 2 2 0	317 224	29 20	244 199	872 286	19 26	42	:::		293 199	414 246		414 286	1 7 0
Na sira- {		139 140 141	Mubárakpur, urf Kevdi- pura. Nimkhede, Budruk Tárkhede, Pargana	2 2 0	1,403 884	181 66	1,298	1,704 886			,		1,324 807	1,763 886	;;	1,763 886	1 5 6
(142	Nosirabad	0 0 0	984	45 1,556	923	425 467			···	···	928	425 467	: :	425 467	0 8 1
Páchora.		143	Javkhede, Sim, Pargana Utran, Hanmantkhede, Sim,		2,040	121	1,878	1,77± 581	15	36	·" ,		1,893 647	1,805		1,808	0 15 8
		145	Pargana Utran, Thalái	2 2 0	8,241	199	2,958	4,144	25	55		···	2,988	4,199	***	4,199	100
Ţ		146 147	Anthurli, Khurd Bhatkhede	2 2 0	1,665 927	62 124	1,557 842	1,192 993	5 11	11 20	::		1.562 853	1,208 1,018		1,208 1,018	0 12 4
j		148 149	Pimple, Budruk Toli, Khurd Do. Budruk	2 2 0	1,106 278	67 48	1,066 207	946 239	16 15	30 82		***	1,082 222	976 271	***	976 271	0 14 5
]		150 151 152	Nandgaon, Khurd	2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0	312 708	18 81	295 697	869 630	***	:::	:::		295 697	869 630 492	•••	8J9 630	1 4 0 0 14 8 1 0 7
Į.		153 154	Bhalgaon, Budruk	2 0 0	518 1,332	28 121	475 1,220	492 849	5	···p		***	475 1,226 765	868 512		492 858 512	0 11 2
		156 156	Palásdhad Dharágir		1,436	555 78	765 1,241	512 758	2	6		:::	1,243 1,070	763 1,120		763 1,120	0 9 10
Į į		157 158	Hanmantkhede, Budruk Sonbardi	2 0 0	1,231 483 209	118 25 23	1,064 406 179	1,106 819 137	6 4 3	14 9 8	***		410 182	328 145		328 145	0 12 10
[]		150 160	Vaddhánore Hanmantkhede, Marit	200	500 271	23 44 27	446 248	322 226					446 248	922 226		332 236	0 11 7
- 1		161 162	Nandkhurj, Khurd	2 0 0	637 539	54 41	492 498	514 327	10	48			511 498	557 827	•••	557 827	1 1 5 0 10 6
Erandol		163 164	Kanési Singási	2 0 0	924 393	60 22	827 876	439 2)1			 		827 876	439 211		439 311	0 8 6
		165	Sabguavan, Khurd, Pargana Erandol, Barabbari Khurd		452	25	445	28 8		•••			446	238		238	0 8 7
į		166 167	Bambhori, Khurd Vikharan	2 0 0	2,5.27	39 1,915	890 2,264	741 1,762	29 98	62 200	:::		919 2,857	798 1,962	*	798 1,952	0 13 10
		168 169	Devli Pimpalkote, Khurd, Pargana Erandol.	2 0 0	234 4 08	28 58	215 236	241 190	6	8 18	•••	,,, ,,,	219 242	249 203	***	249 203	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 13 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$
		170	Pargana Erandoi. Pimpri, Sim, Pargana Chándsar.	200	509	· 80	477	698	8	17			485	715		715	177
		171 172	Pimpri, Budruk Varhád, Pargana Eran-	2 0 0	1,790 984	258 806	1,638 777	1,105 5 67	15 39	81 64			1,658 816	1,186 651		1,136 651	0 11 0 0 12 9
1 1	, 11		_dol.				ı f	ĺ	1		I	ι. :)			i	المحمدات
- 11]]	173	Varhád, Pargana Chánd-	200	751	71	657	529	28	63			685	592		592	0 13 10

ğ	2 4	# 8 L			Gr	VEBNE	ENT O	OCUPI ED	LAND.					CUPIED	nent land	OCCU	}
dry-crop	culti og Lot	a not avail-	Dry-cı	op.	Gerd	en.	Ri	ce.	Tota	1.	·	nent.	WA	STE.	Becom mont	percentage on sut occupied	REMAR
Maximum rate.	Total area for cultiva- tion including infin	Total area nable for cul	Acres.	Assesment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Agsessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Water-oos.	Total Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	Avorago sascoment all dovernment land acre,	Incremed per Government land,	
, 18	19	20	21	23	28	24	26	26	27	28	29	80	81	32	\$3	84	35
Ks. s. p.	Acres.	Acres.		Ra.		Bs.		Ra.	,	Rø.		Ra.		Re.	Re. a. p.		
# 10 -0 # 10 0	286 1,482	136 523	268 1,218	999 798,1	***			:::	268 1,213	29 9 1,397		299 1,897	160	 36	1 1 10 1 0 8	32 g 29 1	
# 10 0 # 10 0	2,360 929	306 410	1,999	2,076 599	92	171			2,091 668	2,247 599 420		2,247 599 420	88 196 61	29 42 23	1 0 9 0 11 10 1 4 8	31·9 80·8 43·3	
2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	418 191 714	145 163 188	288 180 552	417 181 806	1 ! 	8 			289 180 552	181 806		181 806	87 191	1 39 160	1 0 1 1 5 2 1 11 0	35 1 38 5 40 9)
2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	1,345 701 610	275 122 145	1,026 601 538	1,893 1,147 669	8	5 5		:::	1,029 604 538	1,898 1,152 669	***	1,898 1,152 669	28 22 12	11 11	1 18 5 1 8 5	41 2 27 4 31 1	
2 10 0 2 10 0	879 840	386 81	798 747	911 1,115	29	53		:::	798 776	911	-	911 1,168		 	181	94.7 29.1	
2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	746 844 828	94 264 138	640 476 764	688 886 725	14 	21 8			654 475 764	709 886 725		709 886 725	34 69 15	10 10 5	1 0 9 0 11 8 0 15 0	27.8 25.9 25.9	
2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	1,868 1,099 312	916 370 87	1,473 918 810	1,446 790 575		8	:::	:::	1,478 913 810	1,454 790 575	***	1,454 790 675	311 130 18	86 42 18	0 13 9 0 12 9 1 12 10	19·3 37·9	
2 10 0	1,298	1,150 128	1,261	916 2,016	13	24		:::	1,261	916 2.040		916 2,040	47 36	21 10	0 11 7	25·0 85·5	
2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	574 609	47 82 44	530 580 398	1,086 958 580	24 14	47 21			554 594 893	1,118 974 630		1,113 974 830		₁	2 0 2 1 10 3 1 5 6	39·0 33·8 36·6	
2 10 0 2 10 0	419 1,241 241	67 44	1,080 194 216	1,607 302	129	220 19			1,159 208 216	1,896 321 813		1,896 321 313	 		1 10 2 1 9 4 1 7 2	33 1 28 4 39 1	ļ
1 10 0 E	92d 818	20 80	716	313 1,274	21	58			787	1,329		1,329			1 12 10	34-1	
1 10 0 2 10 0	681 660	58 63	559 592	1,221 987	29 21	47	:::		581 618	1,268 984	***	1,268 984	7	5	2 2 11 1 9 6 1 15 3	34·8 33·3 39·1	
2 10 0 a	765 2,231	80 127	2,084	1,865 2,578	108	176		··-	714 2,140	1,894 2,754		2,754	11	18	1 4 7	32·1 31·7	
y 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	341 1,282 1,510	19 103 64	278 1,200 1,449	1,234 2,032	38 18 7	76 29 10			316 1,218 1,456	478 1,268 2,042	***	1,263 2,042		8	1 0 7	27 6 33 5	
2 10 6 2 10 0 2 10 0	950 1,550 898	180 242 3 91	867 1,320 323	968 1,88 8 312	"29 …	58		:: ::	867 1,349 823	963 1,486 812		963 1,436 312	158 19	26 55 10	1 1 4 0 15 10 0 15 1	34 9 37 4 35 1	
10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	678 1,189 2,191	550 1,192	627 1,055 2,030	908 1,058 2,255	11 17	18 26 8			638 1,072 2,064	921 1,084 2,263	***	921 1,084 2,263	20 59	1 3 32	1 7 1 1 0 1 1 1 4	36-8 35-8 32-6	ĺ
10 0 10 0 10 0	1,324 2,703 527	230 663 31	1,017 2,387 474	982 2,449 577	16 21	91 84			1,038 2,937 495	1,003 2,449 611		1,003 2,449 611	274 282	100 149	0 14 0 0 15 10 1 3 9	82·7 89·0 28·9	
10 0 2 10 0 3 10 0	248 420 781	31 21 61	919 897 639	\$15 551 1,084	 	68			219 897 673	315 651 1,152	•••	815 651 1,152	9	 	1 3 9 1 7 0 1 6 2 1 11 8	84·6 37·4 36·3	<u> </u>
2 10 0 2 10 0	316 318 223	88 28 21	284 239 199	378 509 401	25	 			284 264	378 569 401		378 569 401			1 5 4 2 2 6 2 0 3	36 0 37 4 40 2	
1 10 0	1,405	180	1,243	2,475	76	184			1,819	2,669		2,659	12 14	8	2 0 0	50°8 80°4	<u> </u>
2 10 0	420 1,923	1,248	913	1,165 569 541				::. :::	807 411 918	1,155 569 541		1,155 569 541	248	 68	084	33-9 15-8	
2 10 0	¥,083 714	126	1,848	2,286 782	89 2	71	***		1,887	2,857 784		2,357 784	66	87	1 8 7	30·4 34·9	
2 10 0 2 10 0	8,284 1,849	194	2,906 1,546	5,675	73	128			2,978	5,798		5,798	92 41	196	1 16 11 0 14 10	20.8 28-1	
1 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	1,085	95 (846 1,025	1,461 1,367 1,202	8 36	21 55		30. 1.1 1.1	1,546 854 1,061	1,451 1,878 1,257	*	1,451 1,378 1,257	' •-• •	28 	1 9 10	36.0 28.8 39.5	i
10 0 10 0	276 309 710	39 19 27	197 203 699	323 527 921	24 	55 	 		221 292 690	378 327 921		878 527 921	•••		1 11 4 1 13 11 1 5 1	42.8 46.2 40.9	
2 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0	500 1,325 548	127 127 530	471 1,209 768	693 1,140 701	10	13 3			1,219 764	698 1,178 704	•••	693 1,173 704	61	26	1 7 6 0 15 0 0 14 9	36·7 37·5	
\$ 10 0 \$ 10 0	1,439 1,221 431	102 20 20	1,240 1,957 407	1,047 1,685 427	70,	"5 3	***	::	1,240 1,061 408	1,047 1,640 430	•••	1,047 1,640 480	132	60	0 13 11 1 8 9 1 0 10	37-2 46-4 31-1	
2 10 0 2 10 0	206 497 274	28 20 24	175 443 241	176 438 290	7	₅		 	179 443 245	181 4% 304		181 486 304	19 2	₈	0 15 10 0 15 9 1 3 11	24·8 35·4 34·5	
2 10 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	548 539 875	44 S9 101	468 407 501	719 457 541	<u>♣2</u>	58 26		==	515 497 825	777 457 567	***	777 457 567	1 1	3 3 5	1 8 2 0 14 9 0 10 7	39·5 39·8 29·2	
\$ 10 O \$ 10 O	893 449	20 27	371 448	231 301	45	44			825 376 443	276 301		275 301	1		0 11 9	\$0°3 26°5	
\$ 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 U	990 2,664 236	48 1,745 22	888 2,190 215	1,039 2,364 844	24 155	254 254			912 2,846	1,076 2,638		1,076 2,638 843	178	 4 2	1 2 11 1 1 0 1 9 6	35:7 34:5 41:4	
2 10 0 2 10 0	408 603	54) 940	241	200	8	5] :::	#21 244	352 265	:::	265	105	60	0 14 11	30·5	
2 10 0	1,827	210	407 3,006	1,016 1,496	12 S5	28 58			1,640	1,039 1,549		1,089	124	 50	0 14 5	36·4 32·6	
2 f0 0	756	263	661	853 742	35	10			809 686	818		816	117	36	0 15 6	37 B	
2 10 0	1,131	105	970	796			-		970	198		793	124	50	0 12 4	34°9	
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APPENDIX

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				dry-crop	ding.	cultiva-				Gover	PM ENT	Оссит	IND LAXE	١.		 -] <u>5</u>
ıka.	rgi		Name of Village.	dry-	for mitti- including	¥	Dry	crop.	Ga	rden.	R	ice.	To	ral,		1	I 별
r Tálı	t Tiluka	÷		6	g	for	}	aent.		cent		ment.		sement.	*	2	Amo
Former Taluka	Prosent	Number		Maximum rate.	Total ar	Total a phlo tion.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assembent	Acres	Arsestit	Астов,	Ависант	Water-cene	Total ment.	Average Asson Government Acre.
1	2	8	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	174
				Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.		Re.		Ra		Ba.		Re.	Ra	Re	Ra, a, p
(175	Pimpalkote, Budruk, Pargana Chandsar.		947	111	781	971					781	971		071	1 8 11
Brandol.		176	Ravanji, Budruk, Pargana Chandsar.		727	48	631	817					691	817		817	1 4 9
Ç		177 178	Kharchi, Budruk Khadke, do Pimpalkoti Sim, Par-	2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0	1,689	49 992	598 1,534	618 1,1×4	87 88	141 68			1,567	759 1.942		750 1, 252	1 2 3 0 18 8
f		179 190	gana Utran. Janphal	200	1,896	429 69	1,429	1,472	28	47			1,452	1,610	***	1,519	0 18 8 1 0 0
		181 182	Jánphali Vadgaon	2 0 0	651 658	67 689	611 638	975 363 335	2	5 5			631 611	890 368		880 8/3	0 9 A
Pachora (183 184	Manyrol	200	1,540	484 49	1,464	787] :::			:::	839 3,464	335 787		835 787	085
	!!	185	Palaskhede Sim	200	660	137	681 637	404 886				·::	641 637	404 866		404 888	0 11 6
ļ.		186 187	Dhulpimpri Umre	200	1,301 671	810 77	1,122	789 315	j	}			1,122	7313		733	0.10 6
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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.

- The re-measurement and re-classification of the taluka 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 Superintend-* Paragraphs 6 to 11. ent'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 Khandesh was exceptionally good in both branches.
- The record of classification of the soil of every survey number throughout the taluka 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 de-

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

scribed 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 taluka under report, and nothing concerning the classification of the soil has been omitted from the calculations.

In paragraphs 12 to 34 of his report the Deputy Superintendent reviews the statistics which are collected and tabulated as ac-Mr. Pitt's paragraphs 12 companiments to all revision settlement proposals. Erandol is mainly a country of early crops, jowari and bájri 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

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

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-

Survey, at 13,222 acres; so that the extension of this

spinning mills in Bombay has enormously increased, § § See the Final Report of while the cotton trade of that city with China and the recent Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, Part I, other silver-using countries has so developed since paragraph 76. 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.

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

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 taluka, 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

* Appendix B. 18,000, acres * and this crop too must be a source of great profit to those of the people who undertake its production.

- 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 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 Páchora 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	***	.71	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 Maheji 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 inhis 46th paragraph the original 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

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

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 talukas of Khandesh 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 Nasik and Satara Districts, in both of which are talukas 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 Maheji 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 remely 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

 8rd 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	р.	No. of Villages.	•	old B	ate.	Total Demand.	New	R	ito.	Total Demand.	Increase,	Increase per cent.
1		2		8		4		5		6	7	8
***************************************			R	s. a	. p	Rs.	Rs.	8.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	
I II IV V VI	***	3 51 94 40 34 5	22 24 1	4	· ()	16,715 80,633 79,342 23,960 18,287 2,715		10 10 10 10	0 0 0 0	18,026 1,06,023 1,06,154 33,053 26,459 4,276	1,311 25,390 26,812 9,093 8,172 1,561	7·8 31·5 33·8 38·0 44·7 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 Bate.	Total Demand.	New Group.	New Rate.	Total Demand.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9
•		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	1	2 12 0 2 4 0 2 2 0	1 6,715 1,611 20,068	} 1	2 14 0	50,758	12,364	32.2
Total :	24		38,394		,			
II IV V	50 13	2 4 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 1 14 0	72,189 40,873 11,414 4,876	11	2 10 0	1,73,078	43,726	33.8
Total	117	•••	1,29,352	•				
II IV V VI	24 27 25	2 4 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 1 14 0 1 12 0	6,833 18,401 12,546 13,411 2,715	m	2 8 0	71,006	17,100	81.7
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 akarbands 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:—

						By Po Sub	RMEB VEV.	,	В	y revisio	n Survei	[.		
Group		Dr	cimi y-or late	qoʻ	Number of Villages,	Gover Occupie		Govern Occupied		Gover Unoccupi	nment ed Land.	Tot	tal.	Percent
						Acres.	Assess- ment.	Астес.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Ausers- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	
1	_		2		8	# M	5	7 6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Ra.	a.	p.			Re.		Re.		Ra.		Rs.	
***		2	[4	0	24	32,875	38,394	32,788	50,758	1,711	884	34,499	51,642	32.2
I		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
II	•	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:

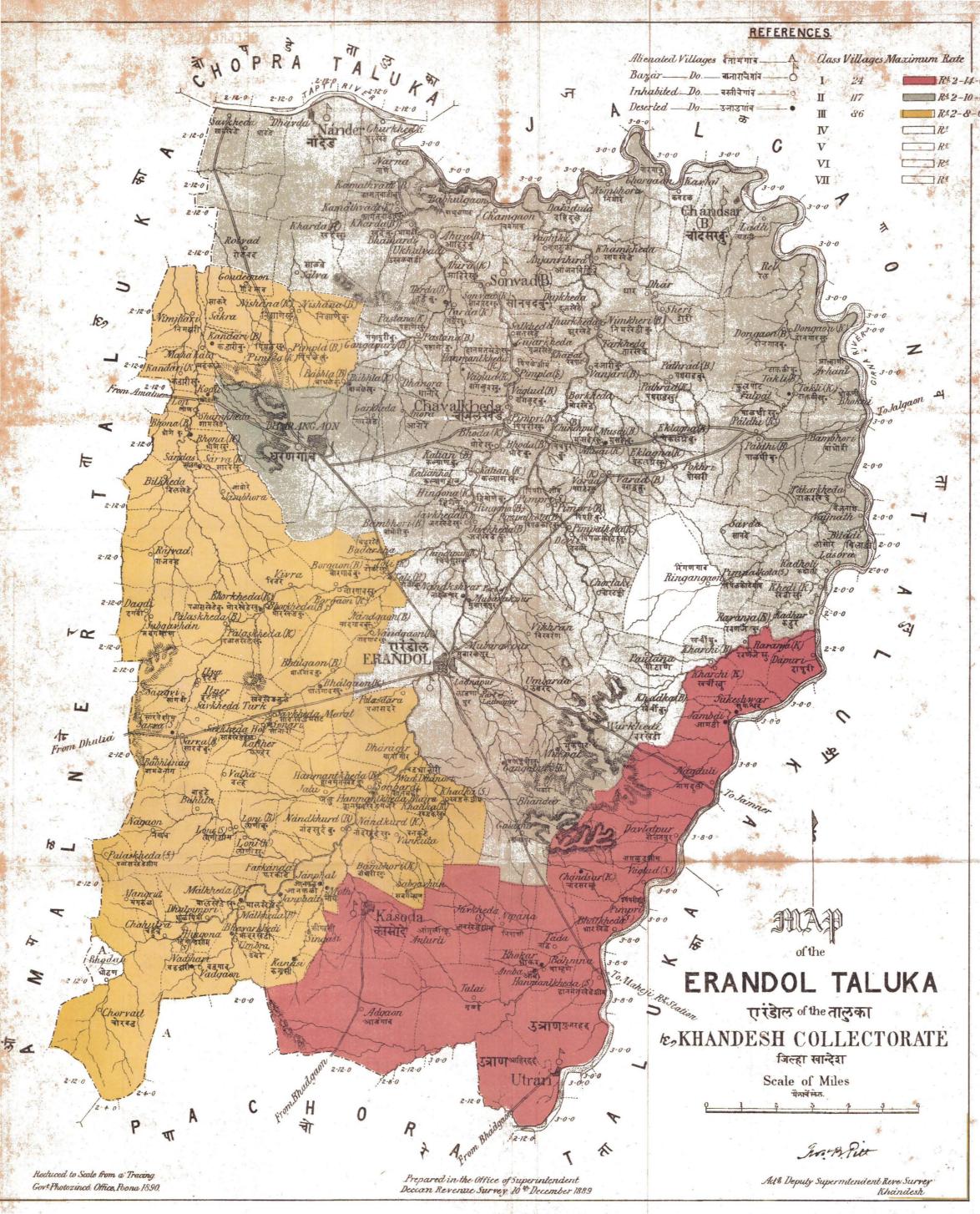
	Originat	SURVEY.	Revision	SURVEY.	
Description.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Judi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs,
Government occupied land Government unoccupied land Inám land	2,13,355 11,692 15,735	2,21,652 5,207 19,768	2,12,887 10,617	2,94,842 4,662 26,403	 9,314
Government unassessed unarable land	48,720	.k	15,697 48,711	20,403	9,314
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 Government Commissioner, N. D., expressed his opinion* that, look-Records, No. XCIII, New ing to the growing prosperity of the Khandesh Col-Series, pages 357 and 358. lectorate 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. 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 tálukas 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 us 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 Khandesh 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 have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

I beg accordingly to make that recommendation.

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



APPENDIX A.

APPEN
General Statement referred to in paragraph 20 of the Deccan Revenue Survey Superintendent's
Taluka of the

	•							BY FOR	ner e	SURVE	sy.					of the
				do.	eulti. uding	a not avail- reultivation.			G	OVNEKI	ert (OCUPI II	D LAND.			
iluka.	Táluka.		Name of Village.	d T	to le	not a	Dry-	crop.	Geard		RI		To	tal.		Ì
Former Thluke.	Present Tr	Number.		Maximum rate.	Total area vation, Inim,	Total area able for co	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	≜ cares.	Assesment	Acres.	Asresoment,	Water-cent.	Total Al
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	18	18	14	15	16	17
Páchora { Erandol Páchora	<u> </u>	1 2 3 4 5	Utránahly Utrán-Gujar Adgaon Kásoda Hanmantkhedesim, Pargana Utrán.		Acres. 2,982 2,766 6,706 2,404 713	Acres. 346 859 772 838 182	2,470 2,465 5,841 2,092 647	Re. 4,210 4,723 7,782 1,492 681	54 	Re. 119	 	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	3,470 2,146 6,641 2,146 647	Ra. 4,910 4,72n 7,782 1,611 581	**** **** *** ***	Rs. 4,210 4,723 7,782 1,011 881
Páchora		6 7 8 9	Bambana Talai Anturli Khurd Javkhedesim, Pargana Utran.	2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0	8,241 1,665 2,040	50 189 62 121	557 2,958 1,557 1,878	801 4,144 1,192 1,772	25 6 15	65 11 86	 	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	557 2,988 1,562 1,898	801 4,199 1,203 1,808	:::	801 4,199 1,203 1,908
Brandol { Păchora Erandel {		10 11 12 13 14 16	Nipani Bhokar Amba Tuda Bhatkheda Pimprisim Chandsar Khurd, Pargana Erandol	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,281 422 613 1,204 927 842 1,252	60 48 31 131 124 82 1,189	1,118 897 595 1,116 842 810 1,262	1,880 888 722 1,449 998 417 788	89 20 11	94 116 45 90	121	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1	1,187 897 508 1,136 858 310 1,252	1,494 388 728 1,494 1,018 417 788	*** *** *** *** ***	1,484 388 728 1,494 1,018 417 738
Páchora		17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Vāgludsim Daulstpur Nāgdnii Jāmdi Sukeshwar Kharchi Khurd Dāpori Ravanaja Khurd, Pargana Erondoi	2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 3 2 0	975 984 2,188 833 589 742 672 846	510 1,556 657 183 298 105 396 87	928 928 1,489 768 467 601 798 761	662 467 1,161 576 802 492 695 836	58	57			928 923 1,489 768 407 659 798 776	862 467 1,161 676 802 549 695 867	978 1178 141 141 142 117 118	662 467 1,161 876 802 649 695
		24	Total of the 1st Group	,	86,968	7,821	82,630	37,920	245	474	,,,		82,875	38,394		88,394
		26 27 28 29 80 81 32 88	Pashtána Khurd Pashtána Budruk Tarda Budruk Ahira Khurd Ukhaivádi Bhámardi Ahira Budruk Ahira Budruk Sonvad Budruk, Pargana Erandol.		584 974 492 447 702 818 517 429 604	285 54* 28 74 134 190 60 95	501 842 478 424 659 776 406 828 618	666 1,129 676 402 861 877 657 428 821	51 8 	119 19 6 		1 1 1 1 1 1	552 840 478 427 059 776 460 828 578	784 1,148 876 407 861 877 657 428 821		784 1,148 678 407 861 877 657 423 821
	Erandol.	34 35 36 37	Sonvad Khurd, Pargana Jalod. Tarda Khurd Hanmantkheda Khurd Pimplesim, Pargana	2 4 0	1,881 829 1,057 481	132 20 121 88	1,635 276 947 402	2,426 451 1,226 748	7 2 	.4 	 		1,642 278 947 402	2,441 455 1,226 748	*** *** ***	2,441 466 1,226 748
	Era	88 89 40 41 42 43 44 46	Chandsar. Khapat Gujarkheda Satkheda Zurkheda Dujkheda Anjanvihira Dahidula Nimbhora Budruk, Par-	2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0	414 331 497 674 668 716 776 1,251	88 26 81 69 84 119 315 236	872 300 425 604 573 576 656 1,108	522 527 087 1,044 714 624 687 1,829	8 16 	18 42 		**** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	880 800 425 620 578 575 656 1,108	640 627 687 1,086 714 624 647 1,829	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	640 627 687 1,086 714 624 687 1,820
Erandol		48 47 48 49 50 51 52 58 56 67 58 60 61 63 64 63 64 64 64 67 68	gana Chándsar. Chorgson Khámkheda Dhár Seri Kautal Chándsar Budruk Ládli Rel Dongson Budruk Dongson Budruk Dongson Khurd Eraedol Dierangson Ládnápur Babhulason Chamgson Gangápuri Budruk Dhánora Gárkada A'nora Váglud Kliurd C ávalkheda Bhod Khurd, Pargana Erandol	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,426 751 2,141 1,401 738 2,671 954 1,281 2,958 1,110 9,401 6,983 1,415 889 805 9477 938 669 1,715 722 752 752 754	\$24 98- 264 202 202 2350 334 133- 1,230 10 804 216 11 116 98 140 242 212 127	1,288 642 1,846 1,247 623 2,299 1,129 2,842 1,033 7,913 6,513 1,275 843 6,81 1,581 1,581 1,581 1,581 1,581 1,581 1,581	1,322 708 2,537 1,743 8,052 895 1,340 1,096 7,121 1,66 1,248 7,66 852 1,116 988 6,260 1,602 1,602 1,602	315 323 153 153 4 4 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	7 80 8 7 8 7 2 105 101 43 181			1,288 US5 1,841 1,247 1,229 848 1,138 2,442 1,038 8,316 6,665 141 1,275 720 208 888 662 1,648 677 701 606	1,822 715 2,507 1,748 687 3,062 9,062 1,847 8,214 1,095 1,046 1,046 1,221 1,049 681 1,733 549 549 549		1,322 2,567 1,743 6,17 3,052 6,17 8,27 1,095 7,824 6,194 1,248 1,248 1,241 1,753 6,11 1,753 6,11 1,753 6,11 1,753
		70 71 72 78	Kalyana Budruk Kalyanahol Kalyana Khurd Bhod Budruk Pargana Chandear. Pimpri Khurd	2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0	755 584 468 847 581	41 53 47 68	710 657 408 785	836 606 657 1,165 708	5 20 9	19 58 21	 		710 602 423 794	834 619 710 1,166	 	838 619 719 1,186
		74 75 76	Vágiud Budruk Chinchpur Budruk, Pargana Chéndsar. Musel Khurd, Pargana	2 2 0	781 893	94 98 98	71× 790	1,016 922	14 5	28 10	:::		518 727 795	719 1,128 9.12	::: :::	719 1,128 932
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		78 79 80 81 82	Erandol, Eklugna Khurd Eklugna Budruk Eklagna Budruk Borkhoda Vanjári Budruk Pathrád Khurd	2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 3 0 2 2 0	679 901 439 935 654	48 498 41 81 88	575 918 386 875	428 848 464 1,052	9 5 18 11	16 9 24 25 7	7 1 2 2	::	584 9 13 899 884	439 857 488 1,077	::	419 857 488 1,077

DIX A.

Report No. 470 of the 4th March 1890 for 227 Government Villages situated in the Erandol Khandesh Collectorate.

	1 20	<u> </u>				VISION			ED LAND.					 -	t of all	\$ m	
r-crop	r culting	aral vatin	Dry-	erop.	Gar			ice.	Tot	al.		ĺġ	Unocc Wa	TPIED STA.	t lar	die A	1
Maximum dry- rate.	Total area for c tion, the Italin.	Total ares not arall- able for cultration.	Acres.	Aercenment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Astessment.	A cres.	Assessment.	Water-coss.	Total Amen ment,	φcres.	Assesment	Averaga assessment o Government land acre.	Incressed percentage on Government occupied land.	Rawar
18	19	20	11	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	30	81	32	83	34	35
Las. IP.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.		Rs.		Ra.		Re.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0	2,849 2,769 6,278 2,883 714	841 861 1,152 884 187	2,445 2,410 5,526 2,046 646	8,106 8,557 8,708 1,860 887	34 60 101 81 2	124 178 178 185	404 408 414 414	 	2,479 2,470 5,627 2,127 648	5,175 5,681 8,886 1,995 800	 	5,176 5,681 8,886 1,995 860	48 65 470	82 41 502 5	2 1 0 2 4 1 1 8 1 0 15 0 1 5 8	22.9 20.3 14.2 25.6 48.0	
14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0	674 8,234 1,649 2,038	47 194 64 126	530 2,906 1,546 1,848	1,167 6,210 1,590 2,504	24 72 80	52 186 78		611 611 114 511	654 2,978 1,546 1,887	1,219 6,361 1,590 2,682	: : 	1,219 6,351 1,590 2,582	92 41 66	150 25 41	2 3 2 2 1 11 1 0 3 1 5 6	52:2 61:3 82:2 42:8	
14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0	1,281 419 609 1,211 927 842 1,298	, 67 44 82 128 129 87 1,159	1,080 893 540 1,127 846 810 1,251	1,826 581 1,044 2,248 -1,486 630 1,008	129 14 13 8	250 23 26 28	074 215 274 404 414 414	616 116 606 701 100 100	1,159 808 504 1,140 854 310 1,251	2,076 581 1,067 2,234 1,509 630 1,008	*** #** *** *** ***	2,076 581 1,067 2,284 1,409 630 1,003	2 36 16 47	1 11 14 28	1 12 8 1 7 7 1 12 9 1 14 6 1 12 3 1 15 7 0 13 8	45.8 49.7 48.8 49.5 49.0 51.1 86.8	
14 0 14 G 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0	1,089 1,222 1,846 828 584 746 879 846	370 1,248 916 138 264 94 885 81	918 918 1,478 764 475 610 798 747	805 602 1,644 793 423 753 998 1,222	6 14	 9 28	2-1 2-1 2-1 2-1 2-1 2-1 2-1		918 918 1,478 704 475 654 708	865 592 1,598 798 428 776 998 1,279	**** *** *** *** *** *** ***	865 592 1,693 793 423 776 998 1,279	170 248 311 15 69 84 12	46 69 94 5 11 11	0 14 0 0 9 1 0 15 1 1 0 5 0 12 9 1 2 4 1 8 9 1 10 4	80.7 26.9 37.2 87.7 40.1 41.3 43.6 47.5	
	86,630	7,988	82,168	49,578	625	! 1 · · ·	·		32,758	50,758	<u> </u>	50,758	1,711	884	1 7 11	82.2	
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10 0	1,872 827	143 92	1,619 253	9,150 833	12	26	• •••	""	1,691 276	3,17 6 583	134	8,176	12	6	1 15 0	30·1 28·1	
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10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10	1,417 - 751 2,153 1,307 784 2,001 945 1,250 2,002 1,117 9,550 7,094 1,486 891 806 948 951 758 758 758	825 109 252 206 805 241 233 122 1,698 1,131 24 723 211 114 113 61 98 114 114	1, 227 681 1, 348 621 2, 286 828 1, 132 2, 286 1, 132 1, 016 7, 925 6, 174 137 710 267 786 602 1, 492 677 693 693	1,708 872 3,331 9,287 6,414 1,171 1,000 4,876 1,886 9,581 6,764 1,008 1,008 1,176 581 1,008 1,176 7,717 1,008 7,708 7,708			001 002 003 003 003 003 003 003 003 003 003		1,227 685 1,854 1,248 621 2,292 885 1,188 2,839 1,039 8,311 6,624 141 1,270 727 267 881 6,83 6,83 6,83 6,92 702 600	1,708 8,731 8,331 2,887 8,132 2,887 1,181 1,183 1,431 10,206 1,431 1,590 1,433 1,590 1,500		1,708 877 8,331 2,237 842 1,181 1,693 4,176 1,131 10,386 1,026 1,026 1,026 1,500 1,453 853 9,213 807 177 737	11 8 1 16 44 16 44 17 278 8 92 102 81 65 9	 1 9 20 221 163 70 8 113 	1 6 8 1 14 6 9 1 18 4 4 1 5 8 1 12 10 1 1 6 5 1 6 0 1 1 7 9 1 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	29·2 22·7 20·3 31·2 32·2 35·3 25·7 30·7 31·5 24·5 22·7 30·7 31·7 30·7 31·7 30·7 31·7 30·7 31·7 30·7 31·7 31·7 31·7 31·7 31·7 31·7 31·7 31	
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APPENDIX

									BY 1	FORMI	ir su	VEY.					
		,			dry-crop	culti- inding	avail ation							ED LAND			
Z) (A)		Tilluka		Name of Village,		200	not saldy	Dry-	erop.	Gar			ve.	To	tal.		V V
Former Täluka.		Present T	Namber.		Maximum rate.	Total area vation Inâm.	Total area not avail- able for enitivation.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Americanout.	Acres.	Amonament	Acres.	Astentment	W.uer-con	Total Beent
1		2	8	4	6	6	7	8	0	10	11	12	18	14	15	10	17
			84 85 86 87 88 89 90	Pálihi Budruk		Acres. 2,263 427 684 523 825 283 1,838	Acres. 598 17 25 46 373 142 690	1,940 819 626 408 750 260 1,216	Ra. 1,728 546 727 550 701 225 1,660	67 1 20 	Rs. 156 2 50 50 	114 144 144 144 144 144	Ral	7,007 400 620 428 750 249 1,415	Ra. 1,878 348 727 6:0 201 225 1,080	1-1- 1-1- 1-1- 1-1- 1-1- 1-1- 1-1- 1-1	Re, 1,876 518 727 630 701 225 1,080
Erandol			91 92 98 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	Páidhi Khurd Tökarkheda Vaijnáth Biádi Lásur Kadholi Khedi Khurd Kadhur Nándkeshwar Chinchpur Khurd, Pargana Ernudol, Javkheda Budruk, Pargana	l	7,276 740 372 188 670 1,333 693 603 245 221	290 620 175 175 181 297 138 154 43 27	2,044 675 282 178 551 1,028 604 641 202 212	1,582 468 293 134 682 1,347 910 525 224 225	56 6	122 12 			2,100 674 282 178 178 671 1,028 674 541 207 212	1,704 458 293 134 1582 1,347 816 826 220 225		1,704 458 993 134 562 1,947 818 525 250 275
			102 103 104	Chándsar. Hingona Budruk	2 2 0 2 2 0	633 664 764 2,226	61 63 81	538 605 704 2,005	843 707 975 1,993	45 11 10	98 81 27			683 016 714 2,137	941 738 1,002 2,085	414	041 735 1,602 2,095
	Į		108	Mubarkpur Uraf Kevdi- purá. Nimkheda Budruk		1,403	181	1,298	1,704	42 20	60	:::	[:::	1,821	1,708 895	***	1,748
Nasi rábád	{		108	Tarkheda, Pargana Nasira- bad.	220	421	4.5	607 412	425	:::		:::	} :::	412	426		425
	ĺ		100 110 111	Vikhsrau Devli Pimpalketa, Khurd, Par-	200		1,915 23 58	2,204 215 236	1,752 241 190	93 4 6	200 8 13		=	2,357 210 242	1,942 249 203	 	1,942 249 208
	Ì		112	gana Erandol. Pimprisim,Pargana Chand- sar.	1	509	30	477	698	8	17			465	718		715
Erandol			113	Pimpri Budruk Varhåd Budruk, Pargana Erandol,	ł .	•	258 800	1,*38 777	1,105 567	15 89	81 84	:::		1,455 816	1,130 661	•••	1,180 E 051
			116	Varhåd Khurd, Pargana Chåndsar, Pokhari	200	751 1,100	71 137	972	529 685	28	63			685 972	509 589		692 189
			117	Pimpalkota Budruk, Par- gana Chandsar Bayanaja Budruk, Pargana	Į.	1	111	781 631	971	•••				781 631	971 217		971 617
	ļ		119	Chândsar. Kharchi Budruk	•	756	49 902	598	818 1,184	67	141			845 1,547	759 1,512		789 1,252
Páchors		do!	121	Khadka Budruk Pimpalkoteslin, Pargona Utrán.	200	1,896	429	1,534 1,120	1,472	23	68 47		.::	1,452	1,519		1,619
Erandol	1	Brando	122 123 124 125 126 127 128 120 130 131 132 133 134 135	Gálápur Bhandár Gangápur Khurd Mukpát Umarda Pautána Chortaki Sávda Rotvad Savkheda-Jaloda Dhávda Nanded Sálva Kharda Budruk Kharda Khurd	2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0	369 444 1,283 821 1,016 1,816 1,837 1,178 1,079 5,152 2,327 1,900 206	500 863 21 3,066 854 545 214 448 65 161 174 642 80 97	1,591 188 298 392 1,159 503 876 1,623 1,624 1,068 1996 4,730 2,055 1,678	920 77 156 191 821 340 605 1,182 3,066 2,143 1,827 8,479 8,192 2,586 378	16 4 25 	32 10 18 60 51 173	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *	**************************************	1,591 188 288 288 282 1,176 507 876 1,631 1,649 1,048 986 4,753 2,120 1,678 191	920 77 150 194 853 859 805 1,290 8,192 2,143 1,827 8,519 2,546 2,546	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *	929 77 156 341 858 846 1,200 3,132 2,143 1,827 8,530 3,846 2,586 378
	- [187 138 139	Kamatvádi Khurd Kamatvádi Budruk Nárna	2 4 0 2 4 0 2 4 0	924 409 524	19 59 342	197 855 463	804 489 513		111			197 3/5 463	\$(4 429 518		804 459 518
Nestrabad Erandol	•••		140	Varkhedi	2 4 0 1 14 0	463 705	891 250	376 679	465 608	·"g		<u> </u>	:::	376 651	465 615	:::	515
			117	Total of the 2nd Group		1,28,611	28,844	1,11,81#	1,25,786	1,620	8,617	-:- -	<u></u>	1,18,418	1,29,352		1,29,352
Erendo3	::-{		142 143 144 145 146 147 148 150 151 152 154 155 156 158 161 162 163 164 165 166 167	Nimzari Sáker Gondigaon Nishána Khurd Nishána Khurd Nishána Budruk Kandári Khurd Máhankála Kandári Budruk Pimpla Khurd Bábhala Budruk Borgaon Khurd Borgaon Budruk Vivars Bhavarkhedi Budruk Bhavarkhedi Budruk Bhavarkhedi Khurd Palaskheda Khurd Palaskheda Budruk Kájvad Bilkheda Jambiora Sárva Khurd Sándas Bhona Khurd Bhona Budruk Shánakheda Lon		1,820 1,336 527 1,383 650 650 650 670 1,523 676 679 1,523 679 1,523 679 1,523 679 1,523 679 1,524 679 1,525 2,151 2,164 2,905 621 784	1100 833 188 853 611 1333 441 200 107 67 69 274 208 29 252 478 392 478 478 49 29 29 29 29 27 478 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	1,409 1,140 454 1,300 819 507 60-5 312 1,218 1,458 860 1,330 321 1,032 2,248 21,032 2,248 21,032 2,248 20,238 20,4	2,206 1,697 694 593 1,472 1,079 665 869 778 861 1,003 231 1,043 231 1,044 628 401 1,643 802 279 372	51 27 4 17 12 15 11 55 8 29 14 6 3	114 00 10 42 28 36 27 12 14 64 30 			1,650 1,167 450 1,317 831 612 692 317 1,221 1,452 623 1,073 2,278 2,271 1,946 2,248 675 2,258	2,320 1,792 603 1,194 1,197 799 786 383 9910 1,045 231 1,707 756 1,705 493 234 490 1,493 234 490 1,493 244 490 1,493 244 490 1,493 490 491 491 492 493 493 493 493 493 493 493 493 493 493		2,724 1,762 034 003 1,614 1,107 700 458 959 759 268 999 1,550 1,650 251 1,767 756 1,762 423 434 401 866 278

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	1,27,315	27,000	1,10,166	1,67,086	2,985	5,992	- '3'		1,18,151	1,73,078		1,73,078	1,609	1,999	1 7 0	33.8	
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APPENDIX

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oke.		Tsluka.		Names of Villages.	dry-crop-	for culti- lactuding	a not avail-	Dry	crop.	Gar	den.	R	.06.	T.	tal.		1 1
Former Isla ka a.		Present Tal	Number.		Maximum d rate.	Total area vation, Infan.	Total area walle for cu	Åoros.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	ž	erment.	gi	*comment.	Water-cest.	Total Ame
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			184 185 196 187	Moth Kanasi Singasi Subgavhan Khure, Pargana Erandol		587 539 924 393 452	54 41 60 22 25	492 498 827 876 445	814 827 439 211 289	19	43	*** *** *** ***	::- ::- ::- ::-	511 498 8.7 876 446	657 827 439 211 288	410 440 770 410 410	557 827 439 211 \$38
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Erandol		Brandol	195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 208 204 205 200	Dhulpinnpri Umbara Chahutra Báobalenág Sárvesim Sángvi Itva Liner Sárva Budruk Válha Kanher	2 0 0 2 0 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0	1,301 691 891 972 454 1,678 754 787 902 589 1,041	810 77 50 228 145 142 44 24 174 141 223	127 371 681 849 1,238 604 649 610 482 804	753 815 252 421 287 907 557 511 428 806 547	18 8 10 80 8 16	44 5 21 59 7 87	Fap Ova Ass Ass Fap Coa Ass Ass Ass Ass Ass Ass Ass A		1,127 627 871 649 352 1,248 634 652 526 482	816 252 405 242		738 315 252 406 242 928 616 518 606 680
Effuldor	,		207 208 209 210 211 213 218 214	Sávkhedáhol Sávkhedáturk Sávkhedámarhát Sonári Jalu Nándkhurd Budruk Vaukuta Khadka Khurd Khadkasin	1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0	556 642 455 127 1,642 1,295 1,657	75 57 86 8 149 177 96 110	458 501 436 124 1,479 1,225 1,540 898	838 407 404 92 1,136 794 915 528	15 2 1 8 80 10 2 9	29 2 2 7 65 40 5	**** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***		473 503 437 127 1,509 1,244 1,542 907	862 400 406 90 1,201 8:4 920 547	100 100 100 100 100 100	802 409 406 99 1,201 834 920 547
Amainer	{}		215 216 217 218 219	Dagadi Subgavhán Budruk Báhuta Nagaon Louisim	1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0	1,228 467 782 911 2,441 661	349 223 791 96 882 81	1,003 467 649 690 1,674 440	592 226 352 421 941 258	13 12 11	24 21 26	***		1,066 467 662 702 1 685 440	220 220 376 442 900 256	1++ 7++ 1++ 1++	600 220 876 442 906
Páchora	,,,,		220 221 222 223 224 226	Loni Khurd Loni Budruk Pharkánda Málkheda Budruk Vadzari Hingonesim, Pargana Mhasva. Bhavarkhedl, Pargana	1 14 0 1 14 0 1 14 0 1 12 0 1 12 0 1 12 0	615 1,108 994 762 575 266	48 94 182 109 190 26	529 994 867 712 889 266	368 582 565 458 176 136	11 10 44 	25 14 91 	4++ 4++ 4++ 4++ 4++ 4++		540 1,004 901 712 280 266	893 506 656 458 176 136		25 c 293 596 656 459 176 136
	Į.	l	227	Mhasva. Chorvad	1 12 0 1 12 0	288 4,585	922	253 8,328	206 1,740	424	***	***	.,,	253 8,328	1,740	***	205 1,740
			86	Total of the 8rd Group		77,178	12,055	66,391	62,529		1,877	".		67,082	53,906	•••	53,900
			227	Grand Total		2,40,782		2,10,840			5,468			2,18,855	[2,21,052

A-continued.

				В	Y REV	TBION	SUR\	EY.							of all	p o o	
용 !	a se	きま	ļ			Covers	MERT	Осстрі	ED LAND.				Unocc Wat		land	orthag occi	[
dry-crop	r cultiva- including	t ave	Dry⊀	тор.	Gas	den.	Ri	oe.	To			ABBus			ent ent	perc	REMARKS.
Maximun) d rate.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Total area not avail- able for cultivation.	Acres.	Assessment.	Астея.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assesment.	Water-cerr,	Total A	Aores.	Assesmont.	Average assessment (Government land sere,	Increased percentage on Government occupied land.	•
	· F		₹ 21	22	28	24	¥ 25	26	27	28	29	30	81	35	33	84	35
18					-			<u> </u>				Re.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Actes.		Re,		Ra,	,	Rs.	199	Rs. 382		382			1 14 9	83-6	[
8 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	229 1,086 270 309 710 509 1,325 848 1,433 1,221 481 206 497	21 93 89 19 27 72 127 539 82 104 26 23 39	199 1,025 197 292 699 471 1,209 768 1,240 407 175 443 241	382 1,146 308 502 877 600 1,105 668 997 1,657 408 167 415	36 24 10 1 1 1 4	12 2 52 12 2 5 5 5		410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410 410	1,061 221 292 699 471 1,219 764 1,240 1,001 408 179 443	1,197 360 502 877 660 1,117 670 997 1,662 410 172 415 290	010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010 010	1,197 360 502 877 660 1,117 670 997 1,562 415 290	61 182 12	25 57 8 3	1 2 1 1 10 1 1 11 4 1 1 6 5 0 14 3 0 0 12 3 1 7 7 1 0 15 1 0 15 0 1 8 0	22.6 32.8 35.9 34.1 30.2 30.7 39.5 25.0 18.9 28.3	
2 8 0 2 8 0 3 8 0 2 8 0	548 639 878 398 449	44 39 101 28 27	483 497 801 881 443	685 435 515 220 287	32 27 45	55 25 42		4.4 4.4 4.4	515 497 828 376 443	740 435 540 202 287		740 435 540 262 287	2 1 40 1	8 2 5 1 	1 7 0 0 14 0 0 10 1 0 11 2 0 10 4	32·8 33·0 23·0 24·2 20·6	
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	1,373 700 887: 417 1,896 417 1,896 1,956 1,078 1,078 1,078 1,300 1,451 1,000 1,451 1,000 1,051 1,000 1,051 1,000 1,051 1,000 1,051 1,000 1,051 1,000 1,051 1,000 1,051 1,000 1,051 1,000 1,056 1,000 1	281 74 54 382 184 902 40 24 111 105 70 70 70 701 701 701 701 701 701 701 70	1,117 628 850 645 552 1,216 646 655 680 790 1449 660 620 124 1,467 1,281 1,509 405 632 644 1,678 441 510 989 841 603 879 871 879 879 879 879 879 879 879 879 879 879	918 443 300 567 816 1,200 900 400 718 483 503 677 138 1,115 1,190 98 -110 300 558 1,280 348 508 758 642 42 42	12 4 4 8 8 31 3 4 5 5 6 9 29 29 35 12 28 2 28 35 12 8 4 31 9 9 69 20 13 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	17 2 100 00 2 100 17 660 746 2 2 15 57 25 42 115 20 20 20 20 30 0			1,129 632 367 600 355 1,200 636 648 634 480 827 475 543 1,248 1,492 1,248 1,587 901 1,004 455 648 703 1,686 648 703 1,686 648 900 713 386 205	935 446 310 310 317 317 1,342 900 767 640 400 776 628 695 695 1,710 1,140 826 500 500 1,297 945 815 850 672 2552	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	935 445 810 617 1,342 990 767 640 400 775 698 699 135 1,710 1,140 826 805 500 500 1,297 345 696 696 1,297 345 696 696 696 696 696 696 696 696 696 69	208 42 1184 54 105 79 58 207 128 212 212 212 1123 123 170 64 170 29 297 7174 62 17 63	17 48 60 95 80 28 83 5 5 67 85 	0 11 11 0 0 10 0 13 0 13 1 1 0 10 13 1 1 0 10 13 1 1 1 0 10 11 1 1 0 10 1 1 1 1	27-6 41:8 23:0 32:7 44:6 -46:1 57:6 89:7 35:6 45:8 36:4 42:4 26:7 23:9 35:3 35:0 33:0 31:2 34:7 28:6 45:7 43:2 48:4	
280	294	87	239	290	15	25			254	315		315	 763	 338	1 3 10	58•7 51•6	
280	4,147	1,881	8,267	2,585	1,618	72 2,569		···	3,824 66,948	2,687 71,006	-:- -	71,008	1.297	·	1 0 4	31.7	1
	75,256 2,39,901	18,764	65,435 2,07,764	68,487 2,85,096	! 	9,746	-:		2,12,887	2,94,842		2,94,842	10,617		1 5 5	83.0	

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 2028 or 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 taluka, as has been remarked in these reports, is very like the Amalner Taluka 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 Tapti. 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 Tapti plain. The Girna winds round the taluka 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 taluka 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 Tapti 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 Khandesh 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 talukas of Central Khandesh 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 Musalman Kagadis 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 ird, 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 Khandesh, 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 Khandesh 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 Khandesh, 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.
Total tillage ar	эа.,.	•••	•••	Acres. 97,757	Acres. Not known.	Acres. 193,256	Acres. 229,913
Percentage of crops:—	area	under	following				
Bájri	4.4	***		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
$\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{heat}}$	•••	***	•••	15.4	6 3 2	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 root 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 bazár day with wood from Taloda.
- 8. The statistical information given by Mr. Pitt shows very clearly the rapid progress made by the taluka 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 Khandesh 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 Tapti 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 full 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 vales which actually took place.	Area sold.	Assessment of area sold.	Value realized.		
1887 1888 1889	 •••	***	***	184	48 29 35	A. g. 593 7 400 6 411 5	Rs. a. p. 497 4 5 464 1 10 344 8 0	R4. a. p. 7,403 8 0 4,637 12 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 Kashá. Kásoda. Rotwád. Sonwad, Pargana Jáloda. Rájwad. The condition of the people in 5 fairly large villages was carefully enquired into by the Mamledar. 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

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 taluka 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 taluka; 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 Pachora, 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 talukas like Erandol and Amaluer, 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 Tapti 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 talukas of Central Khandesh can help being struck by the great variations that exist. In the Tapti 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 Tapti 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 Tapti 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 Tapti 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 talukas, 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 taluka 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 Jamabandi 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.

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.

No. 770 of 1890.

FROM

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

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

Camp Mahabaleshvar, 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 Taluka, 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 taluka 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 taluka, and besides there are several small weekly bazars 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 Maheji 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 taluka, 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 1553-14+

sufficient difference in valuation "between the rich black soils of the Tapti 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 Tapti 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 Taluka, 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 taluka 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 taluka, I cannot recommend the adoption of Colonel Ward's proposals; but I should recommend the greater part of the taluka 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 taluka 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.
- 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	***	•••	32 195	2.12 0 2.10 0	31,514 1,90,138	41,751 2,54,116	32·5 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.
$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	Rs.	
(Mr. Pitt	2,93,991	72,339	32.6
2,21,652 Colonel War	d 2,94,842	73,190	33:
Colonel Godf	rey 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 V	Tillage	.	Former Revenue.	DRPUTY	ED BY TRE SUPERIN- DEST.	As propos Acting Sti Missio	RVEY COM-	Increase
			Me venue.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	per cent.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs,	Rs. a. p.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Takli Budruk	•••		727	2 10 0	968	2 12 0	1,015	89·6
Avhani			. 701		948	•••	994	41.7
Fulpat		••	. 348	•••	459		481	38.2
Takli Khurd	•••	••	.] 630		827	***	862	36.8
Bhokni	•••	••		***	299		314	39.5
PaldhiKhurd		••		•••	2,247	***	2,847	37.7
Paldhi Budruk	***		. 1,876	•••	2,399	•••	2,504	33.4
Bambhori	***	••	. 1,080		1,397	l '	1,464	35· 5
Fakarkheda	***	••	. 458	ļ	599	•••	628	37.1
Vaijnath		••			420	•••	441	50·5
Lasora	·	••	. 582	***	806	•••	845	45.1
Biladi		••		100	181	***	190	41.7
Kadholi	•••	••	. 1,347	•••	1,898	•••	1,989	47.6
Khedi Khurd	•••	••		• • •	1,152	***	1,207	47.9
Ravanje Khurd		••			1,168	***	1,222	40.9
Kadhur	***	••		****	669	***	701	33.2
Ravanje Budruk	***	••		***	1,204	***	1,261	54.3
Dapuri	• • •	••			911	105	955	37.4
Kharchi Khurd	•••				709	•••	743	35.3
Sukeshwar		••	1	•••	386	•••	405	34.1
Jamdi	***	••		•••	725	•••	760	31.9
Nagduli	***	6.	1 .	1	1,454	•••	1,524	31.2
Davlatpur	•••	••		•••	541	•••	567	21.4
Vaglud	***	••			790	•••	828	25.0
Chandsar Khurd	•••	• •		•••	916		960	30.9
Pimpri		••		•••	575	***	603	44.6
Bhatkheda m. J.	•••	••		•••	1,378	•••	1,443	42.4
Tada	•••			•••	2,040	***	2,137	43.0
Bahmna	•••	••		•••	1,113	•••	1,165	45.4
Hanmantkhed					784	***	822	41.4
Utran Gujar	•••	••		, ***	5,187	***	5,429	14.9
Utran Ahir	***	•1	4,210		4,725	***	4,945	17.4
		Total	. 31,514		39,875	•••	41,751	32.5

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

No. $\frac{R}{2117}$ of 1890.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 15th May 1890.

Submitted to Government.

- 2. The growth of material prosperity in the taluka 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 taluka 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. It 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.
- 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 taluka; 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 taluka, 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 Taluka. 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 Tapti 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
- *Mr. Loch. the old maxima vary greatly, he gives in his adhesion to a new uniform maximum rate for the whole taluka 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."
- 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 On the poorer villages. 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.

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 Táluka:—
"In this táluka, 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 underassessed) 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.

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 Táluka of the Khándesh District.

No. 3924.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2.—2117, dated 15th May 1890—Submit-

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 Khandesh, No. 2028, dated 21st March

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 770, dated 25th April 1890.

ing the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Erandol Táluka in the Khandesh District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2205, 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 Khandesh, 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 táluka; and makes remarks.

Resolution.—Proposals are submitted for the revision settlement of 227 villages of the Erandol Táluka. 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.
- 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 táluka 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 táluka.
- 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. DEC. 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,

By letter. 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.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of the Enandol Táluka of the Khandesh 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 Khandesh, who forwards petitions of objections against the revised rates proposed to be introduced into certain villages of the Erandol Taluka of the Khandesh District; and observes that there is nothing in the condition of those villages which entitles them to any exceptional treatment.

RESOLUTION.—Recorded.

J. DEC. ATKINS.

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,

The Collector of Khandesh,

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

The Accountant General,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.