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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXXIV.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF

148 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES OF THE NANDURBAR TALUKA (INCLUDING NAVAPUR PETHA),

SHIRPUR do.

and

SHAHADA do.

OF THE

KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1904

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List of Villages of the Taloda Taluka in which Survey operations have taken place for the first time.

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Number on Map.	Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Number on Map.
1	Rutepara ...	104	21	Chowgaon ...	5
2	Assali ...	100	22	Dhanpur Budruk ...	32
3	Ichagadhan ...	97	23	Lakapur ...	35
4	Borikuda ...	136	24	Garvali ...	27
5	Amlī ...	101	25	Khushgowhan ...	79
6	Jamli ...	138	26	Amalpara ...	105
7	Kundawa ...	98	27	Somavalli Khurd ...	78
8	Ratanpara ...	106	28	Dokati ...	85
9	Umarduwa ...	107	29	Sonarbar ...	89
10	Ankushvihar ...	142	30	Kharka ...	141
11	Kumbarkhan ...	140	31	Ekadar ...	88
12	Umarduwa ...	139	32	Walair ...	86
13	Chokiamli ...	137	33	Patari ...	109
14	Khardi Budruk ...	9	34	Rajgar ...	95
15	Khardi Khurd ...	29	35	Pandarka ...	No number.
16	Jewani ...	37	36	Sawar ...	99
17	Ban ...	36	37	Malkhurd ...	} Not on the map.
18	Bandara ...	28	38	Alwan ...	
19	Ranipur ...	24	39	Jumtaki ...	
20	Rapapur ...	7	40	Lakarkhote ...		8

W. S. TURNBULL,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX II.

List of Villages in the Nandurbár Táluka and Navápur Petha in which Survey operations have been completed the first time.

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Number on Map.	Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Number on Map.
<i>Nandurbár Táluka.</i>					
1	Nagsar ...	20	41	Mograni ...	159
2	Wagla ...	21	42	Chitvi ...	160
3	Jalka ...	27	43	Kharki ...	161
4	Nandarka ...	28	44	Tillasar ...	162
5	Girasgaon ...	31	45	Bijgaon ...	163
6	Virchak ...	35	46	Devlipara ...	164
7	Umarda Budruk ...	36	47	Nawli ...	165
8	Rannala Khurd ...	38	48	Dhong ...	166
9	Bhana ...	40	49	Nimboni Khurd ...	167
10	Wagdara ...	41	50	Nimadada ...	168
11	Wazarda ...	43	51	Karjali ...	169
12	Chirva ...	44	52	Malvani ...	170
13	Khairalla ...	45	53	Bandharpara ...	171
14	Koteli Khurd ...	47	54	Pimpla ...	172
15	Nattawad ...	48	55	Pallasai ...	173
16	Pimphada Khurd ...	49	56	Umbarvahir ...	174
17	Umaj ...	50	57	Karvani ...	175
18	Kotra ...	52	58	Khandbar ...	176
19	Dhanora ...	53	59	Kholeghar ...	177
20	Boret ...	55	60	Mahalkara ...	178
21	Raighar ...	56	61	Shehi ...	179
22	Wadli ...	57	62	Watvi ...	180
23	Bhiljamboli ...	58	63	Wagda ...	181
24	Bhilhovali ...	60	64	Warda Budruk ...	182
25	Arditara ...	61	65	Borechak ...	183
26	Mangrul ...	62	66	Kassara ...	184
27	Powla ...	63	67	Salvan ...	185
28	Lakmikheira ...	64	68	Shegaon ...	186
29	Shalla ...	65	69	Kored ...	187
30	Tapikbarkal ...	67	70	Keli ...	189
31	Ranikharkal ...	69	71	Wanjla ...	190
32	Nasarpur ...	70	72	Chorvahir ...	191
33	Khairva Khurd ...	71	73	Shrawni ...	194
34	Gandi ...	75	74	Bhagda ...	195
35	Waslai ...	76	75	Bhardu ...	196
35	Gujapur ...	79	76	Khaiva ...	197
37	Kelavad ...	86	77	Kholevahir ...	198
38	Nevali ...	88	78	Warjakan ...	200
39	Koreda ...	89	79	Thanepadra ...	207
40	Bhadwar ...	158	80	Koparli ...	213

Navápur Petha.

1	Morekaranja ...	181	13	Panjrav ...	199
2	Kocheli ...	183	14	Amjana ...	200
3	Jamna ...	184	15	Babargat ...	201
4	Shetgaon ...	186	16	Ochal ...	202
5	Nurabid ...	187	17	Khabda ...	203
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7	Bakalzar ...	189	19	Daita ...	205
8	Karanja Khurd ...	194	20	Raipur ...	206
9	Bilmajra ...	195	21	Shari ...	207
10	Bháwar ...	196	22	Nagzari ...	208
11	Garat ...	197	23	Kakrana ...	209
12	Katshvan ...	198	24	Warkalmbi ...	210

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Serial Number	Name of Village.	Number on Map.	Serial Number	Name of Village.	Number on Map.
<i>Natapur Pelha—continued.</i>					
25	Nandvan ...	211	45	Thuti ...	230
26	Khoksa ...	212	46	Narenpur ...	231
27	Bari ...	213	47	Jamki ...	232
28	Chowki ...	214	48	Warpathal ...	233
29	Suli ...	215	49	Nandsal ...	190
30	Kamoda ...	216	50	Dhaj ...	235
31	Khirka ...	242	51	Sarvat ...	236
32	Birvihir ...	No number.	52	Mankpur ...	237
33	Dhnarát ...	218	53	Khokarwara ...	238
34	Sonekharka ...	219	54	Zamanzara ...	239
35	Katkhome ...	220	55	Bharbaaja ...	240
36	Karanji Budruk ...	221	56	Karjat ...	241
37	Patti ...	222	57	Zaranpara ...	243
38	Dapura Khurd ...	223	58	Anandpur ...	244
39	Thuwa ...	224	59	Pimparpara ...	245
40	Pathapur ...	225	60	Chapti ...	246
41	Selu ...	226	61	Jamtalla ...	247
42	Chachar Bada... ..	227	62	Majinna ...	248
43	Parehuli ...	228	63	Warda ...	234
44	Markote ...	229	64	Kamlapara ...	250

W. S. TURNBULL,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 132 of 1891.

FROM

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,
Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Deccan Revenue Survey.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office,
Párola, 21st March 1891.*

SIR,

I have the honour to bring to your notice that rules for the breaking up of waste land into survey numbers in the villages now coming under original survey in the western talukas of Khándesh were drawn up by you, and forwarded to this office in your memorandum No. 6, dated the 23rd March 1889, and that I find that these rules have been applied to the breaking up of occupied land as well as to waste; to this, as the sizes for survey numbers prescribed in them seem very well suited to cultivated land, I see no objection, but request your sanction.

2. The rules according to which the occupied land in villages not before measured in the Nandurbár Taluka was measured were forwarded to Mr. Holland, he states, in a report to this office in your Maráthi Awak Yadi No. 318 of 29th April 1887, but as I have not a copy of them on the files of this office, I am unable to state wherein they differ from the rules given in your English memorandum above mentioned; but it is probable from Mr. Holland's orders to his measurers that the difference consists only in the numbers in black soil being from 12 to 15 acres, in red from 15 to 25, and in poor soils from 25 to 35 acres respectively.

3. These last-mentioned rules authorized the inclusion of land belonging to two or more cultivators in one survey number in order to bring up the acreage of the number to the size laid down in them, but no internal division of each man's holding was to be made. On this point, I would now beg to draw your attention to the remarks of the Survey Commissioner, in his forwarding letter No. 1367, dated the 9th July 1888, on the Peint Settlement Report, para. 6; also to para. 5, Government Resolution No. 4004, dated the 1st June 1889, on the same report, and to express my opinion that in view of the Survey Commissioner's remarks, and taking the procedure in the Peint Taluka as a precedent, it is necessary that each cultivator's holding be separately measured and recorded as a pót or survey number.

4. Owing to the absence of the Mahálkari of Navápur during my visit to the Petha, and the difficulty of making the people understand the purport of my enquiries, or indeed understanding them myself as they speak an unintelligible patois, I have not been able to gather much information about their present rights of occupancy. From what I have learnt it seems evident that each cultivator has a distinct permanent right of occupancy, for even if he allows his land to lie waste for three or four years, no one has a right to take it up, and in most cases a distinct boundary has been preserved between the different holdings, and even where it has not been kept and is not visible to a stranger, each cultivator can show how it runs. Moreover, a good many of the cultivators have had possession of the same lands for five or six years, if not longer. Under these circumstances a separate definition of each holding seems imperative. The villages are assessed under two systems, the Autbandi and the Makta. In the first no kabuláyats have been taken, as in Peint, from the cultivators, but the village lands are measured yearly and the assessment fixed on the area according to the cultivation of each holder; in the last-named, the Maktádár has agreed to pay a fixed lump sum, and makes his own arrangements with the cultivators to raise it, any surplus of course belonging to him.

I regret to have to inform you that I have had to upset most of the measurement work done by the H establishment since its arrival in the Petha

of Navápur for the following reasons. Owing to the rules for the breaking up of waste land in original survey villages, and of Gat numbers in revision survey villages having been applied to the breaking up of cultivated occupied land, this last has been broken up into square survey numbers of the sizes laid down in the rules, but without regard to existing lines of cultivation in the field, or of rights of occupancy, that is, the land of a cultivator in one place, instead of being included in one survey number, has been included in pieces in two or three, and the boundaries of the survey numbers, instead of running along the existing lines of cultivation of the holders, run right through the middle of the cultivation in most cases. On my bringing this bad work in the division of land to Mr. Warburton's notice, he informed me after enquiry from his measurers and his surveyor, Vinayak Govind, who had helped Mr. Holland when he had had charge of the establishment last year in testing, that the same of dividing the land into survey numbers was pursued last season; if this should be true, I am of opinion that the work will have to be re-done. I have examined myself the work of a village, Naguri, begun last season and finished this, and found last year's work correct, that is, the boundaries of the survey numbers were identical with the line of cultivation of the holdings included in them, but in another village, Soobe, also done last year, Mr. Warburton, who has examined it, told me the work is faulty. I enclose sketches of numbers in two villages, Soobe and Choki, showing the way the land has been broken up into survey numbers. The mistake seems to have arisen from the orders to make the survey numbers square with no bends, and the Assistants in charge of measuring establishments having overlooked the fact that the rules contained in your memorandum No. 6, dated the 23rd March 1889, referred only to waste land in which no rights of occupancy exist, and not to cultivated occupied land in which there are such rights.

I have written to Mr. Hampton to ask whether this same method of division has been pursued by his establishment in the Taloda Táluka, but as I shall probably not get his answer before giving over charge of my office in this Survey, I have thought it better to apprise you of the reason for my enquiries, and in order that you may issue what orders you may consider fitting regarding the matter after my departure.

A copy of rules which, I think, should be issued are appended for approval. These embody the instructions given on the subject to the H and A establishments in vernacular, with the exception of the rule regarding the making of pót numbers, so these two offices should be notified of any changes you may consider expedient.

During my visit to the Navápur Petha, I noticed that a large area in the black soil seems to be sown with dry-crop rice in rows with jowári by dry-crop rice, I mean rice which is cut early, say, in end of October, and the water-supply for which is not regulated by embankments, but is only the ordinary rainfall; the rice sown is the large grained reddish coloured kind. It is a point worth consideration whether land capable of such cultivation should receive an increase on the soil classification, Bhag annas, as was given in Kolhápur, and I therefore lay it before you for decision.

I have, &c.,

W. S. TURNBULL,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Rules for breaking up cultivated occupied land into survey numbers in the villages now coming under Original Survey in the Western Tálukas of Khándesh.

Rule I.—Cultivated occupied land is to be broken up into survey numbers of the sizes prescribed in memorandum No. 6, dated 23rd March 1889, from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Rule II.—The lands of two or more cultivators may be included in one survey number to make up the area to the proper size, but the lands of each different holder so included must be made into pôt numbers.

Rule III.—The lands of a cultivator in one place should all be included, either singly or with the land of others, in one survey number; they are not to be parcelled out or included in two or three survey numbers. To enable this to be done in all cases, a slight departure from the rules as regards size of numbers is admissible.

Rule IV.—Where the lands of a cultivator are of so large an area as to require being made into two or more survey numbers, the natural boundaries on the lines of division in the cultivation as they at present exist in the field are to be adopted as far as possible as the boundaries of the survey numbers. If no such boundaries or lines exist, the land should be broken up into survey numbers to suit the wishes or convenience of the cultivator.

Rule V.—In breaking up land into survey numbers as few bends as possible are to be made in the boundaries; give and take up to 8 annas on each side is to be freely resorted to: but in all cases the boundaries of survey numbers must be coincident with the lines of division between holdings as they at present exist in the field, and a new arbitrary boundary running through the cultivation is not to be made.

Rule VI.—Garden (pâtasthal) and rice land is to be made into survey numbers of the sizes laid down in the Southern Marátha Country printed rules.

Rule VII.—In survey numbers of mixed description of land one acre of garden is to be considered equal to four acres of dry-crop, and one acre of rice to two acres of dry-crop land.

Rule VIII.—The Rules regarding roads contained in Chapter "Revision Survey Rules" are to be adhered to with the following modifications: There are three kinds of roads mentioned in the rules which are to be made the common boundary between survey numbers, but this practice is only to be followed when the land on each side of the road would be made into separate survey numbers for reasons other than that of the road. If a road of any of the three descriptions mentioned passes through the lands of a cultivator which would not otherwise be made into more than one survey number, it should be deducted as pôt kharab.

W. S. TURNBULL,
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 503 of 1894.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH.

Poona, 31st December 1894.

SIR,

With reference to your letters noted in the margin, I have the honour to forward copies of the Superintendent, Deccan Survey's letters Nos. 893 dated 7th July, and 922 dated 13th July last, and to state that I fully concur with Mr. Turnbull in holding that there is nothing in the circumstances of the villages you refer to which justify their being denied the benefits arising from the introduction of the survey system of assessment.

2. Most of the villages you refer to are intermixed with villages which are under a survey settlement. In the equally backward tracts of Mokháda in Thána, and Bânsda and Rájpipla in Gujarát, a survey settlement has been introduced to the advantage alike of the administration and the rayats, while a

similarly circumstanced taluka (Peint) in the Násik District is being gradually brought under that system. Nowhere has experience shown the effects of the system to be otherwise than beneficial to the land-holders in general in spite of drawbacks such as those set forth in your letters under reply.

3. Whatever area is brought under cultivation in any year is so brought subject to payment of same assessment, and it is not clear why there should be insurmountable difficulty in superseding the existing admittedly rough system of assessment by the equitable system of survey assessment. It may be that owing to the nomadic habits of the population and to the unhealthiness of the tracts the strict enforcement of the survey law will for some time to come be found impracticable. I would, however, urge that the difficulties should be met, not by deferring settlement, but by introducing the settlement in a modified form.

4. There is another reason why the survey settlement should not be delayed. You are aware that the regular survey establishments will be disbanded as soon as their work is done. I would urge, therefore, that the present opportunity to bring the villages you refer to under that system should not be lost, especially as a large expenditure has already been incurred in carrying out the preliminary field operations.

5. I have said above that the difficulties you refer to can be met by limiting the survey system by certain conditions. As to what these conditions should be is a question which can best be dealt with in discussing the settlement proposals, but I may here give a general idea as to what these conditions should be and how they can be sanctioned.

Section 102 of the Land Revenue Code empowers Government to sanction a survey settlement subject to such modifications as may be deemed necessary. Some of the conditions which in my opinion will make survey settlement easily workable in backward tracts have already been sanctioned by Government for such tracts in Khándesh in their Resolutions marginally noted, and if these, with such others as you may deem necessary, are made specially applicable to the villages under consideration, there will be no difficulty whatever in extending a survey settlement and the benefits arising from it to them; and if this is done, the money already spent in completing their field operations will not be thrown away.

6. In the circumstances above explained, I trust you will allow the pôt-paháni operations to be continued so that the villages may be taken up for settlement along with the other villages of the taluka.

I have the honour, &c.,

E. C. OZANNE,
Survey Commissioner.

No. 1421 OF 1895.

FROM

A. CUMINE, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector, Khándesh;

TO

THE SURVEY, COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Camp Zakraibari, 21st February 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your No. ^S₂₀₅₂ dated 3rd January 1895.

Resumption of pôt-paháni work in Nandurbár and Taloda Talukas.

2. I will have further enquiry made as to how far private property in land has been developed in the unsettled villages.

3. As regards the resuming of the pôt-paháni work, I do not oppose its being resumed if the Survey Department will give the pôt-paháni kárkuns a proper principle to work on in entering occupants' names. The suspension of the pôt-paháni a year ago began, I think, on the pôt-paháni kárkuns asking for such a principle, but its not being given to them. If then the pôt-paháni is to be resumed, I would beg that a principle may be laid down for the guidance of the kárkuns, and that I may be told what it is.

I have the honour, &c.,

A. CUMINE,
Acting Collector, Khándesh.

No. ^a/₅₆₃ of 1895.

Poona, 28th February 1895.

Forwarded to the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, with a request that he will be good enough to furnish the Collector, through this office, with the information asked for in para. 3 of his letter.

H. V. SATHE,
For Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 277 of 1895.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Deccan Revenue Survey ;

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office ;
Násik Districts, Camp Gadga, 7th March 1895.*

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum No. ^a/₅₆₃ dated the 28th February 1895 forwarding letter No. 1421, dated the 21st idem, from the Collector of Khándesh, asking to have a principle furnished to guide the pôt-paháni kárkuns in the entering of occupants' names in the survey record of the Autbandi and Makta Rivaz villages of the Taloda and Nandurbár tálukas, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

2. Last year (1894) the Mámlatdár of Nandurbár asked for instructions from the Collector as to the manner in which names of occupants were to be entered at pôt-paháni in the Autbandi and Makta Rivaz villages. The Collector forwarded the report to this office for answer with his vernacular Nandurbár Mulki Awak No. 432, dated the 17th January 1894. Full explanation was given as to the procedure which had been adopted for the entry of the names of occupants in the Autbandi villages of the Peint Táluka in this office vernacular Khándesh Awak No. 164, dated the 3rd February 1894, and it was suggested that the same procedure should be pursued in the Autbandi villages of Taloda and Nandurbár, and also that the pôt-paháni should be done as that of Peint has been done after the settlement report had been submitted to Government and finally sanctioned, and just before the time for introducing the new settlement. As regards the Makta Rivaz villages, the Collector was asked to supply some inform-

ation to enable this office to form a judgment as to the rights of the Maktádárs and others, but up to the present this correspondence has not been returned by the Collector, nor has the information asked for regarding the Makta Rivaz villages been supplied. The Collector has not alluded to this correspondence in the letter under reply, but only in a former letter No. 1052, dated the 15th February 1894, para. 5. I am unable to give the Collector any principle on which to enter names of occupants in the survey record other than that which is in practice in Peint and has been approved by Government, and which has been, as I have shown, already communicated to him. It is simply this: The men whose names appeared in the Autbandi patrak of the year have been treated by this Department as the Khátedár of such land as they and any unrecorded sub-tenants of theirs were found to be actually cultivating at the time of survey operations. In cases in which the actual cultivator's name does not appear in the Autbandi patrak, but he cultivates under one whose name is so entered, the latter has been entered as the Khátedár and the former as the Vahivátdár. At pót-paháni the Khátedár is shown in the field, all lands entered to his name and told the assessment, and is asked if he agrees to take up all lands so entered; if he agrees, his name is entered as the occupant by the pót-paháni kárkun. If he declines all or any number out of the lot, the man whose name has been entered as the Vahivátdár is asked if he is willing to take up the number so declined. Should he agree to do so, his name is entered as the occupant by the pót-paháni kárkun. If he also declines, the number is entered as Government waste. Although the proprietary right to land previous to survey settlement has been found of a temporary nature in Peint as it has been in Taloda and Nandurbár, and though the pót-paháni has been done in some villages two and three years after the names of the Khátedárs and Vahivátdárs have been entered in the survey papers, yet the pót-paháni kárkuns have reported no such difficulty in entering the names in the record, as appears to have been experienced by them in Taloda and Nandurbár. Under such circumstances it is not too much to infer that the greater part of the difficulty reported to the Collector is created by the kárkuns themselves. With reference to the changes reported as having taken place in occupancy of cultivation in Taloda which have perplexed the pót-paháni kárkuns, I may mention that I asked Mr. Hampton, who has been throughout revision operations in charge of the party working in Taloda, whether he had found that the proprietary rights in land in the Autbandi villages in that taluka had been developed or were in the unstable condition stated by the Collector, and he informed me that he had found them developed and well recognized by the villagers amongst themselves.

3. The Collector is wrong, I think, in stating that it was in consequence of the pót-paháni kárkuns asking for a principle to be given to guide them in the right entry of names and its not having been given by this office that the suspension of the pót-paháni took place last year; the suspension of the pót-paháni evidently took place after the receipt of the vernacular correspondence above referred to, and the reason of the suspension was that the Collector acted on the suggestion that the proper time to do the pót-paháni would be, as in Peint, just before the introduction of the new settlement. As I have shown, the principle asked for was supplied, and that it had been given was reported to you in this office No. 321, dated the 15th March 1894, therefore pót-paháni could not have been suspended on this account. A copy of the entry of the correspondence in the outward file of this office is appended for reference. If the Collector will give the information asked for in the correspondence regarding the conditions on which the Makta Rivaz villages have been given to the Maktádárs, the question of a principle for the right entry of names for these villages will be able to be considered.

I have the honour, &c.,
 W. S. TURNBULL,
 Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. $\frac{8}{701}$ OF 1895.*Poona, 16th March 1895.*

Copy forwarded to the Collector of Khándesh for information with reference to his No. 1421, dated 21st February last, and with a request that he will be good enough to furnish the information asked for by the Superintendent as regards the Makta Riwaz villages.

E. C. OZANNE,
Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 26 OF 1895.

FROM

E. MACONCHIE, Esq., I. C. S.,
Survey Settlement Officer;

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Poona, 19th June 1895.

SIR

I have the honour to draw attention to the correspondence relating to the subject noted in the margin and terminating with your No. $\frac{8}{701}$ of the 16th March 1895, and, as I have been instructed to prepare the revision settlement reports of the talukas concerned, to request that definite orders may be issued as to the treatment of these villages.

Introduction of the survey settlement into Antbandi and Makta villages of Nandurbár (and Navápur) and Taloda.

2. The villages concerned consist of 40 villages in the west of Taloda, 80 in the west and south of Nandurbár, and 64 in the Peta Mahál of Navápur. As I was unable to visit the Taloda villages this season, I shall confine my remarks to those of Nandurbár and Navápur. But as I understand that the Taloda villages are considerably more forward than the others, if it is decided to proceed with the settlement in the latter, no question with regard to the former will arise.

3. The arguments in the case can be stated very briefly. The Collector, on the other hand, states—

(1) That the survey tenure is unsuited to the Bhils and Maochis inhabiting these villages :

(a) Owing to the cultivators' habit of constantly moving from one bit of land to another, and from one hamlet to another.

(b) Owing to the non-development of private property in land.

(c) Owing to the cultivators' inability to look after their own interest, which would render them as survey occupants a ready prey for the Bania.

(2) That the restrictions imposed by the survey tenure will drive the Bhils and Maochis into the neighbouring Gaikwari territory, and that

(a) it is undesirable to drive people out of their own country, and

(b) it is impolitic to do so as they are the only people who can stand the climate.

Mr. Turnbull, on the other hand, is of opinion—

(1) That the Collector's idea of the backwardness of the cultivators and their nomadic habits is exaggerated.

(2) That if the Bhils and Maochis are not ready for the survey tenure after it has been in existence all around them for 30 years, they never will be.

(3) That in any case there is no reason why they should go on occupying valuable land at nominal rates, which they do nothing to improve, and which, now that the railway is to be brought into the taluka, is capable of great development.

4. During this last hot weather I visited a considerable number of the unsettled villages both in Nandurbár and Navápur. I see no reason why the settlement should not be introduced in all the Autbandi villages in Nandurbár lying to the south of the high road, and to the east and north of the Bhádwad-Raighar Road. Most of these villages are fairly well-to-do, are inhabited by settled cultivators, and are in close proximity to villages already settled. The most backward villages are those in the immediate vicinity of the Deomogra Reserve. They are for the most part thickly covered with forest, and from the general appearance land cultivation would appear to be of a very fitful character. The villages along the road from Bhádwad to Isarwádi are mostly of excellent character and quite ready for settlement.

5. Navápur is decidedly more backward; the probability of the settlement being successful is certainly open to considerable doubt. Mr. Sheppard, writing in 1864, described the Petha as "a vast jungle tract, with water poisoned by the decaying matter of the superabundant vegetation, and a climate which, owing probably to the same cause, is little less than deadly for the greater part of the year to all except those born and bred there." After referring to the indications of former fertility he says, "The present inhabitants are mostly Bhils, with a few Konkans, almost as wild as their country and slaves to liquor and superstition." The country must have been cleared to a considerable extent since then, but it is still a jungle country inhabited by Maochis, who are only less primitive than the Náikdas of Gujarát, and the climate appears to be as poisonous as ever. I made enquiries wherever I went as to the character of the cultivation. It appears that it is unusual to cultivate the same bit of ground more than three years running, but it is not generally the case that a cultivator who allows a part of his holding to lie fallow relinquishes his right to it. The system seems to consist, as in other sparsely populated tracts, in holding more land than is required, and cultivating only a portion of it. Of course in the very thinly populated villages there is more shifting of hamlets and cultivation, and there will be as long as there is rich virgin soil to be broken up, or rather scratched, at the cultivator's free will. I do not think that the Collector's impressions on this point are wholly borne out by fact, or that such movement as goes on is any obstacle to the introduction of a settlement. Where land is greatly in excess of the needs of the population and there is no revenue control, there will always be changes of occupancy as land gets worked out, and only a settlement will tie the cultivator to his land and induce him to try and improve it instead of seeking fresh woods.

6. With regard to the development of the idea of private property in land, there are, I think, very few villages, if any, even in Navápur, where it does not exist. In the more populous villages, such as Karanji Budruk, Jamki and Zámanzara, it certainly is decidedly developed; there is not such a difference between village and village as would admit of a distinction being made.

7. The strongest argument against the settlement is the proverbial recklessness and improvidence of the Bhil. To give him the occupancy right in the land he cultivates means merely to hand him and the land over to the Bania. If he does not choose to submit to this bondage he will either go off into Gaikwari or take to his old trade of thieving. There are two ways of considering the Bhil. From one point of view he is a lazy, thriftless rascal who will never be a decent cultivator and who is occupying good land which should be in better hands, and the sooner he is got rid of the better. From the other point of view, he is the original inhabitant of the country reduced to, or at any rate retained in, semi-savagery by years of oppression, but capable of being improved and made a respectable member of society, to which end it is the duty of Government to

direct its efforts. The latter is the view that has always been taken by the district officers and has had the approval of Government. Every encouragement has been given to Bhils to settle down by the grant of lands on special terms and a system of takávi advances, and since 1889 some 50 villages in Nandurbár and 13 in Navápur have been set apart for Bhils and Maochis. In these villages land is granted without occupancy right to Bhils and Maochis only, the object being, in the first place, to keep them out of the hands of sáwkárs, and, in the second, to keep them away from the more well-to-do and cleverer castes, contact with whom, as experience shows, reduces them to servitude and causes a general deterioration of character. If the work of past years is not to be undone, either the villages must remain unsettled, as the Collector wishes, or, as the Commissioner of Survey recommends, the settlement should be introduced in a modified form. There will be no difficulty in applying the rules referred to in para. 5 of the Commissioner's letter No. $\frac{5}{3003}$ of the 31st December 1894 to land taken up after the settlement. The only question is as to lands already in occupation the holders of which would ordinarily, by the introduction of the revenue survey, become owners of the occupancy right.

8. Finally, with regard to the argument that the restrictions inseparable from a survey settlement are likely to drive the Maochis over the border, I did not find that there had been any general movement from villages already settled. The cause of emigration appears to be the restriction on timber-cutting and the administration of the forest law.

I have the honour, &c.,
E. MACONOCHIE,
Survey Settlement Officer,
Deccan Revenue Survey.

Through the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 742 OF 1895.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 29th June 1895.*

Forwarded to the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, with the compliments of the undersigned.

W. S. TURNBULL,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. $\frac{8}{1861}$ OF 1895.

Poona, 3rd July 1895.

Forwarded in original to the Collector of Khándesh with reference to correspondence ending with this office number quoted in para. 1 of Mr. Maconochie's letter, with a request that he will be good enough to favour the undersigned with the result of his enquiry referred to in paragraph 2 of his No. 1421 of 21st February 1895, if it has been made, so that final orders may be given to Mr. Maconochie on this subject.

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 6082 OF 1895.

Dhulia, 2nd September 1895.

I have the honour to return this to the Survey Commissioner. And I send a copy of a full and careful report made, after careful enquiry on the

spot, by the Assistant Collector, Mr. DuBoulay, regarding the Navápur villages. The information obtained is valuable.

2. In considering whether the ordinary survey settlement should be generally introduced or not into the country under discussion, the first point to be clear about seems to me to be, what are the interests which are to be held permanent? Who are the people who are entitled to most consideration? Nothing in this world is wholly good or wholly bad. The survey settlement, like everything else, will do good to some people and harm to others. Then before we declare that its introduction is desirable or undesirable, let us be clear for *whom* it must be shown to be desirable or undesirable: who are the people about whom we must say "if the survey settlement will ruin these people, then, though it will benefit others, it shall not be introduced," or "if the survey will benefit these people, then, though it may ruin others, it shall be introduced."

3. Now on this, the very starting point, the Survey Department and the district officers are at variance. The Superintendent's view is set forth in the 8th paragraph of his No. 893 of 7th July 1894. It is the interest of the land, you see, he puts first: the interests of the people who now live in the land, second. The waste is to be developed into a smiling champaign: whether, in the process, the present inhabitants are developed away altogether before the inrush of foreigners seems to be a comparatively unimportant matter.

4. The district officers, on the other hand, think that the well-being of the people is more important than the well-being of the land: and that in dealing with a country, the well-being of the people in that country is to be considered before the well-being of some people who are not in that country at all and have no claim whatever on it.

5. Starting then from the position that the interests to be chiefly considered are the interests of the present inhabitants of the country, I pass on to say a word or two about those inhabitants. They are wild men, in West Talodá and West Nandurbár, Bhils; and in the Navápur Petha, Maochis, a race allied to the Bhils. And any one who knows the thorough wild man of Khándesh, the Paoras of the Akráni, the Bhils of the Wester Sápudas, the Maochis of Navápur—knows that the thoroughly wild man, so long as he remains a thoroughly wild man amongst his own wild brethren, is an absolutely unsophisticated, innocent, unaggressive being, who gives practically no trouble whatever to the Government and hardly any to the Police. He will sometimes kill a man; but it is done in a fit of passion or jealousy. He will sometimes kill a witch; but this is in self-defence, because he finds, as he believes, the witch killing him. He frequently makes liquor for himself; but this again is in self-defence: as he must have liquor for his health and his religious ceremonies, and the Government liquor costs so much that he cannot buy it. But the meaner sins—fraud, deceit, pilfering, house-breaking, highway robbery, dacoity—are unknown to him. Look, however, at the same man when he has ceased to be a wild man amongst wild men: when cultivation and civilization have overtaken him: when he has been corrupted by contact with the more sophisticated castes and has sunk into being a mere parasite of the Kunbis, living outside the gaon than like a Mhár, lazy, degraded and dishonest. Who is it who commits the petty thefts, and breaks into houses, and makes the roads unsafe at nights and contributes the great bulk of Khándesh crime? The Bhil of civilization. And the district officers seeing this, and seeing that the Bhil goes down at once before civilization and becomes corrupted by association with other castes, have for years laboured to shield him from such association: villages have been set aside for Bhils alone where Bhils alone can get land and where their land cannot pass into the hands of the sáwkárs.

6. Now, to anything which would be a complete reversal of the policy which, all experts are agreed, is the proper policy regarding the wild man, I object: and the general introduction of the unmodified survey settlement would be such a complete reversal. Of the effects of that introduction, combined with the making of the Surat-Nandurbár Railway, there can be no doubt. There will be a large immigration of foreigners. The wild men's lands will pass to those foreigners. The wild men themselves will be corrupted and degraded by the contact. Ruined in body and soul they will sink from their present state

of innocence into being the criminal pest of the country side, as their civilized brethren in the open plains are already.

7. The first thing we have to do, then, is to safeguard the wild men and prevent their being expropriated and turned into a criminal tribe. We must provide for them certain cities of refuge in which the grasping Guzar and the cunning Kunbi cannot get a footing. When we have thus set apart a sufficient number of villages in which the wild men can dwell apart, the remainder, if any, can be subjected to the unmodified survey settlement. It is necessary, therefore, to see whether amongst the villages now surveyed for the first time there are any such surplus villages, or any villages which, as other castes have already got a footing in them, it would be useless to reserve for wild men: or any villages which are being now surveyed because they are Inám and because the Inámdár has asked that the survey be applied. And in the Nandurbár Táluka there are 14 such villages. I have entered their names in an appendix. To the introduction of the unmodified survey settlement into these 14 villages I offer no opposition.

8. But into the remaining 66 villages of Nandurbár—into the 40 in Taloda and the 64 in Navápur—the unmodified survey settlement should, in my opinion, certainly not be introduced. The people are not ready for the liability to be sold up which registered occupancy carries with it. I readily accept Mr. Maconochie's conclusions that I had overrated the tendency of the Maochi to wander from one hamlet to another. But Mr. DuBoulay's careful investigations show that, at any rate as regards different plots of land within the same hamlet, there is a good deal of shifting about every few years. And the changes which the Nandurbár and Taloda pôt-paháni kárkuns found to have taken place in the names of the cultivators—not, as the Survey Superintendent supposes, between the beginning of the pôt-paháni and the end of it, but between the survey operations and the pôt-paháni—show that the same movements go on amongst the Bhils.

9. Can then the survey settlement be introduced in some *modified* form so as not to injure these people? I do not know. Mr. Ozanne, indeed, says that Section 102 of the Land Revenue Code empowers Government to introduce the survey settlement with modifications. But I do not find, with submission, that the section says this. All it seems to me to say is that Government may make modifications in the *assessment*, that Government is not bound to apply the assessments proposed by the Survey Department, but may make changes in them. I do not think we can get any help from Section 102. Section 68 seems more likely to help us. And it seems possible that the introduction of the survey settlement might be rendered harmless in the following way:—

(a) Enter all the cultivated land as Government unoccupied. Do not enter in the Survey register any one at all as occupant.

(b) Make the pôt-paháni kárkuns keep a note of the names of the people that they find actually cultivating in each number, regardless of how long these people may have been cultivating in that particular number.

(c) Introduce the survey with the cultivated land all entered as Government unoccupied and without any one being entered in the survey register as occupant.

(d) But just before introducing it ask each person appearing in the pôt-paháni kárkun's note whether he wishes to retain permanently the piece of land the pôt-paháni kárkun found him cultivating.

(e) If he says yes, give him a lease of that land, lawfully annexing to his occupancy the condition that he is not in any way to alienate the land, and that if he does so, or if the land comes in any way into the possession of any one other than the lessee's heir, Government shall be at liberty to summarily resume it. Conditions also to be added binding the lessee to keep up the boundary marks and not to cut trees, though I would allow him to cut brushwood. The lease to be in duplicate, signed both by the Prant and by the lessee: one copy to be retained by Government and one to be given to the lessee. The land still to remain entered as Government

unoccupied : a mere note to be added that it has been leased to A.B. on these special terms.

(f) If on the other hand the cultivator says he does not want to retain the field permanently, then leave him to cultivate in any unleased assessed arable field he chooses, ascertaining year by year, as is done under the familiar Autbandi system, what the field or part of a field is he has cultivated and charging for the area cultivated—and for that alone—at survey rates. Where a whole number has not been cultivated it will be easy enough to see without measurement what the approximate fraction of the number cultivated is and thus to fix the fraction of the assessment to be levied. People who cultivate in this Autbandi way to be entitled to clear away the brushwood from the plot cultivated, but not to cut the trees in it. Such cultivators not being *landholders* could not, I suppose, be made directly responsible for keeping up boundary marks. If such cultivators were few in number Government would probably bear the cost, of keeping the boundary marks in repair as they do in "parit" land in ordinary villages. If they were numerous and Government objected to bearing this cost, a slight additional sum might, I imagine, be levied under Section 61, Land Revenue Code, from each such cultivator to cover the cost of repairing the boundary marks in the particular field cultivated by him.

(g) No one other than members of the wild tribes to be allowed to cultivate in these villages. Any person of another tribe found in the pôt-paháni kárkun's note to have been cultivating just previous to the introduction of the survey to be called on to prove his title to the land, and if he cannot do so, to be ejected under Sections 61, 202, Land Revenue Code.

(h) The grazing of waste land not to be sold by auction, but the grass and brushwood in such land to be left for the present at the disposal of the wild tribes inhabiting the village.

10. The survey settlement, modified in this way, would, I think, be harmless, and I therefore do not oppose its introduction. But to its introduction without these modifications I object in the very strongest way. That it should not be introduced at all I do not ask, because Government will probably, I think, be unwilling to let the money spent on the survey be thrown away and I am anxious to avoid asking for anything that Government may deem unreasonable. But the above modifications are, I submit, altogether reasonable and such as Government can concede ; and they are essential for the well-being and contentment of the people. The Survey Department argue that as the Maochis of the 15 Navápur villages into which the survey was introduced long ago have got on all right, herefore the people of the villages now under discussion will get on all right too. But the answer is that the people of those 15 villages have not been put to any trial yet : the trial is coming now : it is coming in the shape of the Surat-Nandurbár Railway and the host of immigrants that railway will bring in, all scrambling for lands which will then have acquired a new value. The Survey Department also argue that if the Maochis are not ready for the survey system now, they will not be ready 30 years hence. Possibly not : I do not know. But even though it were so, that would be no reason for forcing it on them now if they are not ready for it now. Nor does it seem to be a *reductio ad absurdum*. For it is quite conceivable that a system suited to old, highly developed villages in the open Deccan plain may never be suited to a primitive people in a Khándesh jungle. I suppose there is nothing in India that causes more anxiety than the way land is passing from the cultivator to the sáwkár—nothing that the Government of the country would be gladder to stop. The difficulty is to go back. But here in these West Khándesh villages there is the chance of avoiding going forward. We know quite well what will happen if we give these people the power to ruin themselves and the liability to be ruined by the Courts. Surely if we can avoid giving it them we ought to do it.

Lastly, this consideration should, I think, be borne in mind that if it be found that the making of modifications in the survey settlement was a mistake, it will be a mistake which can be corrected at any time. But if the survey settlement be once introduced without modifications and be found to be doing harm, that will be a mistake which can never be repaired. There are, as I said, 15 villages

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in the Navápur Petha into which the survey settlement was introduced long ago. The people of those villages will now, on the making of the new railway, be put to the test. If then it be decided to introduce the survey into the *other* villages, let it be introduced with the modifications described above, and let us see how the wild people in the 15 villages stand the strain they will now be subjected to. Seeing what happens in these 15 villages will enable Government to determine whether the modifications in the other villages can safely be abolished or not.

The decision now to be taken is one of the most vital importance to these primitive people. And before Government take it, I would suggest that they should consult officers who have known these people well—Mr. Horsley for instance and Mr. Ommanney, and Mr. S. Lucas and Mr. Dodgson. In the meantime there is no apparent reason why the introduction of the revision survey into the villages of Taloda, Nandurbár and Navápur that were surveyed 30 years ago, and of the original survey settlement into the 14 Nandurbár villages of Appendix I, should be delayed; and the pôt-paháni of these villages should, I think, be completed as soon as possible.

A. CUMINE,
Acting Collector, Khándesh.

APPENDIX.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bhana. | 8. Bandharpada. |
| 2. Kotli Khurd. | 9. Pullasi. |
| 3. Warda Budruk. | 10. Kurwani. |
| 4. Bhadwad. | 11. Kholeghar. |
| 5. Mograni. | 12. Watwi. |
| 6. Nawli. | 13. Koparli. |
| 7. Nimboni Khurd. | 14. Koreda. |

A. CUMINE,
Acting Collector.

No. 921 of 1895.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH.

Dhulia, 17th July 1895.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 1454, dated 22nd February 1895, I have the honour to return the accompaniments and to report as follows.

2. There are in the Navápur Petha 15 surveyed, 17 Autbandi and 55 Makta villages. I made my enquiries in 9 surveyed, 4 Autbandi and 20 Makta villages. Their names are given in an appendix.

I will first deal with the custom of the land in each kind of village, then with the question of migration as affecting the probable success or otherwise of the survey, I will then say what the people themselves think about it. After that I shall be able to answer your questions categorically and to give my own opinion.

3. The custom of the land in Makta villages is almost universally as follows:—Any one wanting a piece of land speaks to the Maktedar about it, and, if there is no objection, cultivates it. He goes on cultivating it for periods varying from 2 to 5 years according to the quality of the soil; but after a time grass grows so luxuriantly that it has to be given up.

The cultivator has a right to the land, *i. e.*, no one would dream of ousting him, so long as he goes on cultivating it; but as soon as he leaves it waste, he loses

all claim to it. The land would naturally have to lie waste* for the 2 or 3 years which it takes for the grass to die down, and after that the original cultivator *may* come back to it, but he has no more right to it than any one else. This seems to me a very important point, so I devoted particular attention to it. I am quite unable to explain the exactly opposite conclusions arrived at by Mr. Turnbull. The Maktedar settles the demand sometimes with, sometimes without a Panch; sometimes he is not guided solely by the number of *auts* possessed by the cultivator; it is customary for him to grant considerable remissions in case of failure of crops. The usual demand is Rs. 10 per *aut*, but I came across cases where Rs. 5, Rs. 7, Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 were habitually levied.

4. In Autbandi villages the custom of the land is practically the same as in Autbandi villages. Makta villages—the Kulkarni on the part of Government representing the Maktedar—but the rate is absolutely fixed and is invariably calculated per acre of cultivation, and the land cultivated is actually measured.

The rate per acre is in two villages annas 10, elsewhere annas 9 and pies 4½; but six Autbandi villages are uncultivated.

The Autbandi village of Bokalzar is a marked exception to the above; in this village there is no waste land, and the people never relinquish their own particular *tukdās*—proprietary rights in the soil are fully developed. This was the only one, of all the 24 Autbandi and Makta villages I visited, where I found this to be the case.

5. In surveyed villages the *vāhivat* is, with some slight modifications, that shown in the Land Revenue Code. There is no constant throwing up of the land, but altogether, since the introduction of the survey, 88 numbers out of a total of 1,439 in the 15 surveyed villages have passed from Maochis into the hands of Shahus. The Shahus make Maochis do their cultivation, and, except at Visarwadi and Navápur, are absentee landlords. There have only been 4 sales of occupancies for default of land revenue in the past 4 or 5 years.

6. So far as I could learn the introduction of the survey caused absolutely no emigration; but it was difficult to get very reliable information, as even old men told me they were children when the survey was introduced.

With a few exceptions there has been no general migration of any sort in the Petha, but individuals and families very readily move from village to village in Navápur itself, as well as from Navápur to the Gaikwad's territory and *vice versa*—sickness, death of relations, loss of cattle, failure of crops, and pressure of creditors being the usual causes.

I came across the exceptions above spoken of at Chapti, Dhayta, Amlan, Babarghat, and Narayanpur—all Makta villages.

Chapti was a case of emigration of a number of Konkánis from Dhong in Nandurbár, but they themselves told me that they habitually migrate every 4 or 5 years, and as this was the only case of the same nature I came across, it is of little importance as affecting the questions at issue.

From Dhayta a considerable number of families have emigrated lately to Gaikwadi on account of survey operations, the reason being, so far as I could make out, not that they were afraid of the introduction of the survey, but because they were put to great trouble and inconvenience in putting up boundary marks when the measurers were in the village, and feared that this trouble would be annually recurrent. The villagers present described them as foolish.

At Amlan I was told that 3 families, and at Babarghat 4, had got frightened at the prospect of a survey settlement and run away to Gangta.

But by far the most marked case was at Narayanpur, where I was told that 9 or 10 families had run away to Gaikwadi, partly because they had a lot of trouble assisting the measurers when they came, but principally because they heartily disliked and feared the prospects of the survey being introduced.

7. The year before last, in his Administration Report, Mr. Dodgson spoke of a very general emigration from the Navápur Petha on account of the fear of a survey settlement. I tried to get reliable figures as to the number of emigrants, and the Mahálkari sent me a report showing that 111 families had left; but I should not like to vouch for the accuracy of his list, and while I think it is certainly true that a good many families have emigrated, comparatively few have been moved by this reason and many of the emigrants have been replaced by immigrants from Gaikwadi.

8. At the villages of Karanji Khurd, Mojwan, Kokarwada, Karegat, and Narayanpur, when discussing the matter with the people, they told me straight out that if the survey is introduced they will emigrate to Baroda Territory; and it is important to notice that now-a-days the Gaikwad is holding out manifold temptations to induce people to come and cultivate on his side of the boundary.

I cannot be precise as to the nature of these temptations, because the accounts given me were conflicting, but apparently land is given entirely free for two years, after which Rs. 10 per *aut* is taken: in addition tagái advances are freely given and the people are subject to no restriction as regards cutting wood for domestic purposes, with the one exception that they are not allowed to touch standing teak: on the other hand, emigration from Gaikwadi is discouraged by such measures as attaching and selling the huts of men who decide to leave and not allowing them to take the materials away with them. I gathered that similar measures are taken to attract cultivators to the Chikli Estate.

9. These things must be borne in mind when estimating the probability of a large exodus of Maochis on the introduction of survey. It takes much to move many of them, but when temptations such as I have described are backed up by measures which they dislike in their own country—and they already find abkári and forest administration overstrict—the mere fact that the original survey drove no one away when it was introduced must not be too confidently regarded as a guarantee against a general flitting in the villages now to be settled.

10. At one Autbandi village, Kamlapur, the people told me they had no objection to the survey, and at another, Bokalzar, their objections seemed half-hearted; but Kamlapur has only 6 cultivators and Bokalzar, for reasons I have given above, is an exceptional case. In the whole of the rest of the Autbandi and Makta villages I visited, the people universally protested against the survey.

Public opinion, Autbandi and Makta villages.

11. The chief reasons they gave were:—

(i) That now they pick and choose the best pieces of land, and one man may be cultivating several *tukdás* more than a mile apart; and they only pay for what they actually cultivate: if the survey is introduced they will be tied down within the boundaries of their fields and will have to pay assessment for the whole number whether they cultivate it or not.

(ii) That they will be subjected to a lot of worry in keeping up boundary marks.

(iii) That the perquisites they have hitherto enjoyed in the way of grazing, fruit-picking and cutting brushwood over waste numbers will be put a stop to.

(iv) That the inelasticity of the survey system will preclude them from getting those remissions which are now given almost as a matter of course by Maktedárs in unfavourable years.

(v) That survey rates will probably be much higher than the present demand and beyond their means.

(vi) That the survey numbers will probably be too large for one man to cultivate.

(vii) That the survey has no advantages for them and that occupancy right is entirely valueless, where the land cannot be cultivated for more than three years.

(viii) That many of the survey numbers will include jungle-clad land, and in addition to occupancy price they will be called on to pay the price of trees on the land, which they cannot afford. At present they avoid the difficulty by selecting only open pieces of land for cultivation.

(ix) Themselves are poor and ignorant and their lands of poor quality.

12. The first of these objections is a very forcible one and probably the most serious of all.

I do not think they have any cause to worry themselves about boundary marks, for with only 4 Kulkarnis to 87 villages boundary marks inspection will be a pure farce.

The third objection is another serious one, at any rate from the villagers' point of view. As soon as the survey is introduced the practice of selling grass in waste lands by auction will begin, and probably several other perquisites will be interfered with.

The fifth objection touches a question of great importance. At present in surveyed villages the rate per acre varies from about annas 2-6 in Lakadkot to annas 7-6 in Navápur; in Autbandi villages it is either annas 9-4½ or 10 per acre; and in Makta villages it is generally Rs. 10 per *aut*.

It is generally accepted that one *aut* is equivalent to 16 acres, but this is a fallacy: a comparison of Village Form V with Village Form XIII in 9 Autbandi villages chosen at random shows that the number of acres cultivated by a yoke of oxen varies from 4 to 12½ and averages almost exactly 8. These figures may not be perfectly accurate, but they are sufficiently reliable to show that ordinarily one *aut* in Navápur cannot cultivate more than 8 acres, possibly owing to the heavy rainfall.

On this basis the rate per acre in Makta villages may be taken at Rs. 1-4 per acre.

Of course in surveyed villages the money has to be paid whether the number is cultivated or not, while in Autbandi and Makta villages only land actually cultivated is paid for. Assuming that land can be cultivated for three years and then has to be fallow for three years, the correct proportion of survey to Autbandi rates and Makta rates should be 1 to 2.

The sixth objection as to the size of numbers is another important question.

Few Maochis have more than a pair of oxen, and the size of numbers should not therefore average more than 8 acres.

It is true that in the old surveyed villages the average size of the fields varies from 10 to 15 acres exclusive of *pôt kharab*, the average for the whole of the villages being 12 acres, and possibly the large size of the numbers does not matter so much in view of the necessity of giving occasional fallows.

As regards the seventh objection, I certainly do not see what advantage either the people or Government are going to get out of the survey.

Number eight is an objection that can, I think, be dealt with by lenient administration. As regards the ninth it is true that there are a certain number of hilly Makta and Autbandi villages, with nothing but *barad* soil and a particularly backward lot of people, while the surveyed villages include some of the best land in the Petha (but not all) and some of the most intelligent Maochis (but not all).

But there is no difference of soil or intellect so marked as to demand different treatment for the two sets of villages.

So much for the unsurveyed villages.

13. In surveyed villages, on the other hand, I found that the people
 Surveyed villages. without exception preferred the survey system to any
 other tenure.

This is easy enough to understand at villages with an intelligent population such as Navápur and Kolda, but it is difficult at places like the two Bhints,

where the soil is no better than in neighbouring Makta villages, and the people no wiser than other Maochis.

The only explanation that I can offer is that *vahivat* is stronger than all concrete reasons, and that the time that has elapsed since the survey has sufficed to establish it as "customary" in the Maochi mind of settled villages.

14. In the surveyed villages the people mostly have the same difficulty about the grass choking the land after 3 or 4 years' cultivation, and meet it not by throwing up their numbers, but by arranging fallows in their own holdings: but there is less regularity about allowing fallows than in unsurveyed villages, probably just because in settled villages men cannot pick and choose land for cultivation; and in more than one village the people complained that the land was getting used up.

In two surveyed villages in the extreme west, fallows are practically not allowed at all, and the land is kept up to the mark by using manure.

Summary.

15. I can now answer your questions as follows:—

The settled villages do not differ to any serious extent from the unsettled ones, and there is no particular reason why a thing which might suit the 15 might not suit the rest.

The survey system has not proved a failure in the settled villages.

The cultivators for the most part retain their lands permanently, and the lands are not being constantly deserted and sold up. The cultivators are quite content with the survey system.

There is no regular flow of emigration in any direction.

Amongst the unsettled villages there are no marked differences of development.

Private property in land is undeveloped everywhere, with the one exception, in the villages I visited, of Bokalzar. How far the actual custom of the land should be called thoroughly primitive depends upon the meaning attached to that expression, but what the custom is I have described in detail.

16. I am very strongly opposed to the survey. It would be, for several years at any rate, intensely unpopular with the Maochis, and I do not see how they would benefit by it. I found nothing to show that the glowing accounts of the advantages of the survey system have been realised in the formerly settled villages of Navápur; the only way that Government would benefit by it would be if the land passed wholesale to *hushar* cultivators, and this would imply the ruin of the Maochis.

I fear that its introduction, however modified, will, through pure ignorant dread of the unknown, drive many of them, especially in the north, to emigrate; and though the original survey does not seem to have had that effect, the stricter forest and abkári administration on this side, and the attractions now being held out on the Baroda side of the border, have considerably altered the conditions, and I have heard what the people themselves say about it.

I presume Government wishes to avoid driving away the Maochis.

If it is decided to introduce the survey, it must be at very low rates, and it must be with very serious modifications indeed, of which the first will be to give no occupancy right except in a very few villages; otherwise the transfer of the land from Maochis to Shahus, which has already begun, will, with the coming of the railway, be merely a matter of months.

I respectfully think that the strongest argument that has been advanced in favour of the survey is the fear that the introductory work of the Department in Navápur may be wasted, and where the welfare of a people is concerned, that argument is, in my opinion, entitled to no weight.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Assistant Collector, W. D.

P.S.—With reference to your letter No. 4748, dated 12th July 1895, of which the accompaniments are herewith returned, I have read Mr. Maconochie's letter No. 26, dated 19th June 1895, and agree with most of what he says; but I think he is wrong in concluding from his experience of three populous villages in Navápur that the idea of private property in land is decidedly developed in the unsettled villages of that Petha.

I have not dealt with the question of how the survey system should be modified, because the question at present is whether the survey system should be introduced at all.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Assistant Collector, W. D.

APPENDIX.

Names of villages in which I made enquiries:—

<i>Surveyed.</i>	<i>Makta.</i>
1. Navapur.	1. Karauji Khurd.
2. Visarwadi.	2. Ghodjamna.
3. Ramgaon.	3. Bili Kelwan.
4. Warkut.	4. Bhaware.
5. Kolda	5. Jamtalav.
6. Bhint Budruk.	6. Daya (a pádá of it).
7. Bhint Khurd.	7. Suli.
8. Lakadkot.	8. Wadkalambi.
9. Pakhri.	9. Nagziri.
	10. Raipur.
	11. Majwan.
	12. Kokarwada.
	13. Karegat.
	14. Mirkot.
	15. Jharanpada.
	16. Narayanpur.
	17. Warpadal.
	18. Amlan.
	19. Babargat.
	20. Chapti.

Autbandi.

1. Bokalzar.
2. Nandsal.
3. Kamlapur.
4. Shelgaum.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Assistant Collector.

No. $\frac{B}{2167}$ of 1895.

FROM

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

To

E. MACONOCHE, Esq., I. C. S.,
Survey Settlement Officer,
Deccan Revenue Survey.

Poona, 11th September 1895.

SIR,

With reference to your letter noted in the margin, I have the honour to forward the accompanying letters from the Collector of Khándesh and his Assistant, Mr. DuBoulay, and to communicate to you the following instructions regarding the submission of settlement proposals for the unsettled villages of Nandurbár, Taloda and the Navápur Petha.

No. 26, dated 19th June 1895.

2. Mr. Cumine, while strongly objecting to what he terms the unmodified survey system being introduced into these villages, will not oppose the introduction of a survey settlement suitably modified. Mr. Ozanne, concurring with the Superintendent of the Deccan Survey, was strongly in favour of the introduction of a survey settlement, but was perfectly willing to accept special modifications and conditions to meet the exigencies of the peculiar population of the tract to be settled.

3. I request therefore that you will proceed to frame proposals in the usual manner respecting the grouping and rating of the villages and showing especially the revenue which would accrue to Government if your rates were adopted without modification of the usual conditions of survey tenure. You should then propose freely such modifications as you consider demanded by the

*See Mr. Lock's recommendations in paras. 8 and 9 of his letter No. 4595, dated 11th July 1890, respecting the villages of the Akrañi Par-gana.

circumstances of the case, keeping especially in view the desirability of restricting alienation, and relaxing, if possible, the usual conditions of relinquishment of occupancies,* with the view of adding as little as may be to the difficulties likely to be experienced by a nomadic class of cultivators in adapting themselves to a more stationary system.

4. It is essential that, whatever arrangements you propose, the results of field operations should not be lost, and it will be necessary, therefore, for you to consider what should be done respecting the erection and preservation of boundary marks without unduly harassing the people.

5. You are also at liberty to propose what Mr. Cumine terms cities of refuge, or, in other words, blocks of lands to be reserved for wild tribes, and for cultivation on special conditions.

6. In framing your proposals you will have careful regard to what has already proved acceptable to Government in similar tracts, such as Peint and Mokhada, and you will give every weight to the suggestions of the district officers, whom you should consult freely and fully before submitting your report, with the object of securing as little divergence of opinion as possible.

7. Your report will be received from the Collector, who will be able to make any final suggestions that he thinks fit, and the orders of Government can be obtained with full evidence before them of the financial effect of any concession which it may be desirable to make.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. W. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. $\frac{5}{2185}$ OF 1895.

Poona, 11th September 1895.

Copy forwarded to the Superintendent, Deccan Survey, for the issue of necessary orders respecting pôt-paháni.

J. W. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. $\frac{6}{2169}$ OF 1895.*Poona, 11th September 1895.*

Copy forwarded to Mr. Cumine, with the hope that the instructions issued will meet with his approval. The desirability of referring to Messrs. Dodgson and Ommanney can be considered when the settlement proposals are received. In the meantime the undersigned sees no reason to fear that Mr. Maconochie will not succeed in framing proposals which would meet with Mr. Cumine's general acceptance, and he trusts that in view of this possibility Mr. Cumine will not think it necessary to have the matter submitted to Government at the present stage.

J. W. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 6589 OF 1895.

FROM

A. CUMINE, Esq.,
Acting Collector, Khándesh;

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Dhulia, 23rd September 1895.

SIR,

In answer to your No. $\frac{5}{2169}$ of 11th September 1895, I have the honour to say that I do not think it necessary to have the matter submitted to Government at the present stage.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. CUMINE,
Acting Collector, Khándesh

Mr. J. H. DuBoulay's report regarding transfer of lands of Warlis and Kolis to Pandharpeshas in Máhim and Dahánu Tálukas, referred to in para. 13 of the Survey Commissioner's No. $\frac{8}{202}$ dated 12th February 1898.

No. 178 OF 1897.

FROM

A. C. LOGAN, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Thána;

TO

THE SUPERINTENDENT, KONKAN REVENUE SURVEY.

Camp Kalyán, 9th January 1897.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 1430, dated 29th September 1896, I have the honour to forward copies of the reports from the First Assistant Collector and the District Deputy Collector furnishing information regarding the transfer of lands of the Warlis and Kolis into the hands of the Pandharpeshas or other money-lenders.

I have, &c.,
A. C. LOGAN,
Collector.

No. 2480 of 1896.

FROM

J. H. DuBOULAY, ESQUIRE,

Assistant Collector, Thána, Prant Bassein;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF THA'NA.

23rd December 1896.

SIR,

With reference to your No. 6033, dated 2nd October 1896, I have the honour to attach a statement which has been prepared from Village Form VI showing how far the khátas have passed into the hands of Pandharpeshas from the Warlis, Kolis and other original cultivators since the introduction of the survey.

The figures are instructive; you will notice that the process has been coincident with a reduction in the total number of khátas, and this is explained by the very large holdings now in the possession of many of the well-to-do Pandharpeshas. The accompanying table is of itself sufficiently dismal reading, but the facts are a good deal worse. Probably half the khátas still in the name of Warlis and other jungly people belong entirely to Pandharpeshas, who have not yet taken the trouble to get their names entered; and probably a large proportion of the remainder are heavily mortgaged. I have not been here sufficiently long to speak of my own knowledge on these points, but I have no reason to distrust the information supplied to me by the Mámlatdár and Mahálkari.

I have given the facts so far as I can ascertain them and they constitute a *prima facie* case against the survey. Possibly the process of transfer would have gone on altogether independently of the survey, and the fact that even when the survey was introduced a considerable number of holdings were in the hands of Pandharpeshas might support that view; but I think it is far more probable that these original holdings were the lands along the coast and that it was not till the accurate demarcation and firm tenure secured by the survey made the inland rice lands a valuable property that they began to be sought after by the money-lenders.

I have, &c.,

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Assistant Collector.

Comparative Statement showing the number of Khátédárs at the Original Survey and in the year 1896-97 in Dáhánu Táluka and Umbargaon Petha.

No.	Name of Táluka.	AT THE TIME OF THE ORIGINAL SURVEY.			DURING THE CURRENT YEAR.			Remarks.
		Number of Pandharpesha Khátédárs.	Number of other Khátédárs.	Total number of Khátédárs.	Number of Pandharpesha Khátédárs.	Number of other Khátédárs.	Total number of Khátédárs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dáhánu ...	572	4,252	4,824	1,499	2,322	3,821	
2	Umbargaon.	869	4,342	5,211	1,501	1,781	3,282	

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Assistant Collector, Thána.

No. 1072 of 1896.

FROM

THE DISTRICT DEPUTY COLLECTOR,
In charge Bliwandi Sub-division ;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF THA'NA.

Thána, 23rd October 1896.

SIR,

In reply to your No. 6033, dated 2nd instant, I have the honour to state that from enquiry it appears that at the time of the original survey the Warli and Koli Khátedárs in Máhim Táluka numbered nearly 654, but the number at present has been reduced to nearly 400; in other words, lands of nearly 254 Warli and Koli Khátedárs have been transferred to landlords and money-lenders.

I have, &c.,

W. R. PATWARDHAN,
District Deputy Collector.

No. R-952 of 1898.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 16th March 1898.

Submitted to Government.

2. In my opinion the survey settlement should not be introduced, but the present system of assessment should cease and the assessments proposed by the Survey Settlement Officer should be adopted.

3. In the interests of the resident population Government must have absolute control of the land. To secure this and to make the transition easy from the old system to the new I would propose the following:—

(1) Local residents, in which I include all, whether belonging to the wild tribes or not, who are living in and cultivating land in the tract, should be allowed to cultivate as they please for three years. Government officers should only interfere in case of dispute as to who had a preferential claim to any particular plot.

(2) During these years assessment should be levied, at the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer, on actual cultivation, ascertained by annual inspection of every survey number.

(3) In the fourth year assessment should be charged on every survey number in every village, whether cultivated or not. Every survey number on which the assessment so charged is not paid should be forfeited to Government.

(4) From the first year of the settlement* leases should be given to residents who wish to have them. The lease should contain a clause that if the lessee should at any time lease, mortgage, sell, or otherwise encumber his interest in the land, the lease would be forfeited and the lessee evicted. The leases might in all cases be made to terminate with the tenth year of the settlement. After three years we should begin to insist on people taking leases before cultivating land. At first if a man cultivated without permission he might be fined a few annas in addition to the assessment, but might be given a lease all the same, unless there was some objection to this. At a later stage a similar case might be dealt with by levying a deterrent fine equal to, say, twice the assessment or more, and possibly also by eviction.

* This is of course not a survey settlement under the Land Revenue Code.

(5) The assessment on all leased land should be levied annually, whether cultivated or not. But the Collector should have discretion to relax this rule in special cases.

(6) Permission should not be given to outsiders to cultivate. Should any outsider cultivate, he should be evicted.

These proposals are, in effect, almost the same as the Collector's, with one very important exception. His are based on a survey settlement under the Land Revenue Code with modifications and restrictions. Mine discard a survey settlement altogether and provide for the assessment being made by the Collector, under Government orders, under Section 52 of the Code. But I make use of the survey maps and records for the purpose of assessing and collecting the revenue. My proposals are intended to secure, and I believe will secure, the same result as the Survey Commissioner proposes to attain by legislation.

5. As to the nature of land tenures in this tract, I gather the following from these papers:—

(1) It is highly improbable that any cultivator could prove a right of occupancy against Government. In other words, Government could legally evict any cultivator at pleasure.

(2) There are a number of fields which the same men have been cultivating with fair regularity.

(3) There are a number of fields which have not been cultivated regularly, but which certain individuals have a preferential claim to cultivate on account of having cultivated them before.

(4) There is a large area over which there are only the most shadowy claims to cultivate or none at all.

6. Under the operation of proposals (2) and (3) of paragraph 3, I think it may be safely predicted that at the end of the fourth year the whole land will either be leased or forfeited to Government, and in either case will be permanently saved from the danger of the right of transfer. By the fourth year we shall know the names of all persons who have cultivated and the survey numbers which they have cultivated at any time during the four years. We shall serve them all with notices to pay assessment for the fourth year in respect of all such numbers, whether they have cultivated in that year or not. We shall levy assessment from those who have cultivated in the fourth year and give them leases. To those who have not cultivated in the fourth year we shall say, "If you pay the assessment we shall give you a lease and you will have to pay assessment every year. If you do not wish to pay the assessment we shall not insist on your doing so, but we shall forfeit the land to Government." Then as regards all the land which has not been cultivated at any time during the four years, we shall issue a general notice calling upon all persons who have claims on it to pay the assessment. No one will pay and we shall then formally forfeit the whole of it. It may be suggested that an outside land-grabber might pay assessment on a tract of waste and so gain possession. But we should warn him of the consequence of paying assessment, namely, that we should take his money and forthwith give him notice to quit, and he would no doubt decide not to pay. It is of course possible, though highly improbable, that some individuals may have permanent occupancy rights subject to payment of assessment. Any claims to such rights, if they exist, are sure to come out in the course of the first two or three years, and if they be genuine and capable of reasonable proof, Government could have no object in not admitting them. In such cases leases would be given for the same period as the other leases, but without the clause forbidding transfer.

7. It may be said, why not charge assessment on all land, cultivated or uncultivated, in the first year? My reasons are that this might frighten a number of the people out of the country, and in the first year we shall not know the names of many of the cultivators who ought to get notice of such a proposed charge.

8. I gather from the papers that when the measurement work began survey numbers were formed without regard to the boundaries of fields, but this

was corrected and the boundaries of survey numbers were made to correspond with the external boundaries of groups of fields. The survey numbers are, however, large, and ordinarily a survey number comprises the fields of several individuals. There was an intention to demarcate separately the individual fields in each survey number, but the intention was apparently not carried out. Now, what would be the result of introducing a survey settlement? We should have a survey number of (say) 20 acres consisting of (say) five plots. Suppose two of the plots are cultivated in the first year and three forfeited. The owners of the two plots would be offered the three others, and they would either have to cultivate them, which they might be quite unable to do, or they would have to pay assessment without cultivating them, or they would have to give up their own two plots. The extent to which this would go on may be judged from the figures in Appendix II of the Settlement Officer's report. This shows that the approximate area cultivated in 1892-93 was 48,742 acres. The "occupied" area, by which presumably is meant the area of all survey numbers which have been wholly or partly cultivated, was 140,105 acres. The assessment at the proposed rates on the latter is Rs. 98,606, and the assessment at the same rates on the approximate area cultivated is Rs. 51,520. In other words, if we introduced the survey settlement we should charge over 90 per cent. more than would have been leviable at the same rates if assessment were charged only on areas cultivated; and it must be remembered that the people have never yet paid for anything except the land actually under cultivation. No doubt in course of time cultivation would adjust itself to survey numbers, but this would cause much heart-burning and inconvenience. For instance, if A has two plots in Survey No. 1 and one plot each in Nos. 2 and 3, and suppose there are five or six plots in each of these numbers on which X, Y, Z, &c., have claims, it can easily be understood that A may have to spend considerable time and trouble, and possibly money, in order to arrange that he may have an area suitable to his means within the four corners of a single survey number. And when this result has been achieved, he will not have the land of his choice, but the land that has been forced upon him. Probably the breaking up of survey numbers which is now

Vide Survey Commissioner's No. S.—324, dated 9th March 1898.

proceeding will do something to minimise this objection, but even with ten-acre numbers the objection will remain. There can be no doubt that from the people's point of view the most suitable survey numbers are such as will correspond with the fields or plots of individuals. The annual inspection, and charging for actual cultivation, advocated in para. 3 above will be useful in showing how far the boundaries of survey numbers correspond with field boundaries and whether any further alterations are required.

9. I propose that leases should terminate in the tenth year, because that will probably be long enough to show how the system works, whether any alterations are desirable, and whether the assessments are adequate.

10. Government may possibly in course of time desire to introduce a proportion of outsiders. But if this should ever happen, I think such outsiders should be given leases in which the right of transfer is carefully excluded on pain of forfeiture. The present seems to be a great opportunity for putting to the test the doctrine held by several authorities that in the interests of the rayats it is quite unnecessary to give a right to transfer and encumber occupancies, and that in the case of the ignorant and uncivilised such a gift is generally a fatal mistake.

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

No. 375 OF 1899.

From

H. V. SATHE, ESQUIRE,

Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,

Deccan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

Poona, 29th December 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the Original Settlement of the two marginally noted khálsa villages of the Navápur Petha of the Nandurbár Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

1. Lonkhach.
2. Khamchoudhar.

2. Both the villages were measured and classed during the field season of 1898-99. The following statement shows the distribution of area, according to the survey, for each village separately :—

Name of Village.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Unassessed unarable, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Lonkhach	339	...	...	1,360
2. Khamchoudhar	89	...	...	1,244

3. As will be seen from the Settlement Map included in the Revision Settlement Selection of the Nandurbár Táluka, No. CCCXLIX, both the villages are situated on the range of hills which separates the Petha from the Pimpalner Táluka. The first-named village lies in the south-east corner, while the other village—Khamchoudhar—forms the eastern extremity of the Petha.

4. As to the grouping and rates to be adopted for these villages, I have to solicit a reference to the marginally noted report, and to recommend that the maximum rate (Re. 0-10-0) which has been proposed for the villages of this Petha, dealt with in paragraph 17 of that report, should be extended to these villages also.

Report No. 24, dated 6th March 1896, on 80 villages of the Nandurbár Táluka and 64 of the Navápur Petha, by Mr. E. Maconochie, Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey.

5. There is no garden or rice-land in any of these villages.

6. The estimated result of the above proposals, as contrasted with the mámul, is given in the subjoined statement for each village separately :—

Name of Village.	According to Mámul.	ACCORDING TO SURVEY.			
		Government occupied.	Government unoccupied.	Inám.	Unassessed unarable, &c.
		Acres. Rs.	Acres. Rs.	Acres. Rs.	Acres.
Lonkhach... ..	{ For 10 years - No record " 5 " " " " 1 year ...Rs. 14 ... }	65 9	274 25	...	1,360
Khamchoudhar	{ For 10 years—No record. " 5 " " Rs. 9 ... " 1 year " 6 ... }	62 19	9 2	18 6	1,244

7. Should the rates proposed above be sanctioned, I would recommend they should be guaranteed so as to expire with the period that may be sanctioned in the case of the other villages of the Petha, proposals for the settlement of which are before Government.

8. Appendix Q accompanies,

I have, &c.,

H. V. SATHI,

Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,
Deccan Revenue Survey.

Through the Deputy Superintendent,
Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q.

To accompany Acting Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey's No. 375, dated 20th December 1897.

B 2476-21

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MA'MUL.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																	Increase or decrease of assessment per cent. on occupied land.			
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Maximum Rates.			Gross Area, including Inam.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.						
				Permanent.	Casual.	Total.		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				Area.	Assessment.	Average.
													Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.							Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Group IV.																												
1	Lonkhash.	Ten years from 1888-89 to 1897-98.			No record.																					+ 0 0		
		Five years from 1893-94 to 1897-98.			Do.		0	10		1,699	1,360	65	9	0 2 3							55	9	0 3 3	274	25	0 1 6	+ 0 0	
		1897-98	14				15																				- 35 7	
2	K h a m - choudhar.	Ten years from 1888-89 to 1897-98.			No record.																					+ 0 0		
		Five years from 1893-94 to 1897-98.	9				9	0	10		1,333	1,244	62	19	0 4 11						62	19	0 4 11	9	2	0 3 7	+ 111 1	
		1897-98	6				6																				+ 216 7	

H. V. SATHE,
Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,
Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. $\frac{8}{51}$ OF 1900.

Poona, 22nd January 1900.

Forwarded with compliments.

2. Undersigned approves of Mr. Sathe's proposals.

FRED. YOUNG,
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

No. 1767 OF 1900.

Dhulia, 10th February 1900.

Forwarded with compliments to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

2. No copy of Mr. E. Maconochie's report referred to is available in this office. The Collector is therefore unable to offer any criticism of these proposals, as regards the rates suggested. To the introduction of a survey settlement he has no objection to offer.

A. R. BONUS,
Collector of Khándesh.

No. $\frac{8}{289}$ OF 1900.

Poona, 15th February 1900.

Returned with compliments.

A proof copy of Mr. E. Maconochie's report referred to is herewith forwarded, and the Collector is requested to be so good as to complete his remarks and return the papers as early as possible to this office.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Survey Commissioner and
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 2121 OF 1900.

Dhulia, 21st February 1900.

Returned with compliments, and an intimation that the Collector approves the rates proposed.

A. R. BONUS,
Collector of Khándesh.

No. $\frac{8}{380}$ OF 1900.

Poona, 28th February 1900.

Submitted to Government through the Commissioner, C. D.

2. The undersigned approves of the proposals made by Mr. Sathe, which have the concurrence of the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., and the Collector of Khándesh.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Survey Commissioner and
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. R—968 OF 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 13th March 1900.

Submitted to Government with a recommendation that the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals, which are concurred in by the Survey Commissioner and the Collector, may be sanctioned.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Introduction of survey settlement into certain villages of the Nandurbár Táluka and the Navápur Petha of the Khándesh District.

No. 500.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—952, dated 16th March 1898—For-

Letter from the Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 24, dated 6th March 1898, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 314, dated 16th March 1898.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 3440, dated 11th May 1898.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 4029, dated 6th June 1898.

Memorandum from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 829, dated 20th July 1898, with accompaniment.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—202, dated 12th February 1898, with accompaniments.

Navápur Petha of the Khándesh District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—968, dated 13th March 1900—

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 375, dated 29th December 1899.

Memorandum from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., No. S.—51, dated 22nd January 1900.

Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 1767, dated 10th February 1900.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—289, dated 15th February 1900.

Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 2121, dated 21st February 1900.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—380, dated 28th February 1900.

warding, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the original settlement of 80 villages of the Nandurbár Táluka and 64 villages of the

dated 13th March 1900—Submitting the papers, specified in the margin, containing proposals for the original settlement of the khálsa villages of Lonkhach and Khamchoudhar in the Navápur Petha of the Nandurbár Táluka of the Khándesh District.

RESOLUTION.—These papers deal with the settlement of 80 autbandi

* Exclusive of Koparli.

64 autbandi and makta villages of the Navápur Petha and two khálsa villages of the Navápur Petha in the Khándesh Dis-

† Lonkhach,
Khamchoudhar.

trict. The introduction of the survey settlement into these villages was postponed until legislation could be effected for the restriction of the right of transfer. The requisite legislation is now provided in Section 73A of the Land Revenue Code. The village of Koparli is separately dealt with.

2. Mr. Sáthe's grouping for the two khálsa villages and Mr. Maconochie's grouping for the others are accepted, but in view of the severe famine through which the tract has passed the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the maximum rates for the four groups should be lowered to Rs. 1-4-0, Re. 1-0-0, Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-8-0, respectively. The pátasthal rates proposed by Mr. Maconochie are approved. The question of repairing the bandhárás should be considered in the Public Works Department.

3. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to draft and submit for the approval of Government a notification for issue under Section 73A of the Land Revenue Code, declaring the provisions of that section applicable to all these villages except Koparli. The Collector should be instructed to report hereafter any exemptions which he may consider desirable.

It is not in the opinion of Government desirable that there should be different rates for Bhils or people of other wild tribes and for more advanced persons. On the other hand, it should be recorded that the rates are special on account of the fact that the lands are generally cultivated by members of the wild tribes and do not represent the assessment which the value of the land

would justify. Government reserve the right to revise these assessments without having regard to the general limit imposed by their orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884, on the revision of assessments.

The proposal of the Survey Commissioner that increments on holdings should be taken progressively at 12·5 per cent. biennially is sanctioned. The suggestion of the Collector that other than Bhils should be excluded from all or any of these villages does not commend itself to Government. It is legitimate to take measures to prevent Bhils from being ousted from the lands which they hold, and these measures are being taken. But it would not be justifiable to prohibit other people from cultivating lands to which Bhils have no claim and to arrest the development of a fertile tract through which a Railway has been carried in order that Bhils may be preserved in their savage simplicity. It will be in the discretion of the District Officers to give preference to Bhil applicants for land when circumstances warrant it, but enterprising cultivators should not be debarred from bringing waste land into use in any village. It is probable that on the whole Bhils will gain more than they lose by being in contact with more advanced classes and seeing the results of good husbandry.

The concession of using grass and brushwood on waste lands recommended by the Collector should be granted. The views held by Mr. Spence and the Survey Commissioner on the question of the rights of occupants and others to trees as expressed by the Commissioner in his No. a.—2212,* dated 31st May 1900, are accepted by Government. The right to other than reserved trees should as a general rule go with the occupancy. Any person who claims a right to trees growing on land occupied by another should be left to prove it. No sanads need be given.

A sufficient number of talátis, at least ten for this tract, should be appointed without delay and in case any special field inspection and breaking up of numbers is required, care should be taken that they are duly qualified in surveying.

4. The maximum rate proposed for the village of Koparli is accepted. The special orders in paragraph 3 above do not apply to this village, and enhancements should be levied in accordance with the general orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2579, dated 30th March 1895.

5. The rates should be introduced this year and the guarantee should be for a period ending, as in other villages of the taluka, in 1907-1908.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khándesh,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

* *Vide page 100 post.*

No. 462 OF 1902.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT, LAND RECORDS AND
AGRICULTURE, C. D. ;

To

THE DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE

Camp Tisgaon, 30th March 1902.

SIR,

Referring to Government Resolution No. 500, dated 24th January 1902, forwarded under your endorsement No. A-553, dated 2nd ultimo, I have the honour to point out that the Government Resolution is silent as regards the settlement proposals for Lekurváli and Tárápur of the Nandurbár Taluka. In paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 4411, dated 3rd June 1896, sanctioning the revised rates for 127 villages of the Nandurbár Taluka it is observed with respect to these two villages that they are both isolated and deserted and that therefore they should be left over to be dealt with when the settlement of the autbandi villages of the taluka comes up for consideration. Accordingly Mr. Maconochie, who submitted settlement proposals for the autbandi villages, included the two villages above mentioned in his proposals by a separate letter (*vide* his letter No. 61,* dated 29th June 1896). This letter, however, seems to have escaped the notice of Government. I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government in respect of the two villages mentioned above.

Subject.
Introduction of survey settlement into certain villages of the Nandurbár Taluka and the Navápur Petha of the Khándesh District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. B. YOUNG,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

No. A-2447 of 1902.

Poona, 22nd May 1902.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D., for favour of obtaining the sanction of Government to the introduction of the survey settlement into the two villages in question.

2. Mr. Maconochie's letter in which separate proposals were made for the above two villages was an accompaniment to the memorandum from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 829, dated 20th July 1896, quoted in the preamble of Government Resolution No. 500, dated 24th January 1902, R. D. Mr. Maconochie's proposals were supported by the Survey Commissioner in paragraph 42 of his review No. S/202, dated 12th February 1898.

3. The rates proposed by Mr. Maconochie are Re. 1-4 for Tárápur and Re. 1 for Lekurváli, *viz.*, those of Groups II and III respectively. In the recent orders, however, the rates of these groups have been reduced to Re. 1 and Re. 0-12; this reduction should accordingly apply to the two villages in question, and the rates be introduced during the next year, in accordance with the orders given in Government Resolution No. 2495, dated 15th April 1902, R. D.

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Acting Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. R-3022 of 1902.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 14th July 1902.

Submitted to Government.

2. The orders passed in paragraph 2 of Resolution No. 500 of the 14th January last are apparently applicable also to Tárápur and Lekurváli. If so, the maximum rate for the former is Re. 1 and that for the latter is Re. 0-12-0, as pointed out by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and the settlement should be introduced next year into these two villages in common with the other autbandi villages of the Nandurbár Táluka.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*Settlement of two villages of the Nandurbár
Táluka of the Khándesh District.

No. 5348.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1902.

Read Government Resolution No. 500, dated 24th January 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—3022, dated 14th July 1902—Submitting, with his remarks, the correspondence noted in the margin on the subject of the introduction of the original settlement in the villages of Lekurváli and Tárápur,

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C.D.,
No. 462, dated 30th March 1902.Memorandum from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
No. A.—2447, dated 22nd May 1902.

táluka Nandurbár, district Khándesh.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation made by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, which is supported by the Commissioner, C. D., is sanctioned. The rates should be guaranteed for a period ending in 1907-1908.

2. The orders contained in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 500, dated 24th January 1902, should be held applicable to these two villages also, and the necessary notification extending the provisions of Section 73-A of the Land Revenue Code, 1879, as amended by Act No. VI of 1901, to these villages should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

- The Commissioner, C. D.,
- The Collector of Khándesh,
- The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
- The Accountant General,
- The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
- The Government of India (by letter).

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Khándesh.

Postponement of the introduction of the survey settlement into certain villages of the Nandurbár and Taloda Tálukas and the Navápur Petha of the Khándesh District.

No. 2495.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1902.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 2466, dated 14th March 1902 :—

"I have the honour to request that you will move Government to cancel the orders contained in Government Resolutions Nos. 500 and 502 of the 24th January last, for the introduction of the survey settlement into certain villages in the tálukas of Nandurbár and Taloda this year. The number of villages is considerable, the country is difficult, the measurements were made some time ago and marks have been erased and famine conditions prevail in the two tálukas. The necessary number of kulkarnis or talátis cannot be spared for the work and if they could be spared, would be unable to do it as owing to the disappearance of boundary marks a good deal of measurement will have to be done. It will be necessary to employ special men and if the introduction is postponed, I will apply next year for sanction to extra establishment and an advance to cover the cost of replacing boundary marks which have disappeared."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1217, dated 24th March 1902 :—

"Forwarded to Government for orders.

"2. The Commissioner supports the Collector's proposal."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1488, dated 7th April 1902.

RESOLUTION.—As famine conditions prevail in both tálukas the introduction of the settlement may be postponed. But the Collector should be directed to have all necessary steps taken in ample time to admit of its introduction next year.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Khándesh.

Postponement of the introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Taloda and Nandurbár Tálukas and the Navápur Petha.

No. 1339.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1903.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 13626, dated 31st December 1902 :—

"With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 8181 of the 21st November 1902, I have the honour to inform you that I can suggest no source in the budget estimate for 1902-1903 from which a re-appropriation can be made to meet the charges mentioned therein, as the balance in hand is sufficient only for the requirements of the current year."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2.—12, dated 6th January 1903 :—

“Returned with compliments. The Collector's attention is invited to this office No. 2.—4190 of the 10th October last and he is requested to be good enough to state whether he sees any objection to the introduction of the settlement this year into the Taloda and Nandurbár Tálukas and the Navápur Petha.”

Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 570, dated 22nd January 1903 :—

“Returned with compliments.

“2. As the pót paháni work has been commenced only during the current month and it is not certain whether it will be finished before March 1903, the undersigned is not prepared to recommend the introduction of the Survey Settlement during the current revenue year. It should, the undersigned thinks, be introduced next year in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1447 of the 27th February 1901.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2.—291, dated 29th January 1903 :—

“Forwarded to Government with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8161 of the 21st November last. The introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Taloda and Nandurbár Tálukas and Navápur Petha may be deferred until next year as recommended by the Collector.

“2. The Commissioner is unable to suggest any re-appropriation of savings to cover the charges on account of the temporary establishment.”

RESOLUTION.—The charges sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8161, dated 21st November 1902, should be met from savings anticipated under “2, Assignments and Compensations—Inámdárs and other Grantees.”

2. The recommendation made by the Commissioner in paragraph 1 of his memorandum No. 2.—291, dated 29th January 1903, is sanctioned.

P. J. MEAD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khándesh,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat.

From

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,
Deccan Revenue Survey,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

Poona, 19th October 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government my proposals for the original settlement of 17 Government villages in the Shirpur Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.

2. The villages which form the subject of the present report are those referred to in paragraph 2 of the Shirpur Revision Settlement Report, No. 1224, dated 21st November 1896. All of them, with the exception of Sikval, lie* scattered among forest villages in the Sátputa hills. Five villages named in the margin are situated close to the Bombay-Agra Road. Two villages Burki and Borari lie in the north-west portion of the Taluka within a distance of about 8 to 12 miles from the same road, and the remainder with one exception, Sikval, which is close to the second group of the revised villages in the south-east portion of the Taluka, lie in a compact group in the north-east portion within a distance of about 6 to 14 miles from the road referred to above.

1. Palasner, 2. Sângvi (B.),
3. Hârákhed, 4. Pimpâra,
5. Fatiapur.

3. All the villages with one exception are subject to the *Aubundi* system of assessment, and for every plough, *i.e.* 16 acres, a cess of Rs. 5-10-0 is levied. In the village Hârákhed, the *Bigoti* system of assessment is in force, 8 annas being levied on each acre.

4. For reasons detailed in paragraph 32 of the report noted in the margin, the villages under report were not surveyed along with the plain villages at time of the original survey. In 1891-92, however, when the revision operations were in progress in the Taluka, they were subjected to the survey operations, and both measurement and classification operations were carried out in them in detail.

5. The area recorded under every head of cultivation is given below :—

	Acres.
Dry-crop	16,449
Garden	1
Rice	0
Unarable, unassessed &c.	1,294
Total ..	17,744

The garden area is all motasthal.

6. The soil of these villages contrasts favourably with that of the plain villages forming the second group, but the cultivation is not continuous. In fact the villages are similar in condition to the unsettled villages of the Nandurbâr and Taloda Talukas, the settlement proposals for which are now before Government. The population consists chiefly of Bhils and Wanjâris, the former representing the highest proportion.

7. The villages under report, though all of them are cut off by ranges of hills from the villages in the plain, have not all of them the same advantages as regards markets and communications. The villages situated close to the Bombay-Agra Road, as also the one village in proximity to the second group of revised villages, are better off in both respects than those more remote.

8. The villages under report therefore by their position divide themselves into three classes :—

* *Vide* accompanying map.

	Rs. a. p.
Sikval falls into the 2nd group rated at	1 11 0
Villages on the Bombay-Agra Road into the 3rd group rated at	1 3 0
And other villages into the 4th (new group) rated at	1 0 0

The portion of the Táluka now revised being all in the plain, the rates sanctioned* by Government furnish no rate suitable to the isolated and hilly villages situated disadvantageously with respect to markets and communications, a new rate was therefore found necessary.

* Vide Government Resolutions Nos. 4840 and 6388, dated 26th July 1898 and 5th October 1898 respectively.

9. The effect of the proposed rates is given below :—

Group.	Maximum Rate for Dry-crop.	Number of Villages.	ACCORDING TO MÁMUL.		ACCORDING TO SURVEY.						Percentage Increase
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total occupied and unoccupied.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
II	1 11	1	195	69	195	205	141	78	336	283	197.1
III	1 3	5	1,650	665	1,629	989	3,815	1,579	5,444	2,567	48.6
IV	1 0	11	3,052	1,072	2,978	1,841	7,168	3,428	10,146	5,269	71.7
Total ... ..	...	17	4,897	1,806	4,802	3,034	11,124	5,085	15,926	8,119	68.0

10. The following statement sets forth the assessment under different heads :—

Description.	Acres.	Assessment.	Quit-rent.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	
Government occupied land	4,802	3,034	.....
Do. arable waste	11,124	5,085	.....
Inám land	524	307	.....
Unassessed, unarable	1,294	.....	.....
Total	17,744	8,426	.....

11. The incidence of assessment per acre according to Mámul rates is Re. 0-5-11 and that according to the Survey rates is Re. 0-10-1, a difference of about 4 annas per acre.

12. Should my proposals meet with the approval of Government, I recommend that the rates be guaranteed so as to expire with those of the portion already settled.

13. Appendices D, E, F, J, and Q accompany.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

FRED. YOUNG,
Acting Deputy Superintendent,
Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX D.

Detail of population according to occupation by percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop-watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0.1	6.9	10.7	87.4	55.1	0.6	0.5	1.1	56.8	13.2	1.1	29.6	43.8

APPENDIX E.

Detail of population according to religion and education.

Sex.	As per village census.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.							
			Hindu Castes.						Musalmans.	Others.
			Bhils.	Vanjarias.	Kolis.	Kumbhis.	Maharas.	Bráhmmins.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Males	1,478	1.1	614	337	73	70	47	6	73	288
Females	1,259	...	594	275	79	59	38	5	6	203
Total	2,737	0.6	1,233	612	152	129	85	11	19	491

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.										Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For Plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.					Total.	Small.	For passenger.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	H-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes.									
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
17	Shiepar ...	1,029	11	3	348	5	2,149	278	1,191	130	5,147	62	62	209	506	31	245	19	

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks, and other sources of Water-supply in the 17 Government villages of the Shirpur Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate for the year 1891-92.

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.			Remarks.
		For irrigation.	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	In disuse.	
		Pakka.	Pakka.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Shirpur	10	12	9	

Abstract.

Number.	Details.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.	Remarks.
		Pakka.	
1	2	3	4
1	For irrigation	10	
2	For drinking supply of human beings only ...	12	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings ... ..	.....
4	In disuse	9	
	Total	31	

APPENDIX Q.

APPENDIX Q.

General Statement to accompany Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey's Report No. 1086, dated 19th October 1898.

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MAMUL.			ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per cent. on occupied Land.
			Area.	Rate.	Amount collected.	Maximum rates.		Gross Area including Indm.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied Land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.				
						Dry-crop.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
										Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				Area.		Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Group II.			Acre.		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Sikval	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	213	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	74	1 11	...	432	61	195	205	1 0 10	...	...	...	195	205	1 0 10	141	78	0 6 10	{ +177 0 +197 1
		1895-96	195		69																		
Group III.			Acre.		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Palasner	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	43	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	15	1 3	...	1,461	46	64	30	0 7 6	...	...	...	64	30	0 7 6	1,307	209	0 7 5	{ +100 0 + 30 4
		1895-96	64		23																		
3	Sangvi (B)	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	759	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	256	1 3	...	2,568	227	658	367	0 8 8	...	...	...	658	367	0 8 8	1,910	645	0 5 5	{ + 30 3 + 52 6
		1895-96	687		221																		
4	Fatisapur	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	285	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	96	1 3	...	538	56	160	118	0 10 8	...	...	...	160	118	0 10 8	390	189	0 10 3	{ + 17 7 + 61 3
		1895-96	168		59																		
5	Hardkhed	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	578	8 annas per acre.	261	1 3	...	752	64	557	355	0 10 2	...	...	...	557	355	0 10 2	112	46	0 6 7	{ + 36 3 + 34 6
		1895-96	570		285																		
6	Pimprala	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	205	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	75	1 3	...	305	22	121	133	0 11 9	...	...	...	121	133	0 11 9	190	80	0 7 8	{ + 70 5 +107 2
		1895-96	181		61																		
6	Total of Group III ...	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	1,670	...	736	...	...	5,097	417	1,629	998	0 9 8	...	...	...	1,629	998	0 9 8	3,615	1,870	0 6 7	{ + 36 1 + 48 6
		1895-96	1,650	...	665	...	...														
Group IV.			Acre.		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
7	Bardri	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	384	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	130	1 0	...	2,244	194	270	160	0 6 9	M. 1	1	1 0 0	271	160	0 6 10	1,716	633	0 8 11	{ + 15 2 + 35 2	
		1895-96	376		97																		
8	Amba	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	340	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	82	1 0	...	1,703	64	270	176	0 10 1	...	...	...	270	176	0 10 1	1,300	745	0 8 3	{ + 114 0 + 79 6
		1895-96	380		96																		
9	Khamala	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	285	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	120	1 0	...	1,624	64	770	310	0 10 7	...	...	...	770	310	0 10 7	945	601	0 10 0	{ + 75 2 + 74 4
		1895-96	523		299																		

10	Robini	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	621	206	1 0	1,644	88	583	373	0 10 3	...	...	...	583	373	0 10 3	978	354	0 5 9	+ 83.0
		1891	583	206	...															+ 83.0
11	Varia (K)	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	229	74	1 0	473	33	209	144	0 11 0	...	...	...	209	144	0 11 0	176	111	0 10 1	+ 94.6
		1891-96	219	74	...															+ 94.6
12	Bholl	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	303	181	1 0	1,173	86	391	237	0 9 8	...	...	...	391	237	0 9 8	632	304	0 7 8	+ 80.9
		1891-96	388	188	...															+ 71.7
13	Hated	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	56	18	1 0	343	24	51	34	0 10 1	...	...	...	54	34	0 10 1	305	126	0 7 7	+ 65.9
		1891-96	54	19	...															+ 78.9
14	Buski	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	82	22	1 0	313	15	30	30	0 10 8	...	...	...	30	30	0 10 8	309	101	0 7 0	- 9.1
		1891-96	30	11	...															+ 81.8
15	Khankheda	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	246	77	1 0	844	99	261	135	8 7 8	...	...	...	261	135	0 7 8	431	171	0 6 6	+ 63.3
		1891-96	261	92	...															+ 35.9
16	Rohisa	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	56	19	1 0	184	4	35	27	0 12 4	...	...	...	35	27	0 12 4	145	105	0 11 7	+ 43.1
		1891-96	37	13	...															+ 107.7
17	Jhikheda	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	137	44	1 0	566	150	85	46	0 7 9	...	...	...	95	46	0 7 9	321	147	0 7 4	+ 4.5
		1891-96	103	36	...															+ 37.8
11	Total of Group IV	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	3,317	1,091	...	11,815	798	2,977	1,840	0 9 11	M. 1	1	1 0 0	2,978	1,841	0 9 11	7,168	3,428	0 7 8	+ 68.7
		1891-96	3,052	1,073	...															+ 71.7
17	Grand Total	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	5,400	1,891	...	17,744	1,294	4,801	3,038	0 10 1	M. 1	1	1 0 0	4,802	3,034	0 10 1	11,124	5,085	0 7 4	+ 60.4
		1891-96	4,897	1,808	...															+ 68.0

Explanation: - M = Motasthal.

No. 9903 OF 1898.

Camp Amalner, 25th November 1898.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. The group of villages under consideration differs materially (except in the case of one village) from the groups dealt with in Government Resolution No. 4840, Revenue Department, dated 26th July 1898, which form the rest of the taluka. The one village in question is Sikwal, which is geographically part of the group of villages placed in the second class at revision survey. All the remaining sixteen villages lie away beyond the foot-hills, and though a few of them are served by the Bombay-Agra trunk road, the rest are hidden away in the recesses of the Sâtpuda range.

3. The effective demand for culturable land is very small. There are over 11,000 acres of culturable waste, and less than 5,000 of Government occupied land: and this in face of a mamul assessment so low that it yields, on the occupied area, only Rs. 665 and Rs. 1,072 in the Re. 1-3-0 and Re. 1-0-0 villages, as against a proposed survey assessment, on the occupied area, of Rs. 998 and Rs. 1,841 in the two groups in question.

4. In these 17 villages, two-thirds of the population are Bhils and Vanjaris, and only about one-half per cent. are Kunbis. In the settled villages the Bhils and Vanjaris form only one-eighth of the population, while more than 20 per cent. are Kunbis.

5. Under these circumstances it appears to me very doubtful indeed whether the introduction of a settlement is desirable. The Western Bhil Agency Administration Report for 1897-98 contains indications of a growing tendency of the Agency Bhils to remain on their lands and persevere in cultivation. In spite of what I believe are very favourable wages, only a small number of them resorted to the railway works; and if these facts give promise, as I think they do, of the Bhils settling down to a life of steady industry, I consider it would not be advisable to take any action which might interfere with the tendency I have referred to. I need hardly comment on the inexpediency of giving these wild and ignorant men a proprietary right in their lands which they can appreciate just sufficiently well to lead them to sell or mortgage it to sâvkârs at an inadequate price or at ruinous interest. Even in unsettled villages the ingenuity of the moneylenders has evolved methods of swindling the Bhil; in settled ones things will be worse. My predecessor proposed to Government the retention as a scheduled district, or non-settled tract, of a number of villages in West Khândesh, and I think his arguments hold good for the Bhils of North Shirpur.

6. Until Government have considered that proposal, and come to a deliberate decision as to what the fate of the West Khândesh Bhils is to be, I would respectfully deprecate the introduction of the survey settlement in the villages now under report. I would make an exception in the case of Sikwal only. This place, as already remarked, is part and parcel of the already settled group where the maximum dry-crop revised rate is to be Re. 1-11, and I therefore recommend that the proposed rates be introduced there, and guaranteed up to 1917-18 only, as has been ordered under Government Resolution No. 4840, dated 26th July 1898, Revenue Department. Of course the increase to Re. 1-11 from the existing rate of not quite Re. 0-6-0 is enormous; but Re. 1-11-0 is the *maximum* rate, not the average rate, and the increase on individual holdings will have to be introduced under the usual restrictions as to sudden enhancements,

A. R. BONUS,
Collector of Khândesh,

No. $\frac{R}{6001}$ OF 1898.*Poona, 29th November 1898.*

Forwarded to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Lands Records and Agriculture, through whom these papers should have reached the undersigned.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, C. D.

No. $\frac{S}{2165}$ OF 1899.*Poona, 2nd December 1899.*

From

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH.

SIR,

I have the honour to return the accompanying papers containing proposals for introducing a Survey Settlement into 11 and 17 Government villages of the Sháháda and Shirpur Tálukas, respectively, of your district received under your endorsements noted in the margin, and to request that in view of the Government orders contained in their memorandum No. 8422, dated 25th ultimo, Revenue Department (copy appended), you will be now so good as to complete your remarks on the proposals by giving your opinion regarding the grouping and rating proposed for all the villages referred to and return the papers as early as possible for transmission to Government.

(1) No. 8600, dated 6th
September 1899.

(2) No. 9903, dated 25th
November 1898.

2. A copy of this office No. S.—202, dated 12th February 1898, referred to in the Government memorandum, is appended for ready reference.

I have, &c.,

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 12456 OF 1899.

Dhulia, 12th December 1899.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH,

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

I have the honour of returning the papers relating to the original settlement of 17 villages in the Shirpur Táluka forwarded with your No. S.—2165, dated 2nd December 1899, and of stating that in the circumstances reported by you, I have no criticism to offer on the grouping and assessment proposed by Mr. F. B. Young.

2. I will return the papers relating to the 11 Sháháda villages after I have had an opportunity of considering them carefully.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 A. R. BONUS,
 Collector of Khándesh.

No. $\frac{8}{9}$ of 1900.

Poona, 4th January 1900.

Submitted to Government together with a memorandum No. 9903, dated 25th November 1898, by the Collector of Khándesh.

2. These proposals have been detained in this office pending the receipt of the orders of Government on similar proposals for certain villages of the Nandurbár Táluka and Navápur Petha and of the Taloda Táluka. They are now submitted as directed in Government memorandum No. 8422, dated 25th November 1899.

3. The proposals relate to the original settlement of 17 Government villages in the Shirpur Táluka of Khándesh, referred to at the end of paragraph 2 of the Deputy Superintendent's report of 21st November 1896 on the revision settlement of the Shirpur Táluka. The reason why these villages were not surveyed at the same time as the other villages of the táluka which have lately come under revision is explained in paragraphs 31 and 32 of Mr. Pedder's report of 15th January 1867. (Page 57 of the Shirpur Government Selection.)

4. The grouping of these villages proposed by Mr. Young is as follows:— One village (Siknal) on the extreme east of the táluka adjoins the villages included in the second group at revision settlement, 5 villages are near the Agra road, and the remainder have no advantages of communication. This grouping seems free from objection, and the only question is as regards the rates.

5. The maximum rate sanctioned by Government for the 2nd group at revision settlement was Rs. 1-11, which was considerably lower than the rate originally proposed. It is doubtful, however, whether a rather lower rate than that introduced at revision settlement should not be adopted for a village to be settled for the first time. In the villages adjoining Siknal on the south-west the rate at original settlement was Rs. 1-2, and it would perhaps be better to adopt this rate now, seeing that the proposed Rs. 1-11 rate involves an increase of assessment from Rs. 69 to Rs. 205, or nearly 200 per cent., for the same area of cultivated land (195 acres). With a Rs. 1-2 rate the increase would still be very nearly 100 per cent., which seems ample.

For the five villages for which Mr. Young proposes the rate sanctioned at revision settlement for group III, I would also propose a rate of Rs. 1-2, which offers greater facilities for calculation than Rs. 1-3. It also seems proper that these villages should have a slightly lower rate at original settlement, and that the rate should be lower than in less hilly and outlying villages.

For the remaining villages the Re. 1 rate proposed by Mr. Young, which was also the lowest rate at the original settlement in this táluka, appears fitting.

6. The rates if approved by Government may be guaranteed to expire concurrently with the revision settlement rates.

W. P. SYMONDS,
 Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
 Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, Central Division.

No. $\frac{R}{341}$ OF 1900.*Camp Manmdd, 23rd January 1900.*

Returned to the Collector of Khándesh with compliments.

2. The scheme for the conversion of the Bhil villages of the Khándesh District into a scheduled tract has for the present been abandoned, as will be observed from Government Resolution No. 308 of the 15th instant. The measure immediately in contemplation for the protection of the Bhil population from the rapacity of moneylenders is a Bill to prevent alienation of their lands without the sanction of the Revenue authorities, and the introduction of the Survey Settlement into Bhil villages is to be deferred until the legislation contemplated is effected. It is intended, however, that the submission of settlement proposals relating to areas in which survey operations have been completed should not be delayed, and the Commissioner wishes to transmit these papers to Government with definite recommendations in respect of grouping and rates. The Collector is therefore requested to state whether it is to be understood from his letter of the 12th December last to the address of the Survey Commissioner that he withdraws the objections offered by him to Mr. Young's proposals in his previous memorandum of the 25th November 1898, and if so, why? A copy of the Survey Commissioner's letter No. S—2165 of the 2nd December 1899 should be forwarded for the Commissioner's perusal.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

No. 1467 OF 1900.

Dhulia, 3rd February 1900.

Returned with compliments.

2. The Commissioner's presumption is correct. The Collector accepts Mr. Young's proposals, and his only reason for demurring to the introduction of the settlement has been rendered nugatory by the decision of Government to legislate on the lines mentioned by the Commissioner. It was the expediency of introducing a settlement at all that the Collector questioned; and as that settlement is to be safeguarded, he has no criticism to offer on its details.

3. A copy of the Survey Commissioner's No. S—2165, dated 2nd December 1899, is forwarded as desired.

B. A. BRENDON,
For Collector of Khándesh.

No. $\frac{R}{664}$ OF 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Manmád, 22nd February 1900.

Submitted to Government with a recommendation that Mr. Young's proposals, with the modifications suggested by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, may be accepted.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

No. 2212 OF 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1900.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Commissioner, C. D., and with reference to the memoranda from that officer specified in the margin, submitting proposals for the original settlement of 17 Government villages in the Shirpur Táluka, 11 Government villages in the Sháháda Táluka, and 2 Government villages of the Navápur Petha in the Nandurbár Táluka of the Khándesh District, is directed to request that he will be so good as to state whether he considers that the same concessions as those referred to in Government memorandum to the Collector of Khándesh, No. $\frac{1136}{24}$ CR., dated 14th February 1899, should be granted in the case of these villages.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 5109 OF 1900.

From THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH;
To THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

8th May 1900.

SIR,

With reference to your No. R-1595, dated 14th ultimo, I have the honour to recommend that the same concessions as regards trees, grass and brushwood as those proposed to be granted in the Navápur Petha should be allowed in the present case.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. CARMICHAEL,
Collector of Khándesh.

No. R-2212 OF 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Poona, 31st May 1900.

Submitted to Government with reference to their memorandum No. 2212, dated 2nd April last. The concessions referred to are evidently those described in paragraphs 11 and 12 of Mr. Cumine's report No. 3440 of the 11th May 1896. They were recommended for villages of the Nandurbár Táluka and the Navápur Petha, the report regarding the settlement of which was submitted by Mr. Woodburn, when Acting Commissioner, C. D., in his No. R-952, dated 16th March 1893. In that report, Mr. Woodburn did not touch the question of the right to trees. In paragraph 37 of his No. S-202, dated 12th February 1898, the Survey Commissioner had accepted the Collector's proposals regarding trees with one slight reservation.

2. Mr. Cumine's proposals seem to have been generally accepted in all future reports and I have never yet had an opportunity of recording my opinion regarding them.

3. As regards unreserved trees the right to them should certainly be conceded with the occupancy right. As regards cultivation in unoccupied waste specified trees of the better kinds might be reserved as recommended by Mr. Cumine.

4. As regards proposal (1) in Mr. Cumine's 11th paragraph I agree with the Survey Commissioner that no special statement should be made regarding the right to trees of any one other than the occupant. If any such right exists the holder must assert and guard it for himself.

5. As regards proposal (2) I am strongly opposed to the grant of sanads. If rights exist they can be exercised as before and any dispute regarding them can be inquired into and disposed of when the necessary record will be available.

6. I hold the same views with regard to proposal (3). If once we begin to grant sanads an indefinite number of vague claims will be set up and in the end it will not be the Bhil who will profit.

7. In fact, I hold to the broad view that the right to all trees except those specially reserved should go with the occupancy. If any other private rights exist let them be exercised till they are disputed, and their further exercise will depend on the settlement of the dispute. It may be necessary to enlarge the list of reserved trees.

8. I have no objection to the proposal in Mr. Cumine's 12th paragraph.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Khândesh.

Original settlement of 17 Government villages
in the Shirpur Táluka.

No. 501.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. E.—684, dated 22nd February 1900—

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1086, dated 19th October 1898, with accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Collector of Khândesh, No. 9908, dated 25th November 1898.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. E.—5001, dated 29th November 1898.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—2165, dated 2nd December 1899.

Letter from the Collector of Khândesh, No. 12456, dated 12th December 1899.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—9, dated 4th January 1900.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., to the Collector of Khândesh, No. E.—841, dated 23rd January 1900.

Memorandum from the Collector of Khândesh, No. 1467, dated 3rd February 1900, with accompaniments.

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the original settlement of 17 Government villages in the Shirpur Táluka of the Khândesh District.

Government memorandum No. 2212, dated 2nd April 1900.

Letter from the Collector of Khândesh, No. 5109, dated 8th May 1900.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. E.—2212, dated 31st May 1900.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, for the original settlement of the 17 Government villages in the Shirpur Táluka of the Khândesh District, as modified by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and approved by the Commissioner, C. D., are sanctioned. The rates should be introduced this year and guaranteed until the year 1917-18, so as to expire simultaneously with those of the other villages of the taluka previously settled.

2. The orders passed in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 500, dated 24th January 1902, should be made applicable to these villages also.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khândesh,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

No. 975 OF 1899.

From

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,
Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH.

Poona, ^{10th}/_{12th} August 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the original settlement of 11 Government villages in the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

2. The villages under report are those referred to as ready for original settlement in paragraph 2 of the Revision Settlement Report on the Sháháda Táluka (No. 843, dated 25th August 1897). The village of Titri is situated in the north-east portion and the villages of Kátghar and Kháparkheda in the south-east portion of the táluka close to the Sátputa Hills. The rest are situated in the north-west portion along the boundary of the táluka. Under the current system of assessment the area actually cropped during the year is assessed at a certain rate per acre in all these villages except Titri. This last village was a forest village and was uninhabited up to 1893. In that year lands were given

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		
Kátghar	...	0	13	4	Titri	...	0	12	0
Kháparkheda	...	0	10	8	Chirde	...	0	4	0
Akaspur	...	0	4	0	Nágjhiri	...	0	4	0
Bhuta	...	0	4	0	Virpur	...	0	4	0
Tavlái	...	0	10	8	Dara	...	0	4	0
Ganora	...	0	10	8					

out for cultivation to Bhils and the assessment was fixed at a maximum rate of Rs. 0-12-0 per acre by the Survey Department agreeably to rule 18 of the rules under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code. The rates for all villages are noted in the margin.

3. Survey operations were carried out in detail in all of them when Revision Survey Operations were in progress in the táluka, i.e., during the fair seasons of 1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92.

4. The area recorded under different heads of cultivation at time of survey is as under :—

	Acres.
Dry-crop...	... 4,221
Garden ...	... ..
Rice ...	... ..
Unarable unassessed ...	... 15,676
	<hr/> 19,897 <hr/>

5. The villages are all inhabited. The population consists almost entirely of Bhils. Cultivation in all but one village, namely, Titri, is non-continuous.

6. Kátghar is situated nearest to villages of the sanctioned 4th group. I propose, however, to include it in the villages of the sanctioned 2nd group, as the revenue obtained by this location is only equal in amount to the mámul collections.

The village of Kháparkheda is placed in the sanctioned 3rd group, as though included in a group higher than the adjoining group, the revenue obtained is equal in amount to the mámul collections only.

Titri, Ganora, Tavlái, Akaspur and Bhuta naturally fall in the sanctioned 4th group, the first village being within and the rest near that group.

Nágjhiri, Chirde, Virpur and Dara give very large increases if placed in the 4th group, and being furthest away from communications and markets, a 5th group is proposed for them with a maximum rate of 12 annas.

7. The following statement shows the effect of the proposed rates :—

Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	No. of villages.	Old assessment.	By Proposed Rates.						Percentage increase.
				Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied Land.		Total.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. s.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
II ...	2 4	1	64	76	63	164	36	240	99	-1.6
III ..	1 8	1	60	88	61	107	28	195	89	+1.7
IV ...	1 0	5	898	1,651	1,278	789	544	2,440	1,822	+42.3
V ...	0 12	4	78	315	134	910	327	1,225	461	+71.8
Total...	...	11	1,100	2,130	1,536	1,970	935	4,100	2,471	+39.6

8. There is no rice or garden land.

9. The assessment under all heads is given below.

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land ...	2,130	1,536
Government arable waste ...	1,970	935
Inám	121	73
Unarable unassessed ...	15,676	...
Total ...	19,897	2,544

10. The average incidence per acre is Re. 0-11-6.

11. Should the rates proposed be approved of by Government, I recommend that they be guaranteed so as to expire concurrently with the rates sanctioned for the táluka, *i.e.*, in 1917-18.

12. Map and Appendices D, E, F and Q accompany.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 FRED. YOUNG,
 Acting Deputy Superintendent,
 Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by Percentages for 11 Government Villages in the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in Land.					Labourers.			Total Agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled Labour.	Others.	Total Non-agricultural Population.
Land Occupants not cultivating.	Land Occupants cultivating.	Tenants and Sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm Servants.	Field Labourers and Crop-watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	16.1	1.6	74.3	92.0	1.0	5.4	6.4	98.4	0.1	0.2	1.3	1.6

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population according to Religion and Education for 11 Government Villages in the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Sex.	As per Village Census.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.						
			Hindu Castes.			Musalmán Sects.	Christians.	Pársis.	Others.
			Bhils.	Mahárs.	Others.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Males ...	721	0.3	713	8	...	...	...	...	...
Females ...	699	...	692	7	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,420	0.1	1,405	15	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 11 Government Villages in the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate during the year 1893-94.

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped Land per pair of Plough Cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 Cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and Goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11	Sháháda ...	332	..	6	1	18	1	224	23	254	12	1,073	10	89	69	230	1	28	94	8

APPENDIX Q.

For 11 Government Villages in the Shihada Taluqa of the Khandesh Collectorate.

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MANUL.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																			Increase or decrease of assessment per cont. on occupied land.								
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Maximum rates.			Gross area, including Indm.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.													
				Permanent.	Casual.	Total.		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Acres.	Assessment.		Average per acre.							
													Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.					Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29							
1	Khatghar ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	41	41	} 2 4 0	290	60	76	63	0 13 8	76	68	0 18 3	164	36	0 3 6	} +68 7 +14 8 -1 6							
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	55	...	...	...	55																									
		1895-96 ...	64	...	...	...	64																									
2	Khaparkhoda ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	49	49	} 1 8 0	1,342	1,347	88	61	0 11 1	61	0 11 1	167	38	0 4 2	} +24 8 +1 7 +1 7					
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	60	...	...	...	60																									
		1895-96 ...	60	...	...	...	60																									
3	Akaspur ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	50	50	} 1 0 0	2,571	2,142	208	126	0 10 5	206	135	0 10 6	231	134	0 9 6	} +170 0 +350 0 +150 0		
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	30	...	...	...	30																									
		1895-96 ...	52	...	...	...	52																									
4	Bhuta ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	27	27	} 1 0 0	174	5	119	108	0 13 10	119	1 3	0 18 10	84	25	0 11 9	} +281 8 +235 3 +243 3		
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	29	...	...	...	29																									
		1895-96 ...	30	...	...	...	30																									
5	Tavli ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	521	521	} 1 9 0	4,707	3,277	920	746	0 12 11	} +68 0 +9 7 +20 3
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	679	...	...	...	679																									
		1895-96 ...	620	...	...	...	620																									
6	Ganora ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	23	23	} 1 0 0	1,949	1,828	36	34	0 14 4	} +67 8 +20 0 +25 0
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	26	...	...	...	26																									
		1895-96 ...	25	...	...	...	25																									

No. 8600 of 1899.

Dhulia, 6th September 1899.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. I do not offer any remarks on these proposals at present, because of the 11 villages concerned eight are included in the area of Mr. Cumine's proposed scheduled district (see his No. 1990, dated 9th August 1898), and I suspect that one other, Ganora, was only omitted by mistake.

3. I would suggest, therefore, that the question of introducing an original settlement into these eleven villages be shelved, pending the decision of Government on the matter of the scheduled district. I made a similar recommendation, which has apparently been accepted, in the case of the Shirpur villages, for which settlement proposals were made long since.

A. R. BONUS,
Collector of Khándesh.

No. R.—4205 of 1899.

Poona, 30th September 1899.

Forwarded to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the favour of his remarks.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

No. S.—8 of 1900.

Poona, 4th January 1900.

Submitted to Government, together with a letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 12455, dated 12th December 1899.

2. These proposals are for the original settlement of eleven villages in the Sháháda Táluka of Khándesh. The reason why these villages remained unsurveyed when the original settlement was introduced into the Sháháda Táluka is explained in paragraphs 25 to 28 of Captain Wingate's report on the survey and assessment of Khándesh. The revision settlement of the 150 villages which came under the original settlement was sanctioned by Government in Resolution No. 8077, dated 14th December 1898.

3. The Deputy Superintendent's proposals seem free from objection. The first village, Khatghar, is in the south-east of the táluka and is separated by one intervening village from villages to which the second group rates were applied at revision settlement. It is also separated by one village from villages to which the fourth group rates were applied, and the village might seem more properly to belong to this group. But this rate would cause the total assessment to be considerably less than the mámul revenue, and even the second group rate of Rs. 2-4-0 proposed by Mr. Young makes the assessment slightly lower than the revenue realised in 1895-96. This rate may, therefore, be approved.

4. The second village, Kháparkheda, is to the north-west of Kákarda, with one village intervening. It adjoins villages to which the fourth group rates were applied at revision settlement, but to avoid unnecessary decrease in the revenue, the third group rate may be sanctioned as suggested by the Deputy Superintendent.

5. Akaspur and Bhuta are situated in the extreme north-west, Titri is situated among the fourth group villages in the north-east, and Tavlai and

Ganora are in the north and adjoin fourth group villages. The rate sanctioned for that group may be approved for these villages also.

6. For the remaining four villages situated in the extreme north of the taluka it is recommended that the special rate of 12 annas proposed by the Deputy Superintendent should be adopted.

7. The rates, if sanctioned, may be guaranteed to expire concurrently with those of the villages which recently came under revision settlement.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, Central Division.

*(Accompaniments to letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of
Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—8, dated 4th January 1900.)*

No. 12455 OF 1899.

From THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH;

To THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR
OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

12th December 1899.

SIR,

I have the honour of returning the papers dealing with the original settlement of eleven villages in the Sháháda Taluka forwarded under your No. S.—2165, dated 2nd instant.

2. I accept the proposals made by Mr. F. B. Young. It is true that the result of these on the map is decidedly eccentric; but Mr. Young has adduced good reasons for all his suggestions, and the variations on the map will disappear with the revision settlement.

3. It may be as well to put it on record that I accept the proposals subject to the conditions set forth in the references noted below:—

Paragraph 16* of No. S.—202, dated 12th February 1898, from the
Survey Commissioner and Director of Land
Records and Agriculture.

* Copy appended.

Government Memorandum No. 8423, dated 25th November 1899,
Revenue Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. R. BONUS,
Collector of Khándesh.

Extract para. 16 from the Survey Commissioner's letter No. S.—202, dated 12th February 1898.

" 16. I venture to think that the only safe course is the simple one of legislation, which might provide that in certain villages, to be specified by the Governor in Council, the right of occupancy should, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the existing law, not be transferable without the consent of the Collector, and that any person other than the registered occupant found in possession of land in such villages would be liable, on the order of the Collector, to summary eviction under Section 202 of the Land Revenue Code."

No. 8422 of 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1899.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and with reference to that officer's memorandum No. S.—1958, dated 31st October 1899, enquiring whether the orders of Government are likely to be issued soon on the survey settlement of (1) 80 villages of the Nandurbár Taluka and 64 of the Navápur Petha and (2) 33 Makta and Nazarbandi villages of the Taloda Taluka of the Khándesh District, is directed to intimate (1) that Government have decided to legislate, in the sense indicated by the Survey Commissioner in paragraph 16 of his report No. S.—202, dated 12th February 1898, but consider that the introduction of the survey settlement should be postponed until such legislation is effected; (2) that a bill is under preparation by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; (3) that the legislation will be made applicable to all tracts similar to Navápur; and (4) that accordingly proposals for any other similar tracts in which survey operations, including the reduction of numbers to a convenient size, have been completed, can be submitted without delay, on the same lines as the proposals for Navápur and Taloda as regards grouping and rating.

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Under Secretary to Government.

No. R.—342 of 1900.

Camp Manmád, 23rd January 1900.

Forwarded to the Collector of Khándesh, in continuation of this office number quoted in the margin, with a request that he will be good enough to state to what extent he accepts Mr. Young's proposals.

No. R.—341 of 23rd January 1900.

P. C. H. SNOW,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

No. 1465 of 1900.

Dhulia, 3rd February 1900.

Returned with compliments.

2. The Collector accepts Mr. Young's proposals in their entirety—see this office No. 12455, dated 12th December 1899, among these papers. He merely desires that a safeguard should be provided against the transfer of lands from the Bhiloid holders to the sávkárs; and that safeguard Government have decided to provide.

B. A. BRENDON,

for Collector of Khándesh.

No. R.—665 of 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Manmád, 22nd February 1900.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner concurs in Mr. Young's proposals, which have also the approval of the Collector as well as the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

P. C. H. SNOW,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Khándesh.

Original settlement of 11 Government
villages in the Sháháda Táluka.

No. 503.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

Memorandum from the Comissoiner, C. D., No. R.—665, dated 22nd February 1900—

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 975, dated 12th August 1899, with accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 8600, dated 8th September 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. R.—4205, dated 3rd October 1899.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—8, dated 4th January 1900.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., to the Collector of Khándesh, No. R.—842, dated 23rd January 1900.

Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 1465, dated 3rd February 1900, with accompaniments.

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the original settlement of 11 Government villages in the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh District.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, for the original settlement of the 11 Government villages in the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh District, are sanctioned. The rates should be introduced this year and guaranteed until the year 1917-18, so that the period of settlement may expire simultaneously with that of the other villages of the táluka previously settled.

2. The orders passed in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 500, dated 24th January 1902, should be made applicable to these villages also.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khándesh,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

Revised Appendix Q of 80 Villages of Nandurbár and 64 of Narápur.

Former Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	ACCORDING TO AUBANDI SYSTEM.			ACCORDING TO SURVAT.																	Percentage increase of assessment on area cultivated in 1892-93 (vide columns 7 and 20).	Percentage increase of assessment on area cultivated in 1892-93 (vide columns 7 and 22).			
				Area under actual cultivation in 1892-93.	Aubandi rate per acre.	Total assessment on occupied land.	Total area for cultivation including Indán.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied land.									Proportionate assessment of area shown in column 5.	Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.									
									Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.				Total.			Area.	Assessment.			Average.		
									Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.						Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Nandurbár.	1	Koparli ...	2 12 0	1,456	1 6 0 0 15 0 0 12 0	1,756	2,153	256	1,503	8,503	2 5 2	...	...	...	M. 1	3	3 0 0	1,509	3,506	2 5 2	3,282	182	126	0 11 1	+69.7	+92.6	
	Group I.																											
	2	Bhone ...		104	0 11 3	174	1,218	272	378	214	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	244	0 10 4	67	533	229	0 6 8	+40.2	-61.5	
	3	Borte ...		1,826	0 11 3	1,294	2,770	512	1,907	2,169	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,967	2,169	1 1 8	2,016	71	61	0 14 5	+67.6	+85.8	
	4	Dhanore Kasba ...		4,657	0 11 3	3,320	7,148	442	5,724	6,185	1 1 3	...	...	...	M. 1	1	1 0 0	5,725	6,186	1 1 3	4,913	900	671	0 11 10	+97.1	+52.6	
	5	Ghirasgaon ...		552	0 10 0	352	1,049	98	712	617	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	697	0 15 8	540	156	67	0 6 10	+98.0	+13.4
	6	Jalke ...		210	0 10 0	131	1,439	442	425	400	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	400	0 15 1	108	557	264	0 7 7	+206.3	+51.1
	7	Khalrao ...	P. 8	301	0 11 3	212	1,492	62	665	506	0 12 2	...	...	...	P. 1	1	1 0 0	666	507	0 12 2	270	752	309	0 6 6	+139.2	+87.0	
	8	Khodade ...		1,298	0 10 0	755	1,850	67	1,201	1,379	1 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	1,379	1 3 4	1,354	50	41	0 13 1	+82.6	+37.2
	9	Kothall kurd ...		1,081	0 10 0	1,340	3,333	200	2,821	2,795	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,821	2,795	0 15 10	1,603	273	91	0 5 4	+108.6	+46.5
	10	Nágsar ...		679	0 11 3	477	1,908	475	1,037	899	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	899	0 13 11	591	752	175	0 7 11	+89.4	+23.9
	11	Nándarkho ...		1,639	0 10 0	912	3,662	691	2,237	1,452	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237	1,452	0 10 8	1,002	707	222	0 5 0	+50.8	+4.2
	12	Natáwad ...		1,011	0 10 0	625	1,521	103	1,140	1,302	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	1,302	1 2 2	1,142	217	162	0 12 6	+108.3	+82.7
	13	Newáde ...	1 4 0	591	0 11 3	419	835	142	646	804	1 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	804	1 8 11	742	10	9	0 14 5	+91.9	+77.1
	14	Ozarde ...		31	0 6 3	15	277	33	142	59	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	59	0 6 8	16	71	25	0 6 8	+29.2	+6.6
	15	Pimploá Khurd ...		1,101	0 10 0	688	1,281	71	1,084	1,303	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	1,305	1 3 3	1,326	36	37	1 0 11	+89.7	+92.6
	16	Ransale Khurd ...		144	0 10 0	90	1,717	1,238	243	193	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	196	0 12 10	115	175	71	0 6 6	+117.9	+27.3
	17	Thánepáda ...	P. 8	657	0 10 0 0 9 0 0 7 0	338	7,646	5,382	1,012	560	0 8 10	{ P. 37 M. 6 }	{ 51 W. 37 R. 5 }	{ 2 6 1 0 13 4 }	{ 1,056 653 0 9 11 }	{ 1,166 103 0 3 0 }	{ 1,166 103 0 3 0 }	{ 368 103 0 12 4 }	{ 1,166 103 0 3 0 }	{ 665 103 0 3 0 }	{ 665 103 0 3 0 }	{ 665 103 0 3 0 }	{ (with water) +63.2 +78.1 (exclusive of water) }	+47.4
	18	Umarde Budruk ...		1,230	0 10 0	739	1,484	30	1,315	1,269	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315	1,269	0 15 9	1,211	92	86	0 14 17	+69.9	+57.5
	19	Veláwad ...		2,625	0 10 0	1,878	2,914	75	2,822	2,676	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,652	2,676	1 0 9	2,443	281	169	0 10 9	+69.6	+67.5
	20	Virehak ...		306	0 5 0	109	1,090	114	616	510	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	510	0 13 3	253	300	134	0 7 2	+410.0	+132.0
	21	Wághole ...		1,427	0 9 4	686	5,000	1,504	2,246	1,329	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,246	1,329	0 9 6	667	1,219	331	0 4 7	+60.2	+1.2
22	Wásdare ...		45	0 10 0	244	3,635	2,240	811	314	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	811	394	0 6 7	167	551	111	0 8 7	+21.5	-24.2	
23	Total of Group I.			22,301		14,823	52,501	16,911	28,974	27,110	0 15 0	{ P. 39 M. 7 }	{ 51 W. 39 R. 6 }	{ 2 6 6 0 13 9 }	{ 29,019 27,205 0 15 0 }	{ 29,019 27,205 0 15 0 }	{ 29,019 27,205 0 15 0 }	{ 29,019 27,205 0 15 0 }	{ 29,019 27,205 0 15 0 }	{ 29,019 27,205 0 15 0 }	{ 29,019 27,205 0 15 0 }	{ 29,019 27,205 0 15 0 }	{ 29,019 27,205 0 15 0 }	{ (with water) +62.0 +56.8 (exclusive of water) }	+48.5

		Group II.																									
Mandurbár	23	Bhadwad Budruk	P. 8	2,042	0 7 6	967	5,501	550	3,473	2,016	0 9 3	...	...	P. 2	10	{ 8 W. 4 S. }	3 5 4	3,476	2,025	0 9 4	1,381	{ 1,433 P. 1 }	632	0 7 1	{ (with water) +113'7 +111'1 (exclusive of water). }	+27'8	
	Pimpalner	24	Bhardu		518	0 9 4	302	1,592	110	1,027	572	0 10 0	...	...					1,027	572	0 10 0	323	423	301	0 7 7	+89'4	+6'8
		25	Bijgaon		305	0 7 6	143	1,051	81	744	459	0 9 10	...	...					714	459	0 9 10	167	210	54	0 4 1	+220'9	+80'8
		26	Borchak		334	0 9 4	196	628	49	508	424	0 13 5	...	...					503	424	0 13 5	287	44	36	0 13 1	+118'3	+42'9
Mandurbár	27	Chitvi	P. 8 R. 6	1,200	0 7 6	952	2,478	76	2,051	1,418	0 11 1	2	6	3 0 0	P. 141	505	{ 383 W. 123 S. }	3 9 4	2,194	1,929	0 14 1	873	161	68	0 8 3	{ (with water) +102'6 +62'4 (exclusive of water). }	-8'3
	28	Chorvihir		100	0 9 4	59	786	31	450	183	0 6 6	...	...					450	183	0 6 6	41	309	76	0 4 6	+210'1	-20'5	
Pimpalner	29	Devlipáda		682	0 9 4	399	4,421	1,514	1,950	1,029	0 8 5	...	...					1,950	1,029	0 8 5	350	626	201	0 5 2	+157'8	-10'0	
	30	Dhong		1,192	0 7 6	559	3,115	155	2,998	1,477	0 10 5	...	...					2,268	1,477	0 10 5	778	600	351	0 8 6	+164'2	+38'3	
	31	Kadwán		582	0 9 4	341	2,155	311	1,389	851	0 9 10	...	...					1,389	851	0 9 10	368	528	220	0 7 0	+339'5	+5'0	
	32	Keli	R. 6	335	0 9 4	196	1,875	169	623	451	0 8 9	1	2	3 0 0					629	453	0 8 9	183	843	325	0 6 2	+181'1	-6'6
	33	Khadki		614	0 7 6	289	2,292	99	1,514	704	0 7 5	...	...						1,514	704	0 7 5	265	693	181	0 4 2	+144'4	-1'0
	34	Khándbáre	1 0 0	110	0 9 4	65	304	18	220	123	0 8 10	...	...						227	123	0 8 10	61	55	14	0 4 1	+87'7	-6'2
	35	Kholghar		290	0 9 4	170	1,366	524	538	257	0 7 8	...	...						538	257	0 7 8	139	254	89	0 5 2	+51'3	-18'2
Mandurbár	36	Kholvihir	P. 8	135	0 9 4	79	2,436	1,184	515	164	0 5 1	...	...	P. 1		1	1 0 0	516	165	0 5 1	43	704	198	0 4 5	+108'9	-45'5	
	37	Mahálkadu		240	0 9 4	140	1,212	330	425	273	0 10 3	...	...						425	273	0 10 3	154	374	163	0 6 7	+94'3	+10'0
	38	Malwán	P. 8	536	0 7 6	393	4,076	681	2,423	974	0 6 5	...	...	P. 1		1	1 0 0	2,429	975	0 6 5	335	934	237	0 4 1	+149'7	-14'5	
	39	Mográni		665	0 9 4	402	3,772	1,165	1,440	718	0 7 11	...	...						1,440	718	0 7 11	339	1,124	301	0 4 3	+78'6	-15'7
	40	Náwall	P. 8	421	0 9 4	247	2,676	496	951	482	0 8 1	...	...	P. 1		1	1 0 0	953	483	0 8 1	313	1,190	404	0 5 5	+95'5	-18'8	
	41	Nimboni Khurd tarf Bhádwad		376	0 9 4	220	1,200	27	689	480	0 8 10	...	...						689	480	0 8 10	207	323	117	0 5 9	+123'7	-5'9
	42	Nimdarde		150	0 9 4	89	1,264	480	353	237	0 10 9	...	...						353	237	0 10 9	101	414	185	0 7 2	+169'3	+14'8
Mandurbár	43	Palahl		178	0 7 6	94	1,125	144	491	225	0 7 4	...	...					491	225	0 7 4	62	468	193	0 6 9	+167'9	-2'4	
	44	Pimple		101	0 9 4	59	1,381	114	497	315	0 6 11	...	...					497	315	0 6 11	44	754	212	0 6 7	+264'4	-25'4	
	45	Sálwan		29	0 9 4	17	3,073	1,989	117	39	0 5 4	...	...					117	39	0 5 4	10	970	233	0 3 10	+129'4	-41'2	
	46	Shráwani	R. 6	1,007	0 9 4	603	2,200	107	1,783	922	0 8 4	4	12	3 0 0					1,700	934	0 8 6	524	295	107	0 5 10	+54'9	-13'1
	47	Shráwade		86	0 10 0	54	772	503	131	95	0 11 7	...	...						131	95	0 11 7	62	139	45	0 5 2	+75'9	+14'8
	48	Umarvihir		21	0 9 4	13	2,447	1,677	83	26	0 5 6	...	...						83	26	0 5 6	7	667	208	0 4 10	+100'0	-45'2
	49	Wadadhe Budruk		227	0 9 4	130	931	68	595	404	0 10 10	...	...						595	404	0 10 10	100	302	189	0 10 7	+190'6	+15'1
	50	Wanjale		134	0 9 4	79	3,371	2,577	381	141	0 5 11	...	...						381	141	0 5 11	50	361	114	0 4 9	+78'5	-26'7
	51	Wátavi		183	0 9 4	107	954	43	485	233	0 8 0	...	...						485	233	0 8 0	91	430	141	0 5 3	+117'8	-15'0
	29 Village	Total of Group II.		13,181		7,350	60,573	15,466	28,464	15,000	0 8 9	7	20	2 13 9	P. 147	518	{ 392 W. 128 F. }	3 8 5	28,638	16,138	0 9 0	7,507	{ 15,700 P. 1 }	5,615	0 5 9	{ (with water) +110'8 +114'2 (exclusive of water). }	+21

Group IV.																													
79	Beadharpada ...	P. 8	1,708	0 8 0	240	1,788	185	1,807	464	0 6 8	...	...	...	P. 1	1	1 0 0	1,308	468	0 6 8	620	390	88	0 4 11	+887	+1008	
80	Tilakar ...	P. 8	915	0 5 0	150	930	96	717	233	0 5 2	...	...	...	P. 7	18	{ 18 W. 3 S. }	2 11 5	721	251	0 5 7	295	109	26	0 3 10	{ (with water) +673 +566 (exclusive of water) }	+967
81	Amlar ...	...	...	...	78	2,228	71	862	287	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	237	0 4 5	...	1,806	218	0 2 8	+2347	...
82	Anandpur ...	P. 8	...	...	136	1,333	74	1,023	207	0 3 8	...	...	...	P. 6	13	{ 11 W. 2 S. }	2 9 7	1,023	220	0 3 6	...	251	37	0 1 10	{ (with water) +430 +548 (exclusive of water) }	...
83	Babarghat ...	...	...	...	80	1,376	92	978	273	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	978	273	0 4 6	...	268	55	0 3 4	+4400	...
84	Bari ...	...	...	...	66	2,738	2,063	390	62	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	62	0 3 1	...	353	59	0 2 8	+127	...
85	Bhadbhunje ...	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	202	1,783	228	1,414	406	0 4 7	28	45	1 15 4	P. 9	24	{ 20 W. 4 S. }	2 10 6	1,446	474	0 5 3	...	59	8	0 3 2	{ (with water) +1347 +1248 (exclusive of water) }	...	
86	Bhawre ...	R. 4	...	...	121	4,287	2,480	1,033	193	0 2 10	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	1,030	186	0 2 10	...	721	69	0 2 0	+537	...	
87	Bhil Majra Kelwan ...	...	...	...	91	1,045	511	702	142	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	142	0 3 3	...	732	102	0 2 3	+560	...
88	Bokhar ...	...	317	0 10 0	198	817	48	442	127	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	127	0 4 7	91	29	6	0 3 4	-359	-260
89	Borzar ...	...	...	...	29	2,378	2,000	192	87	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	87	0 4 9	...	122	27	0 3 6	+086	...
90	Chacharbundhe ...	...	...	...	107	1,866	898	637	245	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	245	0 6 0	...	218	61	0 4 9	+1290	...
91	Chapti ...	...	...	...	77	1,380	292	310	119	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	119	0 6 2	...	727	210	0 4 7	+548	...
92	Chauki ...	0 8 0	...	...	197	1,918	494	1,214	378	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,214	378	0 5 0	...	220	28	0 2 0	+819	...
93	Dapur ...	...	...	...	20	1,127	493	555	91	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	91	0 2 7	...	79	7	0 1 5	+820	...
94	Dharte ...	R. 4	...	...	890	22,028	1,819	10,318	2,654	0 5 9	2	6	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	10,215	2,680	0 5 9	...	9,993	2,506	0 4 0	+2159	...
95	Dhsj ...	...	...	...	80	419	25	276	118	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	118	0 5 10	...	118	49	0 6 8	+907	...
96	Dhanrat ...	P. 8	...	...	205	2,731	427	2,709	628	0 4 11	...	...	...	P. 78	278	{ 238 W. 40 S. }	3 12 11	2,722	1,104	0 6 5	...	512	66	0 2 1	{ (with water) +1939 +2920 (exclusive of water) }	...
97	Gadat ...	...	...	...	212	2,627	798	2,459	746	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,459	746	0 4 10	...	406	62	0 2 5	+1263	...
98	Gad Majra Wad-Patal ...	...	...	...	40	374	21	297	88	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	88	0 4 9	...	56	7	0 2 0	+1200	...
99	Ghod Jamma ...	...	...	...	206	1,504	282	1,014	353	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	353	0 5 7	...	208	34	0 2 7	+722	...
100	Jamki ...	...	...	...	159	1,255	180	1,040	287	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	287	0 4 5	...	85	8	0 3 8	+808	...
101	Jamma ...	...	43	0 9 4	25	721	29	251	67	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	67	0 4 3	11	451	22	0 2 11	+1680	-560
102	Jamlale ...	...	...	...	210	1,532	622	890	217	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	217	0 3 11	...	216	47	0 2 5	+83	...
103	Kachail ...	...	189	0 9 4	110	481	42	282	121	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	121	0 7 4	87	104	20	0 3 1	+191	-209
104	Kamlapur ...	...	62	0 9 4	40	96	7	89	41	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	41	0 7 4	31	...	...	...	+25	-225
105	Kamod ...	...	...	...	94	6,300	4,019	1,558	275	0 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,558	275	0 2 10	...	712	87	0 1 11	+1226	...
106	Karanji Badruk ...	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	241	2,080	117	1,744	558	0 5 1	8	15	1 14 0	P. 1	3	{ 2 W. 1 S. }	3 0 0	1,763	573	0 5 2	...	220	66	0 4 10	{ (with water) +930 +874 (exclusive of water) }	...	
107	Karanji Khurd ...	...	...	...	112	1,492	819	909	222	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	222	0 4 8	...	204	39	0 3 0	+1518	...

Former Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	ACCORDING TO AUTOBANDI SYSTEM.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY.															Percentage increase of assessment on Government occupied Land (vide columns 7 and 20).	Percentage increase of assessment on area cultivated in 1892-93 (vide columns 7 and 22).			
				Area under actual cultivation in 1892-93.	Autobandi rate per acre.	Total assessment on occupied land.	Total area for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied land.									Proportionate assessment of area shown in column 6.	Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.									
									Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.				Total.			Area.	Assessment.			Average.		
									Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
		<i>Group IV—continued.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
	108	Kataswán	...	...	...	298	1,581	197	1,937	443	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	1,937	443	0 5 4	...	47	10	0 3 5	...	...	+84.3	...
	109	Khápde ...	...	...	...	178	756	54	668	233	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	668	233	0 5 7	...	30	7	0 3 10	...	...	+30.8	...
	110	Khekde ...	...	...	...	261	4,179	2,480	1,102	253	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	1,102	253	0 3 8	...	587	74	0 2 0	...	...	+0.8	...
	111	Khokarwáde	R. 4	...	...	91	616	18	525	114	0 3 6	7	10	1 6 10	...	...	582	124	0 3 9	...	66	7	0 1 8	...	...	+36.3	...
	112	Khokee ...	...	...	...	50	1,497	745	608	87	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	608	87	0 2 9	...	244	27	0 1 9	...	...	+74.0	...
	113	Koreghát...	...	...	...	65	496	25	380	94	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	380	94	0 3 11	...	91	7	0 1 3	...	...	+44.6	...
	114	Kotkhánb	...	...	...	51	1,185	192	638	93	0 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	623	93	0 2 5	...	370	29	0 1 8	...	...	+82.4	...
	115	Kukráni ...	...	...	...	87	1,729	1,311	294	97	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	294	97	0 5 6	...	134	43	0 5 2	...	...	+11.8	...
	116	Majwán ...	...	...	...	50	934	731	172	82	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	172	32	0 3 0	...	21	2	0 1 6	...	...	-26.0	...
	117	Mánikpur	...	...	...	72	1,099	88	942	309	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	942	309	0 5 3	...	69	15	0 3 6	...	...	+325.8	...
	118	Mirkot ...	...	...	...	186	1,523	62	1,271	323	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	323	0 4 1	...	100	23	0 1 11	...	...	+78.1	...
	119	Morkaranjave	...	16 0 9 4	...	9	1,437	1,368	27	7	0 4 2	27	7	0 4 2	...	4	47	13	0 4 5	-22.3	-56.6
	120	Nágzari ...	...	...	...	197	6,307	3,056	2,250	595	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	2,250	595	0 4 3	...	1,052	146	0 2 3	...	...	+30.3	...
impalner...	121	Nánchal ...	0 3 0	36	0 9 4	21	606	16	329	132	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	329	132	0 5 11	13	259	79	0 4 10	...	...	+461.0	-26.1
	122	Nándwan	P. 9	152	1,147	98	1,011	272	0 4 4	P. 3 10	{ 9 W. 1 S. }	3 5 4	1,014	268	0 4 5	...	85	4	0 1 10	(with water) + 2.5 + 79.8 (exclusive of water)	...
	123	Naráyapur	...	...	...	176	7,942	3,987	2,444	1,039	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	2,444	1,039	0 6 10	...	1,417	372	0 4 2	...	...	+460.9	...
	124	Nurábád ...	...	52 0 10 0	...	52	624	51	353	153	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	353	153	0 6 11	25	150	49	0 5 3	...	...	+194.2	-32.7
	125	Pangrán ...	...	...	...	121	1,720	55	1,017	312	0 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	1,017	312	0 4 11	...	648	122	0 3 0	...	...	+157.8	...
	126	Parbhuli ...	...	...	...	27	323	330	340	89	0 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	340	89	0 4 2	...	352	57	0 1 8	...	...	+229.8	...
	127	Páti Bedki	...	...	...	207	2,162	675	1,351	382	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	382	0 4 6	...	136	30	0 3 5	...	...	+84.5	...
	128	Payárvihir	...	116 0 9 4	...	67	897	456	263	71	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	263	71	0 3 11	28	136	25	0 2 11	...	...	+6.0	-54.2
	129	Pethápur...	...	...	...	48	638	267	119	68	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	119	68	0 7 10	...	217	54	0 4 0	...	...	+30.8	...
	130	Pimpráni...	...	...	...	131	1,440	769	688	219	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	688	219	0 5 1	...	43	9	0 3 8	...	...	+67.2	...
	131	Ráyapur ...	...	...	...	117	2,462	755	1,432	378	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	378	0 4 1	...	245	25	0 2 3	...	...	+74.2	...
	132	Sari Majre Umarthi	R. 4	...	...	51	900	241	399	74	0 3 0	4	10	2 3 0	...	...	473	84	0 3 4	...	256	24	0 2 2	...	...	+84.7	...

Pimpalner...

133	Bavrat	P. 8	...	60	1,032	69	1,306	402	0 5 1	...	...	P. 2	6 { 5 W, 1 S }	3 0 0	1,368	408	0 5 2	...	695	123	0 3 3	{ (with water) +580.0 +571.7 (exclusive of water) }	...
134	Shotgaon		93 0 9 4	53	895	51	126	86	0 7 5	...	...		...	...	196	86	0 7 8	43	158	45	0 4 7	+58.4	-31.3
135	Shelud		...	103	1,190	135	787	290	0 5 11	...	...		...	...	787	290	0 5 11	...	238	38	0 2 7	+131.5	...
136	Sonkhadake		...	106	1,332	263	912	277	0 4 10	...	...		...	...	913	277	0 4 10	...	216	84	0 2 8	+161.3	...
137	Suil	0 8 0	...	250	2,301	341	1,766	522	0 4 9	...	...		...	...	1,766	522	0 4 9	...	191	34	0 2 10	+108.8	...
138	Thawe		...	150	2,040	1,500	906	179	0 3 2	...	...		...	...	906	179	0 3 2	...	534	63	0 1 11	+19.3	...
139	Thuti		...	88	1,615	816	609	158	0 4 1	...	...		...	...	609	158	0 4 1	...	390	75	0 3 0	+194.3	...
140	Uchal		...	145	1,354	150	964	348	0 3 9	...	...		...	...	964	348	0 3 9	...	240	54	0 3 7	+138.4	...
141	Wadadhe		...	80	1,710	893	581	223	0 6 3	...	...		...	...	581	223	0 6 3	...	236	79	0 5 4	+356.0	...
142	Wadkalambi		...	381	6,148	4,141	1,924	542	0 4 6	...	...		...	...	1,924	542	0 4 6	...	83	16	0 3 1	+48.3	...
143	Zamanzar	R. 4	...	174	3,221	1,674	1,331	355	0 4 2	30	72	2 6 5	...	...	1,341	427	0 5 0	...	186	38	0 3 3	+145.4	...
144	Zaranpada		...	100	1,248	312	621	105	0 2 8	...	...		...	...	621	105	0 2 8	...	253	25	0 1 7	+5.0	...
66 Villages	Total of Group IV.		3,642	9,061	143,237	46,991	67,293	20,122	0 4 10	77	162	2 1 8	P. 101	354 { 302 W, 52 S }	3 8 1	67,471	20,768	0 4 11	1,264	29,013	5,982	0 3 4	{ (with water) +123.0 +124.7 (exclusive of water) }	...
144 Villages	Grand Total		46,642	37,799	300,441	87,928	139,727	74,558	0 3 6	84	182	2 2 6	{ P. 296 M. 5 }	961 { 746 W, 216 S, 9 }	3 5 9 1 2 0	140,105	75,710	0 3 6	38,770	69,489	22,251	0 5 3 14 2 5 4 5 0 13 4	{ (with water) +100.3 +108.4 (exclusive of water) }	...

NOTE. -P.=Patasthal; M.=Motasthal; R.=Rice; W.=Water; S.=Soil.

J. A. McIVER,
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

Revised Appendix Q of 17 Villages of Shirpur.

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MAMRA.			ACCORDING TO SURVAY.																				Increase or Decrease of assessment per cent. on occupied land.																																										
			Area.	Rate.	Amount collected.	Maximum Rates.			Gross area including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied Land.									Government unoccupied assessed waqa.																																																
						Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.																																											
											Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.																																														
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27																																																
					Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.																																												
Group IV.																																																																				
1	Sikval ...	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	213	Rs. 5-10-0 for 16 acres.	74	1 2	483	81	195	137	0 11 3	195	137	0 11 3	141	53	0 5 11	+85.1																																										
		1895-96 ...	196		69																																																															
2	Palasner ...	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	43		15																						1 2	1,451	46	64	28	0 7 0	64	28	0 7 0	1,307	577	0 7 1	+86.7																					
		1895-96 ...	64		23																																																															
3	Satogvi Budruk ...	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	759		256																																											1 2	2,568	227	658	338	0 8 3	658	383	0 8 3	1,910	612	0 5 2	+32.0
		1895-96 ...	667		234																																																															
4	Patiapur ...	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	255	96	1 2	823	58	169	107	0 10 2	169	107	0 10 2	296	179	0 9 8	+11.4																																											
		1895-96 ...	167	59																																																																
5	Harakhed ...	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	578	281																						1 2	752	64	557	336	0 9 8	557	336	0 9 8	113	44	0 6 3	+19.6																						
		1895-96 ...	570	285																																																																
6	Pimprala ...	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	205	78																																											1 2	893	32	131	126	0 11 2	181	126	0 11 2	190	84	0 7 1	+61.5	
		1895-96 ...	181	64																																																																
6	Total of group IV.	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	2,083	810				6,429	498	1,824	1,072	0 9 5							1,824	1,072	0 9 5	3,956	1,548	0 6 3	+34.0																																											
		1895-96 ...	1,846	734																					+46.0																																											
Group V.																																																																				
7	Horiri ...	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	364	for 16 acres.	130	1 0	2,241	194	270	149	0 8 9	271	149	0 8 10	1,716	633	0 8 11	+15.8																																										
		1895-96 ...	276		97																																																															
8	Kasbe Amba ...	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	249		82																						1 0	1,708	61	279	176	0 10 1	270	176	0 10 1	1,360	785	0 9 3	+114.6																					
		1895-96 ...	230		98																																																															
9	Khamsala ...	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	856		300																																											1 0	1,814	44	770	510	0 10 7	770	510	0 10 7	946	591	0 10 0	+78.9
		1895-96 ...	822		289																																																															
11	Rohini ...	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	621	205	1 0	1,644	83	563	373	0 10 3	563	373	0 10 3	978	351	0 5 0	+82.0																																											
		1895-96 ...	583	205																																																																
11	Varla Khuml ...	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	229	74																						1 0	478	33	300	141	0 11 0	209	144	0 11 0	176	111	0 10 1	+94.0																						
		1895-96 ...	219	74																																																																

Revised Appendix Q of 17 Villages of Shirpur—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MAMUL.			ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																			Increase or Decrease of assessment per cent. on occupied land.		
			Area.	Rate.	Amount collected.	Maximum Rates.			Gross area including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied Land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.							
						Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.		Average.	
											Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Group V—continued.						Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
12	Bhortl	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	393	Rs. 5-10-0	131	1 0	..	..	1,172	66	301	237	0 9 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	237	0 9 8	632	304	0 7 8	+50.8
		1895-96 ...	398		138	1 0	+71.7
13	Hated	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	55		18	1 0	343	24	54	34	0 10 1	54	34	0 10 1	265	126	0 7 7	+68.9
		1895-96 ...	54		19	1 0	+78.9
14	Burki	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	62		22	1 0	313	15	30	20	0 10 8	30	20	0 10 8	208	101	0 7 9	-9.1
		1895-96 ...	30		11	1 0	+31.8
15	Khankbada	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	246		77	1 0	644	99	261	125	0 7 8	261	125	0 7 8	431	171	0 6 8	+62.3
		1895-96 ...	261		92	1 0	+35.9
16	Robisa	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	55		18	1 0	184	4	35	27	0 12 4	35	27	0 12 4	145	106	0 11 7	+43.1
		1895-96 ...	37		18	1 0	+107.7
17	Thikbada	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	137	44	1 0	..	..	..	560	150	95	46	0 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	46	0 7 9	321	147	0 7 4	+4.5
		1895-96 ...	163	36	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+27.8
11	Total of Group V.	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	8,317	.....	1,091	..	..	..	11,315	796	2,977	1,840	0 9 11	..	..	..	M 1	1	1	2,975	1,941	0 9 11	7,198	3,428	0 7 8	+ 63.7
		1895-96 ...	3,653	.....	1,072	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 71.7
17	Grand Total	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	5,400	1,591	17,744	1,394	4,901	2,912	0 9 8	M 1.	1	1	4,902	2,913	0 9 8	11,124	4,976	0 7 3	+54.0	
		1895-96 ...	4,327	1,376	+ 57.8	

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