SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.



PAPERS

RELATING

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF

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

and

SHAHADA

OF THE

KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.

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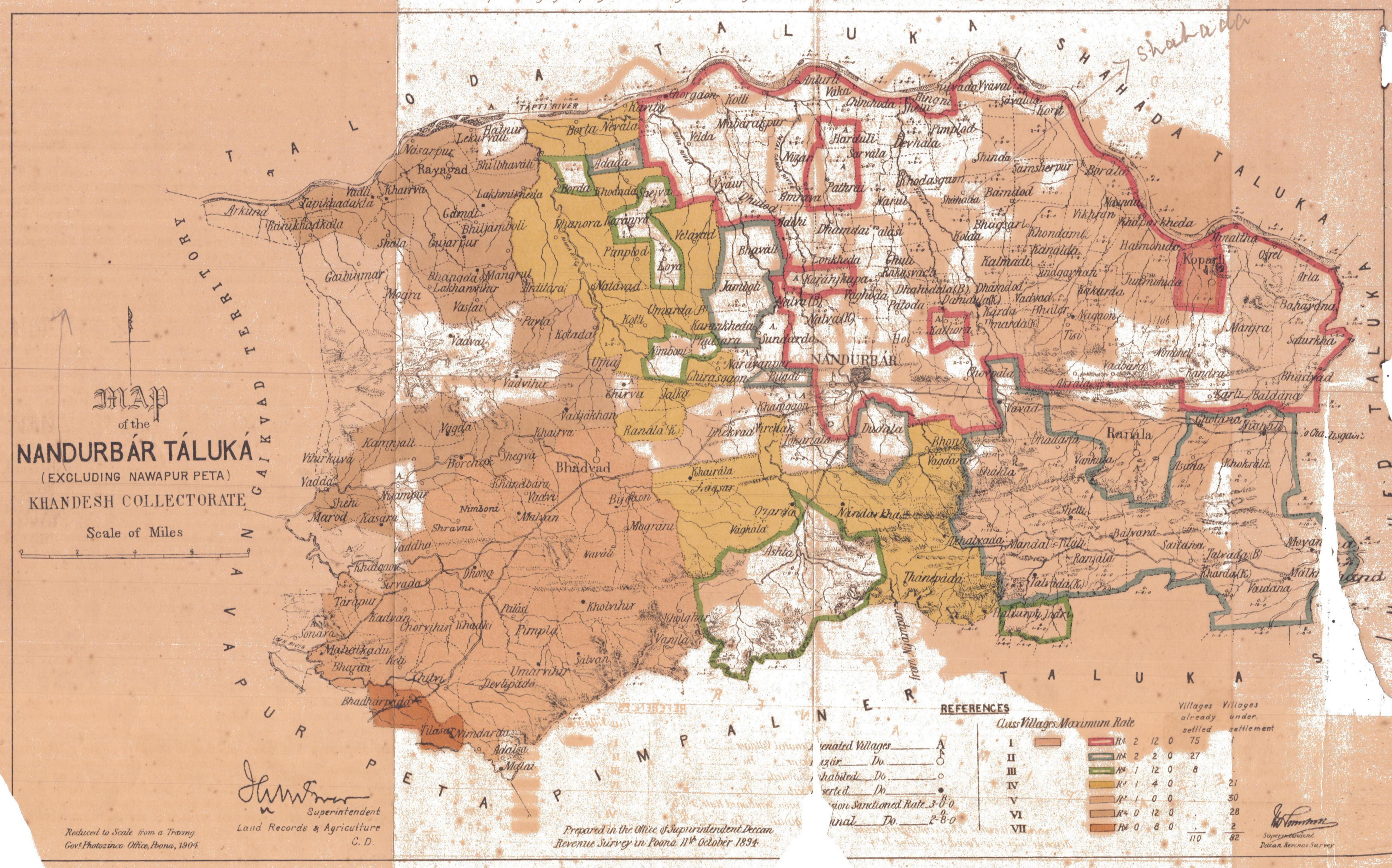
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FROM

E. MACONOCHIE, Esq.,

Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

Camp Pimparpáda, Taloda Táluka, Khándesh District, 6th March 1896:

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government proposals for the settlement of 80 villages of the Nandurbar Taluka and 64 of the Navapur Petha to which survey rates are now to be applied for the first time. These villages occupy the greater part of Western Nandurbar and the whole of the Petha, with the exception of 15 villages into which survey rates were introduced in the years 1868 and 1869.

There are at present two systems of assessment in force in these villages, the autbandi and the makta systems. The former Present revenue systems. applies to 80 villages of Nandurbár and 9 of Navápur, the latter to 55 in the Petha. Up to the year 1871 the authandi system was a plough-tax pure and simple, assessed on the number and class of bullocks kept by each cultivator. In that year, however, it was decided that in future an aut, or plough, was to consist of 16 acres, and a rate per plough was fixed in accordance with the capabilities of the soil and of the cultivators. The area tilled by each cultivator was to be measured yearly and charged for proportionately. This system has continued up to the present time. The State deals directly with the cultivator through the agency of the Revenue officers and subordinates entrusted with the task of measuring the area cultivated. Under the makta system, on the other hand, the State farms the revenue to the Patel, or some other person of more or less substance, for a term of years. Prior to the year 1865 the plough-tax was in force, but in that year sanction was given to an arrangement effected in 1864 by Mr. G. F. Sheppard, then First Assistant Collector, under

Commissioner, N. D., No. 1626, dated 17th June 1863.

instructions from the Commissioner, whereby 20-year leases were granted for 61 villages to selected individuals. These leases have been renewed on expiry of the term, or death or desertion of the lessee, for periods of 10 years.

The present leases date from 1894-95 and expire at the end of 10 years, or on the introduction of survey rates. In the first instance the amount payable by the lessee was calculated on the average recoveries for the previous 5 years. When renewing the leases the practice has been, in the case of populous and fertile villages, to put the makta to auction. In other cases the amount to be paid has been calculated on the average area cultivated. The Maktedár or leaseholder distributes the land amongst the villagers, settles the rate to be paid, and recovers it himself. The amount that a Maktedár may levy per plough is limited to the amount sanctioned by vahivát. The rates vary from village to village from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12. About Rs. 10 per plough is the average rate. The looseness of the tie between the Maochi and his land is an effectual check on the rapacity of the Maktedár, the latter being well aware that if his demands are in any way exorbitant the cultivators will move off into another village or Native territory.

Introduction of survey the survey and survey rates into these villages. The conditions of the tract are peculiar. A fertile soil is saddled with a backward and thriftless population, and cursed with a deadly climate. The bulk of the population consists of Bhils, Maochis and Konkanis. So much has been written of the Bhil that more than a 2476—1

passing allusion to his manners and customs is unnecessary. His love of liquor, disinclination for work and childish inability to protect his own interest when pitted against his more astute neighbours are well known. The type found in the Nandurbar villages is that designated in the Gazetteer as the "plain Bhil." Maochis, who predominate in Navapur, are, according to the authorities, akin to

the Sahyadri Kolis, and "derive their name perhaps Gazetteer, p. 101. from a contraction of Mávaláche, men of the sunset, Mával or sunset being a term applied in several parts of the Deccan to the highlands which form its western horizon." In appearance and general characteristics they resemble the Bhils, and, according to the authority before quoted, are timid, inoffensive, quiet and well-behaved people, rather given to drink and to telling the truth. Konkanis are scattered throughout the villages of the táluka and petha. They are supposed to have come originally from the Konkan, and in appearance are said to resemble the Konkan Thakurs. In both industry and intelligence they are immensely superior to both Bhils and Maochis. Their villages are substantial, their lands generally clean, well tilled and in constant occupation. There can be no doubt that the introduction of survey rates (for which, be it stated, they are generally anxious) will be all in their favour, and in respect to them no question as to special treatment arises. It is otherwise with the Bhils and Maochis. The experience of those best acquainted with them shows that when left to themselves they are peaceable, harmless people, bad cultivators it is true, and not free from the infirmities inseparable from ignorance and superstition, but eminently susceptible of improvement and deserving of all the protection and assistance that a paternal Government can afford them. On the other hand, when brought into contact with their civilized Kunbi and. Gujar neighbours, they rapidly deteriorate in position and character. From inefficient but contented husbandmen they sink to day-labourers and bondslaves, contract additional vices whilst losing what primitive virtues they possess, and go to swell the ranks of the criminal classes. With the object of counteracting this tendency it has been the practice for some years past to set apart certain villages, in which Bhils are given land on special terms, whilst cultivators of other castes are debarred from obtaining occupancies. It is the fear that the introduction of the survey may mean the reversal of the present policy and the undoing of what good has been effected by the local officers that has led the latter to look with disfavour on the proposal to introduce the survey system at the present time.

4. Leaving aside for a moment the general question of the policy to be pursued with regard to the wild tribes, it will be convenient to summarize here the particular arguments that have been urged for and against the introduction of the survey into these villages.

On the one hand it is stated that -

- (1) The survey tenure is unsuited to the Bhils and Maochis-
- (a) Owing to their desultory methods of cultivation, and their habit of moving from one bit of land to another, and of shifting hamlets from one part of a village to another at frequent intervals from which it follows that the idea of private property in land, if i exists at all, is little developed.
- (b) Owing to the ignorance and simplicity which would rende these people as survey occupants an easy prey for the Banya and the Gujar.
- (2) The restrictions inseparable from the survey tenure will drive Bhils and Maochis into neighbouring Native territory, and—
 - (a) It is inequitable to impose conditions which would render impossible for these people to remain in their own country.
 - (b) It is impolitic to do so as they are the only people who can withstand the unhealthy climate.

On the other hand it is argued that-

(1) The backwardness of the cultivators and their nomadic habits. been exaggerated.

- (2) If the Bhils and Maochis are not ready for the survey now, after it has been in existence around them for 30 years, they never will be, and it is useless to delay the inevitable on their account.
- (3) There is no reason why they should be allowed to go on occupying at nominal rates good land which they do nothing to improve, but merely exhaust, and to which the proposed railway will give a high value.

The first part of the argument resolves itself into a question of fact. Last hot weather I visited a considerable number of the villages in question both in Nandurbár and Navápur. Mr. DuBoulay, the Assistant Collector in charge of the táluka, also conducted a careful enquiry in the settled, autbandi, and makta villages of the petha about the same time. Government will also have the benefit of the local knowledge and opinions of the Collector and Superintendent of Survey, so that materials to assist in arriving at a conclusion will not be wanting.

- 5. In my report on the settled villages of Nandurbar I have given a general description of the taluka and petha. Some further details are, however, required as to the villages General description of the now under report. It will be convenient to consider them in three groups. Beginning from the east, the first natural group is composed of the villages lying to the east of the Ranka river and an imaginary line carried on across the high road to the southern boundary of the taluka. These are all close to, and in some cases surrounded by, settled villages. They differ in no way from the latter as regards physical conditions, and apparently escaped settlement owing to scantiness or absence of population. The southern villages are much cut up by hills and the soil is generally light. The population of the better villages is chiefly Konkani, with an admixture of Bhils and Vanjaras. The northern villages are chiefly inhabited by Bhils, but though somewhat less clear of jungle are very similar to the settled villages adjoining. The second natural group lies between the Ranka river with its imaginary extension, and the western boundary of the taluka proper. This group again falls into two divisions lying respectively to the north and south of the Nesu river. The chief feature of the northern division is the Devmogra forest reserve, a solid block of rocky jungle. The villages lying round this reserve are inhabited entirely by Bhils and are generally speaking the most backward in the taluka. Cultivation is of the patchiest description, carried on in irregular clearings in the middle of jungle. The soil varies very considerably, but there is a large proportion of light stony soil. In the neighbourhood of the Tapti the soil is a good deep black, as in the rest of the riverside villages. But there is a great deal of teak jungle still on the ground and the crops suffer from the depredations of black-buck, nilghai, cheetul and pig. South of the Nesu the country is much more open, and though broken in parts by rocky hills is as a rule of a gently undulating character. In the neighbourhood of the high-road there are plenty of substantial villages with a comparatively thriving population. The soil is generally reddish, deepening to black towards the Navápur boundary, but there are patches of fairly good black soil throughout the tract, nowhere albeit of any great depth. The Navápur Petha forms the third group. The majority of the villages near the high-road are fairly clear of jungle, but no general description will apply to the whole tract or even to small parts of it; the most that can be said is that some villages are cleared and some are not. The northern and southern villages are generally speaking the wildest and most backward, and their surface is much broken either by hills or nalas.
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 Cultivation practised by the Maochis and Bhils. The practice in makta villages is for the Maktedár to distribute the land among the cultivators, that is, a cultivator who wants any particular piece of land has to go to the Maktedár for it. In authandi villages the Kulkarni takes the place of the Maktedár. The cultivator tills this land for a certain period, usually three years, then looks out for another piece and throws the old up. The reason they give everywhere for this practice is that the grass roots get such a hold on land in cultivation that it is useless at the end of three years. In other words, they are such bad and lazy

cultivators that they take no trouble to keep the land clean, and so long as they can get unlimited fresh soil of good quality, it would be surprising if they did. Having thrown the land up the question arises as to whether they retain any lien on it. Mr. DuBoulay paid special attention to this point, and he says that out of the 24 autbandi and makta villages in which he made enquiries, in one only did he find the cultivator retaining a lien on land that he left fallow, and in that village there was no waste land. I made careful enquiries on the same point, and in 6 of the better villages I was told that they did not relinquish their right to the land. The fact is, no doubt, that where the area of waste is small land is permanently occupied, whilst in the sparsely populated villages, where waste is plentiful, the idea of private property in land is scarcely at all developed. The habit of shifting a whole hamlet in consequence of deaths or other less serious indications of bad luck in any particular locality is also partly responsible for this. It is common to all wild tribes, and is as much an effect as a cause of the absence of any value in the land. As to the mischief done to the land by the present wasteful system of cultivation there can be no two opinions. The question is, however, whether the checks that the survey system will impose will drive the Maochis over the border or not. It has not had that effect in the villages already settled. Instead of throwing up land and taking new, they cultivate only a portion of their holdings, the lowness of the rates enabling them to occupy a good deal more land than they require for cultivation in any particular year. It appears that though 16 acres is the nominal size of an aut, the real area in Navapur villages is about 8 acres. Rs. 10 is the average rate per plough. The maximum rate proposed for the Navápur villages is 10 annas. Under the makto system the cultivator pays on an average Rs. 1-4 per acre cultivated, so that even in the case of 16-anna soil he will be able to hold twice as much land as he requires for immediate necessities without paying anything more than he does at present. The whole question may be briefly summed up as follows. In the better villages the idea of private property in land is gradually taking form. In the backward villages it has yet to be developed. Nothing is calculated to assist its development so much as the survey system. Similarly nothing will check the migratory habits of the people so much as the creation of a tangible interest in the land. The fear that these checks will drive the people away is not supported by the state of things actually existing in the villages already settled. The Maochis must be treated gently, but this must be done in the way of low rates, not by postponing indefinitely the introduction of the system,

- 7. The second feature is the ignorance and simplicity of the people. It is perfectly clear that if they are to be given survey occupancies at nominal rates, for that is what a 10-anna maximum amounts to, some check must be devised to prevent the land passing into the hands of Banyas and Gujars and the whole object of the settlement proposed being frustrated. That there is likely to be any general demand for land on the part of superior cultivators for their own occupation for some time to come I do not believe. The climate is far too unhealthy for strangers at present, and will continue to be so until a great deal more jungle has been cleared away. But if the Maochis are given the privilege of alienating their holdings at will, there will be no lack of speculators glad to get hold of the land from them practically without consideration. The Maochi will then be as badly off as if the rates were fixed at the height that the proximity of markets and facilities of communication would justify, and Government will lose the occupancy price and revenue to which it is entitled. There are grounds then for holding that certain modifications are necessary. What form they should take will be discussed hereafter.
- 8. As to the probability of the Bhils and Maochis declining to submit to the settlement and going over the border into Baroda territory, the district officers who know them most intimately are in the best position to offer an opinion. There can be no doubt that they do feel the pressure of our forest and abkari laws, and possibly the survey system with its accompanying formalities, inspections by Government officials and rules for the maintenance of boundary marks may be too much for the wilder ones to bear. The question that at once suggests itself is, what has happened in the villages already settled? Has there been any emigration from those villages? The answer is

in the negative. People have not emigrated from those villages, and say that they prefer the survey system to any other. I tried to ascertain the feeling of the people themselves in the makta and authandi villages, and certainly in the majority of cases they said they preferred the present state of things. In more than one village, however, when the Maktedar was not present they expressed a. desire for the survey. Mr. DuBoulay has gone into the question, and his report as to the result of his enquiries is worth quoting at length. He says:-"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 Gáikwád'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 Chápti, Dhayta, Amlán, Bábarghát and Náráyanpur, all makta villages...... 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 the trouble would be audually recurrent. The other villagers described them as foolish. At Amlan I was told that three families and at Babarghat four 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 nine or ten families had run away to Gaikwadi, partly because they had a lot of trouble in assisting the measurers when they came, but principally because they heartily disliked and feared the prospect of the survey being introduced. The year before last Mr. Dodgson spoke in his administration report 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 a report showing that 111 families had left, but I should not like to youch for the accuracy of the list, and while I think that 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. At the villages of Karanji Khurd, Majwan, Khokarvada, Koreghat and Narayanpur, when discussing the matter with the peope, they told me straight out that if the survey is introduced they will emigrate to Baroda territory and it is important to note 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 tagai 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 Chikhli estate."

This is, I venture to think, a very clear and reasonable statement of the position. That there is the possibility of a certain amount of emigration amongst the weaker minded members of the community must be admitted, but considering this evidence on the one hand, and on the other the experience afforded by the villages already settled, anticipations of any extensive exodus do not seem to be warranted. As with the other objections there seems to be no difficulty that cannot be met by reasonable modifications in, and tact in introducing and administering, the survey system.

9. It is unnecessary to discuss at any length the other arguments summarized in para. 4. The principle that the settlement should be suited to the needs of the population actually in possession of the country is not one that is unlikely to commend itself to Government. Whatever the shortcomings of the Bhils and Maochis as occupants may be, there they are on the land and there they have been ever since the termination of Marátha misrule. It is possible that by leaving them out of consideration, by putting on rates which would be suitable for ordinary cultivators and imposing no check on alienations, we may substitute for them a higher class of occupants and gain a certain amount of revenue in the long run. But this is by no means certain, and a cynical

disregard for the future of these people must inevitably result in an amount of discontent, and an increase of crime and administrative difficulties in general, for which the additional revenue will be no sort of compensation.

- 10. The villages now under consideration are, more especially those to the west, the most unhealthy in the taluka. The poisoning of the water supply by decaying vegetation is no doubt in a great measure responsible. The pollution of the water from natural causes is aggravated by the habit of steeping hemp (san) in every water-course. San is very largely grown in Navapur and appears to be the Maochis' chief article of trade at the hot-weather bazars. Nothing is commoner in Navapur than to see hemp steeping and people washing their persons, clothes, pots and buffaloes, and drawing their drinking water in the same pool.
- Communications. and is joined at Visarvadi by the Dhulia-Sakri road, which enters the taluka by the Kondaibari Ghat. The northern villages are connected with Nandurbar by the cleared road from Raigad. As with the climate so with the country tracks, they are somewhat worse in these villages than in the rest of the taluka. There will be five stations on the proposed railway within the tract; three in villages already settled and the other two at Dhong and Bhadvad. The probable influence of the railway on the tract I have endeavoured to discuss in the report on the settled villages. Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agent informed me that he expected a rise in Nandurbar prices of at least 20 per cent. if it were opened.
- 12. The rainfall throughout the tract is somewhat heavier than in the Rainfall and crops. east of the taluka, and in Navapur decidedly so. For the seven years for which data are available for both stations, the difference between the rainfall at Nandurbar and Navapur varied in favour of the latter from 4.76 inches in 1888 to 23.49 inches in 1891, the mean difference being 16.32 inches. Complete statistics of the crops grown are not available, but from the figures taken down by myself from the Kulkarnis' books when

		Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Cotton.
127 settled lages 66 authandi Percentage	vil-	6,477 2,430	31,7 4 8 2,89 3	5,684 10,189	30,0 2 4 7,593	24,818 2,310
total area : five crops	ander •••	9.5	11.4	40.0	2 9·8	9-0

in Nandurbar, I can give the area under the five most valuable crops in 86 autiandi villages as compared with the areas under the same crops in the 127 settled villages. The chief feature of these figures is the importance of the

place occupied by rice in the western villages as compared with that of the same crop in the eastern. It is grown almost entirely as a jiráyat crop along with other grains such as tur. The heavier rainfall has no doubt much to do with its popularity. Most of the wheat is grown in the Nandurbár villages to the east of the Ranka river and the same remark applies to the cotton area. The coarser grains, such as kodra, barti and nágli, are grown extensively, especially in the poorer villages, such as the makta villages of Navápur. The soil in the latter is quite capable of producing all the superior crops, and that the inferior preponderate in simply due to the backwardness of the cultivators.

- Markets. Rayapur is in the south of the Navápur Petha, the villages of which have the advantage also of the markets at Navápur, Visarvádi and Songad, the last lying just over the Gáikwádi border.
 - 14. The total population of these villages is 38,077 and their area 469 square miles, giving a density to the square mile of 81.18. The density for the whole taluka according

to the census of 1891 was 10715 and that of the 127 settled villages is 1254. The other figures call for no special remark.

Agricultural stock.

As regards cattle there is no very great disproportion in the two sets of figures. But it must be remembered that in the unsettled tract the area available for grazing is very large, and comparatively useless animals can be kept at no cost. If values were given the difference would probably be very great. The proportion of she buffaloes maintained in the two tracts as compared with cows is significant. The other columns speak for themselves. The difference in the number of ploughs and carts is not so great as might be expected. The figure in column 19 in the lower line is taken on the area shown by the measurers as occupied and is therefore of little value. That in the upper line is taken on the actual area cropped, which is not available in the other case, and is interesting as tallying almost exactly with the local estimate of 16 acres to a plough.

Water supply.

is shown in Appendix J. Most of the unsettled villages are dependent for their water on the water-courses beside which they are built. In Navapur in an ordinarily good year such as 1894-95, there is no great cause for complaint on the score of quantity as the whole country is a network of tributaries of the Tapti or the Nesu. But, as before remarked, the quality leaves a good deal to be desired. However, with improved local fund receipts it will be possible to alter this, and if new settlers create a demand for well-water there should be no difficulty in meeting it.

17. I now come to the grouping of these villages. Leaving Koparli, which Proposed grouping does not belong to the tract, out of consideration for the present, I would propose four groups, coinciding with those referred to in para, 5 of this report, with rates as shown in the margin. The

, Rate.
Rs. a.
1 19
1 4
1 0
0 10

first group to the east of the Ranka river and rated at Rs. 1-12, will fit in with the villages already settled with which it is interlaced. The second group lying to the south of the Nesu is less favourably placed with regard to markets than the southern villages of the group, whilst it has not the advantage of proximity to the Tapti pertaining to the northern villages. The third group lying to

the north of the Nesu is covered with jungle, has an inferior climate, is in the immediate vicinity of the Devmogra reserve, and is inhabited almost entirely by Bhils. The last group consists of the Navapur villages. Mr. Turnbull has recommended an alternative rate of Rs. 1-4 for new settlers in the Navapur villages dealt with in the other report. I quite agree to that proposal. But in the present case I see no reason for alternative rates, as in the first two groups that proposed is high enough, and in the others new settlers other than Bhils and Maochis are not wanted.

13. Appendix Q shows the results of this grouping, and they are, I fear, at

44	Authandi and Makta Systems.	Su:	Survey System,					
Group.	Assessment on oulti- vated hand,	Occupied	Ament.	Per cent. Increase	es per columns 7 and 22			
	Re.		R.					
Kopacli II III IV	1,756 14,629 6,990 4,974 9,081	1,509 29 019 28,638 13,468 67,471	3,506 38,048 29,424 10,875 25,758	99·7 160·1 192·2 118·6 183·6	92 6 108-6 , 86 1 31 5			
Total	\$7,430	140,105	98,608	163.4				

^{*}There is no record of the cultivated area in makes villages, so figures for this group cannot be given.

this grouping, and they are, I fear, at first sight somewhat alarming as the increases go up as high as 746 per cent., whilst the average increases in each block and on the whole tract are as shown in the marginal statement. But a reference to the appendix will show that the increase in most cases is due, not so much to enhancement of rates, as to the difference between the area entered by the classers as occupied (column 10) and that shown in the taluka records as cultivated (column 5). Pro-

bably the measurements of the Kulkarnis under the authandi system were not overaccurate, but such a system would be sure to result in a good deal more land being occupied than cultivated. Fallows are cheaper and less troublesome than manure and high cultivation. It may seem hard at first, but now that the survey is to be introduced, occupants are bound to take stock of their position and to make up their minds as to how much land they can hold and cultivate, profitably, and there can be little doubt that one of the first results of the new system will be a considerable contraction of the margin of occupation. In column 27 I have shown the per cent, increase over column 7 of the product of columns 5 and 12, thus showing approximately the increase or decrease under the new rates on land actually cultivated. No doubt survey numbers have been made to fit in as much as possible with the occupancies found by the classers, and in the process of adjustment to new conditions there will be difficulties and heartburnings. On this account I consider that the cultivators are entitled to such relief as can be given them in the way of gradual imposition of the new rates. At the same time, having regard to the position of the villages and the nature of the soil I cannot but regard the rates proposed as extremely reasonable. It would be absolutely impossible for a Settlement Officer to propose rates for these villages which would bear hardly on no one. Take the case of Virchak for instance. Here is a village on the high-road, three miles from Nandurbar, the chief market town of the taluka, and adjoining a village rated at Rs. 2-12. I propose an extremely moderate maximum rate of Rs. 1-12, giving an average rate per acre of Rs. 1-2-7, and am confronted with an increase of 614 per cent. It is true that this comes down to 255 per cent. on actual cultivation, but this fact does not render the introduction of the settlement into the village much more easy. Even supposing the present holders relinquish all their land except such as they can cultivate yearly, and supposing the assessment on that land were increased 25 per cent, every two years, it would take 20 years to reach the proposed pitch of assessment. Yet to decrease the maximum rate any further would be to reduce the settlement to a farce. Again take the village of Velavad situated in the open blacksoil plain 8 miles from Nandurbár and 3 miles from Velda and Nizar, two of the most thriving Gujar villages in the táluka. It adjoins villages rated at present at Rs. 2-2 and under the revision scheme at Rs. 2-12, and so far as climate, position, soil and markets go, there is next to nothing to choose between them, yet a rate a rupee lower than that of the villages in question gives an increase of 137.4 per cent.

19. As mentioned above I have not included Koparli in the groups as it belongs to the settled tract rated at Rs. 2-12. Situated Koparli, as it is the only appropriate rate is Rs. 2-12, which gives a percentage increase of 99.7 per cent. To obviate the hardship as much as possible the remissions allowed on the introduction of revision settlements* should be granted. Koparli is a well-to-do market • Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885. town and there is nothing to differentiate it from surrounding villages,

1st group.

Per cent. incres	186	Number of villages.
80 and 100 100 ,, 120 120 ,, 150 150	***	2 1 4 7 2 2 3
Total	••••	21

20. The first group forms part of the third group proposed for the villages already settled. As already remarked, the increases proposed are very heavy. Taking the figures of column 26, the increases are as shown in the margin. To avoid pressing too hardly on the present cultivators each survey number might be charged for at a rate 25 per cent. over the authandi rate, increasing 25 per cent. every two years until the survey rate is reached. This would give present holders time to look round and to adjust the size of their holdings to new conditions. All land taken up by new cultivators, or new land taken up by old cultivators, to be charged for at survey rates,

Group II.

Per cent.		10	Number of villages
80 and 10	00		2
	20		
	50		7
2-0), -	80		5
77	00		3
200 7 9	50	••	7
Over 250	•••	•••	. 5
ı	otal	***	29

21. Group II does not correspond with any of the groups of villages already settled. whole taluka together, it will be the 4th group. The increases shown in column 26 are on a similar scale to those of the 1st group. Column 27 shows how far this is due to excess of occupied over cultivated land. This group should be treated in the same way as the first.

Group IIL

Per cent. increase between	Number of villages.	
50 and 80	•••	4
80 " 1 00	***	4
100 , 120 .	***	3
120 , 150	•••	9
150 , 180	•••	4
180 , 200	***	
200 ,, 250		1
Over 250	•••	1
Total	•••	26

22. The third is also a new group and will form No. 5 of the whole The increases in column 26 are shown in táluka. the margin, and are as before explained by column 27. In Marod with an apparent increase of 408 the real increase is 50 per cent. only. I venture to think that a concession similar to that recommended for the other groups would meet the necessities of the case, but it may be thought proper as in the case of Loya among the settled villages to have fixed Bhil rates. On that point the district officers will no doubt express their opinion. The reasonableness of the rates is very clearly shown in column 12, which, as the maximum rate is one rupee, shows the actual average of the classers' annas. It can be no great hardship to pay 15 annas 2 pies per acre for soil of the same class, as is the incidence in Nasarpur which has all the advantages of nearness to the Tapti thrown in. Whilst

dealing with this group I would also draw attention to the village of Lekurwali. This village was originally rated at Rs. 2-4 and was in my revision proposals included in the second group rated at Rs. 2-2. It has been waste for many years, and I would recommend that it be now rated, with the villages round it, at 1 rupee.

23. With the exception of Bandbarpada and Tilasar all the villages in the 4th group (which with the 4th group of settled villages will form the 6th group of the whole taluka) lie within the Navapur Petha. As in the other groups the apparent increases are heavy. It is impossible to compare the old rate per acre with the new, except in the authandi villages, as no records have been kept in makta villages of the area cultivated. As stated in para. 6, however, under the makta system the average rate per acre cultivated was about Rs. 1-4. The new rate varies from annas 3 in Kot Khámb to annas 9-8 in Pethápur, so that the new settlement cannot be regarded as unduly hard. I do not consider that in this group any remissions are necessary. If occupants cannot pay the total assessment on their present occupancies they must reduce their holdings to a manageable size.

24. Having regard to the circumstances stated in the earlier paragraphs of this report, it will be admitted that if the survey of survey system and the Bhils and Maochis are to have a fair, chance in relation to each other, some modifications in the application of the former to the poorer villages are required. I do not think that there is any necessity for them in the first two groups. Generally speaking the cultivators in those villages are fairly well able to take care of themselves as cultivators go. If they are not, there is nothing unreasonable in expecting them to make way for those who can, as the two lower groups should form a sufficient reserve for the backward classes. It is of course open to the district officers to recommend any of the other villages for special treatment if they think it necessary. That the Bhils and Maochis can by any amount of nursing be brought to the permanent level of well-being of the better classes of cultivators I do not believe. Like every other primitive race they are bound to

give way before the hardier survivors of a more complex struggle for existence. But I do believe, on grounds of expediency no less than of humanity, in the policy of giving them a fair chance, to use the cant phrase, of letting them down gently. A certain number will prove exceptions to the general rule of absorption and extinction, and to the remainder the inevitable will be less cruel.

Collector of Khandesh to the Survey Commissioner No. 6082 of 2nd September 1895.

- 25. In the letter noted in the margin you have proposed certain modifications and I shall confine myself to discussing briefly those suggestions. They are as follows:—
- "(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 Pot Páhani Kárkuns keep a note of the names of the people that they find actually cultivating in each number, regardless of how long these people have been cultivating in that particular number.
- (c) Introduce the survey with the cultivated land all entered as Government waste without any one being entered in the Survey Register as occupant.
- (d) But just before introducing it ask each person appearing in the Pot Páhani Kárkun's note whether he wishes to retain permanently the piece of land the Pot Páhani 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. 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, leave him to cultivate any assessed arable field he chooses, ascertaining year by year under the familiar authandi system what field or part of the field 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 authandi 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 'Padit' land in ordinary villages, If they were numerous and Government objected to bearing the 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 Pot Páhani 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 and 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 tribes inhabiting the village."

With regard to proposals (a), (b) and (c) there is, I think, no legal or practical difficulty in the case of the most backward villages. I do not know whether any exception has before been made to the rule of accepting those found in occupation of land at the time of settlement as registered occupants. It would, I imagine, be open to any person in occupation of land, in the event of Government adopting your proposal, to bring a suit to have his name entered in the Government records as registered occupant, and if he could prove 60 years' adverse possession his name would have to be entered accordingly. In the villages concerned, if any cases of continuous possession for 60 years do exist, it would be quite impossible to prove it. At present the only Government record in which the names of cultivators in the authandi villages appear is the "Zarib Kharda." In this each piece of land cultivated is entered as Tukada No. 1, 2, 3 and so on, and there is no permanency in the number so given, so that it would be impossible to identify the land cultivated by any particular person merely from the "Zarib Kharda." The only person who could authoritatively identify any particular "tukada" in any particular year would be the Kulkarni who was acting at the time and gave it its number. This system has been in force since 1871; before that the only record kept was of the number and kind of bullocks maintained by each cultivator. the same time in the majority of the villages in my first and second groups there has been undoubtedly in a large number of cases continuous possession of the same ground by the same cultivator for several years, and it would, in my opinion, be an unjustifiable departure from the ordinary policy of Government to decline to accept the present holders as registered occupants in those villages. I would

Vide Appendix Q for the villages,									
82	107	126							
85	108	127							
95	109	133							
96	117	135							
97	118	136							
9 9	122	140							
100	124	143							
106	125								

for similar reasons except the villages of the Navapur Petha shown in the margin. They are close to the high road and should not be treated differently from the Navapur villages already settled. In the remaining villages of groups 3 and 4 the adoption of your proposals is, I submit, most desirable in the interests of the Bhils and of Government. If this view is accepted, proposals (d) and (e) follow naturally. Such conditions as it is proposed to annex to the lease have been accepted by Government as terms lawfully annexed to

an occupancy within the meaning of Section 68 of the Land Revenue Code (vide rules regarding grant of occupancies to Kolis and other wild tribes, Government Resolutions No. 1044 of 19th February 1875, No. 6210 dated 22nd August 1883, and No. 6807 of the 6th October 1887). Proposal (f) is, I venture to think, more questionable, and, as maintaining to a great extent the features of the present authandi system, calculated to defeat the objects of the introduction of the survey system and leave matters just where they are. A Kulkarni too can hardly be expected to keep all the records that the survey system requires and do authandi work as well. There can, I think, be no objection to letting those who do not care for a lease cultivate as proposed, but they should be charged for the whole number cultivated. In case of their not keeping up boundary marks a fine could, I imagine, be levied under Section 61 without stretching the meaning of the Code. Proposal (g) would appear to refer to a purely executive question, which, as heretofore, may be left to the discretion of the Collector. There is nothing, I imagine, to prevent the Collector declining to grant occupancies to other than Bhils and Maochis in any village in the taluka. Proposal (h) should, I submit, be accepted for the two lower groups. The revenue at present derivable from the grass would be in no way proportionate to the discontent that its sale would create.

Trees.

Trees.

two groups, teak, sandalwood and blackwood being reserved. In the lower groups, all cultivators, whether they take a lease or not, should be allowed the usufruct of fruit trees and be permitted to cut brushwood on land occupied by them. Those who take a lease should also, I think, be allowed to cut any trees except the trees usually reserved, fruit trees, and perhaps one or two others which the district officers may consider should be preserved. One of the first necessities of the petha is the clearance of jungle; the privilege, if conceded, will be an additional inducement to Bhils and Maochis to take leases, rather than cling to casual cultivation.

28. Hitherto no special water-rate has been levied in these villages. The area of Pátasthal irrigation is inconsiderable. The subjoined statement shows the area and proposed

assessment :-

	Namuunés.							Navadur,							
Num- ber,	Village,		Dry-crop Maximum Rate.	Pitastbai Arm.	Assess		Num- ber,	Vijlage.		Dry-erop Maximum Rate.	Potesthalif Area,	A701			
		_	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	B.				Rs. a.	Acres.	Re,			
7 17 23	Khairále Thánepáda Bhádwad B.	•••	1 12 1 12 1 4	37 8	4 9,	5	79 80 82	Bandhárpáda* Tilásar* Anandpur	***	0 10 0 10	1 7 5	2	11		
37 36 38	Chitvi Kholvihir Málwan	•••	1 4 1 4 1 4	141 1 1	3 3 3	9 0 0	85 96 107 122	Bhadbunje Dhanrat Karanji K. Nándwan	***	0 10 0 10 0 30 0 10	9 73 1	2 8 3	19		
40	Návli	•••			•		133	Sávrat	•	0 10	8 2	3	5 0		
7	Total			185	3	5	8	Total	100	•••	101	8	6		

^{*} These two villages belong to Nandurbar, but are included in the Navapur 10-anna group.

As in the case of the settled villages, tables were used beginning at Rs. 8-0 for 16-anna soil and first class water. But they were worked out on the basis of Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 1-4 maximum rates instead of Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 2-2 for the settled villages. Considering the greater certainty of the rainfall in Navápur, I have not thought it necessary to prepare a separate table for the 10-anna villages. There are only three pakka bandharas in use, at Bhadwad, Dhanrat and Nandwan, The remainder are kachha, made annually or in years of favourable rainfall by the villagers at a trifling cost. Now that permanent rates are to be levied these three pakka bandharas at any rate should be put into repair at the expense of Government. In Thánepáda, Bhádwad, Bandhárpáda and Tilásar there are pakka bandharas in disuse, the repair of which might be considered by the Public Works Department. Throughout Khandesh, however, the return on such works is so disproportionate to the outlay that it will probably be found advisable to let them alone. In calculating the area and the rates due allowance has been made for the precarious nature of the water-supply and the rates proposed are not, I think, excessive.

- Grant and relinquishment of occupancy.

 Grant are accepted, are any special provisions required for the lower groups. The suggested system of leases provides specially for the intervention of the superior Revenue officers, whilst that of "casual" cultivation necessarily involves its absence.
- I have omitted to refer in the usual place to the revenue history of 30. these villages contained in Appendix O. It is impos-Revenue history. sible to attach to these figures the importance that they have in the case of settled villages. From the nature of the system the figures for autbandi villages are unreliable, whilst those of makta villages simply record the fluctuations of miscellaneous revenue such as the product of fruit sales. It will be seen that all the more important villages show an increase in the last five years. It may be said that such progress as is shown does not indicate such a state of prosperity as would justify the increase of assessment proposed. I have shown the nature of those increases, and granted that the introduction of the survey system is advisable, I do not think, for reasons given, that lower rates could be imposed without reducing the settlement to an absurdity. There is no reason to doubt that the next two years will see the new rail-road well on the way to completion, and with the rise of prices that must inevitably follow these villages should with the rates proposed have every chance of a prosperous future. The slow progress shown in the statement cannot be used as an argument for delaying the settlement, for the obvious answer is that under such a system as

the present any advance is satisfactory, and its very slowness is a reason in favour of the change to a system which has had such beneficial results in similar tracts in this Presidency.

- 31. The total area of rice land in these villages is 84 acres, of which 7 acres only lie in the taluka proper. The rates proposed are the same as for villages in Peint coming under settlement for the first time. The Peint jantri for a Rs. 1-4 maximum dry-crop rate was applied to the Rs. 1-4 villages, whilst for the 10-anna villages the Peint 12-anna jantri was used. This results in a total assessment of Rs. 182, giving an average per acre of Rs. 2-2-8. The average for the 7 acres of the taluka is Rs. 2-13-9 per acre, whilst for the villages of the petha it is Rs. 2-1-8.
- 32. It only remains to me to recommend that the rates if sanctioned be guaranteed for a period coterminous with that of the lease of the villages of this taluka already settled.

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

E. MACONOCHIE,

Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Through the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held.

			Days on wi	ich	78	BEKLY (BALES.				
Number.	Village	28.	Bazár is held. Articles.		Bazar is held.		Artic	les.		Amount.	Chief articles traded in.
1	2				4			5	6		
						·					
	•				•			Rs.	·		
1	Koparli	***	Saturday		All kinds of	grain		500	Rice, wheat, bájri, jawá ri, pulses of tur and gram, and sál.		
•					Groceries	•••	•••	50	Ghee, oil, salt, sugar Jagri, chillies, kernel, &c.		
		į	,	:		Total	•••	550			
2	Bhádwad be)	(Kas-	Monday	•••	All kinds of Cloth and cl	grain othes	•••	400 50 75			
			·		Groceries Vegetables	111	•••		The population being on Bhils vegetables and cattle are not taken in		
:					Cattle	***	•••	•••	the Bazár.		
						Total	, •••	525			
3	Ráygad	•••	Thursday	***	All kinds of	grain	•••	600)		
					Cloth and cl	othes		50			
					Groceries	•••	•••	100	Do. do.		
					Vegetable	•••		•••	•		
					Cattle	•••		••••	J		
						Total	•••	750	•		
4	Ráypur	•••	Friday	•••	All kinds of	grain	•••	100	Rice, wheat, jawari, bajri pulses of tur and gram [These articles are taken to the Bazar only when		
		•		. !	Cloth and cl	othes		150	there is a harvest sea- son.] Sáris, khans, and cloth of European manufacture		
					Groceries	•••	•••	75	[all articles are rough and cheap.] Oil, chillies, kernel, salt &c.		
					Miscellaneou Vegetables		•••	25	Onions, garlic, brinjals and sweet potatos.		
						Total		350	·		

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population.

	Mai	Lind.		Females.				. Can read or are learning to do so.			
Caste.	Under 15 years	Above 15 years	Total Males.	Under 12 years	Above 12 years	Total Females.	Total of columns 4 and 7.	Mal	61,	Females.	
	of age.	of age.		of age,	of age,			No.	Per cent.	No.	
	2	3	4	8	8	4	8	9	10	11	
Lingáyata Musalmáns Hindus { Bráhmins Others	64	15 91 18 10,570	27 15 5 25 19,251	6 52 1 7,702	20 113 14 10,711	26 165 15 15 18,413	53 320 40 37,864	 5 10 202	3·2 40·0 1·03	 2	
Total	8,764	10,694	19,458	7,761	10,858	18,619	38,077	217	1.1	2	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

					CATTLE,								· ·	PLo	vons,	CA	RTS.	
For p	longh,	For 1	preeding.	For other	er purposes.	Mile	h Cattle.	Your	ng stock.		Horses and	Sheep.	Gosts.		Large (i. e.		For	Cropped land per pair of
Ozen,	He- buffaloes.	Bulls	Bull- buffaloes,	Ozen.	He- buffaloes.	Cows.	She- buffaloss,	Calven	Buffalo- calves.	Total,	ponies.		-	Small.	of over 2	For passengers.	Decilian	plough eattle.
1	2	8	4	В	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16,345	61	107	25	1,385	29	8,695	4,019	8,655	2,859	42,180	1,470	1,079	8,658	6,891	***	1,321	3,005	16·1
12,176	37	86	9	398	47	9,908	1,507	9,202	1,175	34,545	288	892	1,179	6,225	4	354	2,177	23.4

The upper line of figures is that for 127 villages recently reported on for Revision Settlement.

APPENDIX J. Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of Water-supply.

		W	elts, Budi	(IS AND THE LI	KI,				TAN	EA,			OTHER SOL	TRORS.	
For Irr	igation.	For Drinki of human be not for in	angs but	For cattle and other purpose irrigation o supply of hu	a but not for a drinking	In di	sque.	For irrigation.	For cattle a and other pur for irrigation supply of hu	poses but not or drinking	Fallen in disuse or in dis- repair.	For Irrigation.	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.	Io dis	use.
Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis- repair.	Other causes.	Pakks.	Pakks.	Kacha.	<i>†</i>	Pakka.	Pakka.	Fallen in or in dis- repair.	Other causes.
7	2	3	4	5	,6	7	8	9	10	11.	13	13	14	15	16
454 20	80	130	148 2	13	12	7 4 13	3 6	1.	3	14	2	3	2 2	2 2	3

Note-The upper line of figures is that for 127 villages rescutly reported on for Revision Settlement.

Abstract.

**-	Details.	WELLS, B		TAL	rks.	OTHER S	ources.
No.	Details.	Pakka.	Kacha,	Pakka,	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha
1	3	8	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation For drinking supply of human beings For cattle and washing and other purposes but	20 18	3 2	1	•••	1	***
	not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings In disuse	4 13	1	***	5	2 2	•••
	Total	55	6	1	5	5	

17
APPENDIX O.

					W:-:			NUR ACCORDING
Number		Names of V	Villages.		Maximu Rate.		10 years ending 1892-93.	5 years ending 1892-9;
1		2			8		4	8
					Rs. a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Koparli •	 	· · ·	•	2 12	0	1,696	1,744
		Group	· 1.					
2 3	Bhone	***	***	1			102 1,134	124
4	Borte Dhánore (Ka	she)	***	-		- 1	2,65 1	1,277 3,203
5	Ghirasgaon		***			- 1	* 277	327
6	Jalke	•••	• ••• •	j		ĺ	92	. 308
7	Khairále		•••	•••		ł	* • 189	209
8	Khodade Kothali Khu	rd	***	***		ł	659 869	720 1,185
10	Nágsar	***	***				401	430
11	Nandarkhe	111	***		•		, 742	° 828
12	Natáwad	***	•••	••• }	1 12 ₀	04	453	579
18 14	Newále Ozarde	***	***	•••	-#	-	352 15	39 4 15
15	Pimpled Khu	ırd	. 144 W. S.	*		. 1	568	666
16	Ranále Khur		en.	- ::]]	•	- 1	46	64
17	Thanepada	***		.	4	- }	299	278
18	Umarde Bud	ruk	٠ ۶	•••		1	582	730
19 20	Veláwad Virchak	***	•••	2.0	•	- 1	1,301 74	1,496 86
21	Wághole	•••	*** *	444			586	724
22	Wásdare	•••	•••		• .	Į	120	160
ı	,	Groun	P III	1			•••	
28	Bhádwad Bu	ıdruk **	***			(600	780
24	Bhardu		•••	•••		i	219	260
25 26	Bijgaon Borchak	***	***	•••		- 1	113 186	129 20 2
27	Chitvi	•••	•••				452	487
28	Chorvihir	***	***			ľ	100	88
29	Devalipáda	•••	***			- [443	436
30 31	Dhong Kadwán	***	•••	•••		.	535 369	556
32	Kadwan Keli	***	***		7.4	ì	· 155	336 173
33	Khadki	100	•••				241	268
34	Khándbáre	***					44	51
35	Kholghar	***	***			Ì	116	135
36 37	Kholvihir Mahálkadu	***	***	•••	. 1 4	ال	69 124	72 124
38	Malwan	***	•••		• •	٠)	305	357
39	Mograni		***				334	369
40	Náwali •		***				242	217
41	Nimboni Kh	-					191 7 4	200
43	Nimdarde Palshi	***	•••				71	67 71
44	Pimple	• • •	•••		5		84	67
45	Sálwan	***	•••				7	9
	Shráwani	•••	•••	•••			449	520
46	Di	***	•••				29	41
46 47	Sirwade Umaruihir			11		, ,	. 00. 1	10
46	Umarvihir	***	•***		•	- []	20 132	10 128
46 47 48		***	•**	11	•		20 132 67 111	10 128 71 90

						!		AVERAGE REVE TO MAN	NUE ACCORDING IUL FOR
Number.	. 14	ames of Vill	egos.			azimu Rates.		10 years ending 1892-93.	5 years ending 1892-91
1 .		2			-	*		4	5
		Group II	7.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Re.
52	Arditára	***	101		}		1	49	59
58	Bhangde	***	***	-		-	` j	8.	16
54	Bhil Bhaváli	4 4.5	***	٠٠٠ خ	1		ļ	99	146
55	Bhil Jámboli	***	•••	A.,,	ļ.		ĺ	258	368
56	Gámdi	***	***				- }	60	84
57	Gujarpur Kásáre	161	11. 12	#.			- 1	20 Waste.	23
58 59	Karanjale	4"		411			ł	536	Waste. 528
60	Khairave Khu	rd Tarf	Dhanore	•••			.	128	161
61	Khairave Bud	ruk. Tari	Bhadwad	•••	1		ı	128	129
62	Kothade		***				Í	• 137	214
63	Lakhmikhede	•••	***	***	1		Į	91	139
64	Mangrul ,	•••	٨.	#3 ·			۱ _	123	. 154
65*	Marod	•••	***	•••	 } 1	0.	앵	8	. 6
66	Násarpur	•••	2444				- }	100	137
67	Páwle	++4		•••			ŀ	26	32
68	Ránikhadkále		£1.5	; •=•			I.	66	72
69 70	Ráyagad Shále	44.	111	,,,,	ľ		- 1	427 65	533
71	Shegwe	**		***			- 1	401	107 462
72	Shehi	•	144	*	1	*	- 1	96	99
73	Tápikhadkále	***		4	1	•	. [28	52
74	Umaj	•••	***		-		- 1	46	56
75	Wadjakhan	***	***	÷	1		- 1	32·	36
76	Wadli	•••	•••	••	ı		- (180	266
77	Wágde	•••	•••	4	1		ŀ	93	97
78	Waslái	•••	.***	•••	J		. (57	70
		Group I	V .					•	
79	Bandhárpádá		***	•••	۱ ۸	30	0{	65	48
80	Tilásar		***	••	} 0	10	•{	41*	30
	(64 Village	a from Na	vápur Pe	(Āa·)					•
61	Amlán	•••	***	•	1		(115	- 86
82	Anandpur	•••		٩			į	128	137
83	Bábarghát	***	***		1		į	57	68
84	Bári		4.				}	53	55
85	Bhadbhunje	***		. • • •	1	•	1	198	206
86 87	Bhawre Bil Majre Kel		***		1		- 1	131	128
88	Bokalzar*	ARIT	***	•••			ļ	119 155	90
89	Borzar	• • •	***	•••			- 1	33	171 28
90.	Chacharbundh	18	***	***				107	108
91	Chápti		. 107	•			- 1	83	68
92	Châuki	***	474	•••	10	10	ᅅ	164	173
93	Dápur	***		•••			l	56	51
94	Dháite	•••	***	***			- 1	786	682
95	Dhaj	***		***	· I		[80	81
96	Dbanrát	•••				•	- }	301	311
97 98	Gadat Gad Majre Wo	dnátaľ		•••			ļ	287	803
99	Ghod Jáwne	_	***	•••			-	45 185	40
100	Jánki	***		***		•	•	165 147	204
101	Jamne*	***		4			}	-59	153 55
102	Jámtale	***	•••		J		İ	206	210
	l				-		•	}	

19
APPENDIX O-concluded.

•	•	•					nub according Hul nob
Number.	Nan	nes of Villages	, ·		rimum late.	10 years ending 1892-98,	5 years ending 1892-98
1		. 2 .	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		8	• 4	5
	· -	IV—contin	•	Rs.	а. р.	Rs.	Rs.
, ;	(64 Villages f	rom Navápu continued.	r Petha)—				
103	Káchali*			.h	(93	104
104	Kamlápur*	•••	•••		· i	9	17
105	Kámod	•••	•		1	80	85
106	Karanji Budruk	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•		_	262	278
107	Karanji Khurd.	-			₹ .	145	112
108	17	•••			***	•215	239
109	Vhina	•••	•		3	173	176
110	l VL-jia.	•••			•	233	251
111	17 h = 15 =	•••			- 1	87	90
112				14 •		49	52
118	Wannah 44	•••	·			74	65
114	Kat Khamh	•••			i	52	56
115	17	•••		14		74	82
. 116	Mai-r-	•••	-	*	. 1	14	15
117	M Zm Zlaman				•	73	73
118	l Mariana a	•••			· •	215	185
119	Maskananima#	•••	••• •	1	<u> </u>	23	17
120	Manne	***	•••			165	186
121	Nánchal*	•••	\			75	79
122	M/4-3		•	8		141	152
123	Náráyanpur Ka	 aha	•	11	ì	264	239
124	N	•	***		10 0	57	65
125	Demonstra :	•••		11	** *}	130	. 118
126	Parchuli	•••		:::::		28	28
127	Páti Bedki	•••		1 1	i	198	205
128	D4	•••		·	1	48	54
129	Dathann	···	• • •		ļ	54	51
130.		•••		11.	. 1	148	143
131	Ráyapur	•••	•••	11	·	171	214
182	Sari Majre Uma	 erthe	•••		· 1	49	52
133	1 49 A T	*** , *! (IIA				58	60
134	G1 4		•••		i	28	35
135	L GL . 1.7.3			11	•	104	105
136	Sonkhadke				1	102	106
137	Suli		*	1 1	1	245	250
138	l Milesone			11	. !	148	151
139	Thuti					54	53
140	ITabal	•••			- 1	109	110
141	TW-1-1-	•••			1	49	50
142	107 - 31 - 1 1.2	•••	•		1	328	851
148	7				· .]	170	173
144	Zaranpáda	•••	•••	11	1	94	72
	leranhana .	•••	***	'' <i> </i>	•		i

N. B.—The villages in Navapur Potha with an asterisk against them are Authandi villages.

				Accou	DIEG TO AC	TRAKDI		 .		•		Acos	ADING TO
					1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		!		 -			AR STREET AS
Former Tájuka.	Number,	Name of Village,	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Area under actual culti-	Aut- bandi	Total anness- ment on	m care-	Total area not avail		Dry-erop			Rico,
				vation in 1892-93.	per acre.	Uccupied Land.	including Inam.	able for culti- vation.	Area.	Arrens- ment.	Average.	Area.	Assess. ment,
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14
			Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Bs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Rs.	R p.	Acres	Re.
ſ	1	Kaparli Group I.	2 12 0	1,456	1 6 0 0 15 0 0 12 0	1,756	2,153	356	1,503			***	
	22 34 45 67 78 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Bhone Borte Dhánore Kasbas Ghirasgaon Jalke Khairále Khodade Kothali Khurd N.gsar Nghdarkhe Natawad Newsie Ozarde Pimplod Khurd Kanále Khurd	1:12:0 88	104 1,826 4,557 552 210 301 1,208 1,984 679 1,539 1,001 596 39 1,101	0 11 8 0 11 3 0 10 6 0 10 0 0 11 3 0 10 0 0 11 3 0 10 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 1	1,294 8,220 362 131 212 765 1,340 477 962 625 419 15 688	7,148 1,049 1,439 1,492 1,860 3,333 1,906 3,662 1,620 277 1,28:	512 442 98 442 62 67 209 475 691		8,030 8,658 976 560 708 1,930 8,918 1,258 2,033 1,823 1,126 62 1,827	1 8 8 1 8 2 1 5 11 1 5 1 1 9 8 1 6 2 1 8 5 0 14 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Nandur- bár.	17	Thánepáda	P. 8	657 {	0 10 0 0 9 6 0 7 0	838	7,6 4 6	5,352	1,012	784	0 12 6	•	
	18 19 20 21 22	Umarde Budruk Velstwad Virchak Waghole		1,230 2,525 306 1,427 405	0 10 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 0 9- 4 0 10 0	1,578 100 836	2,846 1,090	114 1,504	3,315 2,552 616 2,246 811	8,7±7 714	1 7 5 1 2 7 0 18 6	•••	
•	21 Villages,	Total of Group L.,	•	22,491	•••	14,629	52,801	14,211	28,974	37,950	1 4 11	•••	
 		Group II.		•				<u> </u>					
			h .		<u> </u>	•		*					
{	23	Bhádwad Budruk	! i	2,012	0 7 6	957	5,501	550	3,4 78	2,822	0 18 0		
Pimpalner.	24 25 26	Bhardu Bijgaon Borchak	1 1	516 305 834	0 9 4 0 7 6 0 9 4	143	1,051	81	1,027 744 503		0 12 4	•••	
Nandur- bar,	. 27	Chitvi	{P. 8} R. 8}	} 1260	0 7 6	952	2,478	76	2,051	1,778	0 13 10	2	6
Pimpainer	28 29 30 31 32 33 34 36	Chorvihir Devlipada Dhong Kadwan Keli Khadki Khan báre Kholghar	0- 1-1 12. 6	100 682 1,192 582 335 614 110 290	0 9 4 0 9 4 0 7 6 0 9 4 0 7 6 0 9 4 0 9 4	899 559 84 196 288 65	4,4°2 8,115 2,156 1,875 2,292 304	213 169 69 13	450 1,950 2,268 1,389 828 1,514	1,286 1,846 1,064 564 880	0 10 6 0 13 0 0 12 3 0 10 10 0 9 3 0 11 0	 	2
Naudur- bar,	36 37 38 39 40 41	Kholyihir Mahálkadu Malwán Mograni Náwali Nimboni Khurd tarf Bhádwad	P. 8	135 240 836 685 421 876	0 9 4 0 9 4 0 7 6 0 9 4 0 9 4 0 9 4	79 140 39° 402	2,436 1,21 4,076	380	636 515 425 2,423 1,449 951 889	821 205 840 1,217 897 603 612	0 12 9 0 8 0 0 9 10 0 10 2	***	
	42 43 44 45 46	Nimdarde Palshi Pimple Salwan Shrawani		150° 178 101 29 1,007	0 9 4 0 7 8 0 9 4 0 9 4 0 9 4	5 9 17	3,072	4°0 144 114 1,969 107	352 491 497 117 1,762	296 281 269 49 1,152	0 9 1 9 8 8 0 6 8		

DIX Q.

				•	····		-				Da	Da
()agurisp. L	JA NO.	-			•		Pro-	n	roment U	nocennied	Percentage increase of assessment	Percentag increase assessmen
	•	Garden.			Total,		portionate assess- ment of		weened W		Government Occupied	on area cultivated in 1883-9
Arerage.	Area,	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assesse ment.	Average.	area shown in column 5,	Area.	Arseen- ment.	Average.	Land (vide columns 7 and 20),	columns 7 and 22
16	16	17	18	19 •	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs, s, p.	Atres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres,	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.		
	M, 1	8	3 0 0	J,509	• 3,506	2 5 2	3,382	182	. 12i	0 11 3	99:7	92.6
				378	341	0 14 2	181	533	311	0 9 4	95 _' 9 134 _' 6	4·0 117·5
***	M. 1	2	2 0 0	1,967 5,725	8,661	1 8 8 1 8 2	2,815 6,883	71 909	9.0 9.0	1 4 1	169.0	113.8
	***	*****	***	712 425	976 560	1 5 11	766 277	156 - 567	91 4869	0 9 8	177·2 327·4	114.7
	P. 1	1	4 0 0	660	709	1 1 0	820	75	43?	0 9 2	234·4 155·6	50 1 156 7
	***	*****		1,201 2,821	1,930 8 ,91 3	1 6 2	1,938 2,749	50 278	58 128	1 2 7	192-0	106
•••	***	***		1,037	1,258	1 3 5	8 3	350 707	245 311	0 11 2	163°5 111°3	72 : 45 (
	***	*****		2,237 1,140	2,038 1,828	1 9 7	1,395 1,601	207	227	1 1 7	191.6	J56°:
	***	***		646	1,12 5 82	1 11 10 0 9 3	1,037 28	10 71	12 35	1 3 2 0 7 11	168·4 446·6]47·∂ 58·3
	***	40,444	. •••	142 1,084	1,827	1 10 11	1,852	35	52	179	165.3	1694
***	••	*****	•••	• 243	275	1 2 1	163	175	100	0 9 2	205.5 (with	81·1
d	P. 37	as (5) W.	2 6 1					. 1140	001		water) 357.9	
}		88 37 8	2 0 1	1,055	879	0 13 4	506	7,148 P. 5	931 10	0 13 0 2 0 0	142.9	49
.()	м. в	7	1 2 8	1	•			M. 6	7	1 2 8	(Exclu-	
								ا .]		(water).]
***	***	*****	••• •••	1,315 [2,552]	1,818 3,747	1 6 1	1,698 8,695	92 281	121 264	1 5 1 0 15 0	136·8 137·4	120 t
•••	***			616	714	1 2 7	855	300	187	0 10 0	614·0 3 2 4·2	25ō (0 44 (0
	144	******	144	2,246 811	1,874 467	0 18 6 0 9 2	1,2)4 232	3,219 554	493 156	0 6 5	83.8	817
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					`	-) (with	h
	P. 38	89 {51 W.	2 5 6	,				(8,452	5,554	0 10 6	water) 160-1	ļ į
}}		J .	i	29,019	38,048	1 5 0	30,503	P. 5	10	2 0 0 1 2 8	159.7	- 108·
' ' '	M. 7	9	1 4 7]		(M. 6		1 2 6	(Exclu-	
											water)	<u> </u>
		•	<u>.</u> •	<u> </u>								
			d a	į			1				(with water)	[
•••	P. 8	10 { 6 W.	3 5 4	3,476	2,833	0 13 0	1,659	1,438 P. 1	790 1	0 8 10 1 4 0 0	195·9 195·3	₹ 173-8
						•		1 ** *	*	1 0 0	(withou t	}
]	•••		•••	3,027	801	0 12 5	400	423	251	0 9 6	water) 165-2	32.6
***	•••			744	574	0 12 4	285	210	67	0 5 1	801-4	64.3
	**	*****	***	503	530	1 0 10	351	44	15	-1 .0 4	170 4) (with	79'1
3 0 C		(883 W					1	ļ		[water) 2-5-8	Ì
• • •	P. 141	508 { 883 W.	3 9 4	2,194	2,284	108	1,088	161	104	0 10 4	221-1	} 82∙9
			ļ			ŀ	Ι,				(withou t water)	l
			•••	450	229	0 8 1	51	269	95	0 5 8	2881	13.6
•••	•••	******	tea	1,950 2,269	1,286 1,846	0 10 6 0 13 0	418 968	625 660	251 439	0 6 5 0 10 7	222·3 230·3	12·2 73·1
2 °° 0	***	141-01	•••	1,389	1,064	0 12 8	446	523	287	0 8 9	212.0	30-8
	•••	*****		7,514	566 890	0 10 11 0 9 3	227 374	846 693	405 226	0 7 8	188·8 205·5	16·8 29·3
	***	*****		220 536	152	0 11 0	75	55	17	0 4 11	133'8	16·9 2·3
***	P. 1	1	1 0 0	576	321 206	0 9 7	174 58	274 704	111 245	0 6 6 0 5 7	88·8 159·5	-32.9
***		1	*3 0 0	425 2,4°9	340	0 18 9	191	374	191	0 8 2	142-8 210-2	36.4
***	P. " 1		(1,449	1,218 897	0 8 0 0 7	41 ⁸ 421	934 1,124	296 376	0 5 4	123.1	6·6 4·7
111 0 111 0 111 0 111 1	•••	*** **	<u></u>		0	0 10 9		1,196	505			
	j		*3 0 0	952 689	613		265			0 6 9]44.5 . 178.1	7·3 17·2
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	P. " 1	1		689	613	011 0	268	322	146	0 7 8	178-1	17.2
	P 1	1		689 862 491			268 198			0 7 8 0 8 11 0 8 4	178·1 236·3 234·5	17·2 42·0 20·3
100 0 100 0	P 1	1		689 8 52	596 613	0 11 0	268	322 414	146 231	0 7 8 0 8 11	178·1 236·3	17·2 42·0

•				ACCOR	DING TO AC STREEM.	724 2 24		•				Acc	733136 W
Former Táluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate,	Area under actual	Aut-	Total	Total area for culti-	Total area nes avail-		Dry erop		G.	vzkou P Rice
				culti- vation in 1802-93.	tate per	ment on Occupied Laud,	vation, including luam,	able fr culti- vation,	ires.	Asse-s-	TAGLET	re, Area.	Agrees-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
· · · - <u></u>		Group II - contd.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	its. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Re.	Rs. a.	p. Acre	Rr.
٠,	47	Sirwáde) o	86	0 10 0	81	772	502	181	119 82			
1	48 49	Umarvihir Wadadhe Budruk	*	21 237	0 9 4	13 139	2,447 981	1,677 68	83 596 3 81	505 176	0 13	2 6	
İ	50 51	Wanjale Watawi	<u> </u>	134 183	0 9 4	79 107	3,371 954	2,577 43	4 65	291		0	-
	29 Villages.	Zotal of Group II.	•••	13,191	•••	6,990	60,578	15,466	28,484	19,886	0 11	7 צ	20
-		Group III.										_	-
	52 53	Arditára Bhángde	}	122 126	0 10 0 0 10 0	76 78	206 1,215	22 530	15 6 179	136 131	0 '3 0 11	11	
	54 55	Bhil Bhawale Bhil Jamboli		376 632	0 9 0	1×8 444	1,013	6 3 6 5	5/1 1,165	440 876	0 12	6 6	
1	56 57	Gimdi		197	0 10 6	123	631 598	19 2 67	304 54	259 50	0 13	7	
	58 69	Kássre Karanjále	1	£03	Waste, 0 9 4	474	702 4,045	125 1,066	1,802	1,495		c.	
L-subne	60	Khairave Khurd tarf Dhanore.		296	0 10 C	185	905	263	503	4:1		8	"
bár,	61	Khairave Budruk tarf Bhadwad.		240	0 9 4	140	1,415	137	673	344		9	"
.]	62 63	Kothade Lakhmikhede	0	472 331	0 10 (2 9 5 187	1,674 1,287	18? 78	843 657	604 426	0 10	6	•••
	64 - 65	Mangrul Marod	} ə	304 20	0 10 6	190 32	1,131 615	66 36	61 2 69	448	0 14	2	
ļ	66 67	Nasarpur Páwale	-	270 67	0 10 C	169 42	1,171 1,941	283 702	826 119	309 98	0 12	2 t	***
1	68 69	Ranikhadakale Rayagad		91 1,008	0 10 (57 630	913 4,602	412 817	347 3,4°4	1,25	0 14	2	•••
}	70 71	thále		298 819	0 11 5	209 480	1,52 3 2,8 8	876 747	390 1,335	330 1,079		6	
	72 73	Shebi Tápi Khadakále		254 100	0 9 4	149 63	7,941 1,028	763 403	412 124	341 118	0 13	8	
[.	74 75	Umaj Wadjikhan		109 72	0 10 0	68 42	1,882 1,789	197 7,°39	171 203	138 107	0 12	11	•••
	76 77	Wadli Wagde		674 140	0 11 5	474 82	1,9 7 1,907	211 1,354	የፀን 249	869 186	0 11	11	
	78	Wasiai	<u>) </u>	165	0 10 6	103	1,305	240	. 313	231			
ł	27 Villages.	Total of Group III.	•••	7,972		4,974	41,677	11,202	18,468	10,876	0 12		-
	79	Bandharpada	P. 8	1,768	0 5 0	240	1,783	155	1,307	580	0 7	J	
 	60	Tilásar	P, S	915	0 8 (150	930	95	717	290	0 6	. c	
}	81	Amlán				73	2,228	71	852	296	i		
-	83 83	Anandpur Báharghát	P. 8		***	135 50	1,383 1,336	74 92	1,023 978	259 341	0 5	8	
İ	84	Bari			***	55	2,738	2,063	320	77		10	
Pimpal-	85	Bhadbhunje	P. 8 B. 4	}	***	202	1,733	228	1,414	506	0 5	9 25	45
ner.	86 87	Bhawre Bhil Májre Kel-	D R 4.		•••	121 91	4,237 1,945	2,480 511	1,033 702	227 177	0 3	0	4
.	88	wan. Bokalzar		^L '317	0 10 0	198 79	517 2,375	46 2,060	442 1 9 2	169 71			
	89 90	Chácharbundhe		***		707 77	3,566 1,339	693 292	657 310	300 149	0 7	2	
- 1	91 93	Chapti Chauki			•••	197 50	1,918	484 493	3,214 555	47: 334	9 8	3	
	93	Dapur Dhaite	B. 4		***	880 60	2°,026 419	1,819 25		4,569 148	0 7	7 2	
.	95	Dhaj		••	****	350						***	
- }	. 96	Dhanrát	P. 8		***	305	3,731	437	2,709	1,033	0 6	1	

DIX Q-continued.

1												
		Garden.		<u> </u>	Total,		Propor- tionate asses- ment of area		nment Uno seesed Was		on Government Occupied Land (vide	on area cultivated in 1692-01 (vide
Average,	Āres.	Assesment,	Average.	Area.	Assess.	Average.	shown in column 5.	Area.	Acces-	Average,	snd 20).	eolumn 7 and 23;
15	16	17	18	Îo	20	21	22	28	24	25	26	27
Re. a. p.	Acres.	R4.	Rs. a, p,	Acres	Rs.	Re. a. p.	· Ra.	Acres.	Rø.	Rs. a. p.		
	•••		•••	131	119	0 14 6	78	139	56	0 6 5	120.4	59.3
	•••	*****		83 595	32 505	0 6 2	200	687 302	260 249	0 6 1 0 13 2	146·1 263·3	-38 5 43 9
	• •		::-	331 465	- 176 291	0 7 4	61 114	381 430	142 176	0 6 0	122·8 174·6	22*7 6*5
2 18 9	P. 147	518 { 392 W	8 8 5	\$8,638	20,424	011 5	9,511	15,700 P. 1	*7,015 4	0 7 2 4 9 0	(with water) 192-2 186-6 (exclusive of water)	
	***		***	156	136	0 13 11	106	28	17	0 9 9	78.9	3 9·5
	•••	•••···		179 521	131 440	0 11 9	92 275	506 383	191 197	0 6 0	67·7	18 Q 50 2
***	***	***	·	1,165 304	876 259	0 12 0 0 13 7	474 167	• 711	358 198	081	97.3	6.7
111	**,	waste.		54	50	0 14 10	29	308 246	113	0 7 4	110·5 163·1	35·7 52 8
	***	# date_		1,802	1,495	0 13 8	669	577 545	170 355	0 4 8 0 10 5	215·4	itė. 41′1
		•••••		508	421	0 13 8	245	112	62	0 8 10	127.5	32.4
	104			573 643	384 604	0 10 9	161 339	688	335	079	171 .4	15.0
	***		ļ •	657	425	0 10 4	214	683 520	277 180	0 6 6	104·7 127·2	14.9
	•••			612 69	443 61	9 11 7 0 J4 2	220 18	423 510	179 860	069	133·1 408·3	15.8
400	***	*****		326 129	309	0 15 2	256 50	530 1,078	317 385	0 9 7	82*8 130*9	51.2
***	7.	*****	•••	147 1,414	147 1,258	100	91	354	238	0 10 9	157.9	19.0
	***	******	•••	390	330	0 13 6	887 251	2,032 724	1,435 570	0 11 4	99.6 57.9	41 ·2 20 ·0
•••	•••		***	1,335	1,079	0 19 11	661 219	213	81 553	061	124.8	37 7
***	•••	1411		124 173	118 138	0 15 8 0 12 11	95	501	300	0 11 10 0 9 7	1:28·8· 87·3	40°9 50°5
,•••	***			203	107	0 8 5	88 38	1,481 347	506 -128	0 6 1 0 5 10	102 9 354·7	29.4
***	***	******	***	802 249	166	1 0 2	678 304	F85 288	690 169	U 12 6 0 9 5	70'6 326'8	43.8
				313	231	0 11 10	122	720	331	0 7 4	124-2	26.8 18.4
				13,468	10,875	0 12 11	6,540	16,142	8,753	0 8 8	118-6	31.5
***	P. 1	1	3.00	1,308	581	0 7 1	783	320	123	0 6 2	741.6 (with	226-3
***	P. 7	19 16 W	32 11 5	724	309	0 6 10	3,72	109	32	Đ 4 B	#ater) 106*0 95*3 (without	148-0
	P. 5	13 } 11 W	2 9 7	852	296	0 5 6		1,305	273	0 3 4	(water) 305.5	١
		*** { 3 8.	12	1,028 978	279 341	0 4 3	!	231	34	0 2 4	101.5	
•••	***			830	77	0 5 8		266 355	69 74	0 4 9	5°2·0 40·0	***
1 15 4	P. 9	24 (20 W.	} a 10 B	1,446	5 ,75	064		69	10	0 2 9	(with water) 184.7 174.8 without	
1 5 4	***	******		1,036 702	231 177	0 3 6	ļ	721 732	111 137	0 2 6	(water) 90*9 94*5	ز
***	•••			449	159	0 5 9	114	29	7	0 3 10	-19-7	
100	***	100.00	:::	192 657	71 306	0 5 11 0 7 5		723 216	34	0 4 5	- 141-8	-12-1
•••	•••	*****		310 1,214	149 472	078		737	80 263	0 5 11	186 0 93 5	
3 Ö 0	***			555	114	0 6 3		220 79	35 9	0 2 7 0 1 10	139.6 128.0	
	***	14414		10,215 276	4,574 148	0 7 2 0 8 7		9,992	3,135	9 5 0	4198	
						- ,	100	118	61	083	146'6 with	h
•••	P. 73	278 { 258 W. 40 E.	3 12 11	2,782	1,311	0 7 6		513	82	0 2 7	water) 3:9-8 251-8	li

. <u>.</u>				Acrons	IFR TO AUS BYSTAM,	PARPL			,	·		A000	LD:20 TO
F emer Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village,	Maximum Drywerop Rate,	Arca under actual culti- vation	Aut- handi rate per	Total assess- ment on Occupied	Total area for culti- vation, including	Total area not avail- able		Оту-стор		Gov	Bice
				1892-98.	acré.	Land,	inam.	for eqli- vation.	Ares	Assessa ment.	Average.	Arm.	Acces.
1	2	. 8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14
		Group IV-contd.	Ra, a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Ra.
	97 98	Gadat Gad Majre Wad)	***		318 40	8.657 374	792 21	2,459 297	933 110	0 6 0 0 5 11	•••	***
	99 100 101 102 103 104 105	pátal. Ghod Jámne Jámki Jamne Jamtale Kachali Kamlapur Kamod		189 69	0 9 44 0 9 44 0 9 44	208 169 25 270 110 40 94	1,504 1,255 731 1,832 431 96 6,800	282 180 29 626 42 7 4,019	1,014 1,040 251 890 286 99 1,568	441 359 84 271 164 51 844	0 6 11 0 5 6 0 5 4 0 4 10 0 9 2 0 9 0 0 8 6		100 100 100 100 100 100
·	106	Karanji Budruk	(P. 8 (R. 4	}		341	2,090	117	1,744	691	0 6 4	8	15
	107 108 109 110 111 712 713 114 715 716 717 718 119 720	Karanji Khurd Kataswán Khápde Khokde Khokarwada Khokse Koreghát Kotkhámb Kukrani Majwan Manikpur Mirkot Nagzari Nanchal	R. 4		···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ·	112 223 178 251 80 65 51 71 186 9 197	1,492 1,6%1 756 4,179 616 1,497 496 1,185 1,729 924 1,099 1,523 1,437 6,367 606	319 197 54 2,49 18 745 15 1,311 731 88 62 1,363 3,056	969 1,537 663 1,102 525 508 380 628 284 272 942 1,271 27,259 329	352 554 291 316 142 109 117 116 121 40 878 403 9 744 152	0 6 7 0 7 0 0 6 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7	10
ner — contd.	122	Nándwan	P. 8		-11	152	1,147	98	1,011	340	0 5 5	***	
	123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131	Narayenpur Nurabad Pangran Parchuli Pati Bedki Payarvihir Pethapur Pimprani Rayapur Sari Majre Umarthi.	R. 4	82 115 	J 9 43	176 52 121 27 207 67 48 131 217	7,848 534 1,720 922 2,162 887 603 1,440 2,482 900	3,987 81 55 230 675 456 267 709 755 241	2,444 853 1,017 340 1,351 298 119 686 1,482 399	1,299 191 390 111 477 89 72 274 473 92	0 8 6 0 8 8 0 6 1 9 5 3 0 5 8 7 4 11 0 9 8 4 0 5 1 0 5 3	•••	
	138	Sávrat	P. 8	, .		60	1,932	6 9	1,266	603	0 6 4		
·	134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 142	Shetgaon Shelud Sonkhadake tuli Thawe Thuti Uchal Wadadhe Wadadhe Wadkalambi Zamanzar Zaranpada	B. 4	93	0 9 45	55 103 106 250 150 53 146 50 881 174 100	395 1,160 1,3:2 2,301 2,940 1,815 1 354 1,710 6,148 3,321 1,246	51 135 203 341 1,500 816 156 893 4,141 1,674 312	186 787 913 1,766 906 609 964 984 1,924 1,331 621	224 195 435 285 677	0 9 8 0 7 5 1 10 3 17 0 5 7 10 0 5 7 0 8 4	30	 72
	66 Villages.	Total of Group IV .	•••	3,642		9,091	143,237	16,751	67,293	25,237	U # O	77	162
	144 Villages	Grand Total	~~	48,742		37,430	300,441	^7,986	139,727	97,451	0 11 2	84	182

DIX R - concluded,

egrind l	AND.										Percentage increase of	Percents Incresse
		Garden,			Total.		Proper- tionate assexs- ment of area	Gover A	mment Unc	occupied into.	easessment on Government Occupied land (vide	on area cultivate in 1892-
verage.	Aren.	Assessment,	Average.	Area.	Assess- ment,	Ayerage.	shown in column 5.	Ares.	Assets- ment.	Average.	eolumn 7 and 20).	column and 32)
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
s, a, p.	Acres.	Ra,	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Re.	Re, a, p.		
:::	•••	*****	100	2,459 297	9 3 3 110	0 6 0 0 5 11		406 56	78 9	0 3 1 0 2 7	175·0	***
		••••		1,014	441	0 6 11		208	48	0 3 4	315.1	
	•••	*****	***	1,040 251	359 84	0 5 6	14	35 451	10 102	0 4 7	125·7 236·0	-14
	***		***	890 285	271	0 4 10	•••	316	59 25	0 3 0	29.0	i
:::	***	*****	***	89	164 51	0 9 0	108 38	104			49·1 27·5	
•••	•••	*****	,	1,568	344	0 8 6		718	109	0 2 5	266.0 (with	
14 0	P. 1	3 2 W		1,753	712	0 6 6		220	83	0 6 0	water) 308'8 108'2 (without	
	***	141141		969 1,337	352 554	0 5 9		204 47	48 . 13	0 3 9	214'3 77'0	ز <u>ا</u>
:::	***	******	***	663	291	070	***	39	9	0 8 8	63'4	
6 10	7 (1)	*****		1,102 532	316 152	0 4 7	•••	587 66	92	0 2 6	25·9 67·0	
10	***	*****	***	508	109	0 8 5	***	244	34	0 2 3	118.0	:::
•••	** 1	*****	•••	380 628	117 116	0 4 11	***	91 370	9 49	0 1 7	80.0 127.2	•••
:: :	.,		•••	284	121	069	4	134	54	0 6 5	39.0	:::
<i></i>	***	******	***	172 942	40 378	0 8 8		21 69	2 19	0 1 6	-20·0 432·4	•••
***	***	••••		1,271	403	051		190	29	0 2 5	716.7	
	•••	*****		2,259	744	0 5 7	5	47 1,052	7 6 182	055	277-6	41
:::	***	•••••	•••	829	152	0 7 5	17	259	. 98	0 6 1	623.8	<u>i9</u>
	P. 3	10 9 W	3 5 4	1,014	350	0 5 6	•••	35	5	0 2 3	(with water) 130-3 124-8	
		' - "] '								(without water)]
	***	14144		2,444	1,29 9 191	086		J,417 350	465 61	053	638-0 267-3	-16
	•••	••••		1,017	390	0 6 1	*	648	153	0 3 9	222.3	
	***	*****	***	340 1 351	111 477	0 5 8		352 136	46 37	0 2 1	311·1 130·4	
		••••	***	29 3 119	89 72	0 4 11	35	138	31	0 8 7	32.8	-47
]	****	******		689	274	0 6 4	***	217 143	67	0 4 13	109.1	
8 0	•••	******	1115	1,482	473 102	0 5 1	•••	246 25 6	44	0 2 10	117·9 100·0	
	***				105	0 * 1	.,,	250	12		(with water)	h '''
	P. 2	6 } 5 W	3 0 0	1,268	508	0 6 5		595	154	0 4 2	746.7 738.3 (without	} }
	***		***	186	. 107	0 9 3	54	158	56	0 5 8	94.6	1_ ا
	***	*****	•••	787 9 3	363 346	0 7 5		238 216	48 43	0 3 3 0 3 2	252·4 226·4	
	***	••••		1,708	652	0 5 11		194	48	0 3 7	160-8	:::
	•••	*****	***	906 609	224 195	0 3 11 0 5 1	***	534 890	79 91	0 2 4	49·3 271·7	•••
•••	•••		•••	964 581	435	0 7 2	•••	240	67	0 4 6	197·9 470·0	
	•••	*****		1,924	285 677	0 5 7	•••	236 3	99 20	0 6 9	77.6	***
ti 5	***	*****		1,361 621	516 131	0 6 1	ban	186 258	48 31	0 4 2	31.0	
				\ 					<u>_</u>		(with	
1 8	P. 101	354 (503 W 62 8	}3 8 1	67,471	28,753	0 6 1	1,584	29,0°3	7,481	0 4 2	183.6 180.8 (without water)	
	P. 286	oc. (745 W	3 5 9					69,489	28,929	0 6 8	(with	1
2 6		961 {745 W 216 S	1	1,40,308	98,606	0 11 3	51,520	P. 6	14	2 5 4	163.4 161.5	14

R. = Rice; W. = Water; S. = Soil, shown in odumn 18 is calculated on that area, and not on 1 acre entered for convenience sake in column 16.

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No. 314 of 1896.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office, Khándesh Districts, Camp Shirpur, 16th March 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from Mr. Maconochie, Settlement Officer, on the settlement of the authandi and makta villages of the Nandurbar Taluka.

- 2. In the face of your and Mr. Maconochie's acquaintance with the economic condition and capabilities of the wild tribes I can only offer criticisms which must be more or less academic. I spent two years, including one rains, among the Bhils of the Panch Maháls, while conducting the first survey operations in the Dohad Táluka. This was in 1870-71, and in those days Dohad was some 90 miles from the nearest rail, and the people were probably as wild as those of Nandurbár and Navápur. They had at their backs an immense area of unsettled and very sparsely populated country, in the Native States of Central India, yet I have not heard that there has been any large emigration from the Panch Maháls. On the contrary, I believe that the Bhil and Naikra population has increased.
- 3. I heartily sympathise with any appreciation of the good qualities of the Bhils, and with the evident liking for them which you and Mr. Maconochie show, and quite agree with what has been said of them, of their virtues and their failings. It is true that they deteriorate, as do all wild tribes, when they are brought into contact with the chicanery and intrigue of the more civilised races. The misgivings which assail you as to the result of the introduction of the survey settlement were also felt by the Survey and other officers under whose auspices that system was introduced into those villages in this taluka which have been for some years subject to it. In the printed papers attached to Mr. Maconochie's report on the rest of the taluka there are some dealing with the question of introducing the survey settlement into Navapur, and they show that the very same doubts that beset you were troubling the officials of former days. Mr. Pedder doubts "whether it will be possible to administer the survey settlement," and gives his reasons; and Mr. Ashburner remarks that it must be "treated as an experiment." The question is whether that experiment has proved successful or not, and the answer is contained in the report of your Mr. DuBoulay's No. 921

 Assistant, Mr. DuBoulay, who has entered most care-

Mr. DuBoulay's No. 921 Assistant, Mr. DuBoulay, who has entered most carefully into the matter. This report is so convincing that I venture to quote verbatim his conclusions:—

"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 one exception, in the villages. I visited of Bokalzar."

In other parts of his report he shows that the system reduces fallows and improves cultivation, in one instance even to the extent of forcing the people to use manure. It appears, then, somewhat inconsistent that he should be 'strongly opposed to the survey."

- 4. I think I an right in assuming, that the only real objection to the survey system is that it may lead to the eventual expropriation of the wild by the more advanced races. It does not appear to have done so hitherto, but the influx of outsiders, which may be considered certain after the railway is opened, and which you justly foresee, may lead to this result. You propose a series of regulations calculated to seclude the wild tribes within a ring fence which shall be inaccessible to the exploiter. These are to a certain extent criticised by the Settlement Officer in his report, and I agree with his objections. Your proposal (f) almost annuls the whole system it is proposed to introduce. I think, too, that your proposal (g) is not quite fair to the actual cultivators, who may be occupying land at the present time, even though they be outsiders. It appears to me that such protection as may be given should be afforded as against the speculative exploiter and the new-comers, drawn to the district by the projected railway. People who are on the spot now are there by just the same right as the Bhil, and are as much inhabitants of the country. With regard to your other protective proposals, I have an alternative one to offer. It may have occurred to you and been rejected for valid reasons, but if not, and it appears to you feasible, it is likely to be, I think, simpler and more workable.
- 5. The two objects of all protective schemes should be—to summarize your proposals,—(a) to ensure that the wild tribes shall not be disturbed and their lands exploited by outsiders, and (b) that they shall not fall into the hands of the usurer and the legal harpies.

As regards (a). It is provided in the Land Revenue Code, Section 62, that the Collector shall have the power to "require the payment of a certain price for the occupancy, or to sell that right by auction," &c. This gives the authority, which I suggest should be used. Let the Collector set a prohibitive price on all occupancy rights in those villages or survey numbers which he wishes to reserve, and remit that price when he allots it to one of the wild tribes. He may demand Rs. 1,000 per acre if he chooses. It is within his right to do so. To prevent the transfer of rights to speculative outsiders, a danger which has to be met, the Collector has the power under Section 79 to refuse "to recognise any person to whom any interest in any portion of an occupancy.....has been assigned, unless the transfer has been recorded in the revenue records." It would therefore be sufficient that such record be refused when an outsider desires to obtain a title to land held by one of the wild tribes. To provide that an order of the Courts should not override this precaution, the proposal stated in your letter quoted by the Settlement Officer (e) might be utilized. Again, if it were enacted that all leases given to the wild tribes in these districts should be non-transferable, and that on the relinquishment of the survey number by the occupant the occupancy right should ipso facto vest in the Collector, the difficulty would fall. It is provided that in case of a failure of heirs the Collector can sell the occupancy right without regard to the rights of a vendee,—(vide under Section 72, Government Resolution No. 10023, dated 14th December 1885).

As regards (b). To prevent the establishment of any objectionable residents in the villages which it is desired to reserve, I think that the best and simplest plan would be to allot no village site at all. It is necessary that permission should be obtained from the Collector if it is desired to erect a building on agricultural land, and this can be refused. Under Section 66 of the Code a fine can be imposed to an amount which would probably be prohibitive, should a building be erected without authorisation. But there may be other penal methods with which you are doubtless acquainted to deter the establishment of undesirable aliens.

6. It seems to me that on lines such as these the conditions necessary to safeguard the wild tribes can be obtained without disturbing the system of survey settlement. The system has admittedly worked well in the already settled villages, and there is no reason why it should not be equally a success in the others but for the new element likely to be introduced by the railway. The advantage of some such arrangement as I suggest is that there is no necessity for special investigation, nor for troublesome clerical work, nor for any interference with the ordinary survey system of registering occupancies. It would not be difficult to notify to outsiders by "Jahirnama" the terms on which occupancy

rights can alone be granted and the decision that a price shall be paid for them. The remission of that price to applicants from among the wild tribes could be included in the notification. Another advantage of this course is that a release from these conditions can be effected instantaneously, either as regards whole villages or survey numbers only. As the demand for land increases the inevitable recession of the wild tribes into the wider parts must take place, but it can be regulated as the necessity arises. It will scarcely be admitted that the Bhil can be allowed to continue his scratchy and intermittent cultivation indefinitely on lands that are capable of supporting a much larger population and of affording a margin for export, the handling of which surplus produce would give a livelihood to labourers, among whom may be some of the wild tribes themselves. These tribes cannot, I suppose, be permitted to play on valuable lands when there is a heavy demand for it from others who are also deserving of considera -tion. Mr. Ashburner in the correspondence concerning Thalner Taluka has called the Bhil a-pioneer. He clears the land for cultivation, and in so doing improves the climate and fits it for occupation by better cultivators. This is his destiny and he must work it out.

- 7. In the matter of groupings and rates, it is obvious that they are governed by the necessity of conciliating the wild tribes, and that the rates are put very low that these people may not be overtaxed. With that I agree. But all the precautionary measures advised by you are based on the assumption that there will be a large influx of other cultivators, demanding culturable land. If this influx is to be expected, and I think it is, would it not be better to fix the rates so as to meet it? Mr. Maconochie has proposed that, if your measures are carried out, certain specified villages (see his para. 26) should be exempted from their application on the ground that they are close to the high road. These villages be would throw open to occupancy, but keeps them at the rate which is manifestly calculated to suit the wild tribes. I think this is inconsistent. It appears to me to be more resonable to treat the villages altogether as if they might, possibly within the new lease, become occupied or asked for by the better classes of cultivators, and to rate them to the level of that class. The whole question is one of class grouping and rating, and if this be admitted as an exceptional element in the case it should be recognised. It does not matter whether you differentiate between classes by excluding one and admitting the other or by charging one a higher rate than the other. In fact this latter process will tend to accentuate the former. If the railway causes such a demand for the land itself as it certainly will do for the produce of it, it is only fair that Government should receive some of the increase in value, but should this low rate be kept for all comers, Government will not be able, under present restrictions as to increase of assessment, to get its fair share of the increment for sixty years at the least.
- I would suggest, with deference to your opinion and that of the Settlement Officer, that the grouping might be made to meet the case in the following manner. The first group to be kept at Rs. 1-12; the second group to have included in it the villages noted by Mr. Maconochie in his para, 26 and to be raised to Rs. 1-8, but to have a remission to the wild tribes of 4 annas in those of Mr. Maconochie's second group, and of 10 annas in those be excepts in the paragraph above cited. To these latter I would add the villages of Suli, Bhandarpáda and Tilásar in the fourth group, Nos. 137, 79 and 80, which are also on the high road. I would place all the other villages of the third and fourth groups, exclusive of those excepted above, in a single group at Rs. 1-4, with remissions to the wild tribes of 4 annas in Mr. Maconochie's third group and 10 annas in his fourth group. This would keep the rates nearly to the level he advises for the wild tribes, and would give rates not at all too high for outsiders to pay when the value of the land is enbanced by the railway. The remissions can be reduced or abolished as future conditions may determine. These proposals would reduce the groups, as regards the sanction to be asked for from Government, to three instead of four, the third group lying mainly along the
- 9. Whatever arrangements are now sanctioned for the protection of the wild tribes will of necessity govern future settlements of authandi and makta yillages in the Khándesh Collectorate, and I cannot but think that the simpler

they are the better. But I deprecate any complications in the working of the survey system, and it seems to me that your proposals, though they may be effective, do introduce such complications. What you want is to have the key of the jungles in your pocket, and it is very desirable that you should have it I venture to think that the method I propose is one way of getting it, though I do not assert that it is actually the best.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your most obedient Servant,

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 3440 of 1896.

FROM

A. CUMINE, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Khandesh;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

Camp Warsa, 11th May 1896

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, with a letter from Mr. Brownlow Fforde, the proposals of Mr. E. Maconochie for the original survey settlement of a number of villages in the Nandurbár Subha and its Petha Navápur. I send also the remarks made by Mr. J. H. DuBoulay. Mr. DuBoulay has made careful enquiry on the spot regarding the system of cultivation in the petha, the rights over land, and the feelings of the people there towards the survey: and his opinion is therefore specially valuable.

- There are, as you are aware, a number of Bhils in this district: and Bhiloid people such as Maochis and Paoras whom for shortness' sake I will include amongst Bhils. The character of our Bhils varies according to the part of the district they live in: according as they are jungly Bhils or domesticated Bhils. The domesticated Bhils are those who live in Kunbi land: they have as a rule no fields of their own, but live as parasites—watchmen and so fourth—outside the village walls. The jungly Bhil lives in the extreme west of the district in the unlicalthy tracts to which the Kunbi has not yet penetrated: the people who live round him are all Bhils like himself, or, at the most, Konkanis: and all are engaged in cultivating to the best of their ability. The effect of their environment on these two classes of Bhils has been very marked. The landless civilized plain Bhils give constant trouble by their thefts, highway robberies, &c. The jungly Bhil-surrounded, cultivating Bhil of the far west gives practically no trouble whatever to Government or the Police: no decoities, no house-breakings, no highway robberies. If we could only change the civilized Bhil into a jungly Bhil, the effect on the security of property in Khandesh would be excellent. That being unfortunately impossible, the district authorities have for years aimed at doing the next best thing, viz., preventing the jungly Bhil from degenerating into a civilized one. And for this end they have, where necessary, set aside certain villages for Bhils alone, and have refused to allow other castes to acquire land there. In fact, the policy which all those who know the Bhil best are agreed upon is the right one for him is the policy of keeping him apart, of not letting other races associate with him and ruin him.
- 3. Now, the villages to which Mr. Maconochie's report refers are, with a few exceptions which I will specify later, inhabited practically entirely by Bhils with, in the east, Konkanis. There has hitherto been no difficulty in keeping out the demoralizing non-Bhil element: it has kept itself out, principally for

two reasons: one that the climate and communications were so bad, the other that under the authandi system the acquisition by transference of a permanent occupancy right is not possible. Thus the Bhils in these villages were living in just that unsophisticated and inoffensive state in which the Police and Magistracy and every one interested in the peace of the district desired that they should live.

- 4. To these Bhils then, who are in the condition that we would fain see all Bhils in, enter the Survey Department. And the Survey Department, apparently without there having been any previous discussion as to whether these wild people are now ready for it, make all the preparations (measuring, classing, potpaháni, and so forth) for applying to them the ordinary survey settlement. The ordinary survey settlement includes a right of the occupant to transfer his land and a liability to have it transferred from under him by the Courts. A railway is to be made through the Navápur Petha; so that lands there will now have a value that they never had before, and a number of foreigners will probably come in anxious to acquire them. Consequently if the ordinary unmitigated survey settlement is introduced, it will effect a complete reversal of the policy which the experts are agreed is the right one to apply to the Bhils: it will bring people of other castes to live amongst them, and will result in their being stripped of their lands and becoming a criminal tribe.
- 5. Against the introduction into this Bhil country of the ordinary unmitigated survey settlement I am opposed in the very strongest manner. I stated the objections in writing to the Survey Commissioner last September, so that I need not set them out here. But there are two or three points on which, in consequence of the correspondence that took place then and since, I should wish with submission to say a word here.

It may be urged that the survey settlement in its unmitigated form has done good to the landholders wherever it has been introduced, and that therefore it will do good to these Bhils too and should be introduced without any modifications. To that [should it be urged] the answer is, I think, to be found in the parallel case of the Warlis in the Mahim and Dahanu Talukas of Thana. There you have a wild tribe, a railway that makes their lands worth taking from them, and a set of shrewd investors who desire to take them. I have no personal knowledge of those parts. But I understand that the Warlis' lands have to a large extent passed to Parsis and Baniás: in other words, the ordinary unmitigated survey settlement has gone near to ruin the Warli

Further, it may possibly be urged that it is the prosperity of land that should be our first thought rather than the happiness of people—that we must not think of injuries to villagers, but of benefits to villages. But lands and villages are insentient things; prosperity and benefits cannot exist apart from animate beings enjoying them: and it will surely be little consolation to us that, to borrow the Superintendent's phrase, the champaign smiles if the Bhil has ceased to do so.

It may however be objected that we are to think of the people, but that the Bhils are not the people we are to think of. The Bhils are, according to this view, mere pioneers: they clear the lands for cultivation and endure all the fevers and privations: and then when they have made the land worth having and the climate endurable, others are to enter into the fruits of their labours. This is their "destiny": if the survey settlement and the Bhils do not suit one another, so much the worse for the Bhils: let them, like Jo in Bleak House, move on. I do not trust myself to say what I think of this argument. But an age which arranges a system to maintain the Kunbi in the fruits of his improvements, will hardly, I think, arrange a system to eject the Bhil from the fruits of his. And as for moving on, there is nowhere to move on to now unless he goes into Baroda territory. And there surely could hardly be a more complete demonstration of the unsuitableness of a system than its expatriating all the people of the country it is applied to.

Again, the Bhil does not, I submit, deserve the very bad character as a cultivator that he is given in these papers. It is said that his cultivation is wasteful and does mischief to the land. How this can be it is difficult to under-

stand. He cuts down the jungle freely no doubt: but everybody is agreed that this is just what the country wants. It is said that when he after cultivating a piece of land for 3 years moves off to another piece, the prime cause is his being such a bad and lazy cultivator. But surely if labour can be more profitably expended in preparing the fresh piece than in cleaning the old, he shows his wisdom in so expending it. It is said that the soil in the Makta villages of Navápur is quite capable of producing all the superior crops and that it is the backwardness of the cultivators that makes the inferior preponderate. Putting aside, however, the fact that until a particular crop has been actually tried in a particular field it is not safe to assume that he field will produce it, it has to be remembered, I submit, that it is not sufficient for you merely to produce your crop: you must have the sort of rainfall which will make your crop a success when it is produced. And even then there remains the very important question of gathering the crop. And superior crops such as cotton and wheat require a deal of hired labour to gather, and are therefore unsuited for sparsely peopled tracts and cultivators that have no capital. And when the Bhils' cultivation is denounced as "scratchy and intermittent" and "playing on the land," there is, I would urge with deference, the sufficient answer that it is good economy not to turn up more of the soil than is necessary and to give up cultivating an exhausted field when there is a virgin one next door: and that, with their climate and their implements and their poverty, their struggle with nature is far from being play and produces in time results that are surprising and creditable. This playing of the wild tribes cannot, it is said, be permitted on valuable land when there is a heavy demand for it from others who are also deserving of consideration. But with great deference 'I maintain that the land is put to a far better use in keeping the Bhils contented and innocently employed than it would be in enriching Government and sawkárs while the Bhils became a criminal tribe.

6. The danger of the survey system being applied in its ordinary unmodified form to the Bhil country is now, however, I hope, over. The real question that remains is, I trust, merely the question of what the modifications are to be. But before passing to them I would say that amongst the villages for which I claim a modified survey settlement I certainly do not include Koparli, which does not belong to the Bhil country at all and should undoubtedly be treated as the villages round it have been treated. Nor do I attach much importance to the inclusion of the following thirteen villages. I am not quite certain as to their correct spelling and am getting it verified:—

~ ~		
Bhana.	į 8.	Bandharpád
	9.	Palasi.
		Kurwani.
Bhádwad.	11.	Kholghar.
Mográni.		Watwi.
Nowli.	13.	Koreda.
Nimboni Khurd.	, , ,	
	Wadadhe Budruk. Bhédwad. Mográni. Nowli.	Kotli Khurd.9.Wadadhe Budruk.10.Bhádwad.11.Mográni.12.Nowli.13.

These thirteen villages have been a good deal invaded by non-Bhil castes, and I do not oppose the application to them of the ordinary survey settlement and have no changes to propose in Mr. Maconochie's proposals regarding them.

- 7. As regards the remaining 66 villages which are practically Bhil villages, Mr. Maconochie has given in his paragraph 25 the modifications which I have put forward as necessary for them.
- 8. The object of the first four is to enable people who wish to retain fields permanently to retain them, but to prevent their acquiring a right of transfer or a liability to be sold up by the Courts. Mr. Fforde has made an alternative proposal: but, as pointed out by Mr. DuBoulay, you cannot, when you have once given a man an unconditional occupancy, condition it afterwards; you must make your conditions beforehand. And, as is also pointed out by Mr. DuBoulay, the entries by the Survey Department of particular cultivators' names against particular fields are now, owing to the shifting character of the cultivation, so entirely out of date (in the Navápur Petha at any rate) that we must have a potpaháni just at the time of introducing the settlement: even if we introduced the ordinary unmitigated settlement we could not possibly dispense with "special

investigation? and "troublesome clerical work." These things are not peculiar to the form of settlement I propose: they would be equally inevitable under the one the Superintendent recommends. Mr. Fforde further proposes that to prevent non-Bhils from acquiring the lands of the Bhils the Collector should under Section 79 of the Land Revenue Code refuse to record the transfer. But the object of Section 79 is apparently not so much to say to the new owner "you shall not be deemed to have any right till your name is entered" as to say to the old owner "you shall not be deemed to have thrown off your liability till your name is struck off." And in any case the section only, I submit, empowers the Collector to refuse to recognize the transfer till the transfer is recorded: it does not empower him, where the transfer is legal, to refuse to record the transfer. And Mr. Fforde's plan of having no gaothán would not, I fear, keep out Sháhus: for a land-owner does not require a gaothán to build his house in: he can build it in his field if he likes.

Mr. Maconochie says that in the majority of the villages in the first and second group there has been undoubtedly in a large number of cases continuous possession of the same ground by the same cultivator for several years. And he considers it would be an unjustifiable departure from the ordinary policy of Government to decline to accept the present holders as registered occupants. A departure it would be, I admit. But if it is necessary to save them from ruin, that fact alone will surely be ample justification. Our survey register being a paper kept purely for fiscal purposes, no one can, I think it has been ruled, bring a suit to have his name entered in it. Any one ejected from land by us could of course bring a suit for reinstatement. But we should never eject a Bhil without sufficient cause. And whoever the ejected person were, he would have, I imagine, to prove 60 years' user, which he could not possibly do.

Mr. Maconochie proposes to give the ordinary right of occupancy in the first two groups and the villages of the Navápur Petha that lie close to the high road. But I strongly think with deference that this would be neither safe nor right. I do not lay stress on the fact that the so-called high road is no road at all: for the route meant is the route that the railway will follow, so that the villages will at any rate be near the railway. But a Bhil is not, I submit, a bit more capable of taking care of himself because he lives near a high road or a railway. And his position in the accessible tract along the railway, by exposing him more to the wiles of sawkars and making his land the more worth taking, will render him even more in need of protection than his remoter brethren.

9. I have proposed that in these Bhil villages no one other than members of the wild tribes should be allowed to cultivate. By this I mean no new person, no person in future. And in proposing that non-Bhil persons found entered in the potpaháni kárkun's book should be called on to prove their rights and ejected if they fail, I did not mean that any such bond fide cultivators should be ejected. The moment it appeared that the non-Bhil was, to use Mr. Fforde's words, there by just the same right as the Bhil and was just as much an inhabitant of the country, I would accept him at once. Nay further, I would, as proposed by Mr. DuBoulay, give him the ordinary transferable occupancy right if he wished to have it instead of the restricted non-transferable one. The object of my proposal was to have the means of checkmating knavery. I had in my mind what, as I have heard, happened in the Karjat Taluka many years ago. In the original survey the varkas land was not measured separately: it was estimated that a certain amount of varkas land was attached to each piece of rice land and so the assessment of the varkas land was put on to the rice land. This being inconvenient Government had the varkas holdings measured off separately. men who held varkas land and rice land were not charged any additional assessment as they were already paying for their varkas land on their rice land. But those holders of varkas land who did not own rice land too were made to pay for their varkas land, for they had not been paying anything at all hitherto. And an extremely astute gentleman observing this saw that he might turn it to has own profit. He said (so the story goes) to a number of men who held varkas land only "You see that I, as I own a lot of rice land, am not charged any additional assessment for my varkas land. You, on the other hand, will be. Consequently when the survey officers come round, say the land is not yours, but

mine: it will then be entered in my name: no assessment will be put on it: and I will let you have it back again for nothing as soon as the survey operations are over." I suppose I need hardly say that they never did get it back again. And I am anxious to guard against any such deceit being perpetrated now on our Bhils. Any non-Bhil who was really a bond fide cultivator would be left undisturbed. But any one who had got his name down by fraud or by bribing the pot-paháni kárkun or by coming to that village for the very first time in the year of the pot-paháni for the special purpose of getting his name down in the book should not be allowed to succeed in his trick.

10. I have proposed that where people do not wish to retain particular fields they shall be free to cultivate where they like and pay only once the assessment of the land cultivated. I quite agree with Mr. DuBoulay that it ought to he made the Bhils' interest to take a lease and settle down to one plot rather than keep moving about: and that with this object the payment for cultivating in unleased land ought to be heavier than the payment for cultivating in leased land. But the resson I made the proposal is that I do not believe the Survey Department have, in the Navapur Petha at any rate, done the survey minutely enough. The Bombay system of dealing with each rayat separately implies the measuring off of each rayat's land separately. But in going through the papers of the Taloda villages that have (like the Nandurbar ones) been lately surveyed, I found that sometimes 2, 3 or even 4 names were entered against one number, showing presumably that the occupancies of 2, 3 or even 4 different people had all been measured in one. I have not examined the Navapur Petha papers and I cannot say positively that separate occupancies have not been measured off separately there: but I gather so from the Superintendent's letter to the Survey Commissioner, No. 893 of 7th July 1894. See also what the inference is from the size of the numbers. The area that can be cultivated by one plough is, Mr. DuBoulay says, about 8 acres. But the size of which the numbers have actually been made is, I understand from the Superintendent's letter, from 12 to 15 acres in black soil, from 15 to 25 acres in red soil, and from 25 to 35 acres in barad land. In unoccupied waste, the land has, I understand from him, been broken up into numbers of about 10, 15 and 20 acres alternately, the total area of no two adjoining numbers being less than about 22 acres: and in red soil into numbers of about 15, 21 and 28 acres alternately, the total area of no two adjoining numbers being less than about 30 acres. Lastly, look at some of the figures in Mr. Maconochie's Appendix Q. 'The area actually under cultivation in 1892-93 in any village of the Navapur Petha is seldom ascertainable. But in some cases it is. Take Nurabad. The area actually cultivated in Nurabad was 82 acres: the area entered by the Survey as occupied is four times that amount. Similarly in Jamne where it was 43 acres, and in Nanchal where it was 36 acres, the occupied area rises in the survey papers to six times, and actually nine times, that amount respectively. Take also some villages where though the area cultivated is not known the past assessment and the proposed assessment are known. In Dhaite the increase is 419 per cent., in Manikpur 432, in Wadadhe 470, in Babarghat 582, in Narayanpur 638, in Saorat 738. This can apparently only mean that a great deal more land has been entered in the Bhil's name than be annually cultivates: it may be his own land, it may be other people's land, I do not know. "Then," it will be said, "let him resign the excess." But he can do this only if the excess has been separately measured. If the land he wants to get rid of is included in the same number as the land he wants to keep, he cannot resign one and retain the other; he must resign both. And if he resigns both and cultivates in waste land, he will, if he is a one plough man, find that numbers convenient for one plough men have not been provided. He will, therefore, if he be made to pay the assessment of the whole number, and still more if he be made to pay a fine under Section 61, be being penalized for what is no fault of his own. If it is our having not measured his own land minutely enough that has driven him to resign it and cultivate in waste, then he does not leserve to be made to pay at penal rates.

This question of whether separate holdings have been measured separately to the extent to which they ought to have been is a very serious one. And in those villages where the figures point to there being something wrong, the settlement ought certainly not, I submit, to be introduced until it has been ascertained by examination on the spot whether the measurement has been done minutely enough or not, and where it is found not to have been so done, it ought to be

done now. Where the settlement is rayatwari, we must make sure that the measurement is rayatwari.

11. As regards trees, it seems to be agreed that a large part of the country requires clearing. So in the case of persons entered as ordinary registered occupants or persons taking a lease, the Government rights over all trees including fruit-trees except teak, blackwood and sandalwood should, I think, be conceded, to lapse again of course if the land be ever thrown up or resumed by Government. As regards persons who cultivate in unoccupied waste the point is more difficult. On the one hand the existence of the railway will give wood a value it never had before and tempt people to fell it for sale. On the other hand, if a man may not fell wood he cannot clear the ground for cultivation. So that perhaps for people cultivating in waste it would be necessary to let them fell all the more worthless trees and preserve only those of a specified few better kinds.

The question of fruit-trees is a very important one in the Bhil country. The trees are mhowra and mango. As amongst other primitive people they have become the property of individuals before the land around them has done so, and they form an important portion of the Bhil's means of livelihood.

- (1) In survey occupancy land or leased land, the Government right over such trees should certainly, I submit, be conceded. But it should, I think, be stated that where the right to take the fruit of the tree already belongs by custom to some person other than the man who will have the right to take the fruit of the land, that other person's right will not be affected.
- (2) Where trees of which people have by custom the right to take the fruit stand in gaothan, sanads might, I think, be given to the right holders, guaranteeing to them the continuance of the right.
- (3) And where such trees stand in Government unoccupied waste, sanads might also, I think, be given and the trees marked with a number to prevent disputes. But sanads should be given for existing trees only: as the number is already inconveniently large, people should be told that they must not in future plant any trees in unoccupied waste, for no right of any kind will be recognised in trees so planted. The question, however, of fruit-trees in gaothán or unoccupied waste does not belong strictly to survey settlement: it is complicated by the fact that former Collectors have issued proclamations about it and granted sanads, and it will therefore have to be separately discussed.
- 12. Lastly, I have proposed that the grazing of waste land should not be sold by auction, but that the grass and brushwood in such land should be left for the present at the disposal of the tribes inhabiting the village.
- In comparing the position of people under a pre-survey system with their position under the strict survey system, we must not look merely to the rent that was imposed, and the rent that will be imposed, upon the occupied plots: we must look also to the extras that the people got but will under the strict survey settlement cease to get. If A pays 6 shillings for his hotel bed-room and for that payment gets the use free of the dining-room, drawing-room, smoking-room and reading-room, he will not be better off though the payment for his bed-room were reduced to 4 shillings if he has now to pay a shilling for the use of each of the four public rooms. But my object was not so much to prevent the people from being made to pay for what they have hitherto had free, as to prevent their being unnecessarily worried. We cannot help worrying them to some extent about ábkári, about forests, about their children's arms: we shall now have to worry them about receipt books and boundary marks, and I suppose before long they will be worried about the drainage of their wigwams and their mode of disposing of their kitchen refuse. Let us remember then that next door there is the Gaikwad, who is anxious to get these people—the Maochis at any rate: and if we can spare them worry about grass and brushwood let us do so. It will not do to say that because the people of the old surveyed Navápur villages have not gone over to the Gaikwad, therefore the people of these newly surveyed ones will not go either: for, as Mr. DuBoulay says, the survey system has never yet been strictly worked in the old surveyed Navápur villages, as the number of Kulkarnis has been quite insufficient to strictly work it. number will, as Mr. DuBoulay says, have to be largely increased now.]
- 13. In the grouping and rates proposed by Mr. Maconochie I have no changes to suggest. I agree with Mr. DuBoulay that as there is nothing worthy

of the name of road, the fact of certain villages being on the direct route between Nandurbár and Navápur is not a reason for putting them into a higher group. The Superintendent proposes to fix rates so as to meet the influx of strangers, and to differentiate the rates against strangers. But if my proposals be adopted, this will be unnecessary as no strangers will be able to get in. And I am, with submission, averse to the giving the Bhil a lower rate than other people. He is all the better to be kept up to the mark in the way of paying the proper assessment; and the giving him a lower one increases the temptation to other people to try and get hold of his lands, in the hope that the transfer may escape notice.

With Mr. Maconochie's arrangement of the villages, then, and the assessment he proposes for them, I, with submission, agree. Mr. Maconochie has been at a deal of pains to go over the ground and see things for himself, and his conclusions on these points should, I submit, be accepted. Into Koparli the ordinary unmodified survey settlement may certainly, I think, be introduced: into the 13 villages I have named in paragraph 6 I do not actively oppose its introduction, though I think the modified one that I have sketched would be much safer. But into the remaining 66 villages I do actively oppose its introduction as strongly as I can. And I earnestly trust that Government will not apply to these the ordinary unmodified survey settlement, and will make sure, before applying any settlement of any sort, that the measurement work—especially in the Navápur Petha—has been done minutely enough.

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

A. CUMINE, Acting Collector, Khandesh.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 4029 of 1896.

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

Dhulia, 6th June 1896.

In my No. 3440 of 11th May 1896 forwarding Mr. Maconochie's proposals for the original settlement of a number of villages in the Nandurbar Taluka, I mentioned in my sixth paragraph 13 villages by name, but said that I was not quite certain as to their correct spelling and was getting it verified. I have now got it verified. Their names are :—

- 1 Bhone. भोगें.
- 2 Kotli Khurd. कोटली

- 3 Wardhe Budruk. वर्धे बुद्रक.
- 4 Bhádwad Budruk. भादवड बुदुका.
- 5 Mográni. मोग्राणी.
- 6 Náwli,
- 7 Nimboni Khurd.
- निवाणी खुदे-
- 8 Bandhárpáda. बंधार-पाडा.
- 9 Palási. पळासी.
- 10 Kadwáni, कडवाणी.
- 11 Kholghar. वासघर.
- 12 Wátwi.
- 13 Korad.

I have the honour to be, Sir.

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CUMINE,

Acting Collector, Khandesh.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 61 of 1896.

FROM

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH.

Surat, 29th June 1896.

SIR,

In continuation of my report No. 24, dated 6th March 1896, and in accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 4411, dated 3rd June 1896, para. 4, I have the honour to recommend that the village of Tárápur be included in the group for which I have recommended a rate of Rs. 1-4-0. It is surrounded by villages of this group, and I need add no further arguments in support of the proposal.

2. In my report No. 24 of the 6th of March 1896, embodying proposals for the settlement of the Authandi and Makta villages of the taluka, I have recommended that Lekurwali should be included in the same group as the adjoining villages for which I proposed a maximum rate of one rupee.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. MACONOCHIE.

Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Through the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 829 of 1896.

Deputy Superintendent's Office, Poona, 20th July 1896.

Forwarded, with compliments, to the Collector of Khandesh in continuation of this office No. 314, dated the 16th March last.

A. B. FFORDE,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. $\frac{8}{202}$ of 1898.

FROM

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Bombay;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

Poona, 12th February 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government the proposals for the original settlement of 80 villages of the Nandurbár Táluka and 64 of the Navápur Petha. The proposals are made by Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., and have been fully reviewed by the Superintendent of Survey and the Collector, Mr. Cumine. Prior to the preparation of the settlement proposals, the question of permitting the survey settlement to be introduced at all was discussed at considerable length between the Survey officials and the Collector. The correspondence, which includes a valuable report by the then Assistant Collector in charge, Mr. H. DuBoulay, who conducted a special inquiry into the working of the settlement when it had been already introduced, and the no less important suggestions and criticisms of the Collector, should be before Government and is appended. I have arranged that it should be printed and embodied in the Government Selection.

- 2. The questions for disposal, therefore, are, first, whether survey settlement ought to be introduced into this tract at all, and, if so, whether any, and what, special modifications should be made in the ordinary conditions of settlement. The first point settled, the grouping and rating has to be determined.
- 3. In dealing with these questions I shall endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid covering ground already traversed by those who have already dealt with the subject.
- 4. The tract, though it was at one time open, prosperous and highly developed, is now overgrown with jungle and unhealthy. The people are uncivilised and ignorant, in places the idea of private property is but little developed, cultivation is in many places nomadic and primitive, the Bhil is allowed to scratch up the soil where he pleases, sometimes whole hamlets shift their ground, and the frequent practice everywhere is for a man to abandon his land after three years' fallow for other virgin soil.
- being taken through the very heart of the tract, bringing it within reach of the most energetic and skilful cultivators of the Presidency and into communication with the largest markets and seaports. The rainfall is certain and sufficient on the whole. The soil, too, is much of it good and capable of high cultivation. There is every prospect that if suitably administered the tract will in time return to its former flourishing condition. The difficulty is to bring this about without ruining, if not extinguishing, the existing population—a people for whom, in their present simple and docide condition, the keenest sympathy exists.
- 6. There can be no doubt what any person would do who wished to administer this tract on commercial principles. He would introduce the unmitigated survey at once and allow the Pails to go to the wall. Like aboriginal populations all over the world they would have to make way. The process, however sentiment may rebel against it, is inevitable. The question is how far a paternal Government can and ought to retard it. The best chance for the Bhil is that he should be improved and civilised along with the opening up of the country. He must be made to cultivate in a fixed area, instead of merely clearing and scratching all over the jungle. If possible, he must be enabled to hold on to his land.

- 7. I venture to think that these are objects which Government ought to keep in view. It is not, in the first place, as if there were not time. As Mr. Maconochie points out, the development of the tract can in any case be but gradual; its unhealthiness forbids very rapid progress. But that it would be slow, experience forbids the doubt.
- 8. The statistics of the 93 villages of Nandurbár given in Appendix Q^c at page 30 of Selection CCCXLIX show how rapidly development has progressed in the adjacent open country after the introduction of a survey settlement, even though there was no railway to help it. These statistics are summarized below:—

Year.		Occupied Area.	Assessment.	Unoccupied Area,	Assessment.				
	_	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.				
1861-62	•••	39,888	63,583	8 5 ,75 2	77,047				
1892-93	•••	103,411	128,829	21,117	12,471				
			l						

The occupied area was far more than doubled, the revenue more than doubled, the waste area reduced by three-fourths, its assessment by five-sixths.

9. There is, however, a better criterion in the figures for 13 villages of Navápur (page 36 of the same collection):—

Yes _r ,	Occupied Area.	Assessment.	Unoccupied Area.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1870-71	7,171	1,951	7,897	1,814	
1892-93	10,800	2,834	3, 859	865	

The increase was thus in twenty-two years in occupied acres 50 per cent., in assessment 45 per cent., while waste and its assessment were reduced by more than a half.

- 10. It will be most surprising if, the survey system being introduced without modification into the existing tract, one-third, of the cultivable area remains waste at the end of twenty years.
- 11. The question is how far this progress has been made at the expense of the Bhils. There are two principal respects in which they are likely to be injured. First, the restrictions on cultivation and enhancement of assessment may drive them over the border into the Gaikwar's territory, and, secondly, they will part with their lands to money-lenders.
- 12. Mr. DuBoulty's investigations seem to show that there has been inextensive exodus from the sattled villages of the Navápur Petha. The population statistics point, if anything, the other way. In the settled villages of Nandurbár and Navápur the population largely increased during the period of settlement and the density of population is considerably greater than in the unsettled portion. I do not believe in an emigration scara. Moreover, if it be true that the Bhils would have a refuge in the Gaiekwar's territory in the event of the unmitigated survey being introduced, there is surely less tor of ruin to the Bhils from its introduction. But it is unlikely that any real refuge would be given them. If, as is almost certain, the unmitigated survey will develop the revenue of the country, the likelihood, it is to be feared, is that the Gaiekwar's Government would have small hesitation in introducing the system, whatever the British Government may do.

13. As regards the transfer of land to money-lenders, Mr. DuBoulay says that he found about 6 per cent. of the land in their Para. 3 of his memorandum hands in the settled villages. That the introduction No. 550 of 7th April 1896 to of the survey settlement with its right of transfer the address of the Collector. would result in the absorption of the land by the more advanced cultivators and money-lending classes, there can be no manner of doubt. If an example and eloquent statistics are required, reference need only be made to another report furnished by Mr. DuBoulay as respects the transfer of lands from the aboriginal tribes to the Pandarpesha classes in the Dáhánu Táluka of Thána. The registered occupancies of the former have diminished by 45.4 per cent. and of the latter have increased by 162 per cent. Of course, too, registration in the revenue accounts only represents a proportion, possibly an inconsiderable proportion, of the transfer which has taken place. That similar results would ensue in Navápur and Nandurbár with the introduction of the railway seems practically certain, if the right of transfer remains unrestricted.

14. The question is how far Government can or ought to go in the restriction process.

In the Resolution on the Nandurbar settlement Government have directed that the easy term and low assessment sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2975 of 5th August 1862 shall be granted in any village in which the Collector considers it advisable, care being taken that the land is given to persons cultivating for their own profit only, and that an agreement restricting the right of transfer is passed in each case. In other words, the easy terms are made conditional on the sacrifice by the occupant of his right of transfer.

The question whether land should be allowed to Bhils at easier rates than to other cultivators is discussed further on. It need here be pointed out only that if there are to be two rates, one for Bhils and one for other cultivators, it will not be sufficient to allow the Bhil his choice of the rate. He will easily be prompted by a money-lender or Gujar, who is endeavouring to get hold of his land, to apply for the land at the higher rate, retaining the right of transfer. The Gujar would advance the difference between the lower and higher rates, and would, through the advance, get a hold upon the land. It will be necessary to go further and to discover some method whereby the Bhil can be prevented from transferring his land, whatever be the rate of assessment charged upon it. I respectfully urge that the rate and question of transfer should be separated, the one from the other. They are in reality perfectly distinct.

The only complete scheme for keeping land in the hands of the Bhils seems to me that put forward by Mr. Cumine in his letter No. 6082, dated 2nd September 1895, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (g). The question is whether it can be brought within the four corners of the law. So far as the records of this Department show, no exception has been made in ryotwari tracts to the registration in the Settlement Register of persons found to be occupying the land at the time of settlement. Mr. Cumine admits that the refusal to accept them would be a new departure. It seems to me doubtful whether it would be legal. Mr. Maconochie supposes that persons refused registration, would resist ejectment only by bringing a suit for registration, in which they would have to prove 60 years' adverse possession. But it seems doubtful whether the office framing the settlement register could, as Mr. Cumine proposes under (g), oblige a claimant of the registered occupancy to prove his title, or eject him under Sections 61 and 202 of the Land Revenue Code if he could not prove it. Section 61, first clause, regarding unauthorized occupation, only refers to unoccupied land, and the whole question is whether the lands in question can be regarded as unoccupied or not. The difficulty of successfully putting Section 61 into operation has been experienced again and again in the case of village sites, when sometimes Government, and not the occupant, has been called on to prove title. Of course it may be answered that in a Bhil country such cases are not likely to arise, and that people will be perfectly willing to accept the occupancy of their lands without the right of transfer. This very likely is the case. But we have to look forward to events which may occur when the country

has been developed by the railway, and capitalists and cultivators from the plains try to get hold of the land. They would then put up the Bhil to complain that he had sacrificed a valuable right without knowing what he was doing. They might even procure a decision of the Courts that the Bhil's agreement to the restriction on transfer was null.

- 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.
- 17. If this were done, all occupants could be registered at potpahani in the ordinary way, and all necessity would be avoided of inquiring as to the length of time during which they had cultivated the land before registration. The occupancy would remain hereditable, but its disposal in any other way would be entirely subject to the control of the Collector.
- 18. No injustice would be done by the passing of such a law, if made applicable only to the present and similar tracts and possibly to waste lands in adjacent tracts. The evidence is that the rights of property are only imperfectly understood in these Bhil villages. But in discussing how far they are understood, no one has instanced a single example of sale. The only question has been whether the cultivator of a given spot has any right over it when he leaves it fallow. In some villages, it seems, such a right is undoubtedly recognized. But there is nothing to show that this right is accompanied by the right of sale or other transfer.
- 19. It is submitted that Government may well undertake such a measure as has been indicated. If the preparation and passing of it would require time and it is desired not to let another revenue year go by, the settlement could safely be introduced at once, the people being simply warned that they would not be allowed to sell their lands. No large transactions would take place during the months which might elapse before the new law could be passed with the necessary retrospective effect.
- 20. There is a precedent for passing laws containing special restrictions on land transferred in the case of the Sidhnai and Chenab canal tracts of the Punjab, and such an enactment, it may be anticipated, would be regarded with approval by the Government of India.
- 21. To sum up so far, I have the honour to recommend then that a survey settlement be introduced into this tract in the usual manner not subject to a special enactment restricting the right of transfer.
- 22. The next important question is whether the survey number is large enough, and what provision should be made for persons who are unaccustomed to permanent tillage.
- 23. Mr. Cumine has no objection apparently to the retention of the survey numbers of the existing size, provided that clause (f) of his scheme can be carried out. This will involve the ascertainment annually of the amount of land actually cultivated by persons who refuse to be made registered occupants when the settlement is introduced. This proposal goes beyond anything that was specially sanctioned for the settled villages of Nandurbár. There is nothing impracticable in the scheme. But I have to urge regarding it that it is scarcely necessary and absolutely without precedent.
- 24. This is by no means the first settlement in which primitive tribes have been concerned. Bhils have been affected by settlements in the Panch Maháls, and other tribes of the kind in Peint and Mokhada. In all these tracts the land was measured into curvey numbers and given out in the usual way, and no serious inconvenience seems to have ensued. The land has not been deserted, nor has any extensive emigration taken place in these tracts. The only difficulty that has occurred is that in places where the survey number runs too

large the Bhil has found the area more than he could cultivate in his rude fashion and therefore manage to pay for.

25. In Mokhada the varkas numbers were fairly large, but they were all split up into phalni shares. In Peint and the Dindori Dang villages special attention was paid to the "more minute sub-division of subordinate numbers in dry-crops" as well as in "rice land" in order to suit the system of cultivation. In the Panch Maháls it was proposed to have survey numbers of 5 acres. They must be very small; for the average holding even now does not exceed 11 acres. As may be gathered from para. 41, Mr. W. G. Pedder's report on the Navápur villages settled in 1869 (page 96, Selection CCCXLXIX), he considered it of importance that the survey number in the Bhil country should be of small area. Mr. Turnbull, the experienced Superintendent of the Deccan Survey, in para. 6 of his report No. 893, dated 7th July 1894, admits as much, and Mr. Fforde, the present Superintendent, though he thinks there is no urgent necessity for the breaking up of numbers, admits that it will be a kindness and advantage to the Bhil. In his report on the unsettled villages of Taloda, Mr. Fforde, after inspecting the tract, is somewhat stronger in his expression of opinion that small numbers are unnecessary.

But taking every consideration into account I would propose that, rather than rely upon the annual inspections and measurements necessitated by Mr. Cumine's proposal, it would be better to break up the existing survey numbers into sizes adjusted so that no numbers exceed ten acres. Only I would insist on the minimum of demarcation in the case of the sub-division. In the case of varkasphalni no demarcation is required or has ever been found necessary. The shape of the new numbers will not be very irregular. In this way, I believe, the splitting up of the area can be done at no great expenditure of time or money. I shall endeavour to arrange that the whole be done concurrently with the potpahani on the plan indicated by Mr. Pedder in the passage above referred to. The karkun will point out the boundaries and explain to the occupants the assessment of their fields.

26. Looking at what occurred at the settlement of the 13 Navápur villages, it seems probable that the people in that part at least of the country will begin by taking up about as much land as would involve their paying about the same amount as they do at present. Thus in these villages (see Appendix O⁽³⁾, page 36, Nandurbár Selection) we get the following facts:—

Year.		_0	Acres ccupied.	Revenue for collection.
		•		Rs.
1868-69*	***	•••	4,336	2,240
1869-70		***	9,613	3,979
1870-71		•	7,171	1,951
1871-72	***		8,04)	2,187
1872-73	•••	•••	8,007	2,183
1873-74	***		8,083	2,204
1874-75	***		9,064	2,464

*The year previous to introduction of settlement.

It will then be seen that at first the people, not realizing what their payments would be, occupied large areas, no doubt taking up all survey numbers which contained areas which they had already cultivated or fancied they would like to cultivate. This involved a large excess over the payments they had been making up to that time. They therefore gradually brought down the area till their assessment approached their former payments. For some years it was a little below them and then it went above them and with fluctuations remained above them.

Supposing the same to take place, at any rate in the more backward groups of the tract under report, a cultivator could afford to occupy a good deal more land than the amount he previously cultivated. Thus the average assessment per acre in the 66 villages of group IV is only 6 annas per acre. The previous payments were between 9 and 10 annas in theory. Without exceeding his previous payments an individual could therefore take up quite half as much land as he

had before. If the average holding, as is assumed, was previously ten acres, it might therefore be safely now taken at 15 acres. It hardly follows, however, that the survey number should be made so large. A man's holding generally consists of more than one plot of land each in different parts of the village. A number averaging ten acres will therefore oblige him, if he wants land in two parts of the village instead of one, to take up at least fifteen acres, possibly twenty. For this reason I propose ten acres as the size of the number instead of any larger area.

- It will perhaps be advisable not to leave this part of the subject without pointing out the best way of working Mr. Cumine's plan of "casual" cultivation if it is to be allowed. The number of Talatis must in any case be largely increased. The area under occupation is likely to be, say, 50,000 rising to 100,000 acres. Ten Talatis may be enough for this, having from 300 to 600 survey numbers. They would have to be qualified in measuring either according to the ordinary methods of cross staff and chain, or the simple method now in operation for phalni purposes. They would actually measure up the cultivation and note down, in a form to be prescribed for the purpose or in a special column in Village Form No. 3, the amount of cultivation found in each number. The areas would be taken out by acre count instead of by the ordinary methods of detailed and laborious calculation. They would be quite near enough for all practical purposes. These measurements could be easily checked by Circle Inspectors, who would be taken from the Survey Department, and some superior check would be given every year by the General Duty Inspector or District Inspector. I much doubt whether under such arrangements much fudging could take place. Similar arrangements are in force over large areas in Assam, where people are allowed to cultivate in the jungle very much where they choose, and where there is not for the assistance of the village accountants (Mandals as they are called) the net work of survey numbers which we have in this Presidency. The measurement here will be a very simple task.
- 28. At the same time I do not advocate the proposal. In the first place it does very much deliver the Bhil into the hands of the Taláti, who may impose upon the Bhil even if he does not succeed in cheating Government. In the next place, and what I regard as of more importance, it relieves the Bhil of all pressure to concentrate his cultivation. If the survey numbers are fixed and he has to take up the whole of them, he is sure to concentrate to some extent; sooner or later he will find out that it saves his pocket. I do not think that Mr. Cumine wishes to contend seriously that the casual cultivation, as it exists at present, is the best thing for the land. There is no occasion to question that it is the simplest and most comfortable arrangement for the Bhil.
- 29. The only other point to bring to notice as regards the special arrangements proposed in these Bhil villages is that, if they are introduced and the land strictly reserved for Bhils, the extension of cultivation will undoubtedly be comparatively slow. If, however, the guarantee is fixed for the short period advocated in the paper, the retardation of progress will not be of consequence. At the expiration of the guarantee the desirability of throwing open the land to other cultivators can be considered in the light of experience.
 - 30. The ground is now fully cleared for review of the grouping and rating.
- 31. First, as regards the grouping. There is very little difference of opinion regarding the general principle on which the groups should be arranged. Mr. Fforde would like to amalgamate groups III and IV and to place three (3) villages of group IV in group II. The only thing I have to urge is that the groups as fixed had reference principally to the lie of the villages in relation to existing roads and markets. The railway was not an absolute certainty. Had it been in existence, or had its construction been certain, groups might have been proposed on different lines, the highest rates being assessed on a band of villages close to the railway, and the lower on blocks further from it to the north and south. At present, broadly speaking, the rates are highest in the east and diminish as we go west, no distinction being made for distance from the railway.

For the period, however, of the short guarantee which, I assume, will be sanctioned, this arrangement can, I think, be accepted. If it turn but that the land near the railway rises much in value as compared with lands more remote, it may be desirable to re-arrange the grouping.

- 32. If the transfer of land is prohibited, I see no advantage in restricting the prohibition to the third and fourth groups as proposed by Mr. Maconochie, or even of excepting from them the thirteen villages specified by Mr. Cumine in para. 6 of his report. It is the opinion of many authorities that the grant of the right of unrestricted transfer has been a mistake from the beginning even in the open country. There will be no barm in extending the experiment of restricting the right to the whole block of villages now to be dealt with. If legislation is resorted to, as I propose, no legal difficulty will arise in applying the restrictions to the first and second groups, where land has been for a long time in the possession of occupants (see Mr. Maconochie's report, para. 26, and Mr. Cumine's para. 8).
- 33. The village of Koparli being alone in the heart of a tract where transfer is unrestricted, will, no doubt, be given on the ordinary survey tenure.
- 34. The question of rating is rather more complicated. Mr. Cumine accepts Mr. Maconochie's proposals, which are given in the following table and contrasted with Mr. Fforde's:—

	Group.		No. of villages.	Mr. Maconochie's rates.	Mr. Fforde's rates.		
II III IV	•••	*** ***	21 22 27 66	Rs. s. p. 1 12 0 1 4 0 1 0 0 0 10 0	Rs. a. p. 1 12 0 1 8 0 1 4 0 1 4 0		

If the guarantee is to be short I advocate the acceptance of Mr. Maconochie's rates. It is better to start with an excess of leniency, and under the special conditions proposed outsiders cannot get into the villages, or, if they do, cannot transfer their land. Speculation in the land will, in fact, be very difficult for the next few years—indeed, it is not likely to become brisk under any circumstances.

- 35. Mr. Cumine deprecates any special rates for Bhils, although both Messrs. Fforde and Maconochie have advocated them. To this it must be added that Government have sanctioned their application in the settled talukas of Nandurbar. With respect I venture to urge earnestly the acceptance of Mr. Cumine's view.
- 36. As pointed out in para. 26 above, there is reason to believe that after a year or two, at any rate, the Bhils will not take up so large an area as to cause an excessive increase in their payments. Only in the first group is the acreage rate materially in excess of the existing Autbandi rate of 10 annas.

Group.		Acreage rate.			
		Rs. a. p.			
I	•••	1 4 11			
1I	•••	0 11 2			
III	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0 12 11			
IV		0 6 0			
II III	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0 11 2			

And the size of the numbers is to be reduced, or else the actual cultivation is to be measured. If the latter, it would be quite unjustifiable for the Bhil to pay for what he actually cultivates less than the existing rates which are in theory assessed upon actual cultivation.

37. As regards trees I have no opposition to offer to the Collector's proposals. As regards, however, proposal (1) of para. 11 of Mr. Cumine's report,

I may point out that all Government concedes is its own right over the trees. It cannot create for the occupant any more than it can appropriate for itself the right of any third party to the produce of particular trees. It would simply be for such third party to establish his right against the occupant.

- 38. Holding the opinion above expressed that the area of holdings is not likely to increase very largely, it seems to me that the special proposal for remission of enhancements made by Mr. Maconochie in paras. 20 to 22 of his report are hardly required. But in order to prevent hardship, there can be no objection to a direction that the increments on holdings, not on each survey number, shall be taken in progressively at 12½ per cent. (the rate sanctioned for Nandurbár) until the survey rate is reached.
- 39. But if the above proposals are accepted, it would follow naturally that the special concessions to the Bhils specified in clauses (b) and (c) of the Nandur-bar Resolution (No. 4411, dated 3rd June 1896) should be cancelled. The special rules should be replaced by the application to any village, or to specified portion of it, of the legislation proposed in para. 16 above. The remissions allowed to existing occupants would be nothing but that grant of land on special rates which is deprecated by Mr. Cumine.
- 40. There can, it is believed, be no objection to the proposed revision of orders, as they are special to cases which, so far as the orders are applied to them, are excepted from the settlement for which Government has given its guarantee.
- 41. I concur with the other officers who have reported in recommending that the guarantee be made coterminous with that of the Nandurbar settled villages, that is, be given for ten years.
- 42. The proposals of Mr. Maconochie regarding the grouping and rating of the two villages, Lekurwali and Tarapur, mentioned in his report No. 61 dated 9th June 1896, may be accepted.
- 43. The delay which has occurred in the submission of these papers is separately explained. It need be pointed out here only that no enhancement has been lost thereby, because last year more could have been taken owing to the scarcity.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

(Accompaniment to the above letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.)

No. 1052 of 1894.

FROM

A. CUMINE, Esq., I.C.S.,
Acting Collector of Khándesh;

 $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{C}}$

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Dhulia, 15th February 1894.

SIR,

A revision survey is to be introduced into the Nandurbár and Taloda Tálu-Question whether survey settlement should be extended to the Autbandi and Makta villages in the talukas of Taloda and Nandurbár. kas, and men have been sent to do the pot-paháni there.

- 2. In both these talukas there are a number of villages which were left unsurveyed at the last survey. If, therefore, the survey is to be introduced into them now, it will be introduced for the first time and not as a revision survey.
- 3. These villages are inhabited by wild tribes—Bhils, Maochis and Pauras—and the reason why they were left unsurveyed before was, I imagine, because it was not considered that the people were in an advanced enough state. Private property in land has been but little developed, the people cultivating more or less where they choose.
- 4. This being the state of things, the pot-paháni kárkuns have written to ask on what principle they are in these villages to enter lands in men's names; and, to my surprise, I find on enquiry that this seems never to have been determined. Indeed I cannot find that even the question of whether the people are now fit to be subjected to the survey settlement or not has ever been discussed and determined. I cannot find that Government have ever ordered the survey settlement to be extended to these villages.
- 5. If this be so, it would appear that we have been rather too precipitate in sending pot-paháni kárkuns into these villages. The Superintendent of Survey, on being applied to to give the pot-paháni kárkuns some principle to work on in the Autbandi villages, has ordered the pot-paháni to be suspended in them; and he has asked me to give orders as to how the pot-paháni is to be done in the "Makta," the farmed villages. But it is impossible to judge from the mere fact of a village being farmed what its interior economy is. It may be in the primitive communal stage: it may be in the developed divided stage. I cannot give, out of hand, without investigation, an order applying to all Makta villages; so I have ordered the pot-paháni to be suspended in them also.
- 6. The result is that it is only in the already settled villages that the pot-paháni will now go on. What then is to be done in the case of the villages that have hitherto been unsettled? It appears that this point will now have to be considered and determined. And the first thing is apparently to have the villages divided into two classes according as private property in land has or has not been developed in them. Where it has been developed, the pot-paháni will be easy; but where it has not, it will be a question whether they ought not to be left in their present unsettled state. I have told the Mamlatdars to begin making the classification.

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

No. $\frac{8}{421}$ of 1894.

Poona, 21st February 1894.

Forwarded to the Superintendent, Deccan Survey, for favour of early report.

ICHHARAM B.,

for Survey Commissioner and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 321 or 1894.

FROM

R. B. PITT, ESQUIRE,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Survey;

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office, Poona, 15th March 1894.

SIR.

In reply to your endorsement No. $\frac{s}{421}$, dated the 21st ultimo (herewith *Government Resolution returned as requested), I have the honour to inform No. 6592, dated the 23rd September 1882. returned as requested), I have the honour to inform you that the general sanction *granted on the recomment Commissioner, has been always understood to authorize the extension of the survey settlement system to the Authandi and Makta villages in the villages of Nandurbár and Taloda Tálukas. No separate sanction appears to have been obtained on this point, except in the case of Taloda Táluka, in which, owing to its having been settled after 1862-63, a special sanction was considered necessary and was accordingly obtained in Government Resolution No. 6444, dated the 24th September 1888.

2. As regards "pot-paháni," I beg to state that in the villages to be brought under original survey settlement in these two talukas it will be necessary to carry out the work on the same lines on which similar work is carried out in the villages of the Peint Táluka, and special instructions on this subject have been given to the Collector.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. B. PITT,
Acting Superintendent,
Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 8 of 1894.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT, DECCAN SURVEY.

Poona, 31st March 1894.

SIR.

In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 321, dated 15th instant, I have the honour to forward for your information correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 6960, dated 2nd October 1890, on the subject of introducing the survey system into the Akráni Pargana of the Taloda Táluka, to which reference ought to have been made in your letter under reply. But I have no doubt that in carrying out the revision survey of the táluka you have left out the villages of the pargana referred to, as required by the orders of Government. In the light of this correspondence and of the Collector's present reference, should a similar treatment be, in your opinion, necessary in the case of any villages of the Nandurbár Táluka or any more villages of the Taloda Táluka, I shall be obliged by your favouring me with a detailed report on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 922 of 1894.

FROM

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

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Bombay.

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office, Poona, 13th July 1894.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. $\frac{8}{783}$, dated the 31st March 1894, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

2. In the second paragraph of his letter No. 4595, dated the 11th July 1890, from the Collector of Khándesh to the Commissioner, C. D., which originated the correspondence resulting in the Government Resolution No. 6960, dated 2nd October 1890, the Collector mentions 20 villages the names of which are entered as being in the Akráni Pargana, but which geographically are not part of it, as they are situated on the south slopes of the Sátpudas in the Tápti plain. I have obtained the names of these 20 villages from the Collector's office, Khándesh, and they are noted below:—

1.	Chowgaon.	6.	Ranipur.	11.	Javani.	18.	Amoni.	
	Rapapur.	7.	Bandara.	12.	Dhanapur.	17.	Karda.	
	Lakarkhot.	8,	Khardikhurd.	13.	Ratanpur.	18.	Munga.	
4.	Kothar.	9.	Lakapur.	14.	Khadi.	19.	Gadowli.	
5.	Padalpur.	10.	Ban.	15.	Singspur.	20.	Not known.	

Of these the names of 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 19 (twelve in all) will be found in the list of villages stated to have come now under survey operations for the first time forwarded with this office letter No. 893, dated the 7th instant. Villages Nos. 4, 5 and 16 were originally settled in 1870-71 and have come under revision survey; these villages are not entered in this office list of villages as being in the. Akráni Pargana. No. 14 has not come under survey operations at all. No. 15 has been measured only, but not classed; it is entered in this office list of villages as having been taken up for forest and therefore measured in one block with No. 13. From this it would appear that only the boundary has been surveyed. Nos. 17 and 18 have also been taken up wholly for forest. The Collector states he is unable to give the name of the 20th village.

- 3. The villages detailed above are the only ones belonging to the Akráni Pargana in which survey operations have been undertaken; therefore the orders of Government as regards the remaining part of the Akráni Pargána have been obeyed.
- 4. I have in my letter No. 893, dated the 7th instant, given you my opinion in detail regarding the advisability of introducing a survey settlement into the villages of the Taloda and Nandurbár Tálukas which have come under survey operations now for the first time; therefore the second part of the letter under reply has been answered, but I would point out as an additional argument in favour of introducing the survey settlement into the villages of the Akráni Pargana enumerated in my 2nd paragraph that it is evident from Mr. Loch having excepted these 20 villages from his recommendations that the other villages of the pargana should not be brought under survey operations, that it was his opinion that they were not unfitted to have a fixed settlement introduced into them.
 - 5. The file forwarded with your letter under reply is herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
W. S. TURNBULL,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 35 or 1834.

Poona, 28th June 1894.

MEMOBANDUM:

The accompanying letter No. 4820, dated 21st June 1894, from the Collector of Khándesh, is forwarded to the Superintendent, Deccan Survey, in continuation of this office No. 38, dated 31st March 1894, with a request that he will favour the undersigned with a detailed report in the matter at an early date.

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 4820 of 1894.

FROM

A. CUMINE, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

Acting Collector, Khandesh;

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER.

Dhulia, 21st June 1894.

SIR,

Reports on the inadvisability of introducing the survey into certain villages of the Taloda and Nandurbar Talubas.

Reports on the inadvisability of introducing the survey into certain villages of the Taloda and Nandurbar Talubas.

In the Taloda and Nandurbar into which it has not been introduced, but into which the Survey Department now propose to introduce it. In this office letter No. 1052 of 13th February 1894 I said that I was having enquiries made as to which of the bitherto unsettled villages were now in a fit state to have the survey settlement introduced into them.

- 2. These enquiries have now been made, and the result is that I am strongly of opinion that the survey settlement should not be introduced into any of them.
- 3. If the survey settlement is to be a success in a village, private property in land must be well developed in that village; the cultivators must be, to use a Konkan expression, "rakhmi" not "phirte": a particular man must cultivate the same spots each cultivating season; a field must not be cultivated one year by A, and then in subsequent years by any chance B, C, or D who may happen to take possession of it. Again, the fields which the Survey Department measure into numbers should be of manageable size, and should, as far as possible, contain the land of one man only and not of two, three or four.
- 4. Now I have gone through the potpaháni papers of some of the Taloda villages, and it seems to me that the fields which have been measured by the Survey Department are too big; some of them run up to 18 or 20 acres. And in many cases they are entered, not in the name of one man, but of two, three or even four, with nothing to show what the respective shares of the different men are. Further, from the number of changes that the potpaháni kárkuns have made in the men's names, it is pretty evident that the cultivators are not "rakhmi," that they change about from one field to another.
- 5. I cannot think that the survey settlement is suited for such a state of things as this. Take an extreme case of a field of 20 acres, say, entered in the name of four men. By next year three of the four have wandered off to other fields; the fourth man cultivates 4 acres, but is possibly called on to pay for the whole 20. He also moves off and the land is sold up. Continue this sort of thing for a few years and I do not believe that any Bhil will have any land left, and any attempt he may make to cultivate in waste land will be unauthorized and punishable.

- -6. The above applies even more strongly to the Navápur Peta. For the Maochis there seem, as a body, not only not to have got to the stage of considering a particular field to be the property of a particular man, but not even to have got to the stage of considering a particular tract of land to be the property of a particular village. They appear to be to a considerable extent in the nomad stage and to move about not only from one field of a hamlet to another, but from one hamlet to another. The very expectation of the survey settlement, coupled with the desire to get out of reach of their sawkars and with the advantageous terms offered them in the neighbouring Gaikwadi territory, has drawn a lot of them out of our Navapur Peta into the Baroda territory. And apart from the fact that one does not like to see people deserting their own country, there is the important consideration that the Maochis are the only people who will readily live and cultivate in the deadly climate of Navápur; so that if we do anything to frighten them away, there will for the most part be no one to cultivate the lands of the Peta.
- For these reasons, I am strongly of opinion that the survey settlement proposed for these unsettled villages is not suited to them and should not be applied to them.

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

No. 893 of 1894.

FROM

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

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

> Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office, Poona, 7th July 1894.

With reference to your memorandum No. $\frac{8}{1550}$ dated the 28th June, forwarding letter No. 4820, dated 21st June, from the Collector of Khandesh regarding the inadvisability of introducing the survey system of assessment into certain villages of Taloda and Nandurbar, I have the honour to report as follows.

- The Collector in his letter has specified the villages into which he deems it inadvisable to introduce the survey as being all those in which survey operations have been introduced for the first time.
- 3. In the Taloda Taluka there are 40 such villages which are noted by name in Appendix I. In 37 of these survey measurement and classification have been completed. In the three noted in the margin measurement only has been completed. These three
 - 1. Alwan. 2. Jumlahi Jumlaki. 3. Lakarkote.

and No. 37 in Appendix I were thought to belong to

the Akrani Pargana and work was stopped in them in consequence, but the Mamlatdar has reported that they are all in the plain between the foot of the Satpuda and the river and do not belong to Akrani Pargana; the two first and No. 37 are not on the map of the taluka. Besides the villages shown in Appendix I there are villages which are shown on the map as separate ones, but which being only hamlets of the villages in Appendix I have been included in them as under:

Chorezira, No. 33 on map, included in Lakapur. Dhanpur Khurd, No. 30 on map, included in Dhanpur Budruk. Jamonee, No. 26 on map, included in Padalpur. Warpura Khurd, No. 11 on map, included in Kotar.

The two last come in for revision survey as they were originally measured and settled before.

4. I append the map of the taluka coloured to show the different groups of the original settlement. In the villages uncoloured, those in which survey operations have been done for the first time are marked by red pencil lines; the others unmarked have been taken up for forest or merged into other villages and have not come, therefore, under survey operations. I would beg to point out, first, that it cannot be urged that the villages which have come under survey operations for the first time are not fit to come under a fixed assessment; from their situation many are intermixed with villages in which settlement was made for the first time in 1865, and there seems, therefore, no reason why two different systems should be perpetuated in villages lying close to each other and with no dissimilar physical features. If the original settlement reports of Nandurbár and Taloda be referred to, it will be seen that the advisability of bringing the villages on the Autbandi and Nágarbandi system under the survey fixed settlements was even

See Government Records No. XCIII,

Page 482, paragraph 23

, 523 19

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Paugraph 38 of letter No. 260 of 18:44 from the Superintendent, Khándesh Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Khándesh.

then discussed, and opinions varied as they will now. I would point out that land formerly under the Authandi and Nagarhandi systems has been brought under survey settlements formerly all over the country and of late years in Mokhada and Peint, and that the people have been pleased at acquiring a proprietary right in the soil which they have not under the Authandi system, and I am of opinion that this must always exercise

a strong moderating influence on a nomadic mode of life, and that the sconer it is brought to bear now the better; if the Bhil inhabitants are found now to be no better fitted to have a fixed assessment put on their lands than they were at the original settlement 30 years ago, they will not be fit probably in another 30 years more, and the failure of the Autbandi system to prepare them for the survey system is another argument for no longer delaying the latter.

- 5. The Collector states his first argument against the survey being introduced into these villages in his 3rd and 4th paragraphs, and this is that private property in land has not been well developed in them. As regards the villages of Taloda, I cannot speak from personal knowledge as I have not worked there, but only passed through it in a tour with Mr. Fletcher; but I think this taluka is better developed than the Navapur Petha, and in this last I have been for a fortnight or so, and whilst there, from personal enquiries, I can state that property in land is developed to a great extent and I will refer you to the letter (copy of which is appended) written by myself to the Superintendent immediately after my visit to one of the measuring establishments working in the south part of the Navapur Petha to the villagers of which the remarks refer. You will see by the letter and sketches appended to it that the division of the land into separate holdings has taken place and that each cultivator sticks to his own land and has a right to it recognized by the other cultivators. These villages are mostly inhabited by Maochi Bhils.
 - 6. As regards the size of the numbers into which the holdings have been divided, the size laid down by the rules is for black soil from 12 to 15, for red soil from 15 to 25, and for Broach lands from 25 to 35 acres. In unoccupied waste the land was to be broken up into numbers of about 10, 15 and 20 acres alternately, the total area of no two adjoining numbers to be less than about 22 acres. Bed soil was to be divided into numbers of about 15, 21 and 28 acres alternately, the total area of no two adjoining numbers to be less than about 30 acres. The rules regulating the sizes of numbers in waste lands were submitted to your office for approval and sanctioned by Nos. 736 and 739, dated the 12th April 1889; the size of numbers in occupied land was ordered by Superintendent's Khándesh Awak No. 318, dated the 29th April 1887. Whether they were submitted to your office for sanction or not I am not able to state, but I am of opinion that these sizes are quite proper and suited to the country and quality of soil. But you will see on reference to my letter No. 132, para. 3, that I gave it as my opinion that each holding should be made into a pôt number.

If this had been done the Collector's argument against the large size of numbers would have had no force. As it is, I am forced to admit that if the state of proprietary rights is as he represents, large numbers might be a deterrent to cultivators taking up land on a fixed assessment, but, on the other hand, it would be a sheer waste of money, time and labour making sub-divisions of each holding when they are subject to constant changes, and I certainly should never have made the recommendation for pot numbers to be made in such circumstances.

- As regards the changes which the pot-paháni kárkuns have made in the names of occupants, I would beg to observe that this is hardly an argument to advance against the introduction of the survey and as a proof of the inconstant nature of the tenures. No changes of occupancies could have taken place in the short time that the pot-paháni kárkuns have been at work, and therefore the changes they have had to make in the names must, I think, have arisen principally from carelessness on their part in the first entries. Again, the Navapur Petha is sparsely inhabited, but the area of the cultivable land is large; therefore it happens that after two or three years' cropping of a particular field it is abandoned for a time, and some other part of the land to which the cultivator has a recognized right is taken in hand for cultivation, to be abandoned in its turn again. This takes place, I found from enquiry, in the best black soils, but the cultivator does not lose his right of occupancy. On account of these temporary abandonments, no one else cultivates such land during this abandonment, and this is well recognized; in fact, such abandonment is simply fallowing, because there is so much more land than is required for the needs of the present number of inhabitants, therefore some confusion of names may have arisen on this account. My experience, you will note, is opposed to the Collector's, but mine is of a small number of villages, and therefore I cannot say whether the Collector's information is right or wrong for the larger portion of the villages; but I would point out that my knowledge was gained in person, and that the Collector's has probably been obtained at second or third hand, and it may have been influenced by various considerations of vested interests of Maktádárs, Autdárs, &c., before it reached the Collector.
- 8. The point for consideration, in my opinion, should not be stated as the Collector states it, viz., are certain villages fit to come under a fixed settlement or not, but is a large portion of the Nandurbár and Taloda Tálukas to be developed by being brought under a fixed settlement, or is this development to be put off in the interests of the Bhils to a further indefinite period? There is no doubt

See Khandesh Gazetteer, pages 294, 383 and 418; Government Records No. XCIII, page 432, para. 23. that a survey settlement has the effect of causing waste lands to be taken up and increasing agriculture; the whole of the old and new settlements in Khándesh prove this fact. The Navápur Petha is the least developed of all the Khándesh tálukas because principally

a large number of the villages are unsettled. The settlement of these villages, I am of opinion, will bring on a large number of settlers from the Surat District. Most part of the land is of as good quality as in other parts of Khándesh and is suitable for cotton and the best cereals. The unhealthy climate will be mitigated and improved when the waste is turned into a smiling champagne, and if the present inhabitants are of such nomadic habits as the Collector represents, surely it will not hurt their feelings much to find fresh fields and pastures new in other parts and so make way for a more advanced lot of inhabitants. If they do not move off, as I think they will not, there is plenty of room for them in the country and for hundreds of new comers besides. I give a list of the villages in the Nandurbár Táluka, including the Navápur Petha, in which survey operations have been completed for the first time.

9. In the taluka itself the number of villages is 80 and 64 in the Navapur Petha; 55 villages out of 64 are Makta villages. Of the Taloda villages 1 is Bighoti, the others are all "Nazarandáz." The grand total of the villages which the Collector proposes to leave still unsettled is 184.

I have, &c.,

W. S. TURNBULL, Superintendent, Deccan Survey.

List of Villages of the Ialoda 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 en Map,
						ď.		
1	Rutepara	***	•••	104	21	Chowgaon		5
2.	Asali	•••	.* •••	100 *	22	Dhanpur Budruk	•••	32
. 3	Ichagadhan	•• .	•••	97	23	Lakspur	•••	35
4	Borikuda	***	1	136	24	Garvali •	•••	27
5.	Amli	4**	٠	101	25	Khushgowhan	•••	79
6	Jamli	•••	101	138	26	Amalpara	***	105
7	Kundawa	***	•••	.98	27	Somavalli Khurd	•••	78
8.	Ratanpara	•••	***	106	28	Dokati		85
9	Umarkuwa .	•••		107	29	Sonarbar	•••	89
10	Ankushvihir	•••	•••	142	3 0	Kharka	•••	141
11	Kumbarkhan	400	***	140	31	Ekadar		88
12	Umarkuwa	•••	•••	139	32	Walair	•••	88
13	Chokiamli	•••		137	3 3	Patari	•••	109
14	Khardi Budr	uk		9	34	Rajgar		95
15	Khardi Khur	d	***	29	35	Pandarka	•••	No num-
16	Jewani	***		37	36	Sawar	•••	ber. 99
17	Ban	***	**:	36	37	Malkhurd	•••	ገደ
18	Bandara	***	40	. 28	38	Alwan		Not on the map.
19	Ranipur	•••	••	24	39	Jumtaki		S C
20	Rapapur	•••	••	7	40	Lakarkhote		8

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

APPENDIX II.

List of Villages in the Nandurbar Taluka and Navapur Petha in which Survey operations have been completed the first time.

Serial umber,	· Name of	Village.		Number on Map.	Serial Number,	Name of Village.		Numbe on Map
	•		N	andurbá	r Táluk	a.		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>					
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	***	••]	85	46	Devlipara	•••	164
7	Umarda Budr		•••	36	47	Nawli	•••	165
8	Rannala Khur	d.	•••	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	111	•••	44	52	Malvani	•••]	170
13	Khairalla	***	•••	45	53	Bandharpara	•••	171
14	Koteli Khu	ırd	•••	47	54	Pimpla	• • •	172
15	Nattawad	• • •	•••	48	55	Pallasi	•••	173
16	Pimploda Kh	urd	••	49	56	Umbarvihir	•••	174
17	Umaj	***	••	50	57	Karvani	•••	173
18	Kotra	***	•••	52	58	Khandbar	•••	176
19	Dhanora	4.0	•• [53	59	Kholeghar	,	17
20	Boret	***	•••	55 56	61	Mahalkara	••••	178 179
21	Raighar	•••	•••	57	62	Shehi Watvi	••••	180
22 23	Wadli	•••	***	58	63	XX73-	•••	18]
	Bhiljamboli	•••	•••	60	64	Warda Budruk	•••	182
$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 25 \end{array}$	Bhilbhovali Arditara	***	•••	61	65	D	***	183
26 26		***	•••	62	66	Kacan na	***	184
20 27	Mangrul Powla	***	••	63	67	S-learn	•••	18
28	Lakmikheira	•••	•••	64	68	Shorean	•••	186
29	Shalla	***		65	69	17		18
30	Tapikbarkal	•••	•••	67	70	Keli	• • •	189
31	Ranikharkal	•••	•••	69	71	Wanjla	_	190
32	Nasarpur	***	• • • •	70	72	Chorvihir	• • •	19
33	Khairva Khu			71	73	Shrawni	ļ	19
34	Gamdi			75	74	Bhagda	••••	19
35	Waslai	•••		76	75	Bhardu		19
35	Gujapur	•••		79	76	Khaiva	•	19
37	Kelavad	•••		86	77	Kholevihir		19
38	Nevali	•••		88	78	Warjakan		20
39	Koreda	***	•••	89	79	Thanepadra	•••	20
40	Bhadwar	***	•••	158	80	Koparli	•••	21
	1			Navá	pur Peti	·		
		· 	•	2716014	hat 1 et	1		
1	Morekaranja	***	•••	181	13	Panjrav		19
2	Kocheli	•••		183	14	Amjana	•••	20
3	Jamna	•••	•••	184	15	Babargat		20
4	Shetgaon	***	•••	186	16	Ochal	•••	20
5	Nurabid	•••	•••	187	17	Khabda	•••	20
ρ̈.	Pairvihir		•••	188	18	Ghorejamna	•••	
7	Bakalzar	•••	,,,	189	19	Daita	•••	20
8	Karanja Khu	ırd	•••	194	20	Raipur	•••	20
9	Bilmajra	•••	••.	195	21	Shari	,	
10	Bháwar	•••	•••	196	22	Nagzari	•••	
11	Garat	•••	•••		23	Kakrana	•••	· 20
12	Katshvan		•••	198	24	Warkalimbi	•••	21

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APPENDIX II- continued.

Scrial Number	Name of Village	·	Number on Map,	Serial Number	Name (of Village.	•	Number on Map				
. •	Narápur Pelha—continued.											
25 26 27	Nandvan Khoksa Bari	•••	211 212 213	45 46 47	Thuti Narenpur Jamki	•••	•••	280 2 81 232				
28 29	Chowki Suli	•••	214 215	48 49	Warpathal Nandsal	***		233 233 190				
30 31	Kamoda Khirka	• • •	216 242	50 51	Dhaj Sarvat	•••		235 236				
32	Birvihir	••	No number.	52 53	Mankpur Khokarwara	•••	•••	237 238				
33 34	Dhnarát Sonekharka	•••	218 219	54 55	Zamanzara Bharbaaja	•••	•••	239 240				
35 36	Katkhome Karanji Budruk	•••	220 221	56 57	Karjat Zaranpara	•••	•••	241 243				
37 38 39	Patti Dapura Khurd	• • • • • • •	222 2 2 3	58 59 60	Anandpur Pimparpara	•••		244 245				
40 41	Thuwa Pathapur Selu	•••	224 225 226	61 62	Chapti Jamtalla Maiinna	,,,	•••	246 247				
42 43	Chachar Bada Parehuli	•••	227 228	63 64	Majinna Warda Kamlapara	•••	•••	248 234 250				
44	Markote	•••	229 -	72	rraminhai n	***	•	200				

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 Khandesh 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 Nandurbar Taluka was measured were forwarded to Mr. Holland, he states, in a report to this office in your Marathi 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 pôt or survey number.
- 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 Authandi and the Makta. In the first no kabulayats 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 Maktadar has agreed to pay a fixed lump sum, and makes his own arrangements with the jcultivators 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 Navapur 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

I have written to Mr. Hampton to ask whether this same method of division has been pursued by his establishment in the Taloda Taluka, 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 pôt 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 Túlukas of Khándesh.

Revenue Survey.

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

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 (pátasthal) 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 pot kharab.

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

No. 50:8 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 No. 1052, dated 15th Febra- 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 Bánsda 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 Nasik 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

Vide Government Resolutions Nos. 1044 dated 19th February 1875, 6210 dated 22nd August 1883, and 6807 dated 6th October 1887.
—Sáthe's Edition of the Land Revenue Code, page 259.

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 pôtpaháni 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. s dated 3rd January 1895.

Resumption of pot-paháni work in Nandurbár and Taloda Tálokas. 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, Khandesh.

No. $\frac{8}{662}$ or 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. 3 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 Mamlatdar of Nandurbar 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 Nandurbar 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 Taluka in this office vernacular Khandesh 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 Nandurbar, 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 Maktifdárs 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 Authandi 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 Authandi 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 pôt-páháni the Khatedar is shown in the field, all lands entered to his name and fold 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 pôt-paháni kárkun. If he declines all or any number out of the lot, the man whose name has been entered as the Vahivatdar 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 pôt-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 as temporary a nature in Peint as it has been in Taloda and Nandurbar, and though the pôt-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 pôt-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 Nandurbar. 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 karkuns themselves. With reference to the changes reported as having taken place in occupancy of cultivation in Taloda which have perplexed the pôt-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 Authandi 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 pôt-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 pôt-paháni took place last year; the suspension of the pôt-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 pôt-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 pôt-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 Riwaz 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. MACONOCHIE, 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 durbar (and Navapur) and Taloda. 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.

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- (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 Konkanis, 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 Naikdas of Gujarat, 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 Zimanzara, 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. $\frac{8}{3005}$ 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 or 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.

 $N_0, \frac{8}{1601}$ of 1895.

Poona, 3rd July 1895.

Forwarded in original to the Collector of Khandesh 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 or 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 decleare 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 Khandesh, the Paoras of the Akrani, the Bhils of the Wester Satpudas, 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 witchkilling him. He frequently makes liquor for himself; but this again is in selfdefence: 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, deceipt, pilfering, house-breaking, bighway 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 gaonthan like a Mhár, Jazy, 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 sawkars.
 - 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

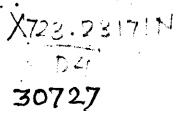
of innocence into being the criminal pest of the country side, as their civilized brethren in the open plains are already.

- 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 pet-paháni kárkun's note whether he wishes to retain permanently the piece of land the pet-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 Authandi 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 potpaháni 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 harm-less, 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-Nandurbar 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 sawkarnothing that the Government of the country would be gladder to stop. The difficulty is to go back. But here in these West Khandesh 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



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, Khandesh.

APPENDIX.

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

A. CUMINE, Acting Collector.

No. 921 of 1895.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

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 Makta villages.

Makta villages.

The custom of the land. 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 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 4; 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 tukdás—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 vahivat 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 Konkanis from Dhong in Nandurbar, 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 Muhálkari 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.
- S. 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 abkari 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 Authandi 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 Authandi and Makta villages I visited, the people universally protested against the survey.

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 tukdús 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 9-4, 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 Authandi villages chosen at random shows that the number of acres cultivated by a yoke of oxen varies from 4 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Authandi 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 Authandi 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 Authandi 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 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 vahivát 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 abkari 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 Navapur 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 Navapur 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. II. DUBOULAY, Assistant Collector, W. D.

APPENDIX.

Names of villages in which I made enquiries:-

	Eurveyed.	ſ	Makta.
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.	Karanji Khurd,
		2.	Ghodjamna.
1.	Navapur.	3.	Bili Kelwan.
2.	Visarwadi.	4.	Bhaware.
3.	Ramgaon.	5.	Jamtalav.
4.	Warkut.	6.	Dayta (a pádá of it).
5.	Kolda	7.	Suli.
6.	Bhint Budruk.	8.	Wadkalambi.
7.	Bhint Khurd.	9.	Nagziri.
8.	Lakadkot.	10.	Raipur.
9.	Pakhri.	11.	Majwan.
		12.	Kokarwada.
		13.	Karegat.
	Autbandi.	14.	Mirkot.
		15.	Jharanpada.
		16.	Narayanpur.
1.	Bokalzar.	17.	Warpadal.
2.	Nandsal.	18.	Amlan.
3.	Kamlapur.	19.	Babargat.
4.	Shelgaum.	20.	Chapti.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Assistant Collector.

No. $\frac{8}{2107}$ of 1895.

FROM

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Τo

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

Poona, 11th September 1895.

Sib,

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.

- 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 Akrani Pargama.

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 Mokháda, 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. $\frac{8}{2108}$ of 1895.

Poona, 11th September 1895.

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

J. W. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 8. 07 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. '5. 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, Khandesh

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. 30 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 Khátedars at the Original Survey and in the year 1896-97 in Dáhanu Táluka and Umbargaon Petha.

		EMIT BRT TA	ор тни Овіс	inal Survey.	Dubing	тив Соквён	T YEAR.	
Ño,	Name of Táluka.	Number of Pandharposha Khatedara,	Number of other Khátedárs.	Total number of Khatedára.	Number of Pandharpesha Khatedare.	Number of other Khatedare.	Total number of Khátedárs.	Remarks.
1	2	8	4	8	6	7	8	9
1 2	Dáhánu Umbargaon.		4,25 2 4,842	4,824 5,211	1,499 1,501	2,522 1,781	3,821 3,232	

J. H. DuBOULAY, Assistant Collector, Thana.

No. 1072 or 1896.

FROM

THE DISTRICT DEPUTY COLLECTOR, In charge Bhiwndi 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 Khátedars 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 or 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.
 - *This is of course not a survey settlement under the Land Revenue Code.

 *This is of course not a 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.

- (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 Cole. 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 assesment 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 \$2476-20

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 1832-93 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

Lonkhach.
 Khamchoudhar.

noted khálsa villages of the Navápur Petha of the Nandurbár Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

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:—

New	e of Vill	age.		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 Nandurbar Taluka, No. CCCXLIX, both the villages are situated on the range of hills which separates the Petha from the Pimpalner Taluka. 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 Report No. 24, dated 6th March 1596, on 80 villages of the Nandurbar Taluka and 64 of the Navapur Petha, by Mr. E. Maconochie, Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey.

 Survey.

 Survey.

 Survey.

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 Survey.

 Survey 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.

- 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 manul, is given in the subjoined statement for each village separately:—

•									Accordin	G TO	SURVE	Y.	
Name of Village	b.		According to	Máin	ul.		egupie Pernu		Governi unoccuj		Inán	n.	Unassesse unarable, &c.
Lonkhach	{	For	10 years - 5 ,, 1 year .	- No r Rs. :	ecoi	rd }	Aores. 65	R 4 .	Acres. 274		Acres.		Acres. 1,360
Khamchoudhar		ş.							Þ	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.,

II. V. SATHE,

Acting Assistant Settlement Officer, Decean Revenue Survey.

Through the Deputy Superintendent,
Deccan Revenue Survey.

To accompany Acting Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey's No. 375, dated 29th December 1899.

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			7,000	R	emiunio	25.	_	Ma	ximu	un Bat	es.	gulpolo	ble for							Gove	ero men	t Occ	pied L	ınd.					1 second
ŀ	Name of Village,	Average for	ent on				collection.						tavailable for		Dry-cro	р.		Rice.			Jardon.	•	1	Tota	d.	Govern	ment m	noccupied	Teagle o
		,	Total american pied land.	Permanent.	Ossusl.	Total.	Enlance for or	Dry-crop.		Rice.	Garden.	Gross Area Infin.	Total Area not soulti ention,	Area.	A seconment.	Averge.	Area.	Assessment.	Avetage.	Å168.	Asserment.	Average.	Area.	Assertment,	Åvarage.	Area.	Assonment.	Average.	Increase or decrease of asse per cent, on occuried land
4		8	4	6	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17	16	19	20	2)	33	23	24	25	28	37	28	20
	Group IV.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Re.	Rs.	•			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs, s. p.							Астев.	Rs.	Re. a. p.	_ area_	Rs.	Rs. a. p	
		Ten years from 1888-8 to 1897-98,	9		No r	cord.																							+
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	Į į	1897-98	14				14)				<u> </u>																	-8
	Kham-	Ten years from 1888-81 to 1897-98.			No r	cord.																							+
	choudhar.	Pive years from 1893-9: to 1897-98.	-			-	9	0	10		476	1,333	1,244	62	19	0 4 11	484				•••	-	69	19	0 4 11	9	3	0 8 7	+ 11
	·	. 1897-98	6				6	j	Ī	ĺ		ĺ		1]	1	Ī				1		1	1		j		ĺ	+ 210

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

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No. $\frac{8}{51}$ or 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 or 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 Nandurbar Taluka and the Navapur Petha of the Khandesh 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 1896, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 314, dated 16th March 1896.

Letter from the Collector of Khandesh, No. 8440, dated 11th May 1896. Letter from the Collector of Khandesh, No. 4029, dated 6th June 1896.

Monorandum from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 829, dated 20th July 1896, with accompaniment.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 8.—202, dated 12th February 1898, with accompaniments.

Navápur Petha of the Khándesh District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—968,

Letter from the Assistant Sottlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 375, dated 39th December 1899.

Memorandum from the Superintendent. Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., No. 8.—51, dated 22nd January 1900.

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

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 8.—289, dated 15th February 1900.

Memorandum from the Collector of Ebandesh, No. 2121, dated 21st

February 1900.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 5.—380, dated 28th February 1900.

warding, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing prooriginal posals for the settlement of 80 villages of the Nandurbar Taluka and 64 villages of the

dated 13th March 1900-Submitting the papers, specified in the margin, containing proposals for original settlement the of the khálsa villages of Lonkbach and Kham-choudbar in the Navapur Petha of the Nandurbár Táluka of the Khándesh District.

RESOLUTION.—These papers deal with the settlement of 80 authandi villages* of the Nan-Exclusive of Koparli,

durbár Táluka 64 autbandi and makta villages of the Navapur Petha and twot khalsa villages of the Navapur Petha † Lonkhach. Khamchoudhar. in the Khándesh Dis-

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

- 2. Mr. Sathe's grouping for the two khalsa 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 patasthal rates proposed by Mr. Maconochie are approved. The question of repairing the bandharas should be considered in the Public Works Department.
- 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 ? & 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. 8.—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.

Τo

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khandesh,
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

Subject.
Introduction of survey settlement into certain villages of the Nandurbar Taluka and the Navapur Petha of the Khandesh District.

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 revis-

ed rates for 127 villages of the Nandurbár Táluka 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 táluka 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.

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 have 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 Nandurbar Taluka.

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.

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.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. B.—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,

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 Nandurbar and Taloda Talukas and the Navapur Petha of the Khandesh District.

No. 2495.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1902.

Letter from the Collector of Khandesh, 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 talukas of Nandurbar 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 talukas. The necessary number of kulkarnis or talatis 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. E.—1488, dated 7th April 1902.

RESOLUTION.—As famine conditions prevail in both talukas 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 Khandesh,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Khandesh.

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. z.-12, dated 6th January 1903 :--

"Returned with compliments. The Collector's attention is invited to this office No. R.—4190 of the 10th October last and he is requested to be good enough to atate 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 Khandesh, No. 570, dated 22nd January 1908:—
"Beturned with compliments.

- "2. As the pôt 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. R.-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 Nandurbar Talukas and Navapur 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. 8181, 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. B.—291, dated 29th January 1903, is sanctioned.

P. J. MEAD, Under Secretary to Government.

 T_0

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,

being levied on each acre.

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 Khandesh 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 Sátpuda hills. Five
- tered among forest villages in the Sátpuda 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 Táluka 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
- within a distance of about 6 to 14 miles from the road referred to above.

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

south-east portion of the Taluka, lie in a compact group in the north-east portion

- 4. For reasons detailed in paragraph 32 of the report noted in the margin, the villages under report were not surveyed along No. 144, dated 15th January 1867, included in Appendix R to the chirpur Revision Settlement Report.

 Vide page 57.

 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, unass	sessed &c.	•••	•••	1,294
			•	
		Tota	al	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 Nandurbár and Taloda Tálukas, the settlement proposals for which are now before Government. The population consists chiefly of Bhils and Wanjáris, 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.

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 Taluka 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.

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

•				rðing Ámul		Ac	Cording	TO SURVI	IT.		
Group.	Mani- mum Rate for Dry-	Number of Villages,	- coonni	nment ed land.		nment ed land.		nment ied land,		ccupied ccupied.	Percent- age Increase
`	crop,	,	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment,	Acres.	Assess- ment.	
1	2	à	*; 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
	Ra. a.			Rs.		Re.		Ra,		Ra,	
11	1 11	1	195	69	195	2 05	141	78	836	283	197:1
ш ′	1 3	5	1,650	665	1,629	989	8,815	1,579	5,444	2,567	48-6
ıv	1 0	11	3,052	1,072	2,978	1,841	7,168	3,428	J0,146	5,269	71:7
Total	•••	17	4,897	1,506	4,802	3,034	11,124	5,085	15,926	8,119	680

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

Description.	Acres,	Assessment,	Quit-rent
1	2	8	4
		Rs.	
	4,802	3,034	*****
Inóm land	11,124	5,085 307	*****
Unacconsol summable	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.

•		A	GRIGULTÙ.	BAE POP	ULATION.				Non-Ac	RICULTU	RAL POPU	LATION.
	Having	interest in l	and.	,		Labourers	,	Total	,		1	Total
Land occupants not ultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.	agricul sural popula- tion-	Crafts.	Un- skilled labour,	Others.	non- agricul tural popula- tion,
1	2	8	•	5	6	7	18:	9,	· 10,	11	12	13
0 ·1	6.8	10-7	87.4	55-1	0.6	0•5	. <u>.</u> 1·1	56-9	.13-2	1-1	29.6	43.8
			•,		1.		,			' '		

APPENDIX E.

Detail of population according to religion and education.

				Percentage		•		Rei	LIGION.		1	
:	Sex.		As per village ceusus,	on total population able to			Hindi	ı Castes.	,		Musal-	
				read or learning.	Bàile,	Vanjárie.	Kolis,	Kunbis.	Mahárs.	Bråhmins.	mans.	Others.
	1	2		8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Males	***	•••	1,478	1.1	614	837	78	70	47	6	7 3	288
Females .	•••	•••	1,259	•••	5 94	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.

			_		<u>-</u>	CATT	la.								Ploaghe	a	rts.	10 41
of Villagres.	Tiluka,	For Plough.	For b	reeding.		other poses.		iileh ittle.	Y 81	oung		Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Gnats.		,		par per
Number of		Oxen.	Bulls.	Hull- buffa- locs.	Сжоп,	He- buffa- loca.	Cows.	She- buffa- loss.	Calver	Buffalo- calves.	Total.	pomes.			Small.	For pass- engers,	For produce and goods.	Crepped land pingh cattle.
_	8	3	•	8	8	7	8	9	10	11	18	13	14	16	16	17	18	19
17	Shiepar	1,029	11	2	348	5	\$,140	278	1,393	136	5,147	62	62	269	508	\$1	245	19

APPENDIX J.

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

				WELLS			
Number of Villages,		Táluka.		For irrigation.	For drinking supply of human beings but not for frrigation.	In disuse.	Remarka
			٠	Pakka,	Pakka.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	
1		2 `~		8	4	Б	6
,	•			,			
17	Shirpur	•••	•••	10	12	9	
				•			

Abstract.

Number.		Details.			Welia, Budets and the like	Remarks
			Pskka,			
1		2			8	4
. 1	For irrigation	***	ėse	••	10	
2	For drinking sup	ply of hur	nan beings onl	y	12	
3	For cattle and but not for irr of human being	rigation of	nd other purp r drinking su	oses	*****	
4	In disuse	•••	•••		9	
			Total		31	1

APPENDIX Q.

APPENDIX Q.

General Statement to accompany Acting Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey's Report No. 1086, dated 19th October 1808.

			Ac	COMPINS TO MANU	. According to Survey.														Increase			
No.	Name of Village.	Average for		_	Amount	Maximu	m rates.	Gross Area includ-	Total Area not avail-		Government occupied Land, Government unoccupied								noccupied	Decrease of Assess-		
			Ares.	Rate.	collect-				able for cultiva-	ļ- 	Dry-erop.			Garden.		Tota				1		per cent. on occupied
						Dry-arop	Garden		tion.	Area.	Ment.	Average.	Ares.	Ment	Avorage,	Area.	mont,	Average.	Area.	Ament.	Average.	Land.
1	1	.	•	5	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	n	23	13
ļ	Group II.		Acres.		Re.	Re. 2.	Rs.	Aores.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra. a. p.	Acres,	Rs.	Re. a. p.	Acres.	Re.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Re. a. p.	
1	Sikval	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96		Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres. {	74 89	} 1 11		432	61	195	206	1 0 10	,.,	,		198	205	1 0 10	161	78	0 8 10	{+177 0 +197 1
- 	Group III.	Rine Peers &																				
*	Palasner {	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-95. 1895-95			15 23	} 1 8		1,461	46	64	30	076			٠.,	61	80	0 7 8	1,307	609	0 7 5	+ 80-4 + 100-0
8	84ngvi (B) {	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, 1895-96		Ra. 5 10 04 for 16 acres,	256 221	}		2,568	227	658	387	0 & 8				658	367	088	1,910	646	0 8 8	{+ 58·6
4	Patispur {	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	285 168] [96	} 1 8		628	58	160	118	0 10 8	-			160	113	0 10 8	396	189	0 10 3	{+ 177 + 915
6	Hardkhed {	Five years from 1891-92 to 1805-96	679 570	Bannas per {	261 265) 1 s		752	64	887	355	0 10 3			141	567	345	0 10 3	313	46	0 6 7	{ + 35'3
•	Pimprála {	Pive years from 1891-93 to 1895-96. 1896-96	205 161	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres. {	78 64	} , ,		808	33	181	133	0 11 9				131	133	0 11 9	190	80	0 7 8	{+ 70·8 +107·8
		Pive years from 1891-93 to	1,670		796	7					_											/+ 3 5'1
	Total of Group III	1896-96	1,650		665	} "		5,997	417	1,629	998	098	,	,	···	1,629	988	0 9 6	3,918	1,570	0 6 7	(+ 45
	Group IF.																					
7	Borári	Pive years from 1891-93 to 1805-96			1 39 97	} 1 0		3,344	194	\$7 0	140	0 8 9	M. 1	1	100	271	149	0 + 10	1,716	633	0 8 11	{+ 18*8 + 18*8
8	Acobs	Five years from 1891-98 to 1896-96, 1806-96	346 380	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	83 06	} 1 0	1	1,703	64	270	176	0 10 1			•••	279	176	0 10 1	1,390	796	0 9 8	{ +115·0 { + 79·6
•	Khimala {	Five years from 1891-93 to 1895-96, 1895-96			290 269	} 1 0		1,624	4	770	\$10	0 10 7			•••	770	81 0	0 10 7	916	801	e 10 0	{+ 75°0 + 76 a

•		\$ 5									-					-			ı			{+ 8 3 ″0
10	Robini{	Fiv s from 1891-92 to 186	621 583) [206 206	1 0		1,644	68	583	373	0 18 \$			1.4	583	373	0 10 3	978	254.	0 6 9	{+ 83:0
11	Varia (K) {	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-95. 1895-95	229 218		74 74	} 1 0		473	33	209	144	0 11 0		.		209	144	0 11 D	176	m	0 10 1	+ 94.6
13	Bhotti {	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1893-98	303 388		181 138	} 1 0	***	1,178	86	391	287	0 9 8				391	237	0 9 8	692	804	0 7 8	(+ 71.7
18	Hated	Pive years from 1891-92 to 1×95-96 1898-96			18 19	} 1 0		843	24	51	34	0 10 1				54	ม	0 10 1	205	126	0 7 7	{+ 85°9 + 78°9
14	Buski {	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96		Ra, 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	22 11	} 1 0		813	15	80	20	0 10 8			. 446	3 0	20	0 10 8	209	101	0 7 0	+ 81.8
18	Khāmkheda {	Five years from 1891-92 to 1695-96, 1895-96			77 92	} 1 0		844	99	261	125	8 7 8			 	261	135	078	431	271	0 6 6	+ 62°3 + 35°9
16	Rohles {	Five years from 1891-93 to 1595-96.	56 87		19 13	} 1 •		184	4	35	27	0 13 6]]	8 5	27	0 19 4	145	105	0 11 7	{+ 49·1
17	lhikheda {	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, 1895-96	100		44 86	} 1 0	•••	566	150	95	46	079				95	46	0 7 9	321	147	0 7 4	+ 4.8
11	Total of Group 17	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96	8,817 3,052		1,001	}		11,816	796	2,977	1,840	0 9 11	М. 1	1	100	3,978	1,841	0 9 11	7,168	8,428	078	{ + 68.7 + 71.7
17	Grand Total {	Five years from 1891-93 to 1895-98, 1895-98	5,400 4,897	***	1,801	}		17,744	1,294	4,801	3,035	0 10 1	М, 1	1	100	4,803	3,034	0 10 1	11,124	5,085	074	{+ 60·4 + 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 Satpuda 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 manul 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 savkars 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 Khandesh, 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 Khandesh 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 Khandesh,

No. $\frac{B}{6001}$ 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. $\frac{8}{2165}$ or 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

(1) No. 8600, dated 6th September 1899. (2) No. 9903, dated 25th November 1898.

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.

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 or 1899.

Dhulia, 12th December 1899.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH,

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 Taluka 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. Youre.

в 2476—25

2. I will return the papers relating to the 11 Shahada 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 Khandesh.

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 Khandesh.

- 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 Nandurbar Taluka and Navapur Petha and of the Taloda Taluka. 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 taluka 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 taluka, 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. $\frac{R}{84I}$ of 1900.

Camp Manmád, 23rd January 1900.

Returned to the Collector of Khandesh with compliments.

2. The scheme for the conversion of the Bhil villages of the Khandesh 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 Khandesh.

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. II. 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

No. $\frac{R}{664}$, dated 22nd February 1900.

No. $\frac{8}{666}$, dated 22nd February 1900.

No. B dated 13th March

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. 3136, dated 14th February 1899, should be granted in the case of these villages,

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

No. 5109 or 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 Navapur Petha should be allowed in the present case.

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

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. Recensie Survey and Assessment.

Khándesh.

Original settlement of 17 Government villages in the Shirpur Taluka.

No. 501.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. z.-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 Khandesh, No. 9903, dated 25th

November 1898.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C.D., No. B. -- 5001, dated 29th November 1898.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 8.—2165, dated 2nd December 1899.

Letter from the Collector of Khandesh, No. 12456, dated 12th December 1890.

1899.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Beoords and Agriculture, No. 8.—9, dated 4th January 1900. Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., to the Collector of Khándesh, No. 8.—841, dated 23rd January 1900. Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, 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 Khándesh District.

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

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

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—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 Khándesh 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.

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).

No. 975 of 1899.

From

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,

Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

Poona, 10th 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 Shahada Taluka (No. 843, dated 25th August 1897). The village of Titri is situated in the north-east portion and the villages of Katghar and Khaparkheda in the southeast portion of the taluka close to the Satpuda Hills. The rest are situated in the north-west portion along the boundary of the taluka. 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

Kátghar 0 13 4 Titri 0 Kháparkheda 0 10 8 Chirde . 0) 4 () 4 () 4 (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
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- 3. Survey operations were carried out in detail in all of them when Revision Survey Operations were in progress in the taluka, 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:—

Der-amn			•••	Acres. 4,221
Dill-crob	•••	***	***	-,
Dry-crop Garden		•••	•••	
Rice	***	***	***	•••
Unarable unassessed	•••	***	•••	15,676
			•	19,897

- 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. Katghar 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 mamul collections.

The village of Khaparkheda 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 mainul 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.

Nágihiri, Chirda, 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.

n 924-1

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

					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	By pro	POSED BA	ess.		
Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	No. of villages.	Old assess- ment.	Govern cocupie	nment d Land.	Gover anoccupi		To	otal.	Percentage increase.
				Acres.	Assess- ment.	Acres.	Assess- ment,	Acres,	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
II	2 4 1 8	1 1 5	64 60	76 88	63 61	164 107	36 28	240 195	99 89	-16 + 17
Ι V	1 0 0 12	4	898 78	1,651 315	1,278 134	789 910	544 327	2,440 1,225	1,822 461	+42·3 +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 Government arable waste Inám Unarable unassessed	•••	2,130 1,970 121 15,676	1,536 935 73
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 taluka, 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 Shahada Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate.

	6. 38 .	Ag	RICULTUB	AL Popu	LATION.				Non-1	GRICULT	TRAL POP	ULATION.
	. Having i	nterest in Le	nd.			Labourers.		Total	,			
Land Occupants not culti- vating.	Land Occupants cultivating.	Tenants and Sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total,	Farm Servants.	Field Labourers and Crop- watchers.	Total.	Agricul- tural Popula- tion.	Crafts.	Un- skilled Labour.	Others.	Total Non- agricultural Population.
, 1	2	8	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 Shahada Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate.

						Religion.		•	
	As per Village Census.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning.		Hindu Castes		Musalmán Sects.	Christians.	Pársia. «	Others.
		V1	Bhils.	Mahárs,	Others.	Others.			
	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
•••	~21	0.3	713	. 8	•••		•••	•••	•••
86.	699	***	692	7	**1	•••	400	***	400
•••	1,420	0.1	1,405	15	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	39.	2 ~21 699	As per Village Census. on total Population able to read or learning. 2 8 21 0.3 699	As per Village Census. On total Population able to read or learning. Bhils. 2 8 4 699 692	As per Village Census. 2 8 4 5 21 0.3 713 8 699 692 7	As per Village Census. Percentage on total Population able to read or learning. Bhils. Mahars. Others. 2 8 4 5 6 699 692 7	As per Village Census. Percentage on total Population able to read or learning. Bhils. Hindu Castes. Musalmán Sects. Bhils. Mahárs. Others. Others.	As per Village Census. Percentage on total Population able to read or learning. Bhils. Mahars. Others. Others. 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 699 692 7	As per Village Census, Percentage on total Population able to read or learning. Bhils. Mahars. Others. Others. Christians. Parsis.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 11 Government Villages in the Shahada Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate during the year 1833-94.

•		·				C	ATTLE.													pate of
į		For plo	ough.	bree	or ding.	For e	other Oses.	Mil Cat	ch Lie.	Young	Stock,		ž			Prot	rgies,	CAI	179.	794
Number of Villages	Táluka.	Ozen	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buff.loss.	Cowa.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.	Total.	Horses and Ponice	Sheep.	Goats.	Browll.	Large (4.a., of over 3 Cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and Goods,	Cropped Land Plongh Cattle,
1	2	3	4		6	7	9	0,	10	n	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11	Sháháda	538		6	1	18	1	254	23	254	19	1,073	10	89	69	230	-	20	94	8

APPENDIX Q.

For 11 Government Villages in the Shahada Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate.

				oco R D	ing to	Mánu	L.								4	accomb	0 T O RI	BURTH	T.					•				8
	Mana of William		on to	Re	misslo	ns.			dinum		including	available for					Gover	oneni (ecupic	d land.					Govern	inent un	occupie	e of seed
٠.	Name of Village,	Average for	serecom			<u>, </u>	cted.					A A		Огу-сг ор	•	<u> </u>	Rice.	_		Gartien	.		Tetal.					di di
			Total ses occupied la	Permanent,	Castual.	Total.	Balance collected	Dry-crop.	Rico.	Oarden,	Gross area Insm.	Total area not oultivation.	Aqrue.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Acros.	Авентепt.	Average per	Acres.	Accomment.	Average per	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per	Acres.	Arconnent.	Average per	Increase or decrease of ass per cent. on occupied land
	2	8	4	-5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	30	21	23	23	24	25	28	27	29	20
	: :	10 years from 1886-87	Ra.	Re.	Re,	Re,	Re.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Re.		Acres,			Rs. a. p		Rs.	Rs.		Rs,	Re.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Ba.	Re. a.	p.
	Khatgbar	to 1895-96, b years from 1891-93 to 1895-96.	41 65 64				6 1 55 64	2 4 0	ļ	•••	290	illages ra	ted secon	*	D 19 8		d Gapu	p. ""				- 76	63	0 18 3	184	3 6	0 \$	11
_						-			<u> </u>		V	llages mi	ed accon	ling to th	e sanctie	ned Sri	i Grout	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			···					
•	Kháparkhoda	10 years from 1888-87 to 1895-98, 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, 1895-96	60 60	, 		***	449 60 60	1 8 0			1,542	1,947	88	1	0 11 7	ı	,	-				- 88	61	0 11 1	107	# 0	0 4	3 { +24:
-											V	llages ra	ted accor	ing to t	he mnotic	oned 4t	h Grou	p.	_									
8	Akaspur	10 years from 1986-97 to 1895-96, 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, 1895-90	50 80 62				50 30 52	}1 0 0			2,571	2,141	205	186	0 10 1		-		***			209	135	0 10 4	. 29 1	134	0	8 (+170°) +360°0 +180°0
•	Bhuta	10 years from 1886-87 to 1845-96. 5 years from 1891-92 to 1805-96.	27 29 30				37 20 30	100			174	В	119	108	0 13 10		-		•••			119	103	đ 18 10	34	25	0 11	+255°1
5	Tavlái	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-95 5 years from 1891-98 to 1865-96	531 679 620			111	521 679 620	1 0 0	. **1		4,707	3,277	920	746	0 12 11			14 -		•••		930	746	0 12 1)	8 16	372 9	0 13	11
6	Gamora	10 years from 1836-87 to 1886-96. 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	23 25 26	***			23 26	100		***	1,949	1,898	3 8	34	0 14 4							38	34	0 14 6	18	n	• • •	+20-3 +42-8 +30-0

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	l	ſ	10 years from 1886-87 to 1896-98.		'		"")	1	1	1		İ			1	1 {		1				}	١	ł			[[
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No. 8600 or 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 or 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 taluka 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 mamul 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 tiluka it is recommended that the special rate of 12 annas proposed by the Depaty 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 Táluka 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.

Government Memorandum No. 8422, 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 or 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. 8.—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 Nandurbar Taluka and 64 of the Navapur Petha and (2) 33 Makta and Nazarbandi villages of the Taloda Taluka of the Khandesh 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 Navapur; 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 Navapur 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.

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 savkars; 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 Shahada Taluka.

No. 503.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissoiner, C. D., No. R.-685, 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 Khandesh, No. 8600, dated 6th

September 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 2,—4205,

dated 3rd October 1899. dated 3rd October 1699.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 8.—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 Shábáda 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 Shahada Taluka of the Khandesh 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 Khandesh,

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).

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	76	Wadithan		72	0 0 6	43	1,789	1,239	203	80	0 6	4						903	80	0 0	4 28	847	96	0 4 4	* +tm*	33.3
	76	Wadli	1	674	0 11 8	474	1,997	211	8/3	007	0 19	3		 -				808	601	0 12	1 530	844	517	0 0	+25 1	+7.4
ľ	77	Wagde	ļ	140	0 9 4	85	1,907	1,354	210	139	0 8 1	1	-	-			•••	349	189	0 8 1	1	296	127	0 7 1	+69-5	
Į į	. 79	Wasiki)	166	0 10 0	108	1,308	240	813	178	9 8 1	0	<u> </u>		<u></u>			813	178	0 8 1		720	748	0 8	+650	11-7
`	27 Villages.	Total of Group	~ .	7,973	•••	4,974	41,677	11,202	18,463	8,148	0 1	8	-		-	144	-	13,468	8,153		6,693	16,142	6,563	• •	+44.0	-,-,
	1		ļ	ļ	1		j	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	1	[1		<u> </u>	!	·	<u> </u>	!	1	1		1	<u> </u>	

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70	Group IV. Bandhárpáda) P. 8	1,765	0 8 0	240	1,780	155	1,207	464	0 6		~	-	P. 1	1	100	1,306	405	0 6 8	6280	33 0	3 6	0 4 1	+ 00:7	+100-8
. 60	Tiker	P. 8	915	950	150	930	95	717	233	0 5		-		P. 7	19 { 10 W.	}* 11 *	791	25 1	0 5 7	205	100	26	0 3 11	(with water) +67-3 +50-6 (exclusive of water)	+96-7
81	Amiss		•••		73	2,228	n	863	387	0 4			441			894	852	337	0 4 5		1,808	21 8	0 2	+254.7	
83	Anandpur	P. 8	.	404	136	1,238	74	1,023	207	0 8				P. 8	13 { 11 W. 3 S.	8 9 7	1,028	12 0	0 8 6	,	231	87	0 1 10	(with water) +83 0 +54 8 (exclusive of water)	}
83	Bábarghát	}			50	1,336	92	978	278	0 4		-				•••	979	273	0 4 6		268	68	0 3	+440.0	₩.
84	Birl	ļ ļ	-		56	2,786	2,063	320	62	0 3				***	40000		820	62	0 8 1		858	59	0 2	+127	
65	Bhadbhunje	P. 0 B. 4	}		203	1,733	238	3,414	405	0 4	23	45	1 15 6	P. 9	24 { 20 W. 4 B.	} # 10 8	1,448	474	0 5 3		\$ 9	8	0 3 :	(with water) +134-7 +134-8 (exclusive of water)	}
58	Bhawre	R. 4	***	 .	121	4,987	2,480	1,083	193	0 2 10	_8	4	164			***	1,036	186	0 2 10	es.	721	69	0 %	0 +587	
67	Bhil Majre Kel-		.,,	184	91	1,945	511	702	143	0.8.		.,.		***	200 23.		foa	142	0 8 8		738	102	0 8	+56'0	
66	Bokalsar		817	0 10 0	198	517	46	442	197	0 4		***		***			448	1	0 4 7	91	20	6	1	36.9	660
89	Borgar				29	3,875	2,080	199	67	0 4 1		***			******		192	87	0 4 9	***	198	27	0 8	+96-6	
90	Chacharbundhe .			`	107	1,566	895	657	245	0.6			•	***	******		657	245	0 0 0	454	218	61	0 4	+1290	
- 91	Chapti	1 1			77	1,889	295	810	119	0.6					*****		310	110	0 0 2	***	787	210	0 4	7 +54.8	
93	Chauki	0 8 0	***	-]	197	1,918	484	1,214	878	0.5		***		***	*****	aı	1,214	378	0 5 0	***	230	38	0 2 0	+B1·9	
98	Dipur	1			50	1,127	408	555	91	0 2	***				*****		855	. 91	0 3 7	434	79	7	0 1	+88.0	
94	Dhárte	B. 4			890	22,026	1,619	10,218	3,651	0 5	2	6	800	•••	*****		10,215	8,660	0 8 9	•••	8,993	2,506	0 4	+812.8	***
96	Dingj		411		6 0	419	25	276	118	0 6 1				***	799104	•••	276	118	0 9 10		118	49	0 6 1	+90.7	
96	Dhanrát	P. 8	240	•	895	3,781	457	2,709	638	0 4 1	•••			P. 78	878 { 239 W,	} 9 19 11	2,782	1,104	0 6 5		612	66	o 3 :	(with water) + 193-9 + 203-0 (exclusive of water)	}
97	Gadat		***	riq.	818	3,687	796	2,459	748	0 4 1	·				******	***	2,459	746	0 4 10	(64	406	52	0 2 !	+ 188:5	
98	Gnd Majre Wad- Pstei]	***		40	874	.91	297	68	0 4				**	141 PRE	1-0	297	88	0 4 9	41.	56	7	0 2 (+120'0	
99	Ghod Jámme		***		206	1,504	282	1,014		0 5		,		***			1,014		0 5 7		308		0 8 2	+72'8	
100	Jamki		***		159	1,255	180	1,040	297	0 4	s 		,	***		***	3,040	287	0 4 5	***	85	8	088	+80-5	
101	Jámne	!	48	0 9 4	25	791	29	251	67	0 4	ı			***	4+9144		251	67	0 4 8	11	481	82	0 9 1	+168.0	56-0
103	Jámtale ,				210	1,832	626	890	217	0 8 1				***			690	217	0 8 11	***	816	47	0 3 (+8.9	
108	K4chail	1 1	169	0 9 44	110	481	43	285	181	07		254		***	******	444	285	131	0 7 4	87	104	20	0 8 1	+19-1	20-9
104	Kamiapur ,		68	0 9 4	40	96	7	89	43	07	·	-410		***	101914	***	89	41	0 7 4	81		***	***	+2"5	-93-5
105	Kamod	[•••	"	94	6,300	4,019	1,668	275	0 3 1	₩ ~			***		***	1,668	275	0 2 10	***	718	87	0 1 11	+193-6	
108	Kamod Karanji Budruk	P. 8	}	141 -	841	\$,090	117	1,764	555	 0 & 	8	, ₁₅	1 14 0	.p. 1	3 8 W.	}	1,768	573	0 8 2	•••	320	66	0 4 14	(with water) +00 0 +67.4 (exclusive of water)) } }
107	Karauji Khurd	.	100		112	1,492	819	969	282	0 4	J	l			******	-i	969	252	0 4 8	•••	204	89	08	+151.8	-44

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				Accors	OING TO AU STRIKE,	UTBANDI						-			Accordin	е то Впача	T.									Per- centage increase
			Maxi-			Total	4	Total				<u> </u>	<u></u>	Governm	ent occupio	ed land,					Proper-		nment U		Percentage increase of assessment on	nences- ment of
Former Táluka	Num- ber.	Name of Village.	dry-crop	under actual	Autbandi	nent	Total area for	area		Dry-crop			Bic	θ		Garden.			Total.		ment				Government occupied Land (vide columns 7	culti-
			mte.	cultiva- tion in 1892-93,	acre.	on occu- pied land.	cultiva- tion in- cluding Inam.	ble for	Area.	Assess- ment.	Avet-	Area.	As- 8002- 01011t,	Average.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Average.	≜ 766,	Assess- ment,	Aver-	of area shown in column 6,	Āres,	Assets- ment.	Aver- ago.	and 20).	1892-98 (vrde column 7 and 32).
1	3	. 8	4 .	5	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	27	23	23	24	26	26	97
		Group IV—	Rs. c. p.	Aores,	Re. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Re.	Rs. a. p.		Re.	Rs. a. p.	Астев.	Re.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Re. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	8s. s. p.		<u> </u>
,	108	Kataswan	5			228	1,581	197	1,887	443	0 8 4		ļ .	***	***	*14.000		1,837	443	0 5 4		47	10	0 8 6	+943	
ĺ	109	Khápde		***		178	758	54	663	233	0 6 7			***				863	233	0 5 2		39	7	0 2 10	+ 30.8	***
ļ	110	Khekde		***		251	4,170	2,480	1,102	253	0 8 8			444	•••	167,54	***	1,102	253	0 8 6	•	587	74	0 2 0	+0*8	444
- 1	ու	Khokarwáde	R. 4	•••	٠	91	616	18	525	114	0 3 6	7	10	1 6 10	-	. 4544		582	124	0 8 8	- 1	66	7	1 -	1	
- 1	112	Khokes		•••	•	50	1,497	748	608	87	0 2 9				4	*****	116	509	87	0 2 9		244	27	0 1 9	į	
- 1	113	Koreghát	j l			65	498	25	880	94	0 8 11		٠			ets***		360	94	0 8 11		91	7	1		
1	114	Kotkhamb			***	51	1,185	192	623	93	0 2 5				-75	*****		623	98	0 1 8		370	19	_		184
	135	Kukráni		***	,	87	1,729	1,311	284	97	0 5 6		***	***		170P44		284	97	0 5	_	184	48		_	***
	, 116	Majwán		***	949	50	924	731	172	82	0 3 0		***		•••	****	***	178	92	0 8 6] "	21 69	15	0 8 6		
	117	Mánikpur		***	***	72	1,099	88	942	303	0 5 3			***	*** .	44.***	•••	942	803	0 6 8		190	23	0 1 11	1	
•	118	Mirkot	!	***	,,,,	186	1,523	62	1,271	323	0 4 1		***	***	***	******		1,271	7	0 4 2		47	13	0 4 5		66
<u> </u>	119	Morkaranjawe	Į Į	16	0 9 44	3	1,437	1,363	27	595	1	,		**	•••			2,369	595	[1,052	146	0 2 8	1	1
]	130	Nágzari		 36	0 9 44	197 21	6,367	8,056	2,250 329	123		"	***	**** ****	104	******		329	122	1	ł .	259	78	1	1	-38
npalner	191	Nánchal Nándwan	0 8 0 P. 0		,	152	1,147	16 98	1,011	272						10 { 9 W.	}8 5 4	1,014		0 4 6		85	•	0 1 10	(with water) + h = 5 + 79 d (exclusive to water)	{ k
	123	N	ļ			176	9 04u	3,98 7	2,444	1,039	0 6 10			***	•••			2,144	1,089	0 6 10		1,417	372	0 4 2	1	
İ	124	Nárájenpur Nurábád	l i	 82	0 10 0	52	7,844 584	5,561 8t	853	158	1	-						343	153] .	1	140	49	0 6 8	+194-3	-32
I	125	Pangran				121	1,720	5 6	1,617	l	0 4 11	Ι.		***	***			1,017	313	0 4 11	.,.	648	122	0 3 0	+157*8	
],	126	Parchuli	1		·*	27	922	730	840	89	0 4 2			_	•••	210148		340	89	0 4 1	-	852	हा	0 1 8	+329-6	
į	197	Páti Bedki		,.,	***	207	3,162	675	1,351	882	0 4 6				***		120	1,351	392	0 4 6	-	136	80	0 8 6	1	
[]		Payárvihir	{	215	0 9 4	67	827	456	203	71	0 8 11							293	71	0 3 11	28	178	25	0 2 11	. +60	-54
	1	Pethápur	!		,	48	6)8	267	119	58	0 7 10]			##K***	-	119	58	0 7 20		317	ł	9 4 0	ł	
•	130	Pimpráni				181	1,440	769	688	219	9 6 1				***	bits cod		626	219	0 6 1	***	43	l -	0 3 8	į	
1 1 1	181	Ráyapur			 .	\$17	9,462	755	1,482	378	0 4 1		-			F++ C 204		1,482	878	9 4 1		346	35	0 3 3	+74.8	1 -
	132	Sari Majre Umar-	R. 4			51	900	241	390	74	0 3 0		10	3 8 0	***	200 TM4		4/13	84	0 3 4		256	24	0 2 2	+847	_
		thi			•] "				-] -												1	1

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to	133	Bávret "		P. 8	***		60	1,932	60	1,966	402	0 5 1				P. 2	6{6 ₩.	} s o o	1,968	108	 0 6 1		698	123	0 8 2	(with water) + 650-0 + 571-7 (exclusive of water)	
ဂို <u>း</u>	134	Shetgaon.	i		93	0 9 4	63	894	51	186	86	075			441	-	a+1 100	ed a	196	86	071	43	158	- 45	0 4 1	+56-4	-21.9
88 .	135	Shelud .	ł	1	***		168	1,160	135	787	290	0 5 11			***		****		787	290	0 5 17		\$39	\$8	0 9 ;	+181.5	
	136	Sonkbadal	1		***		106	1,333	203	918		0 4 10	***		***		••••	•••	913	277	0 4 10		216	84	0 2 6	+161.8	
Pimpalner	137	Suil		0 8 0		•••	250	2,301	341	1,766	. 1	0 4 9			•••				1,766	1	0 4 5		191	34	0 2 10	+108-8	
	135			ļ	•••	***	150	2,940	1,500	906	1	0 3 2			•••		******	***	906		0 8 3		534	63	0 1 11	+19.3	
	160					*	145	1,815	816 150	609 964		0 6 2	"		***	<i>-</i>	*****	•	8C9	156	1		390	78	0 3 (+194/3	•
	141	Wadadhe.					50	1,710	803	581		0 8 8	~-	201	***	•••	410 412	***	961	348	0 8 6	<u>"</u>	240	1	0.8	+138.4	1478
	142	Wadkalass	ıbi	1			361	8,148	4,141	1,934	542			144	***	***	3311 00	•••	561	228 542	0 6 3] ···	236 88	ŧ	0 5 4	+356.0	
•	148	Zámenzar		B. 4			174	8,221		1,331	Į i	0 4 8	,	72	265		*****	***	1,924	1	0 5] "	188		0 8 1	+423	***
	146	Zaranpád	.,.)	***	-	100	1,246	312	621	108	0 2 8			***		410	245	621	105	0 2 6		258	i	0 1 7	+145.4	
						-	<u> </u>	 	 -				<u> </u>			 										+00	
	66 Villagen	Total of Gr	osp IV.		8,642		9,081	148,937	46,691	67,293	20,183	0 4 10	9 77		218	P. 101	354 { 302W. 52 8.	}3 8 1	67,471	20,768	0 4 11	1,264	29,013	5,982	0 8 4	(with water) +123:0 +124:7 (exclusive of water)	}
	144 Villages	Grand T	otal	***	48,642		37,790	300, 44 1	87,926	139,727	74,558	0 8 6	84	182	2 2 6	P. 286 M. 8	961 { 746W. 216 S. • 9	3 5 9 1 2 0	140,105	75,710	0 8 6	38,770	69,489 P. 6 M. 6	22,251 14 5	0 6 5 2 5 4 0 18 4	(with water) +100°3 +98°4 (exclusive of water)	}

Nors. -P. = Pétasthal; M.=Motasthal; R.=Rice; W.=Water; S.=Soil.

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

APPENDIX Q.

Revised Appendix Q of 2 Villages of Navápur Peta of Nandurbár Táluka.

			A	CCORI	OIRG TO	Ma'n	vr.	1								Acco	D KI CEC	70 SUB	YRY,									TO LESS
			-11900]	Remissi	one.		Maxi	mum F	lates.	nin.	ble for					Gover	nment Oc	capied	Land						ment u	noccupied	of names I land.
No.	Name of Village,	Average for	nt on				collection.				ading I	evallable		Dry-cro	р.		Rice	•		Garde			Tota	J.		SCHOOL V	TABLE.	oreage ocupie
			Total assessme pied land,	Permanent.	Casual,	Total	Balance for coll	Dry-erop.	Bioe.	Garden	Gross area, incl	Total area not cultivation.	Area	Assessment.	Атегадо.	Area.	A recumment.	Averaga.	Area.	Assertment.	А V ст. g с.	Arm.	Assessment.	Avenge.	Ares.	Assesment.	Average.	Incresse or decrease of ass per cent. on occupied land
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	38	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	94	25	26	27	38	39
			Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs. a.	Ra.	Rs.	Acres.	Acı 08.	Acres.	Re.	Re, a. p.	Acres.	Re.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Re,	Ba, a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Re, a, p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	
Ì	1	Ten years from 1888-89 to 1897-98 .	***	N.	recor	d.																						
1	Loukhach,	Five years from 1803-96 to 1807-98.	***		Do.			0 8			1,699	1,36)	65	7	010					•••		63	7	019	274	30	013	501
	(1897 0a	14	··•	•••	•••	14	,				} }																
		Ton years from 1838-80 to 1897-98 .	***	N	recor	đ,				<u> </u>		•				ļ								1		1		
3	Khame hou-	Five yours from 1893-94 to 1827-98.	0				9	0 8	3		1,333	1,244	62	18	0 3 10		.,,	411		444	•••	62	15	0 8 10	9	2	087	+68+
	Ł	1897-98 ,	8				Ð	J					i	İ		•	1					}	}		1	1		

Effect of Revision Selllement proposals on Government occupied land of 2 villages in the Nandurbar Talluka.

				, <u>u</u> •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		By F	ORMEN	SULVE	7.		•				•					By	Revis	IOE SU	BVST.								
			Maxim	um Ra	itoe.		Dry-aro	р.		Rice,	-		Garder	 L		Total.		Mazin	sum Rat	04 .	D	ry-erop	.		Rice,		G	arlen.	7	Total.	4		
Kumber.	Name of Villago	No of Group.	Вту-стор.	Rice.	Garden.	Area	Assessment.	Avenge	Arm.	Amosment.	Average.	Aren.	Armen ment.	Average.	Area.	AAnem ment.	Average.	Dry-erop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assestment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Avorage.	A ron.	Averaged.	A ress.	Asser Britant.	Atomica. Persentage inch	Name of Village.	Number
) 	9	3	4	8	6	7	8	•	10	11	19	13	14	16	16	17	18	10	20	21	23	20	H	25	26	27	28	20 84	51	33	18 54	. 26	36
1 %	Tárápur Lekurwáli		lts. n. p. 0 8 9 2 4 0) Th	rro is	the geo	upled	land i	n thes	e villa	Ker-	 -					-{	Re. a. p. 1 0 0 0 12 0	1,	re la s	מה ספר	upled	lauret i	n thes	e viila	£84			-			Täräpur Lokurväti	2

Revised Appendix Q of 17 Villages of Shirpur-continued.

			Accor	ding to M	AMUL.										ı	According	70 Svn	SYRY.								1
						Maxi	num R	ates.	inoluding	available					Go	vernment o	ecupied	l_Land	i.	· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Go	vernu	ent un-	2
rj	Name of Village.	Average for			collocted.					L .		Dry ero	p.		Ric	B _n		Gard	len.		Total.		0001	upied e wast	omenaud te.	ecrete a
			Area	Rate,	-Amount colle	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Grose area Inám.	Total area not for cultivation,	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Aren.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Аывезятерт.	Average.	Area.	Agressment.	Avorage.	Area.	Astesment.	Lectage.	increase or Degreese of assess
	8	8	4	5	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	23	94	25	26	
	Group F.— continued.					Rs. a.	Rs.	Re.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rea	Re. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	8s. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres,	Re.	Rs. s. p.	<u> </u>
8	Bhorti {	1891-93 to 1896-96 1895-96	393 398	\$-100	131 138	1 0	***	***	1,172	66	B 01	237	0 2 0		174					291	237	0 • 8	683	204	078	{
3	Háted {	1891-92 to 1695-95 1806 -96	55 84	. B8	18 19	} 1 0	u .		843	24	54	84	0 10 1	***	•••	***		•=		54	34	0 10 1	265	128	0 7 7	{ }
•	Burki {	1691-95 to 1896-96, 1898-96	62 30		22 11	} 1 0	***	***	313	16	80	20	0 10 8			***				50	20	9 10 6	209	101	079	{
5	Khāmkbeda {	1891-92 to 189 5-96 1895-96	240 261		97 92	} 1 0			844	99	261	125	C 7 8						_	201	128	078	431	171	0 6 6	{
6	Robins {	1891-92 to 1895-98 1895-98	55 87		19 18	} 1 0	**1	***	184	•	85	27	0 12 4			,	-		- 	35	27	0 13 4	145	106	0 13 7	1
7	Ihikbeda {	1891-92 to 1895-96 1895-96	137 168		44 86	} 1 0			56 6	150	95	46	079			770		***		98	46	079	521	147	074	{
1	Total of Group {	1891-92 to 1995-96 1896-96	8,317 3,059	694*29 5-19 48	1,091	}			11,318	796	2,977	1,840	0 9 11				M 1	1	1	2,975	1,941	0 9 11	7,168	3,429	0 7 8	{*
,	Grand Total	1691- 92 to 1693-96	5, too	48	1,991)			17,744	1,294	4,901	2,912	0 0 a				М 1	1		4,802	2,913	0 9 8	11 194	4.074	078	(+

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