GIPE-PUNE-015432

1. Nandurbar Taluka (W.K.). pp. 1- 1912. 43. $\times 723.23 / 71 N$ East Khandesh Collectorate.
2. Raver Taluka.

$$
X 723.23172 R
$$

3. Chopda Taluka.

$$
x>23.23172 C \neq 0
$$

4. Yaval Taluka.

$$
\times>23.23172 Y{ }^{1915} . \leq 5
$$

5. Raver Taluka.

$$
\text { Y723.23172 } \times \underset{\square}{1915} ;
$$

6. Jamner Taluka.
7. Bhusawal Taluka.
8. Jalgaon Taluka.
9. Erandol Taluna.

$$
x>23.23172 E
$$

10. Pachora Taluka, and
pp. 44-49.
pp. 50-53.
pp. 54-98.
pp. 99-147.
pp.148-192.
pp.193-248.
pp.249-278.
pp.279-306.
pp.307-332. Bhadgaon $\mathrm{P} \in$ tha.

$$
\times 723.23172 P-\dot{F}
$$

## SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DX-N\&゙w SERIES.

RELATING TO THE

## REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

NANDURBAR TALUKA


OF THE

## WEST KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.

INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SETTLEMENT OF THE NANDURBAR TALUKA INOLUDING NAVAPUR PETHA OF THE WEST KHANDESH COLLEGTORATE.



No. 2243 or 1908.
From

H. B. CLAYTON, Esquire, I.C.S.,<br>Assistant Colleetor, W.D., West Khándesh ;

To
The COLLECTOR of WEST KHANDESH.
Dhulia, dated the 23rd September 1908.
Subject:-Revision Settlement proposals of the Nandurbár táluka including Nawápur peta of the West Khándesh Collectorate.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Nandurbár táluka in this Collectorate.
2. The táluka, with its Peta Nawápur, consists in all of 307 villages, of which 274 are surveyed Khálsa villages, 16 Forest villages and 6 surveyed and 11 unsurveyed Inám villages. This report deals only with the Khálsa villages. The details of the last settlement of these viliages are shown in the subjoined statement.

| Number of Villages. |  |  | Year of Sottlement. | Original or Kevision. | Sanction of Government. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Naudurbar. | Nawapur. | Total. |  |  |  |
| 110 | 15 | 125 | 1896-97 ... | Revision ... | Goverament Resolation No. 4411 |
| 80 | 66 | 146 | 1903-04 | Original .. | Government Resolution No. 500 |
| 2 | ** | 2 | 1903-04. ... | Revision ... | of 24th January 1903. |
| 1 | ... | 1 | 1901-05 ... | Original ... | Government Resolution No. 3355 of 4th May 19 us . |
| 193 | 81 | 274 | Total. |  | - |

The village of Lekurwali was originally settled in 1865-66 and that of Tarápur in 1869-70. These villages were inoluded in Mr. Maconoohie's Revision Settlement proposals sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4411, dated the 3rd June 1896, but as they were both uninbabited, they were ordered to be included in the proposals which were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 500 of the 24th January 1902, but were not specifically dealt with in that Government Resolution, though Appendix Q was prepared (see page 115 of Seleotion No. CCCCXXIV).
3. The táluka is bounded on the east by the Sindkheda táluka, on the

General doscription of the taluka. south by the Sakri táluka, on the north almost continuously by the Tapti river, beyond whioh lie Talods and Shábáda tálukas; and on the west by the Gáikwár's territory and the Dángs. The area including Nawápur is some 988 square miles, of which 207 square miles are forest. The population which according to the census of 1891 was 105,866 (or 107•15 per square mile) had hardly altered by 1901 when it was returned at 102,846 . The Municipal town of Nandurbár had then a population of 10,618 , so it is obvious that the agrioultural population is well under 100 per square mile. Deducting reserved forest land the population is about 131 per square mile,
a 18:8-1

Captain Elphinstone in 1862 and Mr. E. Maconochie in 1895 have described ai such length the physical features of the tract, that I shall only attempt to briefly mention such changes as appear to me to be noticeable as regards vegetation and climate. Roughly speaking the Railway divides the táluka proper into two parts which are homogeneous in point of soil. To the south of the Railway the land is at its best reddish in colour and grows lighter and less fertile the nearer one approaches the Pimpalner border. Conversely to the north of the Railway blaok soil predominates and, curiously enough, while the level of sub-soil water naturally sinks the further one goes from the hills, the wonderful moisture-retaining properties of this soil appear to be accentuated the nearer one approaches the Tapti. There is no trace now of the evil effects of the flood mentioned by Captain Elphinstone. On the contrary a slight admixture of sand would, I believe, do the land here some benefit, as cultivators are now afraid to plant rabi crops of wheat and linseed until they are sure that no more rain will fall for fear that the land may become water-logged and the seed be lost. The result has been that during the last two seasons when little or no rain has fallen after the end of August, the sowing of Rabi crops has been so delayed that the moisture in the soil has been insufficient to allow the seed to germinate properly.

In the east of the taluka both to the north and south of the Railway the country is as bare as it has been from long before Captatn Elphinstone's time, practically the only trees being the roadside neems which are an abiding monument of the late Mr. Ashburner. As one proceeds westwards tree growth and vegetation become less sparse. To the south of the Railway from Nandurbar westward mango, mhowra, palas, and teak grow more and more frequent. In the rich land to the north of the Railway there has been a distinct advance in the frontier of cultivation even since Mr. Maconochie wrote. Up to the Ranka River there is practically no waste cultivable land, while west of that river to the north of the Deomogra forest there are only here and there scattered fields which are being rapidly taken up by the Bhil villagers. There are still patches of thick tree growth but the "depradations of black-buck, nilgai and and cheetul" spoken of by Mr. Maconochie are now practically negligible. There are a few nilgai and black-buck, but I have reason to believe that there is not a cheetul in the whole of the Deomogra Reserve and, while there are complaints as to pig, they are in my opinion not nearly so well justified as one would be led to expect from the proximity of over 100 square miles of thickish jungle.

To the south of the Deomogra Reserve the soil, while excellent in patches, especially along the valley of the Nesu River, is generally less attractive and the conditions approximate very closely to those of Nawapur-the best cultivators being Konkanis, while Mauchis and other inferior classes of Bhils predominate. Here the curious rocky ridges, which run straight in various directions through the taluka and which in the east are so bare that they do not even produce grass, are ordinarily still covered with a growth of stunted teak mixed with less valuable trees of a hundred different kinds. Even in years of the scantiest rainfall such as the present, the grass grows so high that except where years of patient cultivation have thinned it, it is practically impossible to move off the foot-paths until after the inevitable fire has taken place. This is generally about the end of December. The climate of this portion is much dreaded during the months of September-January and though the assessment is very light there is not a keen demand for the land.

In Nawápur, the Railway, which more or less follows the old NandurbárSurat road, can no longer be said to divide the country into homogeneous tracts. There is still a tendenoy for the best soil to be found on the Tapti side in such villages as Dhayta and Narayanpur, but nearly every village in the Petha contains its proportion of wooded hill, stony undulating reddish soil, and rich level black soil. Mr. Maconochie in paragraph 14 of his first report quotes my uncle, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, as describing Nawápur in 1864 as "a rast jungle tract with water poisoned by the decaying matter of the superabundant vegetation and a climate, whioh, probably owing to the same cause, is little less than deadly for the greater part of the year to all except those born and bred there-the inhahitants mostly Bhils, with a few Konkanis, almost as wild
as their country and slaves to liquor and superstition." This description still holds good as a general description. The comparatively heavy rainfall combined with the richness of the soil produces a tropical vegetation. The "Barud" grass grows so high that in'September it meets over one's head as one rides down a jungle path. The cultivator has to weed his fields four times every year if he wishes to save his cotton from being choked by grass. The mango, mhowra and "ain" (or "sadada", as they call it here), spring up self sown: and less valuable trees have to be cut down and the stumps burnt for years in succession before they can be eradicated from a field. The inhabitants are still mostly Mauchis, Vasavas and other kindred tribes of Bhils, whose chief olaracteristics are a fondness for liquor and witch-killing, combined with a stunted physical growth and a general spleen enlargement which would be abnormal even in the most malarious district. Many of the subordinate officials still regard a transfer to Nawápur as little or less than a sentense of death. There are, however, distinct signs of a change, attributable in part doubtless to the civilising influence of the Railway. The present Mahálkari-a Bráhman-has been over five years at Nawápur and enjoys fairly good health. Theland in the neighbourhood of Nawápur has mostly been taken up for cultivation and cleared. Along the valley of Rongavli river there is now no good waste land for some 5 or 6 miles to the south and 3 or 4 miles to the north of Nawápur and the same tendency is observable, though in a lesser degree, in other villages such as Chinchpádá and Dhayta. It cannot be said as yet that the chief support of the Petá is agriculture. Last year, when the mhowra crop was bad, the amount paid by one large purchaser for the, collection of mhowra flowers was, I learn, Rs. 40,000 , i. e., more than the land revenue of the Petá : and besides this wood, grass, mhowra seed and other jungle produce supply even more important industries. Still there can be no doubt that there is an extensive demand for land and that clearing is proceeding at such a pace that within 15 years Mr. Sheppard's description will cease to be applicable.
4. The water-supply, depending as it does in a large measure on the tree

Water. growth, improves in proportion as one goes further west. The present flow of the rivers will be dealt With in discussing the question of patasthal irrigation. As to well irrigation it is not very satisfactory. In the east and along the Tápti the* water level is far down and it is always necessary to penetrate through or into the layer of trap rock before permanent water can be obtained. Thus the water is so deep thal it hardly pays to cultivate with well water, and even those who have wells in their lands ofteu prefer to take a non-irrigated crop, if the rainfall is normal. Conditions are better in a certain few cases to the west of Nandurbár. There and near the town itself there is some successful well-irrigation, but from the Ranka river to the western boundary of Nawápur there are not more than half a dozen built wells, though a few are being built during the present year of scarcity, the population being as a whole bad cultivators, without the skill or the means to irrigate in this manner.
5. Appendix A shows separately the rainfall for Nandurbar and Nawápur

Rainfall (Appendix A). for the last ten years. It will be seen that there is a difference of 20 inches between the average of the two places which will show clearly the different conditions prevailing at a distance which is less than 30 miles in a straight line. It may be mentioned that the average in Nandurbir for the nine years ending 1894 was 30.04 inches while that for Nawápur for the seven years ending in the same period was 45.17 inohes. So it is obvious that during the last decade there has been a considerable decrease.
6. The following tabular statement is a summary of the results of Appen-

## Crops (Appendix B).

 dix $B$ and shows the proportions in which the various crops are grown in the táluka. The division into Kharif and Rabi is not quite accurate, as no distinction is made between Kharif and Rabi tili and cotton. The variety of the conditions prevailing in different parts of the taluka preoludes the possibility of making any very safe inference from these figures. A large proportion of the Gujar population feed on wheat, but of late years the food supply of the taluka has, I believe, always been helped out by imports from outside. Taking the Bájri, Jowári, the less important food grains, and ono-third of the wheat crop to be required for home consumption, I should place the exportable surplus of the táluka at about 60 per cent, as far as the area of the crops is concerned. In the last few yearsthere has been a distinct tendency to increase in the area under non-food crops and especially in that under cotton.

7. The Tápti Valley Railway passes right through the middle of the whole táluka. There are stations for goods at Ranála Road, Nandurbár, Khandbárá, Chinchpáda, and Nawápur
Communications within the tiluka and probably there is now no village which is more than
15 miles by road from a Railway station. Made roads are comparatively few. A good road runs parallel to the Railway from Nandurbár to Dondaicha, but the continuation of this road from Nandurbar westward to Nawapur and Surat, which was once one of the most frequented trade routes in India, has not been repaired for years and is in many places worse than an ordinary country track. Ranala has recently been joined to the station bearing its name by a Local Board road five miles long. The road from Nandurbar to Taloda, constructed in the Famine of 1896-97, has been recently provincialised and will presumably be kept in good order in future. A road due south from Nandurbár to Nizámpur in Sákri táluka is in course of construction. The only other made roads in the area are that leading from Chinohpáda Station through Kondaibári ghát to Sákri and a short road, just over a mile long, connecting Nawápur with its Railway Station.

Cart-tracks are, however, very numerous and with certain exoeptions in fair condition. The principal are, one leading from Nandurbár to Prakashá on the Tápti and thence to Sháháda, and another leading also from Nandurbár northeast through the plain towards Sagbara, the latter being at present the great timber route of the District. These, of course, are only fair season roads. During the rains the only roads permanently available for cart traffic are the made roads from Ranála to Nandurbár and on to Taloda. Even Nawápur is not infrequently cut off from communication with its Railway Station for a week at a time during the rainy season.
8. Mr. Maconochie's prophecy (paragraph 19 of his report) that with the advent of the Railway the trade of the bazárs near
Markets (Appendix 0). the stations would inorease very largely has been remarkably fulfilled, with the result that all trade has practically concentrated in Nandurbár, Visarwadi and Nawapur. He estimated the amount of business done weekly at Nandurbár at a little over Rs. 3,000, whereas now it is estimated at over Rs. 20,000. The chief item is of course the timber. During the fair season from 400 to 1,200 carts of timber come in weekly. There can be no doubt about the figures as they can be verified from the Forest and Municipal records. The chief kinds of wood are teak and tiwas. The wood bazár lasts three days and the empty carts take back supplies of various kinds to the villages. Most of the wood comes from Sagbára and the Mewás Estates, in some cases via Taloda. By the curious custom (called kabáda) prevalent in the District, the Bhils themselves turn wood merchants. They pay a fixed fee and are allowed to cut a cart-load of wood which they take to Nandurbár and sell, keeping the difference for their labour. The protits sometimes amount to as much as Rs. 10 per cart. The lamentable fact of the system is that they drink away the profits and only too often kill their bullocks or at least make them unfit to plough their fields. How long the supplies of wood will last is a question, but there is no doubt that Nandurbár has permanently ousted Taloda from its pride of place as the timber mart of the west and that this fact with others has vastly increased the importance of the Nandurbár bazár as a distributing centre. Next in importance is the Nawápur bazár. The bazárs at Ranála, Koparli, Bhadvad and Raipur have, as will be seen
from Appendix C, dwindled into insignificance. There are besides the weekly bazars, two fairs (jatrás) held yearly in the Taluka, one being at Nandurbar at the time of Moharram and the other the "Hindal-Devi Játrá," held in January at Dhanrat near Nawfapur, which is peculiar as being a modern institution started specially for the Bhil tribes.
9. It has been roughly estimated above in paragraph 6 that the produce Exports. of 60 per cent. of the area under oultivation is course the most valuable items.- There are four cotton gins and two presses at Nandurbar and one gir at Ranála. A further gin is in course of erection at Koparli and it is probable that Nawapur will shortly follow suit, a consummation devoutly to be wished, as it would to some extent prevent the admisture of the two chief kinds of cotton produced in the various parts of the taluka.

Of non-agrioultural products timber, firewood and grass are the chief and the construction of the Railway has given a great impetus to this form of export. Mhowra flowers, mhowra seed and rosha-grass oil are subsidiary items of trade. I give below the figures of the exports of goods in tons from the various stations in the táluka for the last six years. It must of course be borne in cind that a large proportion of exports from Nandurbár Station itself comes from outside the táluka. The Railway Company are unfortunately unable to furnish the details as to the various kinds of goods exported.

Statement showing in tons the outward traffic in goods dealt with at Railway stations in the Nandurbdr Tailuka.

|  | Year, | Nawapur. | Chinehpada. | Khandbára. | Nandurbar. | Ranula. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1901 | ... | 1,435 | 774 | 335 | 7,616 | 621 |
| 1902 | ... | 2,459 | 1,225 | 1,051 | 10,687 | 188 |
| 1903 | ... | 6,913 | 2,727 | 4,892 | 14,444 | 390 |
| 1904 | ... | 8,727 | 2,531 | 5,291 | 11.297 | 173 |
| 1905 | ... | 9,884 | 5,759 | 4,183 | 21,9ヶ9 | 122 |
| 1906 | -* | 7,288 | 5,517 | 4,418 | 24,485 | 857 |

The line was only opened for traffic in 1899.
10. Beyond the Rosha.grass oil above mentioned there are no other locally Manufactures. mamufactured exports. Even this industry seems to be considerably less flourishing than it once was owing to the growing scarcity of the grass. In a few villages rough blankets are manufactured but these only command a local sale and even in this branch are tending to be ousted by imported articles.
11. The subjoined table shows the variations in population and resources since the last settlement. It should be clearly stated that the fact that the figures of three separate settlements made at different times have had to be amalgamated and that the figures for the villages first
Population and resources. Appondices D, $\mathrm{EI}, \mathrm{F}$ and J . settled in 1903.04 were apparently more or less hypothetical, makes it advisable not to place too muoh trust in the accuraey of the results :-

|  |  |  | Last sarvey. | 1805-06. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Decrease }(-) \\ & \text { increase }(+) . \end{aligned}$ | Percentage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population | $\ldots$ | .. | 86,889 | 87,487 (1901) | + 548 | + 6 |
| Plough cattle | ... | *- | 28,619 | 27,352 | - 1,267 | - 4.4 |
| Cattle for breeding, \&c. | ... | ... | 48,106 | 39,553 | - 8,553 | - 17.7 |
| Horses and ponies | ... | ... | 1,758 | 1,144 | - 614 | $-\quad 34.9$ |
| Sheep and goats ... | ... | ... | 11,808 | 21,987 | +10,179 | + 86.2 |
| Ploughs -.. | ... | ... | 13,120 | 13,860 | $+\quad 740$ $+\quad 100$ | + $+\quad 56$ |
| Carts - ... | .-* |  | 6,857 | 6,957 | $+\quad 100$ $+\quad 340$ | + 1.4 |
| Irrigation wells ... | ... | . | 433 | 773 | + 340 | + 784 |

-1878-4

In Appendix $D$ it is striking that the non-agricultural population is according to the census so large, especially in Nawapur. As a matter of fact the whole population of Nawapur is interested in agriculture, the wives and children even working as laboure:s. Appendix E shows a slight increase in population, and it is noticeable that practically half the population (in Nawapur more than two-thirds) are Bhils and kindred tribes. The figures given in Appendix F are, in my opinion, certainly incorrect. This is proved by the fact that, whereas the area under cultivation has undoubtedly increased, the table shows a decrease in the number of plough oxen and also a decrease in the cropped area per pair of plough cattle. This is presumably to be explained by the fact that at the time of the original survey many lands, only parts of which were actually cultivated, were all added into the total area under the plough. The increase in the number of goats is, I believe, real, as the spread of cultivation has turned the grazing ground for cattle into cultivated land where goats can find support but cattle cannot. To my mind however there can be no doubt that the recent series of bad years has reduced the stock of agricultural cattle to a low ebb. In Appendix F, I have given separately the figures for the 127 villages of the Revision Settlement only-figures which presumably can be fairly relied on. It will be seen that these figures bear out the decrease in plough cattle and agricultural stock generally, as well as that in horses and ponies. It is also a well known fact that the price of plough bullocks has nearly doubled during the past ten years.

The increase in irrigation shown in Appendix J is only partly borne out by the facts.
12. Tie statistics given in these appendices do not show any appreciable Appendices G, H and I. progress over the figures of the former surveys. In Appendix I, the figures for Nandurbár and Nawápur have been shọwn separately. In Nawápur it will be seen sub-lettings are lew owing to the majority of the villages having been settled on the restricted tenure.
13. The marginally noted appendices show the information furnished by the Registration Department as to the value of lands

Value of land. (Appendices $K, K^{(1)}, L, L^{(1)}$ and $M_{4}$ ) in the táluka, as shown by the documents relating to sales, mortgages and leases which were registered during the quinquennial period ending 1905-06. Though the conclusions are undoubtedly vitiated in certain cases by facts of which such statistical tables can take no consideration, it is very instructive to compare the results with those for the adjoining tálukas of :Sháháda, Sindkheda, Taloda and Sakri as given in the recent settlement reporis. The figures given in the subjoined statement show the average number of times the surver assessment realised in the various kinds of transactions. The dates below each taluka show the last year of the quinquennial period to which the figures refer: -

14. I regret that I cannot claim to have verified by personal enquiry the accuracy of the registration figures except in so far as

Verification of resalts by means of the Reoord of Rights.
the general results are concerned. Isolated figures are of no practical use and in the case of sales and mortgages it is impossible to verify all the transactions
even of one village even by a careful examination of the Record of Rights at a personal visit. As to sub-lettings however the case is different, and L was endeavouring to make every passible use of the Record of Rights even before I received a suggestion to that effect from the Settlement Commissioner. The oriterion is however of less assistance than it might be, as 147 of the villages concerned were settled on the Restricted Tenure with the result that in them sub-lettings are very rare, except in the case of service inám lands. It is noticeable that, possibly owing to the fact that the officiators frequently change every year, the amount for which suoh service inám lands let, is certainly less on the average than that for which Government land can be sublet, the rent being in many cases less than the assessment. This fact undoubtedly tends to reduce the general average of the letting value of lands in the taluka.

I have verified by personal enquiries in twenty villages in the old classes I and II all the sub-lettings existent, with the result that out of 77 instances I found the rent paid was-

In 51 instances from 1 to 2 times the assessment.
In 19 instances from 2 to 3 times the assessment.
In 5 instances from 3 to 4 times the assessment.
In 2 instances from 4 to 5 times the assessment.
It is obvious that the results agree fairly with those furnished by the registration figures.

I give below the figures for all the survey numbers shown as let for a money rent in the Record of Rights. These figures are taken straight from the village Form I-C without personal verification, but may be assumed to be fairly correct:-

Number of survey numbers let for money rent according to village Form I.O where the money rent equals-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

At first sight it might seem a fair inference from these figures that the average rent would be at least twice the assessment, but I do not think this is so. For example, I have included in column 2, 115 inám survey numbers where the rent is actually less than the survey assessment and of these 95 are in villages which come under the old class I. Further, in a good many of these cases, where more than twice the assessment is received as rent, the fact is to be accounted for by the presence of wells in the numbers. This is known to be the fact in 76 cases and it is probable that it is so in others. This fact also partly accounts for the larger proportion of survey numbers producing more than twice the assessment as rent in the villages of class $I$, as it is there that wells are most frequent. It is, of course, natural that in these villages the rents should be higher as the land is better and there is ne waste. Still even there the average rental would not work out at more than twioe the assessment, whereas in the black soil land just across the Tápti in Sháháda and Taloda five to six times the assessment is the ordinary amount of rent paid. I have
elsewhere mentioned some of the reasons for this fact but there must also I fancy be also some difference either in the quality of the soil or in the rainfall which is not at first obvious.
15. These appendices show the prices of the principal agricultural products for the 16 years ending in 1906. It is still difficult to draw a reliable inference from them, as years of
scarcity have almost been as frequent as normal years Prices of produce: Appendices $N$ and $N(1)$. during the period. The subjoined statement shows the average number of sers and chataks purchasable per rupee at Nandurbar for the quinquennial periods shown :-

| Quinquennial period. | Jowári. |  | Bájri. |  | Wheat. |  | Cotton. |  | Nawspar cotton (at Nawapur). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sers. | Chataks. | Sers. | Chataks. | Sers. | Chataks. | Sers. | Chataks. | Sers. | Cbataks. |
| 1892-1896 | 22 | $5 \frac{1}{8}$ | 20 | $5 \frac{1}{5}$ | 18 | $3 \frac{8}{6}$ | 8 | 24 | 7 | $4 \frac{4}{6}$ |
| 1897-1901 | 14 | $6 \frac{9}{5}$ | 13 | $5 \frac{1}{6}$ | 9 | $5 \frac{1}{6}$ | 8 | $\cdots$ | 6 | 124 |
| 1902-1908 | 18 | 154 | 17 | $1 \frac{2}{6}$ | 11 | $14 \frac{1}{6}$ | 6 | $15 \frac{3}{5}$ | 5 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |

For the period antecedent to 1890 no reliable figures are avdilable for Nandurbár; according to those for Dhulia the rates for the ten years ending in 1889 for jowari and wheat were 22 sers and 3 chataks and 17 sers 5 chataks, respectively. There can be no doubt, I think, that prices have advanced during the current settlement, but it is impossible to say from the figures of so short a settlement how great the permanent increase will be.
16. It will be seen from the marginally noted appendices that every-

Appendices $\mathrm{O}^{(1)}, \mathrm{O}^{(2)}, \mathrm{O}^{3)}$, $O$ (4) and $O^{(6)}$. where there has been an increase in the area under cultivation. Appendix $\mathrm{O}^{\text {a }}$ which deals with the villages resettled in 1896-97 in the táluka proper shows that these villages suffered severely from the continuous bad seasons between 1897 and 1903 and that the area under cultivation and the revenue demand diminished. This however had been more than made up in 1906-07. In Appendix $\mathrm{O}^{(2)}$ are shown the 80 villages in the Táluka proper into which the original settlement was introduced in 1903-04 and in Appendix $0^{(6)}$ the similar villages in Nawápur. In both of these there is some increase both in cultivation and the revenue demand. But the largest increase is that of the 15 Nawápur villages shown in Appendix $O^{(4)}$ in which the collections have more than doubled since the Revision Survey.

The revenue is collected in ordinary seasons without any difficulty, but the proportion of small cultivators being large, any deficiency in the rainfall even for one year produces a scarcity of resources which requires very lenient treatment.
17. The general impression to be gathered from the foregoing facts canSommary. not fail to be that the taluka has made wonderfully little progress. The population has been stationary, agricultural stook has actually decreased, while the sale and letting value of ayricultural land is low. The latter fact was for a long while a mystery to me. To the north of the Tápti, in Sháháda and Taloda the letting value of land is probably now considerably greater even than it was at the time of the last surveys of those Tálukas. I believe the explanation to lie in the fact that in Sháháda there is no waste land available and in Taloda little, while in Nandurbar there is a considerable amount, so that the would-be tenant can escape rack-renting by taking up new land on his own account. The same fact has made labour difficult to procure and so has diminished the profits of agrioulture. Again, it cannot be said with certainty that prices have permanently risen, though statistics show that they have risen. It is noticeable that in the present year of scarcity the price of food-grains has been higher than it ever was during the severe famines of 1897-1900. The average rainfall has distinctly decreased at both reporting stations, and it looks as if the deorease would be
permanent. There may be a considerable increase in well-irrigation, but on the other hand the pátasthal, which was formerly of some importance, has, with the deficient rainfall, dwindled into insigniticance. The tank at Talwada in the Mandal valley built during the last famine has never filled. sufioiently to allow of its use for irrigation or even to improve the condition of the patasthal on the stream below it to any appreciable extent. Manufactures are practically nil and education has made little visible progress. The Tápti Valley Railway has of course immensely improved the communications and has brought the táluka into close touch with the markets of Surat and Bombaya fact which affords some guarantee that the increase in prices will be permanent.

The western portion of the táluka inclading the Nawápur Petha, needs scparate mention. The fears which were expressed at the time of the introduction of the Original Survey, that the Mauchi inhabitants would fly across the border into the Gáikwar's territory, have proved on the whole unfounded. It is still a fact that many cultivators hold more land than they can oultivate and leave large fallows every year, but the assessment being light, they do not feel this very much. On the whole they have taken to the survey kindly. The fact that the land is on the restricted tenure has been no trouble to them, except in so far as they have taken some time to understand the prohibition against leasing without permission. It is very difficult to judge the amount of progress made by the part of the taluka, as the useful criterion prices for sales and sub-lettings is absent. The increase in the demand for land is however striking and affords a strong presumption as to the profits of agriculture. I append details as to the increase of cultivation in the villages of the Petha since the introduction of the Survey.


These figures are interesting for several reasons. Very little of the land shown in column 2 has been given out free; and though the occupancy price realised has been small, it must be remembered that, before the introduction of the Survey, ocoupancy price was unknown. The comparatively large total of column 4 shows that the Survey has caused some disturbance in holdings. Still looking to the poverty of the people, the net increase of over 8 thousand acres in the area during four years cannot be considered other than satisfactory.

During the normal season of 1906-07, I made inquiries in many villages as to the actual outturn of particular cultivators' fields from their own statements. In the case of more sophisticated agriculturists one would have little chance of learning the truth by such a method, but $I$ believe the results I arrived at were fairly correct. Except in cases where there had been large areas left fallow, the yearly produce was never less than ten times the assessment in value, while in the best authenticated case it amounted to twenty times the assessment. There can be then, I think, no doubt as to the profits of agriculture. The people are however still miserably poor and improvident. The restricted tenure has not freed them from dealings with the money-lender, but has rather put them at a temporary disadvantage, as want of security naturally means euhancement of interest. Still there is now a growing sense of independence
which-if it is properly fostered-may go far to assist development on the desired lines. It is however quite certain that such development must be slower, if more healthy, than would be the case, if free scope were allowed to the money-lender to invest his capital in the land; so due moderation must be shown in the matter of increase of assessment.
18. In making proposals for the revision of assessment in a traot where the conditions are so heterogeneous, one is faced by several awkward problems. It is true that the present settlements are both made on Mr. Maconochie's reports, the materials for which he gathered in 1895-96, but in the case of about half the villages the Settlement was introduced in 1896-97, while that of the rest was deferred till 1903-04 in order to allow of the application of section 73 (A) of the Land Revenue Code. But Government, while accepting in the main the rates proposed for the Revision Survey villages, reduced those proposed for the others, at the same time reserving the right to revise them without regard to the general limit imposed by thoir orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2619 of 26th March 1884. The result is that at the present time the map of the taluka much resembles a patohwork quilt, the rate of assessment varying from Rs. 2-1\%-0 to 8 annas, the assessment in adjoining villages differing in some instances by as much as 120 per cent., for no apparent reason save that the Survey was not introduced at the same time. Had the period of the currenoy of the settlement been one of even normal prosperity there is little doubt that this would bave mattered little as it would have been possible to make use of the reservation of Government as to the right to increase assessments beyond the usual percentages at this survey and so abolish such inconsistencies. But the period has not been one of normal prosperity and it cannot be hoped at this revision to classify all the villages of the táluka as they must finally be classified. I have availed myself of an opportunity kindly afforded me by the Settlement Commissioner to talk the matter over with him and he has agreed that it will be best to regard the present revision as an interim revision guaranteeing the rates for a period of ten to fifteen years only. At the time of the early surveys Captain Elphinstone noticed that it only took three or four years to turn a barren jungle into the most fertile land in the province of Khándesh. This process is complete in Shaháda, rapidly nearing completion in Taloda, and beginning in the west of Nandurbár; but to take it as an acoomplished fact in the latter taluka, and revise the rates accordingly would be distinctly "gambling in futures" and might to some extent prevent the very development on which it would be based. Thus, though I am confident that within 20 years it will be possible to reduce the present seven groups of villages to three at most, the object of my present proposals is only to make this possible at the next revision. The present and proposed groups are :-

| Presont. |  |  | Proposed. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number. | Bate. | Number of villages. | Namber. | Rate. | Number of villages. |
| I | Re.   <br> 2 12 p. <br> 0   | 76 | I | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Res. } \\ 3 & 0 & \text { p- }\end{array}$ | 78 |
| II | 220 | 28 | II | 200 | 53 |
| III | 1120 | 8 | III | 14.0 | 70 |
| IV | 140 | 36 | IV | 0120 | 78 |
| V | 100 | 30 |  |  |  |
| VI | 0120 | 28 |  |  |  |
| VII | 080 | 88 |  |  |  |

At the next revision these groups should naturally be reduced to three, if Government will again reserve their right to enhance the rates in the ease of the two last classes beyond the usual limits.

The proposals, if sanctioned, will result in an increase of Rs. 51,534 or $18 \cdot 46$ per cent. in the total revenue demand.

## Group I, Rs. 3.

19. This corresponds almost exactly to the old group I, the only difference being that Akrala and Karli on the south-east have been removed from it, their physical and other conditions bringing them closer to the villages of the 2nd group than those of the first. While for similar reasons Bhavali, Jamboli, Karankheda and Biladi on the west have been added to the group. In the case of these villages the increase will be one of 41 per cent., while in the case of the rest of the group it will be ohe of 9 per cent. only. At the time of the last revision it was proposed to put Biladi into the first group but Government considered that the increase would be at that time too heavy. It is however only by the sanctioning of such measures that the grouping of the táluka can be satisfactorily accomplished. I have proposed Rs. 3 as the rate for this group in deference to the opinions of those much more capable of judging than myself. It is, however, in my opinion questionable whether the rate of Rs. 2-12-0 should not be retained during the proposed short settlement. It is true that in the similar tracts of Taloda and Sháháda which adjoin a maximum rate of Rs. 3 has been in force for nearly ten years ; but it is a certain fact that, whatever the reason may be, the value of land in Nandurbarr is considerably less than it is in the adjoining tálukas. This fact is especially remarkable in view of the improvement of communications through-the proximity of the railway, but I have verified it in so many ways that I do not think its accuracy can be doubted. Besides the figures furnished by the Registration Department I would quote the fact that while in Nandurbar the average rent received for inam numbers is very little, if at all, more than once the assessment, one would in Sháháda and Taloda at once suspect fraud if one found the inferior village servants receiving less than three times the assessment as rent for their service lands in the villages of the first group. In the adjoining south Tapti Taluka of Sindkheda the maximum rate is Rs. 2-12-0 and this in spite, of the fact that the physical conditions approximate more olosely to those of Sháhada, there being none of the low barren hills which crop up in Nandurbar even within a few miles of the Tapti bank and possibly result in the land being more cut up by nalas. Were the proposed settlement a thirty years one, the Rs. 3 rate would uudoubtedly be appropriate, but in view of the shortness of the period of settlement and of the lack of material progress of the taluka excapt in the matter of communications, I lumbly submit that it is open to doubt whether the maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0 should not be retained.

## Group II, Rs. 2.

20. This consists of 24 villages of the old 2nd group together with Akrala and Karli removed from the first group, seven villages from the Rs. 1-12-0 class and twenty villages of the Rs, 1-4-0 class in: Nandurbár. It is only as to the last that the propriety of their inclusion in this group might be questioned. Of these the ten villages to the north of the railway lie in the richest soil in the táluka and the lands have been so far cleared that the climate is not bad. The population is partly Gujar but the Bhil villages are conspiouously prosperous and very little land remains to be taken up. As to the other ten villages to the south of the railmay, their condition is certainly less favourable but the quality of their soil and their proximity to Nandurbár justifies their inolusion in the same class as Ranala. Thanepáda and Hati-Indvi where the conditions are different I have relegated ta the third group.

I bave suggested a rate of Rs. 2 for this group, though the present rate is Rs. 2-2-0 as it is in the villages of the 2nd group in the neighbouring taluka of Sindkheda. The reason for the proposed reduction is not entirely due to a desire to a voida too large increase in the villages of the present Rs. 1-4-0 class, though this is one of the reasons. The distinction between the old first and second groups is that the first group has a ssil which will grow unirrigated rabi crops of wheat, gram and eastor-oil, while south of the line of hills which skirts the ruilway there is no such soil to be found. At the next revision the black soil villages to the east of the Ranka river will naturally be promoted to the first group in which the villages to the south of the railway can never be inoluded. The present condition of these villages is by no means entirely satis-
factory. In most of them, it is true, all the land worth occupying is taken up and the climate is fair: but land has practically no letting value beyond the assessment, the villages, eave those near Ranála are cut off from the bigh road by a low line of hills through which the roads are execrable, the adjacent villages in Sakri only pay a Rs. 1-8-0 rate and the rainfall is probably even less than at Nandurbár itself, as is shown for example by the failure of the tank at Talwada to fill. Thus, even if the old villages of this class alone were concerned, a fairly good case could be made out for the proposed reduction of about 5 per cent., the only objection being that difference between this and adjoining villages of the first group will be rather large, if a rate of Rs. 3 be sanctioned for that group.

## Group III, R8. 1-4-0.

21.' This group consists of the village of Hati urf Indvi which till now has been rated at Rs. 1-12-0, but which is uninhabited and mostly waste, the village of Thanepada at present assessed at this rate, eighteen of the thirty villages in the west of the táluka proper at present assessed at Re. 1, twenty-five of the twenty-eight villages which border on the Deomogra reserve and are now paying a maximum of 12 annas, thirteen of the fifteen villages in the petha assessed at Rs. 1-4-0 at present and twelve villages near the latter now assessed at 8 annas only. To deal with these in order.

The conditions of Thanepada are entirely different from the neighbouring villages in Nandurbár and approximate more closely to those of Sákri where the rate is Rs. 1-8.0. The progress of the villages now assessed at Re. 1-0-0 in the west is as a whole less satisfactory than that of the villages. to the north assessed at twelve annas. Consequently, while I bave little hesitation in including nearly all the latter villages in this group, I have only felt justified in proposing this 25 per cent. enhancement in the case of eighteen of the thirty villages of the former group and have proposed a small reduction in the case of the other twelve villages. The case of the fifteen Rs. 1-4.0 villages in Nawapur is peculiar and is dealt with in paragraph 6 (e) of Government Resolution No. 4411 of 3rd June 1896, the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 being ordered to be taken from new tenants only, the rates for existing tenants being fixed for the period of the settlement at 10 annas ( 14 annas in the oase of the villages of Nawápur and Visarwádi). In the case of these villages Government has not specially reserved the right to increase beyond the ordinary limits. Nearly all the land in these villages has been taken up and they are undoubtedly in a comparatively prosperous condition. It does not appear that Government intended the special remissions to extend beyond the period of the settlement. I recommend, therefore, that this anomalous system of permanent remissions be abolished and the full survey rates levied from all holders alike. This will make it possible to deal with the villages properly at the next revision. In the case of old tenants the increase will be 100 per cent. in the case of all villages save two, where it will be a little less.

There remain the twelve villages now assessed at 8 annas which $I$ propose to raise to this class. The increase, which will be one of 150 per cent., seems a startling one at first, but it is to be noted that the actual increase will be only 2 annas more than in the case of the old tenants of the villages just dealt with. All these villages are within 5 miles of Nawápur, the soil is of excellent quality and the land is nearly all taken up. They were obviously only differentiated in assessment from Nawápur by the accidental fact that they were surveyed later. The distinction between them and some of the villages I have put in the lower group, such as Náráyanpur and Chaoki, is rather arbitrary, but the line must he drawn somewhere, and I have framed my proposals after seeing the conditions and noting the demand for land. The proposed grouping will bring together all those villages in the petha whioh are so advanced as to rely for their support mainly on agriculture rather than on by-products.

> Group IV, Re. 0-12-0.

22 The fourth and the last group for which I propose a rate of twelve annas only is formed by the 56 villages now paying 8 ainas, 3 villages now
paying 12 annas and 12 villages now paying one rupee, together with two of the villages assessed at Rs. 1-4-0, in which however the old tenants are now paying a ten-anna rate only. With slight local divergenoies these villages form a very homogeneous tract circumstanced alike in respect to olimate, orops and communications. Of the three villages now paying 12 annas, one at least is entirely waste and the other two are little better. Objection may be taken to the reduction of certain of the Re. 1-0-0. villages, such as Vanjla, Salvan and Umarvihir to this olass. The adjoining villages in Sakri Táluka are, it is true, assessed at a rate of Ro $1-8-0$, but they are only cultivated in patches and are probably better off in the way of climate and rainfall being at the top of the ghát. It cannot be disputed that the condition of Bandharpada and Tilasarnow assessed at 8 annas is at least as prosperous as that of Vanjla and Salwan assessed at one rupee. It is only after mature consideration and with the knowledge that the táluka map will thereby be made to lonk ragged that I propose to include these villages in class IV instead of class III. Lakadkhot and Pakhri the two Rs. 1-4-0 villages fall naturally into this class, and though there will be a nominal decrease in the demand it is probable that there will be an actual increase, as little fresh land has been taken up.

I have suggested a twelve-anna rate for these villages which means for the majority of them a rise of 50 per cent. I have already alluded to the difficulties of estimating the progress made since the time of Mr. Maconochie, who proposed a ten-anna rate. There can be no doubt that the present raising of the rate to one rupee would be a convenience at the time of the next revision and, in the case of some villages, suoh as Dhayta, it would be justified. But after speading a month in two successive years in these villages and comparing the present state of the people with what it was, as minutely described by Mr. DuBoulay and others before him, I am decidedly of opinion that in doubling the assessment we should run a considerable risk of defeating the object, at which Government has been aiming, of inducing the wild tribes concerned to settle down permanently to agriculture. The present original settlement has only been in force for five years and the figures given above (in para. 17) show that, while the area under cultivation has certainly increased, a considerable portion of land has been given up or become waste in other ways. It is difficule also to be sure even in the case of the new land taken up, that it is not taken up, with the object of making something out of the tree growth, the applicant being financed by some wood merchant with that object. Several of the villages are deserted and most of them are very soantily populated. Cases of migration to the neighbouring Gaikwâd territory are by no means uncommon and the land there is said to be of better quality and no more lighly assessed. The conditions which in 1902 influenced Government to show special leniency to the tract are still more or less in force, as of the five seasons since then, two at least have boen distinctly poor.
23. I have, I believe, personally inspected during the last two seasons every Patasthal. pát in the taluka, whether kaccha or pakka, which is in anything like working order, and the majority of them I have seen in both years. I was preparing to deal with them in accordance with the orders given in Government Resolution No. 2759 of 15th March 1907, when those orders were modified by Government Resolution No. 3422 of 1st April 1908. The present position as to method of assossment of "páts" is somewhat anomalous, as those in villages where the Revision Survey was introduced in 1896-97 are assessed under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code while those in the more backward villages of the west pay permanent pátasthal rates. The condition of the flow of the streams is this. From the eastern border of the táluka up to and including the Patal-Ganga Nadi which runs by Nandurbar itseli the flow of the streams is not sufficient even to irrigite wheat unless it be helped out by well irrigation. Nearly all the baadharas have been at some time or other repaired-with Government assistance, but the Dahidula ohannel and bandhara is the only one in this part of the taluka on which any considerable sums have been spent in the last twenty years. The flow of this channal is most unsatisfactory, and this year, when I saw it at the end of October, the water would not flow into the majority of survey numbers for the purpose of the first planting of wheat. Large sums of money were
spent on the Talwada Tank with the oljeet of imprcving the flow of the cbannels on the Amravti river : but with very little result so far. The water rate on these pats was never in any case as much as Rs. 4, and I have no hesitation in recommending that the patasthal rates be abolished. The Dahidula "pát" can be adequately dealt with under the existing rules, the present rates levied under section 55, Land Revenue Code, being continued and remissions being given every year as necessary. The abolition of pátasthal in the valley of the Amravti must be made on the distinct understanding that when, if ever, the Talwada Tank work is completed, the users of the water will be liable to be assessed either under section 55, Land Revenue Code, or under the Trigation Act.

West of Nandurbar there is a distinct and increasing improvement in the flow of the rivers. That the flow of the Shiv Nadi is fairly permanent is shown by the fact that small crops of sugareane are yearly grown on it in the alienated village of Khamgaon. The village of Biladi, which adjoins Khamgaon, has two bendbaras one irrigating fields in the village itself and the other now irrigating lands in the limits of Nandurbár. The latter formerly supplied fields in Nalva, but at the request of the villagers the service was discontinued as the lead was very long and the water-supply precarious. I'have some time since made proposals to the Executive Engineer to concentrate both these channels on the lands of Biladi and, if this be done, there will be no objection to the levy of a water rate of Rs. 5 per acre. The mattor however is not settled yet and it is impossible to say the exact area which it will be possible to irrigate.

Besides this there are only three channels on which the Public Works Department has spent any considerable sums during the last 20 years. These are all in Nawápur. The first is that of Khánápur-Sarai. 'Ihe flow of this is permanent, if scanty, and an enterprising cultivator has started to re-establish the former reputation of Nawápur by the cultivation of grapes-a commodity for whicb, as well as for sugarcane, the petha was, as Thewenot records, in 1666 famous. Unfortunately the said enterprising cultivator has, up to the present, quite illegally monopolised the water to the detriment of the Mauchi cultivators, so that it will be impossible for some years to say exactly what area can be irrigated. I recommend a water rate of Rs. 4 per acre under section 55: Land Revenue Code, for the present. This will be practically no increase on the present rate but in view of the baokward condition of the population and the desirability of encouraging irrigation a low rate is necessary. I'he condition of the Raingan Channel is less satisfactory but I recommend a similar rate there also, as the deficiency of water appears to be chiefly due to the neglect of the persons concerned to clear the silt from the channel. The bandhara and channel at Dhanrat are now in process of reconstruction and so here also the exact area which will be irrigated is not known. At the last survey a consolidated rate of Rs. 3-12-0 was imposed but I believe that the people will willingly pay a water rate of Rs. 4 per acre. I therefore recommend this rate for all the three " páts" in Nawápur.

I have no hesitation in proposing that free use of water be allowed throughout the táluka proper to any who construct bandharas and channels at their own expense. In every case of course the Public Works Department should be consulted before permission is given.

I regret that I am unable to submit statement called for in paragraph 2 (fin.) of Government Resolution No. 2759 of 15 th March 1907, owing to the fact that all the five bandharas on which I propose to levy rutes are in a transitory condition and the area which it will be possible to irrigate is absolutely uncertain. The only bandharas besides these five which are of any use independent of assistance from well water are at Ranala and Chitvi. The former is absolutely " kaccha", the area irrigated only a few acres and it is to some extent assisted by a well. The latter, though pakka and supplying fairly permanent water, is quite out of repair, the condition of the people is very backward and they certainly cannot pay a rate of Rs. 5 as the present consolidated rate of Rs. 3-9-0 has to some extent been found heary.

It is not open to doubt that there is large scope for pátasthal irrigation in the petha and the west of the táluka proper. Every village has its ruined
bandhara and the streams have a fairly constant flow. With the railway connection to Surat and Bombay, there is every hope in the future the petha will in time regain its lost reputation for the supply of the good things of the earth : but it is fairly certain that the area irrigated will never be quite permanent; and for some years at least, it will be adpisable to charge a water rate under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code, and not attempt to fix permanent Bagait rates on the five " páts" which I propose still to assess.
24. The area classed as rice land is in all 107 acres only, of which all save 7 acres are in the petha. The total ares being so small it is worth consideration whether the special rates for rice lands could not with advantage be abolished altogether. The a a erage rate at present is R. 1-15-1 per acre and I have seen no reason to alter it.
25. As already stated I have framed proposals on the assumption of a short settlement. The development of villages in Khándesh has in many cases been marvellously rapid and with the railway running right through the tract concerned, it is certain that its development must be phenomenally so. Thus by a long settlement Government would be obliged either to cause great hardship by a large sudden increase which the state of the táluka in no way warrants, or to forego for a lengthy period a considerable amount of legitimate revenue. The present settlement of the neighbouring táluka of Sindkheda expires in 1922-23 and it would be convenient to make that of Nandurbar expire at the same time.
26. In conclusion I have to apologise for the delay in submitting this report, the reasons for which I bave already explained to you. Unsatisfactory as the present report may be, I feel that it is to a considerable degree less so, than it would have been had $I$ eudeavoured to submit it within three months of the time, when I was ordered to begin it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant, H. B. CLAYTON, Assistant Collector, W. D., West Khindosh.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Nंandurbdr Tuluka, district West Rhándesh, for the years 1897 to 1907.


## AFPENDIX $A^{(1)}$



APPENDIX B.
Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Nandurbar Taluka including Nawapur Petha of the West Khandesh Collectorate.



## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazaars are heid in the Nandurbár Táluka of the West Khándesh Collectorate.

'APPENDIX C-continued.
Statemenl showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazaars are held in the Nawapur Petha of the West Khandesh Collectorate.


## APPENDIX $\mathbf{D}$.

Delaib of Population according to occupation ly percentages of Nandurỏir. Túluka.


Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages of Nawápur Pe'ha.

| Agricultural popalation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-agrioulturai population. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Having intorest in land |  |  |  |  | Labourera |  |  | Total agriou'turalpopulation |  |  |  |  |
| Land occupante not culti vating. | Land occupants. oultivating. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Tenants } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { anarors } \\ \text { ciltivating. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Others. | Total. | $\underset{\text { servants. }}{\text { Farm }}$ | Field Jabourers and crup watchera, | Total. |  | Crafts. | Unskilled labour. | Others, | Total non. aqricaltural population. |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 13 |
| 28 0.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,073 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | 65 0.8 | 115 0.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,2 f 9 \\ 68 \end{array}$ | 57 0.3 | 327 1.6 | 384 1.9 | 1,653 8.2 | 5,526 27.6 | 7,984 39.8 | $\begin{array}{r}4,905 \\ \hline 24.4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,415 \\ 91 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ |

## APPENDIX E.

Delails of Population accorling to religion and edwcation in the Nandurlár Taluka including Nawápur Petha.


Statement showing the agricultural stock of the villages in the Nandurbir Taluka including Nawoipur Petha of the West Khándesh Collectorate during the years 1890-97 and 1305-06.


## APPENDIX $G$.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, etc., and avefage births, deaths and vaccinations.


Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1905.

| Number of villages. | District. | Government Schools. |  |  |  | Munioipal Schools. |  |  |  | Privato Schools. <br> Boys. |  | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Boys. |  | Girla. |  | Boyb, |  | Girls, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 14. |  | 13 | 878 | 1 | 57 |  | 236 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | - 86 | Three more schools with an average attendance of about 50 boyb and 95 girls have since been opened. |
| 15 | $)$ ( | 16 | 836 | 2 | 45 |  | 366 | 1 | 28 |  | $\cdots$ |  |

N. B.-The upper line of the figures are those of the lanf gettlementil

## APPENDIX 1.

Statemest showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by ocespants and sub-tenants, etc., in the year 1906.

| Number of villages. | I istrict. | Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inamdara. |  | Total numbers oultivated by occupauts or Inamdars in partaership with others. |  | Total nambera cultivated by ub-tenants on mongy-rent. |  | Total nambers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grein-rent. |  | Waste aumbers | $\begin{gathered} \text { Param- } \\ \text { pok } \\ \text { aumbers. } \end{gathered}$ | Total Number. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Government. | Inam | Covernment. | Inám. | Government. | Inám. | Government | Inám. |  |  | Govern. ment. | Inám |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 |
| 81 | Nawapar Potha, (Weet Kbandush). | 6,003 | 49 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 18 | 44 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 3,389 | -0 | 9.416 | 93 |
| 193 | Nandurbár Taluka, (Weat Khanderih) | 14.881 | 491 | 602 | 57 | $\cdot 1,604$ | 688 | 472 | 70 | 4,929 | 150 | 22,608 | 1,501 |

## appendix J.

Slatement showing Wells, Bulkis, Tanks, and other sources of qoater-supply in the villages of the Nandurbár Táluka including Nawápur Petha of the West Khdudesh Collectorate for the years 1895-97 and 1905-06.


## APPENDIX K.

## An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Nandurbar Taluka of the West Khándesh Dietriet for the quinquennial period ending 1905-06.

| Cless of cases according to the number of timas the aurvey sasessment for which land is sold. | Number of cases. | Total acres sold. | Total sasessmant | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Average rate } \\ \text { of aseesp } \\ \text { ment per } \\ \text { acre: } \end{array}$ | Total sum for which sold. | $\Delta$ verage rate per acre for which sold. | Average num ber of timea the survey asserament for which land is aold. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  | A. g. | Ra an po | Re. s. p. | $\mathrm{Ba}_{\mathbf{4}} \mathrm{m}, \mathrm{p}$ | Rs, as p. |  |
| Clest 1 - 1 to 10 timen... | 27 | 51819 | 67000 | 148 | 4,77500 | 934 | 71 |
| " II - 11 to 25 n ... | 58 | 84881 | 1,369 60 | 1910 | 22,581 80 | 2689 | 16.4 |
| "III - 28 to 50 n | 12 | 1128 | 18480 | 1104 | 6,485 00 | 5768 | 84.8 |
| ${ }_{3} \mathrm{IV}$ - 51 to 100 n | 1 | 614 | 1700 | 21010 | 1,000 00 | 15778 | 58.8 |
| \% V - 101 to 250 3 | 2 | 49 | 6120 | 197 | 80000 | 18956 | 118*5 |
| Total ... | 100 | 1,488 86 | 2,347 100 | 1108 | 35,571 80 | 28140 | $14 \cdot 6$ |

## APPENDIX K ${ }^{(1)}$.

An abstract statement showing sales by decrees of Oourts in the villages of the Nandurbár Talukea of the Weat Khándesh District for the quinquensial period ending 1905-06.

| Class of cases sccording to the number of times the survey acesesment for which land is sold. | Number of cases, | Total acres sold. | Total asement. | Aversge rate of assesnment per acre. | Total sum for which sold. | Average rate fer sere for which mold. | Average number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  | A. g . | Rs, a. pu | B4, at po | Re. an po | Rs, a. p. |  |
| Clase I- 1 to 10 times .0. | 24 | 3976 |  | 1.85 | 2,640 40 | 6104 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| * I1- 11 to 25 』 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 17 | 27536 | 48800 | 1184 | 8,847 80 | 3811 | $18 \cdot 1$ |
| ()IIJ-26 to $60 \%$... | 7 | 11811 | 19310 | 1114 | 6,358 0 | 5611 | 98.8 |
|  | 2 | 42 | (4) 12 | $1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 2 & 9\end{array}$ | 36600 |  | 77.05 |
| Total ... | * 60 | 79015 | 1,292 60 | 1102 | 18,206 18 - 0 | 2307 | 14.08 |

${ }^{-}$Only $t 0$ genulue pasee were dicoovared from supplement to Book No. I, Papt III, during the above period.

## APPENDIX $\mathbf{L}$.

As abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of the Nandurbbr Tailuka of the West Khandesh District for the quinquennial poriod ending 1905-06.

| Class of casea acoording to the number of timea the aurvey asseasment for which land is mortgaged. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nomber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { oateb. } \end{gathered}$ | Total screa mortgaged. | Total asseasment. | Average rate of ataesgment per sore. | Total sum for which mortgaged. | Average rate per acre for which mortgaged. | Average number of times the survey sasessment for which mortgaged. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  | A. 86 | Re, a. p. | Prs. at P | Ra, a, p. | Ras, a. p. |  |
| Class I- 1 to 10 times | 47 48 | 8898 | 1,409 81.8 | 1 9 4 <br> 1 18  | 9,804 00 | 1105 | 6.9 |
| $\cdots$ III- 26 to $50 \sim \ldots$ | 888888 | ${ }^{788} 18$ | $\begin{array}{rl}1,315 & 115 \\ 115 & 3\end{array}$ | 1 18 0 <br> 1 8  | $\begin{array}{rrrr}81,292 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{8 , 6 1 6} & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}27 & 0 & 9 \\ 38 & 18 & 1\end{array}$ | 14.9 8104 |
| * IV- 51 to $100 \sim$ | 2 | 2428 | 4980 | 201 | 2,700 00 | 30950 | 54.5 |
| Total ... | 100 | 1,705 19 | 8,00100 | 1109 | 37,418 00 | 2013 ह | 12.4 |

B 1878-7

## APPENDIX L( ${ }^{(1)}$

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with possession in the villages of the Nandurbár Tuhuka of the Wesl Khändesh Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1905-06.


- Only 84 gennine cases were discovered during the above period.

APPENDIX 14 .
An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in the villages of the Nandurbár Tálukea of the West Khándesh District for the quinquennial period ending 1905-06.


- Only 86 genuine cates were discovered daring the sbove period. OF there, in 71 cases the Government assassment is paid by the lessee to Goverament and in 15 cases it is paid by the lessor.


## APPENDIX N.

Slatements showing the Prices prevalent in the Nandurbar Táluka from 1831-92 to 1905.

| Year. |  | Seera of 80 tolue and chatais of ö tolús per Rupee. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pricos per maund of 3,200 tolids. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jowári. | Bajuri. | Clean | Wheat. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tur- } \\ \text { dál. } \end{gathered}$ | Gram. | Sessme. | Linseed. | Cottom | Jowari kadbis | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dry } \\ \text { grasa. } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1 |  | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | $\bigcirc$ | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1891-92 |  | 8. ${ }_{8}$ ob. | $\mathrm{S}_{20}{ }^{\text {ch. }}$ | S. ${ }_{7}^{\text {ch }} 11$ | $\mathrm{S}_{14}{ }^{\text {ohi }}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{18}{ }^{\text {ch. }}$ | $\mathrm{s}_{17} \mathrm{ch}{ }_{12}$ | S. ${ }_{9}^{\text {ch. }}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{15} \mathrm{ob}_{8}$ | S. ${ }_{8}{ }_{8}^{\text {ch. }}$ | Rs, a. ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$. |  |
| 1892-93 | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{21} 7$ | ${ }_{21}^{20} 4$ | 710 | 14. | 189 | 1612 | 814 | 180 | 88 | 01010 | ${ }_{0} 158$ |
| 1888-94 | ... | 2114 | 193 | 810 | 1713 | 131 | 157 | 714 | 108 | 70 | $00_{0} 0$ | 040 |
| 1894.95 | ... | 2514 | ${ }^{21} 7$ | 8 | 221 | 136 | 19.9 | ${ }^{9} 8$ | ${ }^{9} 12$ | 79 |  | ${ }^{-} 210$ |
| 1896 1896 | $\ldots$ |  | 24 150 | ${ }^{9} 14$ | ${ }_{13} 28$ |  | 1411 |  | 11 <br> 18 <br> 18 | ${ }_{9}^{7} 7$ | ${ }_{0}^{0} \begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0\end{aligned} 1 \begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1897 | ... | 98 | 80 | 67 | 614 | 80 | 70 | 73. | 94 | 812 | 0 0 511 | 0711 |
| 1898 | ... |  | 91.12 | ${ }_{7}^{718}$ | 126 | ${ }_{11} 12$ | 712 | 711 | 107 | 812 | ${ }^{0} 884$ |  |
| 1899 | ... | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 13 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 | 8 8 <br> 9 8 | 109 | 1011 | 9 <br> 8 <br> 8 | 78 514 | ${ }_{11}^{11} 1$ | $\cdots 7$ | 0810 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 \\ 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 34 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 1900 | ... | 9 <br> 149 <br> 18 | ${ }^{9} 96$ | ${ }^{11} 5$ | ${ }_{8}^{812}$ | 712 86 | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 514 614 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 1 \\ 8 & 1\end{array}$ | ... |  |
| 1902 | $\cdots$ | 1610 | 1314 | 1115 | 102 | 910 | 128 | ${ }_{6} 8$ |  | 88 | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{0} 1$ |
| 1903 | $\cdots$ | 249 | 231 | 108 | 122 | 106 | 150 | 912 | ${ }^{9} 8$ | 711 | ... | 0 |
| 1904 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{23} 17$ | 21.5 | 10  <br> 108  <br> 9 8 <br> 14  | 129 | 118 | 178 <br> 15 <br> 15 <br> 8 | ${ }_{7} 9$ | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 1 \\ 10 & 1 \\ \\ 7\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| 1905 1906 | ... | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 4 \\ 13\end{array}$ | 1518 11 |  | 1214 | 108 710 | 15 10 10 | 7 <br> 515 <br> 15 | $\begin{array}{rrr}10 & 2 \\ 713\end{array}$ | 5110 88 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 3 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & & \\ 0 & \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ \end{array}$ |

APPENDIX $\mathbf{N}^{(1)}$.
Statement showing the Pricos prevalent in the Nawdpur Petha from 1891-92 to 1306.

| Year. | Seara of $\mathbf{8 0}$ tolasand chataks of 5 tolas por Rupee. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Prices per maund of 3,200 tolas. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jowári. | Bajri. | Bice in huek. | Clean rice. | Wheat. | $\underset{\text { Tor- }}{\mathbf{d} \neq 1 .}$ | Gram. | Sesame. | Cotton with seed. | Joweri kadbi. | $\underset{\text { (Drass. }}{\text { Dry }}$ |
| 1 |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | $8{ }^{\prime}$ | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1891.92 | .. | S. ${ }_{19}{ }^{\text {oh. }}$ | $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{j}} \mathrm{ch}_{8}$ |  | $\mathrm{SF}_{8} \mathrm{ch} \mathrm{ch}_{8}$ | $\mathrm{B}_{12}{ }^{\text {ch. }}$ | $8{ }_{15}{ }^{\text {ch. }}$ | S. ${ }^{\text {ch }} 8$ | S. ch. | S. ${ }_{7}{ }^{\text {ch. }}$ | Ren an p. |  |
| 1893.88 | ... | 205 | 177 | 3210 | 119 | 1211 | 110 | 14.3 | 88 | 74 |  | 0 3 |
| 1898-94 | .. | 2114 | 1812 | 209 | 914 | 150 | 1210 | 1710 | 79 | 715 | 0610 | 040 |
| 1894.95 | $\cdots$ | 2113 | 1813 | 250 | 115 | 161 | 125 | 185 | 82 | 78 | 047 | 0 4 8 |
| 1895 | ... | 248 | 186 | 285 | 186 | 206 | 14.8 | 1811 | 79 | 78 | 080 | 062 |
| 1896 | .. | $\begin{array}{ll}17 & 2\end{array}$ | 178 | $28 \quad 9$ | 115 | 1115 | 1211 | 1213 | 612 | 610 | 0 ¢ 0 | 050 |
| 1897 | $\cdots$ | 818 |  | 14.6 | 75 | 70 | 84 | 714 | 82 | 611 | 0811 | 085 |
| 1898 | $\cdots$ | 218 | 168 | 2114 | 80 | 814 | 911 | 1118 | 92 | 611 | 0711 | 064 |
| 1899 | ... | 1318 | 12. | 175 | 80 | 98 | 90 | 1013 | 718 |  | 082 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 1900 | ... | 89 | 87 | 11. | 95 | 77 | 60 | 74 | 5.9 | $\cdots$ | 1.97 | 01210 |
| 1901 | .. | 140 | 1210 | 14.9 | 1014 | 714 | 69 | 710 | 68 | 615 | ... | 032 |
| 1908 | ... | 1514 | 1218 | 1718 | 114 | 711 | 78 | 90 | 610 | 66 | 026 | 026 |
| 1908 | . $\cdot$ | 223 | 192 | 2118 | 1012 | 99 | 715 | 136 | 910 |  |  |  |
| 1904 | ... | 20.4 | 190 | 2110 | 11. | 111 | 80 | 1518 | 1011 | $\dddot{48}$ | $0 \dddot{5} 8$ | $0 \dddot{6} 1$ |
| 1905 | $\cdots$ | 1518 | 1810 | 178 | 924 | 110 | 715 | 14.4 | 102 | 64 | 017 | 0 5 4 |
| 1908 | $\cdots$ | 181 | 1015 | 1610 | 86 | 96 | 510 | 98 | 68 | 48 | 017 | 054 |

APPENDIX $0^{(1)}$.
Revenue State:nent for 112 villages situated in the Nandurbár Taluka of the West Khándesh Collectorate into whick the Ravision Survey Settlement wos introduced in 1896-97. (Tarapur and Lekurwali resethled in 1303-04.)

| Year. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Umocoveikd agsegsed ababli Govzbnimbit Latd. |  |  | Land the Repkiot op which if dinkated entinilit or parthilly (linam). |  |  | Total land, Governybrt, OCOURIED AXD EHOOCOPLED axd Inay. |  |  | Balance outstanding at close of year. | Amount finally ted. | Remaric. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Occupied acres, | Fall Btandard Assessment. |  |  |  |  |  | Full | Realization |  | Fall | Collectiona, |  | Full Agrestment. | Grand Total for |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Remisgions daring the <br> year. <br> manent.  Oasual. |  |  |  |  |  | of grazing. |  |  | c! |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { columnio } \\ & 3,9 \text { and } \\ & 12_{0} \end{aligned}$ | columns 7 , <br> 10 and 13. |  |  |  |
| -1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | $\delta$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|  |  | Re. | Re, | Reo | 14. | Pa, |  | Re. | Re. |  | Rs, | Rs, | R. | B. | R9. | Is. | Re. |  |
| 1892-93 | 117,488 | 1,44,464 | ... | -0. |  | 1,44,464 | 28,613 | 16,348 | 157 | 12,886 | 14,936 | 1,666 | 1,58,381 | 1,75,748 | 1,46,287 | 47 | $\cdots$ |  |
| $18893-94$ | 118,718 | 1,45,581 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,45,581 | 27,049 | 14,942 | 628 | 12,286 | 14,936 | 1,606 | 1,58,053 | 1,75,459 | 1,47,875 | 94 | ..0 |  |
| 159195 | 120,518 | 1,46,498 | $\cdots$ | ... | -* | 1,46,498 | 25,227 | 14.019 | 808 | 12,320 | 14,939 | 1,668 | 1,68,065 | 1,75,396 | 1,48,912 | 132 | -0 |  |
| 1895-96 | 121.468 | 1,46,865 | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 1,46,855 | 24,372 | 18,669 | . 795 | 12,320 | 14,936 | 1,668 | 1,58,160 | 1,75,460 | 1,40,818 | 817 | $\cdots$ |  |
| - 2898.97 | 124,264 | 2,00,848 | 38,138 | $\ldots$ | 33,198 | 1,67,719 | 14,2)2 | 11,992 | 805 | 12,272 | 20,102 | 1,668 | 1,50,748 | 2,32,940 | 1,70,186 | 8,998 | 98 |  |
| 1897.88 | ]24,487 | 2,01,319 | 88,708 |  | 32,798 | 1,68,521 | 13,946 | 11,600 | 910 | 12,273 | 20,100 | 1,668 | 1,50,503 | 8,32,919 | 1,71,099 | 2,358 | 181 |  |
| 1898.90 | 193,920 | 2,00, 502 | 16,719 | 85 | 16,754 | 1,84,148 | 14,509 | 11,902 | 1,820 | 12,277 | 20,114 | 1,683 | 1,60,706 | 2,32,918 | 1,87,651 | 1,914 | 995 |  |
| 7890.00 | 123,633 | 2,00,635 | 16,632 | 201 | 16,833 | 1,83,702 | 14,728 | 12,201 | ${ }^{101}$ | 12,274 | 20,116 | 1,694 | 1,50,635 | 2,32,852 | 1,86,487 | 1,15, 004 | 52,137 |  |
| 1900.01 | 123,360 | 2,00,316 | 0,728 | 803 | 7,628 | 1,92,690 | 14,971 | 12,379 | 188 | 12,274 | 20,121 | 1,699 | 1,50,605 | 2,32,836 | 1,94,577 | 98,819 | 74,609 |  |
| 1901-03 | 122,839 | 1,98,968 | 6,667 | 12 | 6,679 | 1,99,289 | 15,532 | 18,177 | 1,364 | 12,269 | 20,105 | 1,749 | 1,50,130 | 2,92,250 | 1,95,992 | 89,938 | 79,272 |  |
| 1902-03 | 121,757 | 1,98,145 | 2,018 | 599 | 2,611 | 1,96,534 | 15,881 | 19,658 | 1,119 | 12,244 | 20,080 | 1,781 | 1,49,862 | 2,31,881 | 1,98,434 | 7,118 | 806 |  |
| 1903.04 1954 | 118,885 | 1,98,953 | 1,046 |  | 1,979 | 1,91,974 | 18,712 | 17,748 | 1,808 | 12,287 | 20,180 | 1,947 | 1,49,864 | 2,81,881 | 1,93,829 | 12,458 | 2,774 |  |
| ${ }_{190505}^{1985}$ | 120,718 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,94,862 \\ \cdot 1,96,851\end{array}$ | 787 783 | 1,403 1 | 2,165 | 1,92707 $1,96,117$ | 17,496 16,928 | 16,747 14,521 | 1,422 | 12,286 12,328 | 20,198 20,278 | 1,947 1,957 | 1,50,495 | 2,31,802 $2,31,650$ | $1,98,076$ $1,09,618$ | 7,763 168 |  |  |
| 1506.07 | 125,197 | 2,00,020 | ... | . |  | 2,00,920 | 12,795 | 10,375 | 1,441 | 12,360 | 20,298 | 1,962 | 1, $1,50,352$ | 2,31,593 | 2,04,328 | 4 |  |  |

N. $\boldsymbol{B}_{3}$-This statement refers to the 112 villages shown on page 46 of Selection No. Sorial Nos. 1 to 111 and No. 125 Tarapur.


This appendix refers to the 80 villages, the names of which are ahown on pagen Nos, $\mathbf{1 2 2 - 1 1 5}$ of Selection No. CCCCXXIV of Serial Non. 1 to $\mathbf{8 0}$,

## APPENDIX $0^{(3)}$.

Revenue Statement of the village of Ranala in the Nandurbár Táluka of the West Khándesh Collectorate into which an original Settlement voas introduced in 1904-05.


## APPENDIX $0^{(4)}$.

Revenue Statement for 15 villages in Nawápwr into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introdwced in 1899-1900.
[N.B.-The villeges are those shown in Statements $O{ }^{(6)}$ and $O^{(8)}$ of the previous Settlement Report.]


[^0]
## APPENDIX $0^{(8) .}$

Revenue Statement for 66 villages sitwated in the Nawápur Petha of the Nandurbár Taluka into solich a Surrey Settlement soas introdwced in 1903-04.



## APPENDIX $Q$.



## 12.

Govermment ocoupied land.


p-rontinwed.


[^1]

| By Revinioy AuEvax. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nime of Yilurge |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marimume Ratome |  |  | Dry-arop. |  |  | Elco. |  |  | Garden. |  |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 宽 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { g } \\ & \text { E } \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 安 |  | $8$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{4}{2}$ |  | 8 8 8 8 8 | 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & 8 \\ & \hline 8 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 10 | 20 | 31 | 28 | 33 | 9 | 25 | 28 | 97 | 88 | 20 | 50 | 81 | 53 | 3 | 8 | 35 | 30 |
| Re. 2 | Rs, © | 8. | Aarm. | Rs. | Re. a. p. | Acres. | 8. | Ra, a. | Aoren. | Re, | Be. a. p. | Aqrem. | Rs. | Rs, an p. |  | Grour 11concluded. |  |
| 20 | $\cdots$ | ** | 1,004 | 008 | 091 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | M. 4 | 8 | 018.0 | 1,068 | 000 | 091 | -56 | Ghotanm ... | 95 |
| $\pm 0$ | $\cdots$ | ** | 478 | 650 | 1810 | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | -." | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 40 | 600 | 1810 | + +0 | Jalke ... |  |
| $20$ | "* | $\cdots$ | 846 | 1,408 | 1125 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | .** |  | " | 846 | 1,488 | 1115 | +14'88 | Knrabjawe ... | 96 |
| 20 | m | $\cdots$ | 878 | 800 | 091 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -* | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | 888 | 600 | 001 | -2723 | Karli mom | 96 |
| 30 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 86 | 88 | 206 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 805 | 893 | 100 | +00 | Khairgle ... ... |  |
| 20 | "0 | $\cdots$ | 288 | \%88 | 03010 | ** | ** | $\cdots$ | 4. 80 | 4 | 0158 | 483 | 307 | 0114 | -6\% | Kherde Yhurd | 98 |
| 20 | - | ... | 838 | 1,608 | 1210 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | $\cdots$ | 895 | 1,008 | 11410 | +5800 | Khodude ... | 09 |
| 20 | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | 1,489 | 878 | 00 | -* | $\cdots$ | - 0 | ... | ... | ** | 1,483 | 879 | 0.6 | $-5 \cdot 0$ | Khotral ... | 100 |
| 10 |  | $\cdots$ | 2,680 | 4,365 | 11010 | .. | - | .." | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 2,509 | 4,26s | 11010 | +60 | Kothall Khard | 101 |
| $\cdots$ | - | ". | 997 | 1,830 | $1 \leqslant 0$ | $\cdots$ | "* | ... | ... | *' | $\cdots$ | 987 | 1,280 | 140 | +142 | Loya me. | 102 |
| 20 | $\cdots$ | ... | ${ }^{6} 6$ | 292 | 081 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | .. | 458 | 281 | 081 | -67 | Malkand ... . | 108 |
| 20 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1,174 | 888 | 018 | -." | ..* | ..: | M. 80 | 97 | 157 | 1,194 | 985 | 0185 | $-5$ | Mandal ... | 104 |
| 20 | ** | $\cdots$ | 889 | 851 | 0.8 | $\cdots$ | "* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | - | 680 | 351 | 066 | -59 | Mojana ... | 106 |
| 20 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,176 | 1,614 | 140 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -* | - | .. | ..* | 1,176 | 1,614 | 1.0 | + 0 | Nagrar ... | 108 |
| 10 | ** | $\cdots$ | 1,089 | 2,178 | 116 | ** | ** | ** | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 1.988 | 2,170 | 120 | + +0 | Xandarkhe ... | 107 |
| 20 | ** | $\cdots$ | 1,287 | 8,200 | 1188 | ... | ... | ... | -* | ." | $\cdots$ | 1,227 | 2,800 | 1128 | + 80 | Natawn -.. -. |  |
| 20 | '" | ... | 048 | 1,860 | 1187 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 649 | 1,280 | 1157 | $+\infty$ | Nowale ... .- |  |
| 20 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 058 | 1,385 | 171 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ..* | *** | $\cdots$ | - | 985 | 1,335 | 172 | +14.27 | Nimbeni Budrak , |  |
| 30 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 80s | 079 | 018.9 | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | m. 1 | 1 | 100 | 834 | 680 | 0129 | -5. | Nyahall ... |  |
| 20 | ** | ..* | 268 | 107 | 0103 | $\cdots$ | ** | $\pm$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 188 | 107 | 0102 | +607 | Oxarde ... | 118 |
| 20 | - | "* | 480 | 061 | 188 | $\cdots$ | - | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 480 | 651 | 283 | +1421 | Phulsare ... |  |
| $\pm 0$ | " | ** | 1,105 | 2,109 | 1166 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,105 | 8,109 | 1148 | +60 | Pimplod Khinud | 114 |
| 20 | ..* | $\cdots$ | 1,809 | 78 | 087 | ..* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | M. 81 | st | 117 | 1,3\% | 707 | 0810 | -5'9 | Rajale ... | 115 |
| 20 | ** | "' | 4,361 | 8,929 | 0122 | ** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | M. ${ }^{\text {z }}$ | 40 | 1 is 2 | 4,393 | 8,569 | 0122 | $-10.8$ | Ranala Budruk | 116 |
| 20 | - | $\cdots$ | 381 | 951 | 115 | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 231 | 261 | 116 | + 59.8 | Ranale Khund |  |
| 20 | -• | $\cdots$ | 685 | 304 | 000 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | -. | $\ldots$ | ... | 885 | 394 | 00 | -5.9 | Saitane ... |  |
| 20 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 783 | 006 | 1.0 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | .* | $\cdots$ | 765 | 988 | $1 \leqslant 0$ | +1432 | Shejawe ... | 119 |
| 20 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 801 | 409 | \% 0.3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 801 | 400 | 028 | -688 | Ghelt1 ... |  |
| 20 | - | $\cdots$ | 8so | 880 | 088 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | M. 10 | 8 | 01410 | 540 | 289 | 080 | -5.6 | Talwado Budruk |  |
| 10 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,067 | 898 | 0811 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | M. 5 | 5 | 100 | 1,062 | 588 | 0811 | $-6.8$ | Talwade Khurd |  |
|  | ** | $\cdots$ | 803 | 405 | 01110 | $\cdots$ | ** | ** | M. 18 | 14 | 0160 | 831 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 0 II 10 | -599 | Tilalt ... |  |
| 20 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,307 | 2,063 | 103 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | - | $m$ | ... | 1,307 | 2,003 | 193 | + 59.91 | Omardo Budruk |  |
| 20 | - | $\cdots$ | 2,608 | 4,488 | 10 | $\cdots$ | ... | .." | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 2,668 | 4,298 | 108 | +80 | Velama ... |  |
| 20 | ** | ... | 056 | 700 | 197 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | - | $\pm$ | ... | 005 | 700 | 127 | $+60^{\circ}$ | Firchak ... . |  |
|  | $*$ | ... | 2,563 | 2,194 | 0 1s 0 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -.. | $\cdots$ | -* | 2,648 | 2,190 | 0 1s 9 | $+60$ | Waghole ... |  |
| 10 9 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 8,770 | 2,085 | - 810 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | M. 10 | 4 | 1.26 | 3,78\% | 2,107 | 0811 | -685 | Waindane ... ... | 123 |
| 20 | ... | $\cdots$ | 649 | 976 | - 8 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | ... | 540 | $976$ | 080 | -5. 5 | Wankut ... |  |
| 20 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,160 | 040 | - 8.9 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | 1,109 | 640 | 080 | $+\infty$ | Wasdare ... |  |
| 10 | $\pm$ | $\cdots$ | 1,270 | 1,050 | - 183 | "* | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | ... | 1,970 | 1,050 | 0 is 3 | -6.2 | Wamad ... | 131 |
| ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 60,211 | 90,184 | 1011 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Y. 196 | 115 | 118 | 0,400 | 70,388 | 1011 | $\begin{array}{r} +20002 \\ +89.78 \\ -5.20 \\ (\text { abolinh } \\ \text { ed. } \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Total } . . . \\ \text { Dry-crop. } \\ \text { M. }\end{array}\right\}$Total <br> M. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ora III. |  |
| 14. | :.. | $\cdots$ | 18\% | 137 | 110 | .- | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 185 | 197 | 116 | +8747 | Asditars ... |  |
| 14 | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,061 | 1,6M | 0185 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | - | ... | ... | 1,951 | 1,44 | 0185 | +2468 | Bhadved Brarok |  |
| 1. | ... | ... | 179 | 175 | 0186 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 170 | 173 | 015,0 | +60.95 | Bhangde .ow ... | 185 |
| 1. |  | $\cdots$ | 800 | ${ }^{2}$ | 106 | $\cdots$ | "' | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | 605 | 511 | 10. | +60.5 | Bhil Bhawali .. | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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-continued.


No. 514 of 1909.
Camp Dhulia, 29th January 1909.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.
2. Paragraph 3 of the report.-The population of the area dealt with has actually decreased by 3,020 or about three per cent. since the census of 1891. This is, so to speak, the actual decrease at the time of the census. But when the normal rate of increase, which for a tract like this might be taken at about 8 per cent., is taken into account the decrease comes to something like 11 per cent. The decrease is due to famine and plague.

The physical aspect of the táluka has been correctly described. It is true that the black soil along the Tapti has greater moisture-retaining properties but it also requires a greater amount of rain to produce any decent crops so that the result is that in a year of short rainfall these lands are not so remunerative as lighter soils.

Mr. Maconochie's Revision Settlement proposals were made when the Tapti Valley Railway was about to be projected; and 1 was in the district at the time. The advent of the Railway has given a great stimulus to cultivation, and although I have not had occasion to visit the tract to the west of the Ranka river I have a good recollection of the dreary waste that it consisted of. Westward of the talluka and in Nawípur the climate is a great drawback. I remember the inroad of people from Surat, Broach and other parts of Gujarat in 1897 when, owing to the famine of that year, the Tapii Valley Railway work was taken up for relief purposes, though not as a direct relief work. I was therefore somewhat disappointed in April last, when I was in Nawápur, to notice that it did not show any appreciable change, in the way of new houses, shops, etc. The clearing of land, which is now going on, may bring more land under cultivation but 1 do not at present see where the men to cultivate it are to come from. This however is a problem which will no doubt right itself when the time comes.
3. Paragraph 4.-It is largely owing to the want of means I think that the people in the western part of the táluka do not go in for irrigation, and their ignorance and lazy habits are other factcrs.
4. Paragraph 6.-The tendency to increase the area under cotton is not confined to this district. The chief drawback of it is that it is a non-fodder crop. But in a district with a large area under forests this disadvantage is considerably discounted. And wifh the Railway now intersecting the whole breadth of the District, the facility of transport has increased enormously, so that it would not be difticult to pour in grain in any part of it without much expense or trouble in a season of scatoity. In fact last season, people told me that the only advantage they got from the'Railwayedwas that grain was cheaper than it otherwise would have been.
5. Paragraph 7.-There is scope for increasing the number of roads in the táluka and the Peta. The Nandurbár-Sagbara Road would be a very useful one. The Peta is at present almost roadless. The question of completing the Visarwadi-Nawápur Road is under consideration, and it is the a ost urgent one. A road from the Nesu in the north through Nawápur to the Dangs in the south has been talked of, but it is. one which would prove more useful to the Baroda territory north of that river and to the Dangs, than to the Peta, except indirectly.
6. Paragraph 8.-As Mr. Clayton observes it is a question how long the Sagbara and Mewas Forests will last. ` The Kabad system pay fairly, but when the time required to cut the wood, take it to Nandurbir and sell it and return home is taken into account, the profits, though fair, are not very large. With large timber which pays best, it takes three weeks to do ond round, and the cartman gets about Rs, 40 for his load but he has to rest his alimals for a week at least afterwards so that not more than one round in a month is practicable. It is only reasonable to expect that the trade of the taluka will continue to increase owing to the railway. Speaking as a non-professional Revenue

Officer, and not overlooking the extra cost of deviations, the locations of the Railway Stations on the Tapti Valley Line is a puzzle to me. Nawipur is left tigh and dry to the east of the Rangawali river while the station is to the west, cutting off the town from its own station and practically isolating it at times during the rains from the rest of the world. The station at Ranala is placed six miles from, the town which has a well-to-do Borah and trading population and a fair trade. The station at Sindkheda is $3 \frac{1}{3}$ miles from that town. Betáwad Station lies, in a wilderness, 4 miles from the town with the Pánjra river between. I have beeen told that the people of Ranala were asked to contribute Rs. 20,000 to have the station placed within easy reach of the town. How far this is true I am unable to say. If true, the railway has lost considerably over that amount, I should think, in its receipts as people who have to go to that town from places within a few miles prefer to go in their carts than bystrain when they have to walk 6 miles from the station.

I suggested to the railway authorities the opening of a flag station near Betáwad and to the west of the Pánjra at Ajanda. It has been recently opened for traffic. Similarly some three or four other flag stations have also been opened so that the mistake of the earlier days of construction, are being put right to some extent, as regards passenger trafic at any rate.
7. Paragraph 9.-In normal years exports will no doubt go on increasing and with the opening up of Nawipur, which is now going on, forest produce will form a large portion of the goods sent out.'
8. Paragraph 11.-The increase in population is almost nominal, while the decrease in eattle is appreciable. It is certainly striking that the nonagricultural population in Nawápur should be so large as it is shown, and I doubt that the figure under crafte, 27.6 against 23.7 in Nandurbár, is correct. I should not have thought that the Mhar population in Nawapur would be larger than that of Nandurbár. The inaccuraoy of the figures in Appendix F is due to the 'Antbandi' system which prevailed, according to which people paid so much per 'Aut' regardless of the fact whether the whole area cultivable by one 'Aut' or plough was actually under cultivation or not. In most places the number of goats is on the increase. The popular theory is that the carts plying for hire has decreased owing to the Railway. This, I believe, is quite true. The increase in the number of cart therefore is due partly to the Kabad system and partly to in the carts wanted for grass and fuel.
9. Paragraph 13.-The statements prepared from the Registration figures show that in the first three classes of transaetions, which are by far the largest, the average value of land works out at from 15 to 19 times the assessnient. In the case of Government waste lands 15 times the assessment, whioh is taken as a general standard, is a reasonable one. Appendix M shows that the present rates of assessment are low.
10. Paragraph 14.-It seems strange that service inám lands should have a lower letting value than other lands. These lands are assessed in the same way as others and the fault cannot lie with the assessment. As. Mr. Clayton observes, the officiators change frequently and with them no doubt change the tenants. Want of fixity is probably the real reason for the low letting value. In other respects there is no conflict between the conclusion one is inclined to come to from the 'registration figures, as compared with that furnished by the Record of Rights. It may, I tuink, be assumed that the average letting value is not less than twice the assessment, if the factor of the Service Inám Lands is correctly accounted for by the consideration mentioned above. The existence of wells is mentioned as an important item in the letting value which no doubt it would be, but it is not stated if, as a matter of fact, well irrigation is at all generally resorted to in these lands. Probably the existence of wells gives a - sort of confidence that in case of a short rainfall they would be available to save the orops. Generally speaking I think the soil in Shalhida and Taloda is richer than in the villages under, consideration, the cultivation is superior, the climate is better and there is a more well-to-do class of population.
11. Paragraph 15.-There is, I think, no room for doult that prices liave risen considerably even after making all , allowance for famine and lean ycars.

And it looks as if the high rates had come to stay. The variations are greatest in the prices for wheat and cotton which form the chief items for export.
12. Paragraph 16. -There has been a fairly steady increase in cultivation after allowing for the bad seasons that we have had. In some cases the increase is very striking. There is still a good deal of waste available and there is good scope here for a capitalist, but the climate and scarcity of the population are in the way of any early development on a large scale. But a few years hence the area of waste ought to diminish very fast if we have normal seasons. In the matter of remissions the tract has been liberally treated.
13. Paragraph 17.-I agree generally with the remarks made in this paragraph. The deficiency of rainfall has operated very injuriously on patasthal cultivation not only in this táluka but generally throushout this district. The ignorance and the improvident habits of the people of Nawapur is to a great extent at the bottom of their poverty and no magic wand can be found to effect a speedy cure. Meanwhile the profits from cultivation seem to go largely to the sowkars. But it is a question if the profits are quite so large as they seem, if the customary fallows are taken into account. I have suggested to Ráo Bahádur Bhangaonkar the establishment of a Co-operative Credit Society in Nawápur to which the District Board might lend a helping hand at first if required.
14. Paragraph 18.-The proposals contained in this paragraph were fully discussed with the Assistant Collector. Whatever the conditions were which necessitated having such a large number of groups in the past there is now no reason to retain them.
15. Paragraph 19.-After careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that the villages in the first group can well stand the ircrease of 4 annas provided it is laid down that there should be no more increase for at least 30 years, even if the proposed settlement is sanctioned for a shorter period as I think it'shoould be. The fact that Taloda and Sháháda have been paying the higher rate without feeling it hard goes to show that the proposed increase is by no means heavy. The area of waste in Taloda is not large. In fact such a large portion of the táluka is taken up by the Akrani hills that the area below them is proportionately small. This is perhaps one reason why the letting value in this táluka is greater than in Nandurbâr. In-Sháháda the population is decidedly better off than in Nandurbár, the climate is better, there not much waste land left. In Nandurbar, on the other hand, the area of waste is still very large. Next, there is the proximity of the railway which runs from end to end of the Nandurbár táluka while both Taloda and Sháháda are some miles away from it. When all these considerations are taken into account I see no reason for not placing this táluka on the same footing as the more distant ones.

I agree with Mr. Clayton that Akrala and Karli should be taken out of the first group and Bhawali, Jamboli, Karaukheda and Biladi should be added to it.
16. Paragraph 20.-The proposal regarding this group requires some explanation. The transfer of the seven villages of the present third group, does not require much discussion. It is fully justified by position, and proximity to the railway. As regards the twenty villages of the fourth groutp which it is proposed to include in the seoond, the same considerations of soil and situation apply. The ten villages north to the railway line are very well situated as regards the best market and Railway Station in the táluka even though the population is comparatively not a rich one. The reduction of two annas in the rate for this group is in itself insignificant and is fully justified by the considerations mentioned by Mr. Clayton. Thanepada and Hati Indvi are almost forest villages and are properly left out of this group.
17. Paragraph 21.-So far as considerations of soil, situation and facility of transport are concerned, the villages included in this group possoss equal advantages. The relative increase in the present and proposed rates is the result of the different times when the original surveys were made. The con-
struction of the railway has to some extent equalised matters and removed certain disabilities which formerly existed. The villages inoluded in this group which call for special consideration are the 12 villages of the present eightanna group as the proposed increase for them is so large. I am averse to sudden jumps of this kind. To find one's liabilitias increase all at once $150 \%$ is not a result that can be lightly thought of and ordinarily I would object any such increase mainly on the ground of the great gap between the two rates. In this case however I am satisfied. that the increase, though large, will not be oppressive, and if the inevitable inequalities of the previous surveys, however justifiable they may have been in the past, are to be removed within a measurable distance of time, this jump must be faced. Of these twelve villages, I have had some doubts as regards three-Bokalzar, Jamtale and Manikpur-mainly with a view not to increase the number without very good reasons. But after very careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that it will be best not to make any ohanges in the proposals made as it will be diffioult and almost unworkable to attempt to draw any very fine lines of demarcation.
18. Paragraph 22.-The proposals contained in this paragraph do not, I think, require much comment. The reasons given are sound. It may seem at first sight that there are not adequate reasons for reducing the rates in some of them from one rupee and one rupee four annas to twelve annas. But just as it is found necessary to propose a very large increase in some cases to remove the inequalities of the previous surveys and to go with the times as it were so it is necessary to reduce the rates in these villages. The increase from 8 to 12 annas of the 56 villages does not call for special notice beyond this that I think the rate proposed is by no means too high for them.
19. Paragraph 23.-The pâts in this district are generally speaking very unsatisfactory. There is no doubt that the rainfall of late years has been erratic and insufficient. One of the best pats we have-that on the Mukti in the Dhulia Táluka-has not fulfilled its obligations for some years and this year, though the rainfall has not been much below the average, there will have to be remissions of nearly Rs. 2,500 in one village alone. The permanent patasthal rates are only a source of loss and useless worry to the ryots and needless trouble to the Revenue Officers. I therefore strongly support the abolition of the permanent rates as quite unsuitable. In the village of Betáwad which is the one I have in mind some holders of bágáyat lands have had to sell out. I was in camp there last month and heard very loud oomplaints. I proposed to them that the Yublic Works Department should at the end of September in each year estimate the flow and if it is found that they oannot have at least four waterings the water-rate should be remitted and the supply out off entirely. I did not expeot that they would agree to this. My proposal was made in reply to the complaint they made that the water they have been getting for some years has not been enough to raise even six annas bágiyat crops, that the cultivation is expensive and unless they can have at least four watering they would rather not have any at all. To my surprise, they most readily consented to my proposal. That matter is under investigation and I need not say more about it here. I mention it to show that on one of the best pats we have, conditions are changing and the fixed rates are proving unsuitable and oppressive. Under these conditions the best and fairest course both for the ryot as well as the State will be to assess the water-rate under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code. And the rates should be from Rs. 4-5 according to the supply available. The question of the Biladi lands has been settled, the water from both the channels being concentrated on the lands in that village only at a rate of Rs. 4 per acre. Clearing of silt is another matter in connection with the patasthal question which is not at all satisfactory. The responsibility in this respect is thrown on the villagers but as usual what is everybody's business is nobody's business and I should be glad if this unworkable system can be changed and the responsibility left with the Publio Works Department.

The proposal to allow the froe use of water to any who construot bandháres at their own expense sounds attractive, but it means favouring the rich at the expense of the poor, as the man who constructs a bandhára will not allow
others to take any water without payment to him and then only after his wants are fully satisfied which is a very variable factor. There are cases of men diverting pât water to fill their wells, which is to my mind little short of robbery and it certainly was never intended that the pâts should be misused in that way, and yet it is a question if the practice can be stopped without giving rise to litigation.
20. Paragraph 24.-The rice lands form a negligible quantity and I do not think there is any reason to make any change in the present rates.
21. Paragraph 25.-I agree with Mr. Clayton that the proposed settlement should be for 15 years only.
22. I enclose petitions of objections received. The points in them which deserve consideration are the frequent periods of short rainfall which we have been having. But the new suspension and remission rules supply almost an automatic remedy and $I$ do not think there are reasons to do more. Another question is the water-rate for which a suitable remedy is proposed.
23. Mr. Clayton deserves credit for the way in which he has performed what I think has been a tangled task.
24. I must apologise for the delay in submitting this report. The conditions of the tract under consideration are unusual and the subject has been complicated by the different and varying conditions under which the previous settlements were \made. Some of the proposals are a little drastic and they have had to be very anxiously considered.

K. R. BOMANJI,<br>Collector of West Khándesh.

Through
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No. 1597 of 1909.
From

C. S. CURTIS, Esquire, I. O.S., Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records, Poona;

To
The COMMISSIONER,

Central Division.

Poona, $\frac{14 t h}{2664}$ April 1909.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward a report prepared by Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C.S., containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Nandurbár Táluka and Nawápur Petha of the West Khándesh District.
2. The number of villages affected by the proposals is 274 . Of these roughly speaking, 125 , i.e. 110 , constituting the eastern half of the táluka proper, and 15 in Nawápur, lying mainly along the high road from Dhulia to Surat, were brought under original settlement on various dates anterior to 1872-73 and came up for revision in ordinary course in 1895. The proposals were prepared by Mr. E. Maconoohie, I. C. S., in that year, and it was suggested by him that the rates proposed should be guaranteed for 30 years; but owing to the fact that the construction of the Tapti Valley Railway was then under contemplation and that it was uncertain what effect it might produce on the economic condition of the country, Government, while accepting his rates and grouping almost in their entirety, restricted the guarantee to a period of 12 years.
3. The other batch of 146 villages, 80 form the western half of Nandurbár taluka proper and 66, the balance of the Nawápur villages, were until 1895 either "outbandi" or " makta" villages; that is to say, the assessment took the form of a tax on ploughs, each plough-owner having originally an area of about 16 acres assigned to him for cultivation, for which he paid annually about Rs. 10. Collection was, in one case, made by the usual Government servants, and in the other by the contractor or Maktedar. As in practice the area actually cultivated per plough was only some 8 acres, the tax was equivalent approximately to an assessment of Rs. 1.4-0 per acre.
4. In 1895, Mr. E. Maconochie raised the question of preparing proposals to bring these villages under sugvey settlement. His action, or rather the action of the officers of the Survey Department who were sent to prepare the way for him, drew forth a series of strong protests from Mr. Cumine, the then Collector of Kluándesh; who, starting with the premises that it was expedient for the welfare of the aboriginal tribes, who form the larger portion of the inbabitants of the tract, that they should be kept apart from the cunning Kunbi and the grasping Gujar, that their pristine purity and simplicity should not be spoilt by association with more advanced races, condemned the survey system on the ground that ignorant persons being suddenly invested with the right of property in land, would inevitably be cajoled into parting with it and would sink into a tribe of landless criminals. Ho, accordingly, put forward a series of somewhat complex proposals, designed to minimise, what he cousidered to be the evils of a survey settlement and to secure that in most of the villages under discussion the land should be settled on terms which would in future prohibit transfer and that it should be granted to none but the Bhils and races like them. These proposals received the approval of the then Commissioner, Mr. Woodburn, but were not acoepted by Government, except the proposal to restrict transfer, to secufe which measures were takinn to amend section 73. Some time, however, elapsod before this amendment was oarried out and section 73-A became law. In the meanwhile, the distriot was visited by a most serious famine which lasted in a more
or less acute form for over 3 years. Consequently, it was only in 1902 that orders were passed on Mr. Maconochie's proposals, which had been prepared six years before (Government Resolution No. 500, dated 24th January 1902). These orders directed the adoption of rates which owing to the famine were a good deal below those originally suggested.
5. Even in 1902, moreover, the continuance of scarcity rendered it impossible to introduce the settlement in that year and it was not till 1903 that this was finally effected. In accordance with what was understood to be the wishes of Government, the Notification issued in that year guaranteeing the settlement withheld the right of transfer over the whole of the tract ; and this Notification is still in force, though a certain number of personal exemptions have been granted.
6. The net result is that, while as regards the eastern half of Nandurbar and the fifteen villages of Nawapur we have a series of figures (in the one case for 11 years and in the other for 8 years) showing the effects of the railway, in the case of the other we have figures for four. years only.
7. This being the case, it may, at first sight, be thought a pity that the guarantee of 12 years originally granted in 1896 has not been extended and the preparation of this report deferred, say for another five years, until the effect of the railway has been more clearly seen. The expediency of submitting this proposal was considered. But the reasons against it seemed overwhelming. In the first place, the rates sanctioned by Government in 1902 were obviously special rates reduced on account of the famine and now that the effects of famine have passed away, there is no particular reason why they should be continued. Secondly, in the correspondence which preceded the issue of these orders a great deal was said and written about the proper methods of treating aboriginal races, which an examination of the history of the Western Bhil Agency and actual experience has shown to be entirely wrong. In particular Mr. Cumine's theory that it is necessary for the welfare 'of the Bhils, to keep them apart and not to let other races associate with them has been shown to be at variance with the opinions of Major Probyn, Mr. Ashburner and other wellknown authorities on Bhils, and to have produced disastrous effects on the peace and welfare of the country during the big famine. In this connection I invite attention to a Note on the history of the Western Bhil Agency which I wrote as Collector of Khándesh in 1903 (eopy atahed). The information there collected from past records is so entirely at variance with some of Mr. Cumine's statements that it may be worth while to place it permanently on record. Thirdly, it is clear that the fears expressed as to the unsuitability of the surver settlement to aboriginal races were entirely groundless. There have been no symptoms of emigration and the boundary marks and other features of our Revenue administration which, it was thought in 1895, might disturb the equanimity of the Bhils, have had no-such effect; in faot the bandhs are preserved by them in a condition which rayats in more advanced districts would do well to copy. Fourthly, there is no doubt that the new guarantee must necessarily be a somewhat short one, as the tract is still in the transition state of development, and the adoption of the full period of 30 years would lead to a considerable loss of revenue. For these reasons the submission of the proposals for revision in the present year is on the whole not to be regretted.
8. With this preamble, I will now turn to Mr. Clayton's report. Mr. Clayton has given a full and exhaustive account of the táluka, but it seems to me that his conclusions as to the smallness of the advance made during the past 10 years are unduly pessimistic.. His words are "the general impression cannot fail to be that the táluka has made wonderfully little progress, the population has been stationary, agricultural stock has actually decreased, while the sale and letting value of agrioultural land is low ". I am unable to agree that thinge are as unfavourable as he makes out, and, as my experience of the district began some time. before Mr. Clayton's at the end of the famine period and lasted over a longer period, I may claim to be in at least as good a position to give an opinion. For let us contrast the circumstances of the taluka now as compared with those of 1896. In the latter year the nearest railway station for

Nandurbár was that at Chálisgaon and every pound of cotton or wheat esported from the taluka (and we must remember that 60 per cent. of the whole produce is exported) bad to bear the cost of a journey of 180 miles to and from the railway. Cotton too was mostly sent unginned, as in those days there was only one rickety gin in Nandurbár and no press at all. Now there are 4 gins and 2 presses ; all cotton is sold in Nandurbár itself and shipped direct to Bombay and Gujarat. It seems hardly necessary to point out that the saving secured to the producer in the cost of carriage añid ginning and pressing must be very large indeed. Furthermore the railway has made Nandurbár quite a big cotton market. Figures whiou I have obtained from Mr. M. O. Kelkar, Mámlatdár of Nandurbár, show that in a normal year no less than 18,000 bales are exported from that station; this total representing the produce of the táluka propor and that of the Nizámpur Pettha of Pimpalner which now comes to Nandurbár in preference to Dhulia. As 18,000 bales of cotton represent in hard cash some $13 \frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees, it is obvious that the amount of money which passes tbrough Nandurbar has grown very considerably. Moreover, the advantages of the railway do not stop here. In a jungly country, such as west Nandurbar, there is a large amount of minor produce, such as junglewood, brushwood, grass, mhowra flowers which are valueless unless they oan be transported cheiply. Now that the railway is come, we find that when the Deceani wants grass, he goes to Nawápur for it, and in 1905 -06 grass worth Rs. 90,000 was exported. Junglewood is also carried a wray in large quantities for use as fuel; while the value of mowra flowers has increased enormously. In fact, as we see from the figures in Mr. Clayton's paragraph 9, the weight of goods exported from the stations in the táluka has risen from 10,781 tons in 1901 to 41,065 in 1906. An increase of 280 per cent. in the export trafic must mean an increase in the prosperity of the tract.
9. As regards the general statistios the stationary numbers of the population and the low letting value of land may be admitted. The one is the consequence of the other. But it is not nevessary to attach too much importance to the decline in the number of cattle. There appear at present to be about 20,000 pairs of bullocks to about 165,000 acres of cultivation, which should be enough, bearing in mind the fact that the tract is two-third kharif and one-third rabi. The area under cultivation has steadily increased as the following figures show:-

| Groups of villages. | Area in 1900-01. | Area in 1906-0\%. | Ares in 1907-08. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres. | Acres, | Acres. |
| 312 Villages of Nandurbár resettled in 1896-97 ... | 123,360 | 125,197 | 129,375 |
| 15 Villages of Nswapur resettled in 1899-1000. | 12,755 | 15,769 | 17,217 |
|  | Ares in 1904-05. | Ares in 1908-07. | Area in 1907-08. |
| 80 Villages of Nandurbár originally settled in 1903-04 | 56,711 | 60,694 | 63,963 |
|  | 56,698 | 60,689 | 62,186 |

Collections except in famine years have been excellent. On the whole there is no question, I thiuk, that there has been progress and substantial progress since the taluka was opened up by the railway.
10. The rates and grouping have now to be considered. As regards the consititution of Group I, there need be no hesitation; it is unquestionably correct. But there is evidently some doubt in Mr. Clayton's mind as to the rate. I can however see no justification for leaving the rate at Rs. 2-12-0 as he proposes and I observe that the Collector agrees with me; the rate should be at least Rs. 3 a 1878-14
having regard to the considerations set out in paragraph 8 above. As regards Bhavali, Jamboli, Karankheda and Biladi, where the per centr enhancement is high, it will be sufficient to direct that the enhancement may be taken at the rate of $12 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. every two years. This will mean that six years will elapse before the full assessment is reached.
11. Group II has, I think, been correctly designed by Mr. Clayton; but on consideration I am inclined to recommend a rate of Rs. 2-2-0 instead of Rs. 2. My reasons are that out of 53 villages in this group two pay Rs. 2-12.0 and twenty-four Rs. 2-2-0. All the latter villages are extremely prosperous and have benefited greatly from the construction of the railway; it is therefore most undesirable to reduce their assessment. Secondly, if the enhancement in the villages now paying Rs. 1-4-0 be considered high, it must be remembered that according to Mr. Maconochie's proposals prepared in 1895 the present rate should have been Rs. 1-12-0; that it has been reduced for a time only and for a special reason which no longer exists ; and that Government have expressly reserved the right to revise the assessment without regard to the limit imposed by the what is known as Igatpuri concession rules. For these reasons I would keep the rate for the group at Rs. 2-2-0 and suggest that special orders should be passed regarding the levy of increments in villages now on Rs. 1-4-0, viz., that they should not exceed $12 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. or two annas in the rupee every two years. With this concession I think that the rate will answer well.
12. Group III looks at first sight rather strange on the map as there is a big patoh of country intervening between the villages placed in this group and belonging to the Taluka and Petha respectively, which is placed in Group IV. Also there is a big gap between the rate proposed for this group (Rs. 1-4-0) and the one recommended for the group above (R. 2-2-0). Moreover it does not seem right that prosperous villages like Nawápur, Visarwari and others near them should be kept on at a rate of Rs. 1-4-0. But on consideration I think that Mr. Clayton bas taken the best course possible. He is unquestionably right in saying that the villages in the old 12 annas group round Deomogra Forest have really done better during the past few years than the villages on Re. 1 to the south near the line; and there is no doubt that in villages now on Re. 1 like Chitud, Keli, Devlipada, Tarapur, Umarvihir, which he proposes to put in Group IV, the climate is very bad, worse probably than in Nawfour. As regards the thirteen villages on Re. 1-4-0 in Nawápur where concessions were given in 1896 to "old tenants," there is certainly no need to continue them ; the full assessment may be taken from the holders without regard to their caste. But to avoid harshness the increments may be Rs. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. every two years. A similar concession may be given as regards the 12 villages now on 8 annas which Mr. Clayton now proposes to put in this group.
13. As regards Group IV, Mr. Clayton proposes a rate of annas 12. I confess I have had some dificulty in accepting this. Bearing in mind the fact that the old outbandi rate practically worked out to Rs. 1-4-0 per acre, and that the assessment co lands in these villages can be paid two or three times over by the sale of the Mhowra flowers growing on them it is hard to avoid the conclusion that they could pay Re. I without difficulty. However, as Mr. Clayton points out, there are other considerations besides that of revenue and it will possibly conduce to the tranquillity and development of the tract if the rate imposed now is kept low. I would therefore recommend that a rate of annas 12 may be accepted. Where this entails an unduly heary enhancement, the concession recommended for the other groups may be given.
14. As regards patasthal, I believe that there are great possibilities of irrigation in Nawapur and that the Public Works Department will be able to spare funds to put some of the old works in proper order. Moreover it is ${ }^{\prime}$ probable that a new chapter will be added to the Irrigation Act shortly which will bring these works under complete control and enforce the commanal liability for silt olearance which, it is clear from Mr. Clayton's remarks, is now so much neglected. In these circumstances I would deprecate fixing any rate permanently and would recommend that for the present all pats should be assessed under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code. In lerging this rate the

Collector will of course be guided by the practice of the Survey Department bitherto. When the repairs to the bandhara are finally completed and the Record of Rights in Irrigation, whioh the new law will necessitate, is prepared, the permanent assessment of the areas commanded by the paits may be taken in hand.
15. The special rate on the small area put under rice seems unnecessary, as Mr. Clayton ramarks. It may be taken off and replaced by the usual drycrop assessment.
16. The period of Settlement remains to be considered. Assuming that the rates are approved to be announced before the first instalment of $1909-10$ they will be leviable from August 1st, 1910. Mr. Clayton suggests that the guarantee should be adjusted so as to expire simultaneously with that of Sindkheda, viz. in 1922-23. This will mean a settlement of thirteen years which is a very suitable period. I recommend that this may be adopted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. S. CURTIS,

Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.

No. R.-1832 or 1909.

## Revente Department.

Poona, 2nd July 1909.

## Submitted to Government.

2. In this case the Settlement Officer was confronted with a complex task, as the short-term settlements he had to revise, though prepared simultaneously, were introduced at different dates, while the rates were modified by special orders designed in one instance to temper the settlement in favour of the Bhil cultivator and in the other to promote a quicker recovery from the effects of the great famine. The adjustment of grouping and rates under these circumstances necessarily involves some unusually heavy increases; but his proposals, except in two minor points, have the approval of the Settlement Commissioner and of the Collecter, both of whom have an intimate knowledge of the táluka and of the people.
3. As the existing settlements are of so recent a date the main point for examination was how far the opening of the Tapti Valley Railway had promoted the development of the country and the subsidiary ones how the Bhil inhabitants had fared under the Survey Settlement and whether it is still necessary to allow more favourable rates to old tenants or to continue the low rates that were conceded in consequence of the effects of the famine.
4. Mr. Clayton's general conclusion is that the táluka has made wonderfully little progress and he points to the fact that the population has been stationary, that the agricultural stock bas decreased and that sale and letting values are low. No argument can be based on the figures of population, for the only figures available for comparison are those of the census of 1901 which were collected just at the conclusion of the great famine. Mr. Curtis has shown that the agricultural stock is not in great defect as compared with the area under cultivation, while in the special circumstances of the talluka the figures ragarding sales and rents do not help us so much as they do in other settlements. The fact that a very large area of good land still remains to be brought under the plough naturally sets a limit to the increase in sale and rental values and the coming of the railway by opening up a large field of employment for labour in a tract where the supply is limited probably has a considerable effect in the same direction.
5. The Collector takes the same view as Mr. Clayton, and though he has some hesitation in supporting some of the heavy increases particularly in three of the twelve villages where the increase is 150 per cent. he accepts the proposals in their entirety except that he would give the first group a 30 years' guarantee.
6. The Settlement Commissioner points out that business!at the principal markets in the táluka has developed enormously and has given more recent figures showing the increase of cultivation which indicate that the rate of progress has been by no means slow. However he accepts in the main the proposals based on the less optimistio view taken by the Settlement Officer. The only modification he recommends is the retention of the Rs. 2-2-0 rate for Group II instead of reducing it by 2 annas. He points out that 25 villages out of 53 proposed for this group are already rated at Rs. 2-2-0 and have thriven under it. Mr. Clayton, on the other hand, has recorded his opinion that the position of the villages to the south of the railway is by no means entirely satisfactory and proposes this reduction on the score of inaccessibility, inferior soil and soanty rainfall. The Acting Commissioner thinks it will be safe to allow the reduction. There are a few villages in the lower groups where a reduction in the original rating is admittedly necessary.
7. There appears to be no reason now to make the distinction between old and new tenants allowed for the Navápur villages settled in 1896, provided that the increase which amounts to about 100 per cent. is imposed very gradually. Mr. Clayton notes that in respect of these villages Government has
not speoially reserved the right to increase beyond the ordinary limits, but the increase is caused by the abolition of a concession and not by higher rating.
8. In view of the unanimity of the officers who have had to do with the proposals, the only other point with regard to the rating that need be commented on is the raising of the twelve villages round Nawápur from 8 annas to Rs. 1-4-0. It is clear that Mr. Clayton found it diffioult to differentiate between them and the villages, he has left in Group IV and the Collector has doubts as to three of them. The increase involved is about 150 per cent., and though Government have reserved the right to increase beyond the ordinary limits and the proposed rate is still a comparatively low one, yet such a marked rise is bound to be disconcerting to the Bhil cultivator. If only a short guarantee is to be given a rate of Ree. 1 might well be allowed for these villages.
9. The period of guarantee is a question of considerable importance. The period siuce the opening of the Railway has been so short and the effeet of bad seasons so considerable that the country is nowhere near its full development and in order to keep on the safe side it is proposed that the settlement should be for 13 years only. The Collector agrees except that he would give a separate guarantee of 30 years to Group I if the maximum rate is raised to Rs. 3. The Settlement Commissioner regards the position with satisfaction as there will be less loss of revenue if a short-term settlement is made now instead of keeping the existing settlement current until conditions are favourable for introducing one for the normal period.
10. The Collector's proposal is undoubtedly a reasonable one if it were practicable; but it means either that partial settlements will be perpetuated or that a short-term guarantee will again be a necessity for some of the villages so as to return to a coincidence of the periods of settlement. This objection seems insuperable. If the 30 years' guarantee is not given, the Collector would presumably prefer a Rs. 2-12-0 rate for Group I; but the reasons in favour of a Rs. 3 rate are too cogent to be set aside. The soil may be somewhat inferior to that of the Rs. 3 villages in Sháháda and Taloda, but this inferiority is more than made up by the position of the villages in the group. They lie close to the Railway line with a good road running through them to the chief Railway station and are not cut off as Sháháda and Taloda are by the unbridged Tapti.
11. The Collector's proposal however suggests the question whether a longer guarantee should not be allowed to the whole táluka. A thirteen years' period has been taken so as to make the settlement coincide with that in force in Sindkheda on the east. This may afford some convenience in the arrangements for settlement work; but there is nothing in common between Sindkheda and the greater part of Nandurbár, and if a longer guarantee ought to be given for other reasons the slight advantage of having the settlement ending in 1922-23 should be abandoned.
12. It is evident that for all the villages dealt with, except the 10 in Group II situated north of the Railway line, the 25 in Group III lying round Nawapur (and some of these are doubtful) and nearly the whole of Group IV, the maximum rates now proposed are sufficiently high to justify a long guarantee, that is to say, in 166 villages at least out of 274 a guarantee of 30 yeqrs would be given were it not that they are linked with 108 other villages which, though now in a backward condition, are expected to develope so rapidly that a longer settlement than 13 years would be unfair to the general.taxpayer. But nearly all these 108 villages will come in for very heavy increases if the proposals under consideration are adopted. The 10 villages in Group II go up by 60 per cent. In 13 years they are expected to be fit for inclusion in Group I. The 25 villages in Group III have increases of 100 per cents on old tenants in 13 villages and of 150 all round in 12 villages. At the end of 13 years they are expected to be ready for a further increase of 60 per cent. on the new rating. For the 73 villages in Group IV, the very modorate rate 12 annas is proposed but this gives a 50 per cent. increase in the majority of villages in the group. In three villages there is no change, in 12 villages a decrease of 25 per cent. and in 2 villages a nominal decrease of 28 to 39 per

# Revende Department. 

Poona, 2nd July 1909.

## Submitted to Government.

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9. The period of guarantee is a question of considerable importance. The period siuce the opening of the Railway has been so short and the effeet of bad seasons so considerable that the country is nowhere near its full development and in order to keep on the safe side it is proposed that the settlement should be for 13 years only. The Collector agrees except that he would give a separate guarantee of 30 years to Group I if the maximum rate is raised to Rs. 3. The Settlement Commissioner regards the position with satisfaction as there will be less loss of revenue if a short-term settlement is made now instead of keeping the existing settlement current until conditions are favourable for introducing one for the normal period.
10. The Collector's proposal is undoubtedly a reasonable one if it were practicable; but it means either that partial settlements will be perpetuated or that a short-term guarantee will again be a necessity for some of the villages so as to return to a coincidence of the periods of settlement. This objection seems insuperable. If the 30 years' guarantee is not given, the Collector would presumably prefer a Rs. 2-12-0 rate for Group I; but the reasons in favour of a Rs. 3 rate are too cogent to be set aside. The soil may be somewhat inferior to that of the Rs. 3 villages in Sháháda and Taloda, but this inferiority is more than made up by the position of the villages in the group. They lie close to the Railway line with a good road running through them to the chief Railway station and are not cut off as Shábáda and Taloda are by the unbridged Tapti.
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12. It is evident that for all the villages dealt with, except the 10 in Group II situated north of the Railway line, the 25 in Group III lying round Nawapur (and some of these are doubtful) and nearly the whole of Group IV, the maximum rates now proposed are sufficiently high to justify a long guarantee, that is to say, in 166 villages at least out of 274 a guarantee of 30 yeqrs would be given were it not that they are linked with 108 other villages which, though now in a backward condition, are expected to develope so rapidy that a Jonger settlement than 13 years would be unfair to the general taxpayer. But nearly all these 108 villages will come in for very heavy increases if the proposals under consideration are adopted. The 10 villages in Group II go up by 60 per cent. In 13 years they are expected to be fit for inclusion in Group I. The 25 villages in Group III have increases of 100 per cents on old tenants in 13 villages and of 150 all round in 12 villages. At the end of 13 years they are expected to be ready for a further increase of 60 per cent. on the new rating. For the 73 villages in Group IV, the very moderate rate 12 annas is proposed but this gives a 50 per cent. increase in the majority of villages in the group. In three villages there is no change, in 12 villages a decrease of 25 per cent. and in 2 villages a nominal decrease of 28 to 39 par
cent. but an actual increase which is not specified. When the rate in some villages is actually reduced so as to bring them into this group it seems likely that no very heavy increase will be possible in the next settlement if the guarantee ia limited to 13 years. The above considerations neutralize the arguments in favour of the shorter period.
13. Mr. Curtis proposes to alleviate the effect of the large increments by special orders under which an addition of $12 \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}}$ per cent. or 2 annas in the rupee should be made every two years until the maximum is reached. This however will allow of an increase of only 78 per cent. in 13 years while in some villages the increase is as much as from 100 to 150 per cent. In them the maximum will not be reached in the course of the settlement, and if (as is expected on the theory that a short guarantee is necessary) a further increase is imposed not only will there be a difficulty in adjusting it but in some villages there will be no finality. of demand for the next 30 years or more-a state of affairs that will certainly retard their development.
14. The 108 villages where a short-term settlement might be justified on purely revenue considerations are all situated in the west of the taluka where two-thirds of the population are Bhils, mostly Maochis, who in energy and enterprise are low down in the scale among Bhils. From them rapid development of the country cannot be looked for, while the presence of the Bhil in possession of much of the best land and protected in his possession by the restricted tenure naturally hinders development by other more enterprising and industrious cultivators. Not only have they to face a very unhealthy climate but their facilities for forming separate communities of their own are reduced ; they cannot mix with the Bhil on equal terms and have no chance of bringing him into subjection. The chances being against any approach to the rapid proyress witnessed in Sháhada it seems necessary to deal leniently with the taluka. The important thing is to have this rich tract of country opened up ard brought under cultivation as soon as possible, and it is better not to run any risk of retarding the process for the sake of a small addition to the land revenue in the meantime. It is therefore recommended that the proposals be accepted but that the guarantee should be for at least 25 years if not tor the usual 30 .
15. As regards pátasthal and the special rate on rice land, the Acting Commissioner agrees with the remarks made by Mr. Curtis in paragraphs 14 and 15 of his letter.
16. It is hardly necessary to re-open the old controversy on the Bhil question now that the introduction of the restricted tenure provides a happy middle way between the application of the "unadulterated" suryey tenure and the creation of Bhil enclaves.
17. The numerous petitions of objections that have been received are being separately forwarded. The burden of them all is generally the same, viz., that the soil is poor and the climate unhealthy, that the seasons have been unfavourable, that the present demand cannot be met except by borrowing and that there has been no change in the conditions, as ascertained at the last settlement, to justify any increase. They do not call for detailed comment.

## G. CARMICHAEL,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

## Revenue Department.

No. 1622, dated 21st February 1910.
The undersigned presents compliments to the Oommissioner, C. D., and with reference to Mr. Carmichael's memorandum No. R.-1832, dated 2nd July 1909, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of the Nandurbár táluka, including Navápur petha, of the West Khándesh district, is directed to offer the following remarks.
2. The principal point on which there is difference of opiuion is the period for which the settlement now to be made should be guaranteed. The Assistant Collector suggests a period of from 10 to 15 years and proposes that the guarantee should expire in 1922-23, so that a further revision of the taluka may synchronize with the revision of the adjoining táluka of Sindkheda. The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records considers this proposal to be suitable. The Colleotor proposes a guarantee of 15 years, with 30 years for group I if it be rated at Rs. 3, while the Commissioner suggests at least 25 if not 30 years. Government see no advantage in settling the period of guarantee of the Nandurbár táluka on the basis of the date on which the current settlement in the Sindkheda táluks will expire. Only the eastern part of Nandurbár is at all similar in character or conditions to the taluka of Sindkheda and the period of settlement in the latter is not relevant to the question of the proper term of guarantee in the former. The argument in favour of a short period appears to be that the current settlement was introduced before the existing railway was constructed, that the term of it was made short for the express reason that the effect of the railway could not be calculated beforehand in any manner which would justify the fixing of assessments for a considerable number of years after the railway was working; that the railway has been open since 1899, but owing to a series of abnormally poor years its effect on the development of the taluka cannot even yet be justly gauged ; that therefore a short period of guarantee is advisable so that further time may be gained to watch the improvement in the conditions of the taluka which may reasonably be expected to take place in a series of normal years; and that advantage may be taken of this improvement in order to fix for a normal period of 30 years assessments proportionate to the improved conditions. Government concur in the views expressed by the Commissioner in paragraphs 12 to 14 of his memorandum No. Ru-1832, dated 2nd July 1909, in support of a longer term of settlement and are of opinion that the full period of 30 years should be guaranteed.
3. The proposals for grouping and rates have been framed by the Settlement Officer on the basis of a guarantee of 15 years at the most. These proposals involve some loss of revenue which might properly be secured if the táluka improves, in normal years, in the manner which may reasonably be expected. If therefore the term of settlement is, as Government desire, fixed for 30 years, the grouping and rates should, in their opinion, be revised in the manner indicated below, so that there may be no undue loss of revenue.
4. The Assistant Collector's group I, with the maximum rate of Rs. 3, which is accepted by all the reporting officers, is approved. The gradual levy of the enhancement of the assessment in the four villages mentioned by the Settlement Commissioner in paragraph 10 of his letter No. 1597, dated 14th April 1909, is also approved.
5. As regards the proposed group II, for which the rate of Rs. 2 is recommended by the Assistant Collector and of Rs. 2-2-0 by the Settlement -Commissioner, the Assistant Collector has proceeded on the assumption that it is of importance to reduce the number of groups and has accordingly formed four groups only in place of the existing seven. Government do not consider it advisable to proceed too hastily in reducing the number of groups in a táluka where the grouping and the introduction of settlements have been so abnormal as they have been in Nandurbar. The result of the Assistant Collector's procedure is to introduce very high increases in some villages, without considering very large
differences in his maximum rates. The Assistant Collector's new group 11 comprises 53 villages and is made up of-

> 2 villages from old group I rated at Rs. $2-12-0$-redaction annas 12 (or annas l0). 24 villages from old group II rated at Rs. 2-2-0-reduction annas 2 (or nil). $7 \begin{gathered}\text { villages from old group III rated at Rs. 1-12-0-inorease annas } 4 \text { (or } \\ \text { annas 6). } \\ 20 \begin{array}{c}\text { villages from old group IV rated at Rs. 1-4-0-increase annas } \\ \text { annas 14). }\end{array}\end{gathered} . \begin{aligned} & \text { (or }\end{aligned}$

The grouping indicated above, which is accepted by all the officers concerned, is approved so far as it relates to additions from other groups. There is, however, some doubt about the rate to be fixed for this group. After careful consideration of all the circumstances, it appears 10 Government that there is a distinct advantage in the villages north of the railway, as compared with those south of the line and that the maximum rates should vary according to this difference, viz., that, having regard to the proposed long period of guarantee, there should be à large increase in the maximum rate of the villages north of the railway, irrespective of any limits imposed by the Igatpuri concession rules, and a small increase in the villages south of the line. The grouping and rates which commend themselves to Government are-

> New group II of villages north of the raikvay. Rate Rs. $28-0$.
> 1 village from old group II-increase annas 6.
> o villages from old group III-increase anuas 12 .
> 10 villages from old group IV-increase Rs. $1-4-0$.

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New group III of villages south of the railway. Rate Rs. 2-4 C.
2 villages from old group I-decrease annas 8.
23 villages from old group II-increase annas 2.
1 village from old groap III-increase annas 8.
10 villages from old group iV-increase ropee 1.


With this grouping and rates the villages in the suggested group II will be ready at the next revision for incorporation into group I as Mr. Clayton contemplates, while group III will then become group II, separated from group I by a reasonable difference in the maximum rate. With a 30 years' guarantee the enhancements of assessment, consequent on the raising of the maximum rate, should be levied only gradually, i. e., $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the enhancement in the first year and another $12 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ per cent. every fourth year thereafter until the full revised assessment is reached.
6. As to the Assistant Collector's group III, with the maximum rate of

I village from old group III rated at Ras 1-12-0-decrease annas 8.
14 villagos from old group IV rated at Rs. 1-4-0 (no change).
18 villages from old group $\nabla$ rated at Re. 1-increase annas 4.
25 villagea from old group VI rated at Re. 0-12-0-increase annas 8.
12 villages from old group VII rated at Re. 0.8-0-increase annas 12. Rs. $1-4-0$, comprising 70 villages as specified in the margin, there is some hesitation on the part of all officers as to the limits of this group. Government are disposed to accept the lines Mr. Clayton has drawn, marking off these villages from those above and below them. If the new group III, which Government propose, is formed, with the maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0, the - reduction in the rate of the Assistant.

Collector's group III, will be Re. 1. Government are, however, of opinion that in this group as in the Assistant Collector's group II it would be desirable to make two groups, one having the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 and the other of Rs. 1-4-0. The former group should contain Hatti urf Indri (old group III) and Thanepáda which adjoin villages of the Sákri táluka where the rate is Rs. 1-8-0 and can presumably stand the same maximum rate ; the 25 villages to the north around the Deomogra reserve of which the condition is more satisfactory than those to south; and the 13 villages round Navápur now assessed at the maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0. All the rest of. the villages should be placed in a separate group, with the maximum rate of Ris. 1-4-0. The groups and rates would then be-

New group IF. Rate Rs. 1-8-0.

1 village in Nandurbár táluka from old group III-decrease 4 annas.
14 villages in Navípur petha from old group IV-increase 4 annas.
25 villages in Nandurbar táluka from old group VI--increase 12 annas.

New group V. Rate Ris. 1-4-0.
18 villages in Nandurbar tálaka from old group $V$-increase 4 annas. 12 villages in Navápur petha from old group VII-increase 12 annas.

## 30 <br> Total ... 70

7. There remains the Assistant Collector's group IV which will become group VI. Mr. Clayton proposes a maximum rate of annas 12 for this group. This means a reduction of annas 4 in 12 villages, of anas 8 in 2 villages, an increase of annas 4 in 56 villages and no change in 3 villages. The Collector agrees to the reductions only for the purpose of levelling inequalities and does not consider the increase to be too high. The Settlement Commissioner accepts the rate, though be confesses he has had some difficulty in doing so. The Commissioner agrees. Government consider that the rate for the new group VI should be Re. l.
8. The special rates for old tenants should be discontinued.
9. In the new groups IV, $V$ and VI, and in the case of old tenants, enhancements should be levied as in the case of new groups II and IlI as suggested in paragraph 5 above.
10. The Irrigation Act Amendment Bill to which the Settlement Commissioner refers is still under the consideration of Government. The proposals made in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Settlement Commissioner's letter as regards patasthal and rice lands are approved, with the modification that the rates leviable under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code should be subject to a maximum of Rs. 8.
11. As at present advised, Government are of opinion that the suggestions communicated in this memorandum offer a satisfactory solution of a rather mixed problem. A long period of guarantee is proposed, because a short settlement would give the people no certainty of what their liabilities would be after the expiry of that settlement. And for a long period the maximum rates must bear a proportion to the certain development of the taluka by the railway. The Settlement Commissioner shows that by the railway the taluka has benefited greatly even in bad years : it is likely to progress much more in normal years. It is true that the imposition of rates proportionate to the development involves great increases in many villages; but these increases were forese9n when the current rates in those villages were sanctioned, and it
> - Vide paragraph $\$$ of Government Resolution No 50U, dated 24th January 1908. was definitely decided ${ }^{\bullet}$ that they were not to stand in the way of the imposition of suitable rates hereafter. Such rates as appear suitable may therefore now be imposed, but to ease the revenue payers it seems necessary that the enhanced assessments should be levied gradually at fixed stages. By these means Government will in the в 1878-16
next 30 years receive a proper revenue from the táluka ; the rayats will know for that period exactly what they will have to pay and at the end of the term of settlement the villages now arranged in six groups will be ready for a closer grouping, (e. g., the amalgamation of the new groups I and II) and a consequent reduction of groups.
12. The Commissioner is requested to favour Government with his opinion on the proposals contained in the preceding paragraphs, after consultation with the Collector of West Khándesh and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, and to submit a revised appendix Q showing their financial effect.
13. Two maps are herewith forwa rded, which may please be returned with the Commissioner's reply.

R. D. BELL, Under Secretary to Government.

> No. $\frac{\text { '昌 } \mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{BE} .}$, dated 18th May 1910.
> To-The Commissioner, C. D.

Sir,
I have the honour to forward memorandum No. C.R.-668, dated 24th April 1910, from the Collector of West Khándesh, in which he replies to the proposals put forward by Government in their memorandum No. 1622, dated 21st February 1910, regarding the revision settlement of Nandurbár táluka.
2. In his concluding sentence the Collector presses for early orders, in order that he may be able to announce the rates before 31st July 1910. But under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1447, dated 27th February 1901, new settlements are invariably to be introduced between 1st August and the date of the first instalment. There is therefore no reason for haste.
3. The Collector on the understanding that the settlement is to be one for 30 years considers that the proposed grouping and rates are not open to objection and may be approved. The rest of his letter is mainly taken up with suggestions regarding the gradual levy of the enhanced assessment.
4. I find myself unable to follow the Collector's example in accepting the Government proposals. My reasons are shortly as follows.
5. There have been broadly speaking three proposals put forward :-
(a) Mr. Clayton's proposal, which I have adopted, of which the leading characteristics are low or what may be called "easte" rates, and a 12 years' guarantee. (I leave out of consideration the trifling difference between myself aud Mr. Clayton regarding the rates to be assigned to his second group.)
(b) The Commissioner the Honourable Mr. Carmichael's proposal. He adopts Mr. Clayton's rates with a 30 year guarantee.
(c) The Government proposal. This contemplates an improved system of grouping, a much larger enhancement of the assessment in the backward part of the taluka than Mr. Clayton, and a 30 year guarantee.
6. As between (a) and (b) the only really important difference is that which concerns the period of the guarantee.
7. In defence of my suggestion that the guarantee should be fixed so as to expire simultaneously with that of the Sindkheda táluka I would respectfully invite consideration of the following facts. The part of the taluka lying north of the railway line, consisting of the whole of group I ( 78 villages), group II as proposed by Government ( 17 villages), and 25 villages in Government groud IV, or 120 villages in all, containing probably three-fourths of the population and paying over three-fourths of the present assessment, forms the westernmost division of the great belt of deep black cotton soil, which stretches along both banks of the Tapti as far east as Ráver and Edalabad. Taking the tálukas
which form this tract from east to west, it will be seen from the following statement that the years in which the existing settlements expire form a series (more or less regular) of which 1922-23 is the last :-

| Ráver | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1915-16$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yával | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1915-16$ |
| Chopda | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1917-18$ |
| Amalner | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1918-19$ |
| Erandol | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1919-20$ |
| Bhuéval | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1920-21$ |
| Jalgaon | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1921-22$ |
| Shirpar | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1917-18$ |
| Sháháda | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1917-18$ |
| Taloda | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. | $1917-18$ |
| Sindkheda | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $1922-23$ |

In other words between 1915-16 and 1922-23 the whole of this tract outside Nandurbár will come up for second revision settlement and by adopting the simple expedient of granting a short extension of the existing guarantee, which in no case will exceed 7 years and in most cases will be very much less, Government will be able to arrange that the whole of the eleven tálukas shall be treated simultaneously and be dealt with by a single officer in a single report, or, if it be decided to consider the two districts separately, in at most two reports.
8. Of the very great advantages which the adoption of this course would secure in the form of economy of time and labour on the part of the numerous officers, through whose hands settlement proposals must pass there can, I venture to think, be no doubt whatever. And if the scheme is feasible, it is obvious that we should arrange the settlement of Nandurbar so as to fall in with it, even if by so doing there be some loss of revenue.
9. It may of course be objected that this proposal is a novel one and that Government can hardly be expected to commit themselves to a decision of its feasibilty when the question will ordinarily not come before them until 1915. I fully admit the force of this: but I submit that my main argument remains unaffected.

Here we have a táluka which as far as half its cultivable area is concerned is homogeneous with 11 others, the settlements of which expire between 1915 and 1922 : and as regards its other half it is inhabited by wild tribes, of whom few can count beyond five and to whose simple minds the terms " 12 years" and " 30 years' guarantee" convey no idea whatever. I submit that the treatment of the táluka as a whole must be that which is most suitable to its most important half : in other words, its settlement should expire simultaneously with that of the other talukas of the Tapti valley. When it is remembered that this will give a period of 12 years or 2 years longer than that adopted for the most fertile and advanced tálukas of Sind, there need not, I venture to think, be any fear that public mind will be unduly disturbed.
10. So much as regards the period of settlement. I now turn to the grouping and rates proposed by Government. I trust I shall be pardoned if I write emphatically, but I should be departing from my duty if I failed to warn Government that in their desire to secure revenue they are in danger of overlooking far more important considerations, of sacrificing the peaceful development of the country and the conversion of the wild tribes into quiet agriculturists to the doubtful chance of a larger income. That the grouping proposed by Government is theoretically better than that proposed by Mr., Olayton, after personal consultation with myself, that their rates are on paper fully justified by the improvement which of late years has taken place in the condition of the west of the taluka I fully admit ; but I contend that sufficient allowance has not been made for the peculiar character of the people who will have to pay them. Take for instance the 10 villages to the north of the railway line now paying Rs. 1-4-0 which Government propose to place in their new second group on Rs. 2-8-0. Eight years ago these villages were most of them Agency villages : that is to say, they were watched over with quasi-fatherly care
by the Western Bhil Agent who supplied them with ploughs and cattle. Many of their inhabitants lived on what they could steal from the villages in group I, on selling liquor which they distilled themselves and on jungle produce: and when one abandoned his wild habits and settled down to cultivation, his name was entered in the Agency roll of honour as a "new plough " and formed a basis for statistics which were entered in a yearly report and dealt .with in a special Government Resolution. A year after this, not without some apprehension on the part of the district officials, a survey settlement was introduced into these villages and during the 7 years, which have since elapsed, the rates have been cheerfully paid and the villages have been peaceful and prosperous. It is now proposed by Government to double the assessment at one swoop. I submit that this is extremely hard. I don't think that I shall be charged with any undue partiality for the Bhils: I expended a great deal of time and labour while in Khándesh in endeavouring to show that the problem of their treatment had attracted an altogether disproportionate degree of attention. But after all a Bhil is a being very low in the scale of civilization, and if before he has become thoroughly civilized and accustomed to a quiet life his assessment is doubled, (his one and only luxury or, it might almost be called a necessity, viz., his liquor being at the same time trebled in price) he is bound to be discouraged and will either betake himself to the jungle or migrate to Gaikwari territory or Rajpipla, where large areas of good soil await his occupation. It will be said of course that with the concessions granted by Government the assessment will only be gradually levied and that it will be years before the assessment reaches the full sanctioned figure. To an ignorant Bhil, however, this is all absolutely unintelligible. For him it will be sufficient that Government have notified the doubling of his rates: the remissions actually given will either be ignored or possibly be appropriated by the sávkar, who so often pays in the assessment for him.
11. These arguments of course apply with equal force to the case of other villages where the assessment is doubled under the Government proposals, the 56 miserable villages round Navápur for instance. If the extra revenue which the new rates will give were worth having there would be less to say: but the attached statement prepared on the lines laid down in Government Resolution No. 10380, dated 27th October 1909, will show that notwithstanding enormous percentage increments on the various groups, increments, which must be unexampled in the case of a 7 years' settlement, the gross accession of revenue over that yielded by Mr. Clayton's rates is only about Rs. 25,000 and of course it will be 27 years before even this is realized.

It is hardly worthwhile to run the risk of upsetting the people, disturbing the progress and checking the development of the country for a small sum like this.
12. To sum up I would strongly urge that nothing should be done to raise the rates above the level suggested by me. I believe that the Honourable Mr. Morison and the Honourable Mr. Carmichael will if referred to concur in this recommendation. As regards the period of the settlement, I have shown that 12 years will be a convenient period from the administrative point of view and I do not believe that its adoption would have any prejudicial effect on the people. But of course if Government prefer a 30 years' term, I bave nothing to say. All I would urge is that the assessment should not be unduly increased.

I have, etc.,<br>G. S. CURTIS,<br>Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Statement referred to in paragraph 11 of the Selllement Commissioner's letter No. $\frac{96-C}{\text { S. S. }}$, dated 18th May 1910.

| Groops as proposed by Goveramanit. | Number of villages in each tew group sud their former marimum rates. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Now } \\ & \text { maximam } \\ & \text { rates, } \end{aligned}$ <br> 5 | Resulting perecntage ivarease or decrease. |  | Fucrease or decrease per supes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | For |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 |  | G | 7 | 8 |
| I | 78 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}74 \\ 4\end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Rs. } \\ 2 \\ 2 & 12 \\ 2 & 2\end{array}\right\}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rs. } 2 . \\ 8 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 988 \\ 40 \frac{8}{8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lid annas } \\ & 6 \frac{1}{2} \quad " \end{aligned}$ |
| II | 17 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 6 \\ 10\end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{lr}2 & 2 \\ 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 4\end{array}\right\}$ | $28\{$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 18 \frac{3}{3} \\ 434 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 3 & " \\ 7 & ", \\ 16 & , \end{array}$ |
| III | 36 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 23 \\ 1 \\ 10\end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{crr}2 & 12 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 4\end{array}\right\}$ | $24\{$ |  | $18 \frac{3}{4}$ $-6 \frac{1}{4}$ $28 \frac{1}{4}$ 814 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} -3 & \# \\ 1 & " \\ 4 \frac{1}{2} & " \\ 13 & " \end{array}\right.$ |
| IV | 40 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 14 \\ 25\end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{cc}1 & 12 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 12\end{array}\right\}$ | $18\{$ | $-14 \%$ 20 100 | $\begin{gathered} -12 \frac{1}{8} \\ 18, \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} -2 & \\ 3 & " \\ 16 & ", \end{array}$ |
| V | 30 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}18 \\ 12\end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ll}1 & 0 \\ 0 & 8\end{array}\right\}$ | $14\{$ | 25 150 | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 4 & " \\ 24 \end{array}$ |
| VI | 73 | ( $\left\{\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 12 \\ 3 \\ 56\end{array}\right.$ | $\left.\begin{array}{cc}1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 8\end{array}\right\}$ | $10\{$ | -20 $\dddot{333}$ 100 | $\begin{gathered} -18 \frac{8}{4} \\ \dddot{34 \frac{3}{8}} \\ 100^{3} \end{gathered}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{cc} -3 & \\ & \\ 5 \frac{1}{2} & \prime \\ 15^{\prime} & \prime \prime \end{array}\right.$ |

No. R.-730, dated 27th May 1910.
Submitted to Government with reference to their memorandum No. 1622 of the 21st February last.
2. A copy of the Collector's memorandum No. C.R.-66S of the 24th ultimo is appended, and the two maps received with the Government memorandum are herewith returned.

## G. S. CURTIS,

Commissioner, C. D.
(Below memorandum No. C.-578, dated 25th February 1910, from the Commissioner, C. D.)

$$
\text { No. C.R.-668, dated 24th April } 1910 .
$$

Returned with compliments.
2. Since the new settlement is to be for 30 years there is no objection to the groups and rates proposed by Government.
3. The proposal as regards the gradual levy of enhanced assessment, however, requires reconsideration in the case of villages where the revised assessment is doubled or more than doubled. In the case of the 10 villages from the old group IV of which the present rate is Rs. 1-4-0 and which are proposed to be included in the new group II with a revised rate of Rs. $2-8-0$, the 25 villages from the Nandurbír táluka from the old group VI with the present rate of annas 12 which are proposed to be included in the new group IV with a revised rate of Rs. 1-8-0, and the 56 villages from the old group VII, present rate annas $\varepsilon$,
which are proposed to be included in the new group VI with a revised rate of Re. 1, 28 years will elapse before the full assessment is reached. That is, the full increment will be levied only during the last two years of the settlement. If this is intended it is a very liberal and satisfactory concession. The only objection I have to it is that within two years after the full increment is levied the settlement will again be liable for revision. But 30 years is a long time to think of now, and the Government of the duy when the time comes may be left to deal with the question. In the case of 12 villages from the Navapur petha from the old group VII, present rate annas 8 , which are proposed to be included in group V, revised rate Re. 1-4-0, 45 years will be required to levy the full assessment gradually. This means that the period of guarantee will expire long before the time the full assessment can be levied. So far as I can see there are only two ways out of it. One is to put these 12 villages in the new group VI, with a revised rate of Re. 1. I do not recommend this as it involves an unduly favourable treatment of these villages which is not justifiable and would give cause to other villages for complaint. The other alternative is to raise the increment from $12 \frac{1}{3}$ to 25 per cent. On the higher scale the increase comes to 4 annas in the rupee which is not much, seeing the gradual stages at which it will be levied, and I submit this plan for approval.
4. The village of Thanapáda is not in the Navápur petha but is in the Nandurbár talluka. The details of villages in Government group IV given in paragraph 6 of Government memorandum No. 1622, dated 21.st February 1910, may therefore be changed as under :-

1 village in Nandurbár táluka from old group III.
1 village in Nandurbar taluka from old group IV.
13 villages in Navápur petha from old group IV.
2.5 villages in Nandurbár táluka from old group VI.

40
5. The necessary revised statement in form $\mathbf{Q}$ will be submitted after the question raised in paragraph 3 above is settled.
6. The favour of very early orders is requested as the revised settiement must be announced before the end of July next.

K. $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{o}}$ BOMANJI,<br>Collector of West Khándesh.

## Revenue Survey and Assessment.

## West Khándesh.

Revision settlement of the Nandurbar taluka including the Navápur petha.

No. 6772.
Revenor Department.
-
Bombay Castle, 29th July 1910.
Memorandam from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1832, dated 2nd July 1909—Submit-
Letter from Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, ting, with his remarks, the papers W. D., West Khindesh, No. 2243, dated 23 rd September 1908,
with accompanimenls.
Memorandum from the Collector of West Khandeah, No. 514, dated 29 th January 1939.
Letter from the settlement Commisaioner and Director of Land Rocords, No. 1597, dsted 14th April 1909.
the Navípur petha of the West Khándesh district.
Memorandum* from the Collector of West Khendesh, No. 558, dated) 1st February 2909.
Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 1598, dated 14th April 1909.
Memorandum* from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1835, dated 2nd July 1909.
Letter* from the Collector of West Khándesh, No. 720, dated 12th February 1909.
Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 1599, dated 14th April 1909.
Memorandum* from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1836, dated 2nd July 1909.
Letter* from tho Collector of West Khandesh, No. 1882, dated 18th March 1903.
Memorandum* from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-562, dated 26th March 1909.
Memorandum* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 1600, dated 14th April 1909.
Momorandum* from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1834, dated 2nd July 1909.
Governmęnt memorandum No. 1623, dated 2lst February 1910.
Government memcrandum* No. 1623, dated 21st February 1910.
Government eudorsement* No. 1624, dated 21st Febraary 1910, to the Superintendent, Government Central Press.
Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. $\frac{96-C .}{\text { S. S., }}$
dated 18th May 1910.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-730, dated 27th May 1910.
Resoletion.-After careful consideration of the reply of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records to Government memorandum No. 1622, dated 21st February 1910, the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the grouping and the rates proposed by the Assistant Collector, with the modifications recommended by the Settlement Commissioner in his letter No. 15!7, dated 14th April 1909. The accompanying statement shows the rates now sanctioned by Government. These rates should be introduced in the revenue year 1910.11, levied in and from the revenue year 1911-12, and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.
2. The orders contained in paragraphs 8 and 10 of Government memorandum No. 1622, dated 21st February 1910, are confirmed.

[^2]3. The petitions of objections have been duly considered in connection with the settlement proposals.

## R. D. BELL

## Under Secretary to Government.

## To

The Commissioner, C. D.,

- The Collector of West Khándesh (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
with an intimation that the papers are being rrinted in the form of a selection from the Records of Government, and that, when it is ready, tho uson The Accountant General, number of copies of it will The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, be forwarded to them. The Government of India (by letter).

| Groap. | Number of villages. | Dry-crop rates. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hs. a. p. |
| I | 78 | 300 |
| II | 53 | 220 |
| III | 70 | 140 |
| IV | 73 | 0120 |

## REVISED APPENDIX $Q$

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupied land in tha


## IPPENDIX Q.

(avdurbár Taluka (and Ndevapur Petha) of the West Khandesh District.



畄PPENDIX Q-continued.




|  | Name of Dillage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | －dnosp jo sequanc | Maximam Rates． |  |  | Dry－crop． |  |  | Rice． |  |  | Garden． |  |  | Total． |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { \& } \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 产 } \\ & \text { 号 } \end{aligned}$ | 安 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8_{0}^{0} \\ & 0,0 \\ & 000 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 安 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䒼 } \\ & \text { 筫 } \\ & \frac{8}{4} \end{aligned}$ | 8． 0 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8 } \\ & \hline \mathbf{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | －¢ | ¢ | 光 | \％ |
| 4. | 2 | $s$ | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | $\bigcirc$ | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 18 |
|  | Group III－contd． | ｜Rs．a．p． |  | Rese a．p． | Be．a．p． | Acres． | －Re． | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Ra. a. p. } \\ .0 \\ .0 \\ 18 \\ 10 \end{array}\right\|$ | Acrea． | Re． | Rata．p． | Aores． | Rs， | Ba，asp． | Acres． | Re． | Be．A．p． |
| 14 | Borchak ．．．．．． | v | 100 | m |  | 319 | 296 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $8{ }^{815}$ | 296185 | 01810 060 |
| 169 | Chorvihir ．．．．．． | v | 1.00 | ＂． |  | 319 | 195 | $\begin{array}{rrr} .0 & 18 & 10 \\ 0 & 6 & 9 \end{array}$ | ＊＇ | $\cdots$ | ．．＂ |  |  |  | 819880 |  |  |
| 143 |  |  | 080 | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | 269 | 115 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6 & 9 \\ 0 & 6 & 10 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  | 183 115 | $0 \quad 10$ |
| 146 | Dhanrat ．．．．．． |  | 080 | ．．． | 800 |  |  | 0411 | $\cdots$ | －pa | 44 | $\text { P } 78$ | $872$ | 8 Hz | 2，683 | 1，040 | 065 |
| 115 | Dhong ．．．．． | $\nabla$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1559 | 1，044 | 0100 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 1，659 | 1，044 | 0.10 － |
| 148 | Gadat－u |  |  | ＊＊ | m | 2.001 | 621 | 050 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 2，001 | 621 | 050 |
| $14 \%$ | Gamdi ．．．．．． | II | $0120$ | ＊＇ | $\cdots$ | 397 | 210 | 0100 | ．．．． | $\cdots$ | －． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 249 | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 8 \end{array}$ |
| 193 | Ghodjamine ．ow mown | VII | 080 | ＊＊ |  | 1，348 | 876 | 0 B B | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1，140 |  |  |
| 140 | Cujarpur ．．．．．． | VI | 0120 | ＊＇ | $\cdots$ | 84 | 98 | 0128 | － | ．．． | － | ＊＊ |  |  | ss | $26$ | $018 \mathrm{~g}$ |
| 150 | Haldani ．．．．．． | IV | 40 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 2，442 | 1，259 | 0 | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | m | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | 8，448 | 1，269 | $0 \$ .9$ |
| 151 | Haripar ．．．．． | IV | 140 | $\stackrel{+}{ }$ | ．．＊ | 519 | 808 | 097 | ．$*$ | $\sim$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 612 | 808 | 087 |
| 152 | Hath urf Indri ．．． | ．III | 1280 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 223 | 148 | 067 | －． | ＊＊ | m | $\cdots$ | ．． | $\cdots$ | 42 | 145 | $06 \%$ |
| 183 | Jamtale ．．． | VII | 08.0 | ＊ | $\ldots$ | 1，142 | 288 | 037 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．＂ | $\cdots$ | 1，141 | 258 | 037 |
| 265 | Karanjaja ．．．．．． | 7 | 0190 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 772 | 438 | 0101 | － | ．．＂ | $\ldots$ | －＊ | ．．＊ | ＊＇ | 738 | 488 | 0101 |
| 165 | Karmbji X．D．．n．．．． | VII | 080 | ．． | $\cdots$ | 937 | 875 | $0 \leqslant 0$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | 937 | 875 | 0 \％ 1 |
| 158 | Kataswan an ．．． | VII | 080 | ＂＇ | $\cdots$ | 1，387 | 283 | 041 | ．．＇ | $\cdots$ | m | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1，307 | 49 | 041 |
| 157 | Kharlki ．．． | V | 100 | $\cdots$ | ．．＂ | 500 | 919 | 0108 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．． | $\ldots$ | $\pm$ | － | 600 | 918 | 0101 |
| 188 | Khairsve．B．K，tarf Bhadwed． | vr | 0120 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | 44 | 215 | 078 | ．．． | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | ＊＊ | 444 | 218 | 071 |
| 153 | Khairave，K．D．tart Dhanore． | vI | 0120 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 498 | 319 | 0102 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 48 | 818 | 010 ： |
| 160 | Khanapur urf Bavay ． | IV | $1 \leqslant 0$ | ＂ | －＊ | 613 | 823 | 0 ¢ 10 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\underline{1}$ | 040 | 014 | 223 | 0511 |
| 181 | Khandbare ．．．．．．． | $\nabla$ | 100 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 113 | 66 | 004 | ．．＊ | ．． | ．＂ | ．．． | －＊ | ＊＊ | 118 | 63 | 0 O |
| 162 | Kholghar mom | V | 100 | ．．＂ | ．．． | 678 | 254 | 088 | ． | ．． | ．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 478 | 254 | 081 |
| 123 | Kholvidir ．．． | $\nabla$ | 10 | $\pm$ | 800 | 355 | 119 | 0 ¢ 8 | ．．＊ | ．． | ．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 835 | 110 | 051 |
| 14 | Kolde ．．． | 17 | 140 | ．．． | －＊ | 1，200 | 828 | 0 8 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | $\ldots$ | ． | ．．－ | 1，200 | 026 | 08 ． |
| 185 | Kothudo mer | VI | 0180 | ＊＊ | ．．． | 1，1 | ¢76 | 081 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，148 | 578 | 08 |
| 168 | Lakbmikhede ．．． | VI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ． | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Lakmirnado ．．． |  |  | ．－ | $\cdots$ | 215 | 140 | 0105 | ＊＊ | －＊ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 815 | 140 | 0101 |
| 187 | Lekurwali ．．．．－ | V1 | 0190 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 278 | 199 | 0116 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | －＊ | $\cdots$ | ．． | － | 878 | 190 | O15 |
| 188 | Malwan | V | 100 | ＊＊ | 800 | 1，125 | 628 | 078 |  |  | ．．． | P 1 | 1 | 100 | 1，188 | 527 | 071 |
| 109 | Mangral ．．．．．． | VI | 0 18 0 | ．．． | －＊ | 107 | 105 | 0101 | ＊ | $\ldots$ |  | ．．． | ．． |  | 167 | 105 | 010 |
| 170 | Manikpur ．c．．．． | VII | 080 | ．． | ．．． | 899 | 285 | 061 |  | ． |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 800 | 285 | 05 |
| 171 | Mogran l ．．．．．． | V | 100 |  |  |  |  | － 7 |  | $\cdots$ | ．． |  |  | ． |  |  |  |
|  | Monn |  | 100 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | 3，458 | 708 | 078 | $\cdots$ | ＊－ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊＊ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1，458 | 703 | 07 |
| 172 | Nandwan ．．．．．． | VII | 080 | ＊＊ | 800 | 957 | 263 | 0.4 | ．．． | ．． | ＊＊ | P． 8 | 10 | 354 | 980 | 973 | 0. |
| 178 | Nraarpur ．－． | VI | 018 | ．．＂ | －＊ | 385 | 280 | 022 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 385 | 330 | 0 O |
| 174 | Nambil me | V | 100 | －•＇ | 800 | 843 | 300 | 001 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 54 | $3^{\prime} 0$ | 09 |
| 176 | Nawapur ．．．．－ | 17 | 140 | ＂． | ＊ | 1，088 | 1，868 | 0112 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | M 8 | 3 | 100 | 1.962 | 1，369 | 011 |
| 176 | Nimbant，Z，D，TarI Bhadwed， | V | 100 | －$*$ | $\cdots$ | 63 | 948 | 0108 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | －＊ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 558 | 888 | （10） |
| 177 | Narabat i．．．．．．． | VII | 080 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 0 © |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 803 | 128 | 068 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | 808 | 120． | 06 |
| 178 | Paloht | V | 100 | m | ．．． | 358 | 148 | 000 |  | － |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 858 | 142 | $0 \cdot$ |
| 170 | Pavale | V |  |  |  |  |  | 0. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 0120 | ．． | －＊ | 301 | 105 | 081 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 201 | 105 | 08 |
| 180 | Plmple ．．． | $\nabla$ | 100 | $\cdots$ | ．．－ | 197 | 94 | 078 | $\cdots$ | ．＊ | ＊＊ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 197 | 9 | 0 T |
| 291 | Eanilkhadrals | VI | 0180 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 844 | 218 | 0011 |  | $\cdots$ | ． |  |  |  | 34 | 213 | 001 |
| 282 | Bayagad ．．． | VI | 0180 | － | O＊ | 2.080 |  | 0105 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．m | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．． |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ． | 2，020 | 1，818 | 0106 | ＊＊ | ．．． | ＂ | $\cdots$ | $\infty$ | ＊＊ | 2,086 | 1，918 |  |
| 188 | Raygan＊n＊＊ | IV | 140 | $\cdots$ | ＂＊ | 1，910 | 1，058 | 0.0 | $\cdots$ | $\bullet \cdot$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1，910 | 1，05 | 08 |
| 184 | 8840 $\quad$. | IV | 140 | $\cdots$ | ＊ | 300 | 188 | 088 | －＊ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | 380 | 106 | $0 \cdot 1$ |
| 185 | Shale momer | VI | 0120 | $\cdots$ | $\square$ | 86 | 376 | 0110 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | m | 548 | 876 | 011 |
| 189 | Ehegwe ．．．． | VI | 0120 | ＇40 | ＊ | 1，180 | 785 | 0106 |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $m$ | ． | $\cdots$ | 1，180 | 785 | 010 |
| 187 | Shramani mo | $\nabla$ | 100 | 000 | －．． | 007 | 016 | 01010 | 4 | 10 | a 90 | －． | ．．． | － | 911 | 626 | 011 |
| 188 | shirvide men ．．． | V | 100 | $\cdots$ | ＊＊ | 129 | 96 | 0119 | － | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 120 | 95 | 04 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

+2 -continued.


3 1878-20

continued.



H-concluded.


## SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DVIII—Nsw Series.


RERLATLNG TO THE

## ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THR -

VILLAGE OF PADALE KHURD
in the
RAVER TALUKA


OF THE

## EAST KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.

## Index to the correspondence relaling to the original survey settlement of the village of Padxle Khurd' in the Ráver Táluka of the East Khándesh District.

Letter No. 661, dated 26th April 1910, from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, to the Collector of East Khandesh with accompaniment-Submitting proposals for the original settlement of the village of Padale Khurd in the Raver Táluka of the East Khándesh Distriet
...

## Pages.

Memo. from the Collector of East Khándesh, No. 3651, dated 27th May 1910Forwarding the above papers to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, with his remarks
...
...
...
Momo. from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. $\frac{395-\mathrm{A}}{\text { S. S. }}$, dated 11th June 1910-Forwarding the papers to the Commissioner, C. D., with his remarks
...
...
4
Memo. from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1170, dated 21st June 1910-A.Asking the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, to prepare a revised appendix $\mathbf{Q}$ ...
...
Memo. from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, No. 1082, dated 5th July 1910-Returning the papers to the Commissioner with a revised appendix $\mathbf{Q}$
.
$5 \& 7$
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Memo. from the Commissioner, C. D., No, R.- } 1593 \text {, dated } & \text { 12th July } & \text { 1910- } & \\ \text { Subnitting the papers to Government with his remarks } & \text {... } & \text {... } & 5\end{array}$
Government Resoiution, Revenue Department, No. 7722, dated 26th August 1910Passing orders on the above papers ... ... ... ... 6

ráo Bahador H. V. Sathe, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division ;

To
Ter COLLECTOR,
East Khándesh.
Poona, 26th April 1910.
I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government proposals for the original settlement of the Government village of Padale Khurd, táluka Ráver of the East Khándesh district.
2. The village under report was held as personal inám till 1903-04, when owing to the death of the last male holder without male issue it lapsed to Government.
3. It will be seen from the map bound up with Selection No. CLXXXVINew Series-for the Sávda táluka, now divided into Yával and Ráver, that the village is situated at the foot of the Sátpurás on the eastern border of the taluka.
4. The village was measured and classed by the Akrani (now Centrab Division) Field Party in 1905-06 under the general supervision of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division. The field operations were tested by the Head Surveyor in charge of the Party.
5. The result of the survey operations is shown below under the several heads of cultivation: -

| Dry orop $\underset{\sim}{\text { Patasthal }}$ |  |  |  | Acres |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ... | ... | ... |  |
| Garden $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Patasthal } \\ \text { Motasthal }\end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| $\underset{\text { Unassessed }}{\text { Rice }} \underset{\text { unarable }}{\text {... }}$ | ... | ... | ... | 0 |
|  | ... | ... |  | 97 |
|  |  | Total | ... | 990 |

6. Before proposing a rate for the village I would draw attention to the figures of past collections for 1305-06, given in columns 4 and 8 of the appended statement marked Appendix Q, which show a considerable increase as compared with the colleotions of the year 1901-02. This, as the Mámlatdár explains, is due to the late inámdar having arbitrarily raised the revenue of his lands in 1903 -04 from Rs. 964 to Rs. 1,651, i.e., by 70 per cent. This inerease, the Mámlatdár reports, has been annually collected since 1903-04, but as it is doubtless the result of rack-renting, it should, I submit, cease, now that the village has lapsed to Government. I would accordingly ignore the averages of past collections shown in the statement which inolude the increase made by the late inámdár and take the collootions of 1901-02, i. e. Rs. 964, as the basis for rating the village on the settlement principles.
7. As will be seen from the map above referred to, the village under report adjoins villages rated at Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 2-4-0. Looking, however, to the situation of the village and the line of grouping adopted at the revision settlement of the táluka, I would adopt for the village the lower of the two rates, viz. Rs. 1-10-0.
8. Besides the area now lapsed to Government the village contains a small area of khalsa land measuring 18 acres. This was originally assessed in 1877-78 B 1261-1
at the rate then in force in the adjoining Government village of Mohogion Khurd, viz. Rs. 1-12-0. In the general revision of the táluka in 1887-88 the original rate of the village of Mohogaon Khurd was reduced to Rs. 1-10-0, and If the khálsa area under notice had been revised then the reduced rate of Rs. 1-10-0 would certainly have been applied to it. The proper rate for this area is thus Rs. $1-10-0$, and as no different rate can be applied to the area of the village now lapsed to Government, I would recommend that for the remaining years of the current lease of the taluka the rate for the village should not be higher than that proposed above, viz. Rs. 1-10-0.
9. It will be seen from Appendix $Q$ that the proposed rate is estimated to result in a deorease of 39.6 per cent. in the past collections, i.e., those of 1901-02. This sacrifice will be more than counterbalanced by the contentedness of the cultivators who have hitherto paid the heavy assessment doubtless under pressure and who, in my humble opinion, are equally entitled with their neighbours to have the benefit of a fair and moderate settlement.
10. The village under report contains neither rice nor patasthal. The motasthal lands have as usual been rated at the proposed maximum dry-crop rate.
11. The result of the proposed rate is exhibited in Appendix $Q$.
12. The area and assessment under all heads is given below :-

| Government occupied land |  | Acrom |  | $\Delta_{\text {ssemament }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 798 | ${ }_{58 .}$ |
| Government unoccupied land | -.. | ... | 43 | ${ }_{21}$ |
| Inám | $\ldots$ | ... | 52 | 44 |
| Unassersed unarable | ... | , | 97 | 0 |
|  |  |  | 990 | 657 |

13. Should the above proposals be approved, I would recommend that the assessment be guaranteed so as to expire with the assessment already sanctioned for the taluka, i. e. 1915-16.

> I have the honour to be,
> Sir,
> Your most obedient servant,
> (Signed) H. V. SATHE, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Oentral Division.

Accompaniment to Jetter No. 661, dated 26th April 1910, from the Saperintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division.
APPENDIX $Q$.

H. V. SATHE,

Surerintendent, Land Records and Registration,
(Below letter No..661, dated 26 th April 1910, from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division.)

## No. 3651 or 1910.

27th May 1910.
Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.
2. Pending introduction of the survey, the assessments in force at the time of the death of the last male holder were ordered by the then Collector to be levied from this village and the villagers have been paying the amount without any demur, as no complaint has to my knowledge been received against it since this district was formed. The amount so paid is about Rs. 1,700 and the percentage decrease should have been deduced as compared with that amount or at least the amount of the ten years' average from 1896-97 to 1905-06 and not on the reduced amount of a stray year 1901-02. The percentage decrease at the present proposed figures would thus be enormous. As therefore the villagers would in no way lose anything as compared with what they now pay. by the adoption of the higher rate of Rs. 2-4-0, I would strongly recommend that that rate be adopted instead of the lower rate of Rs. 1-10-0 as proposed by the Superintendent. This would raise the estimated amount of Rs. 592 to about Rs. 820 which wculd be less than half the increased amount which the inámdar used to levy and which is being still levied and very near to the figure of Rs. 480 which has been adopted by the Superintendent as his basis for rating the village on settlement principles. The levy of Rs. 820 instead of Rs. 1,700 would in no way resemble rack-renting and I am consequently of opinion that the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 be adopted for this village. The land lies near the railway and is practically immune from famine and appears to be of good quality.

A. H. A. SIMCOX, Collector of East Khándesh.

$$
\text { Ref. No. } \frac{995-\mathrm{A}_{0}}{\mathrm{~S}_{8}} \text { or } 1910
$$

Poona, 11th June 1910.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.
2. Mr. Sathe's propesals seem to have been framed without any personal inspection of the village or knowledge of its conditions and are not all easy to understand.
3. In 1902-03 and all previous years of which there is record the colleotions were Rs. 964 ; since that year they have been Rs. 1,651 , paid, as the Collector shews, without demur and without complaint.
4. Mr, Sáthe says that he will take "Rs. 964 as the basis for rating the village on settlement principles," but having done so he proceeds to cut down the revenue to the sum of Rs. 592.
5. I do not see the neoessity for this sacrifice of revenue and Mr. Sáthe's remarks about rack-renting are unconvincing and appear indeed to be an a priori opinion which he has not attempted to verify.
6. The Collector's remarks about the percentage decrease are not understood, but he has shown good reasons for the adoption of a maximum rate of not less than Rs. 2-4-0 and I recommend that the village should be assessed on this basis and that its period of settlement should expire simultaneously with that of the other villages in the táluka.

F. PRATT,<br>Acting Settlement Commissioner<br>and Director, Land Records,

Returned to the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, C. D., with a request that a revised appendix $Q$ prepared in accordance with the remarks made by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records may be submitted..•

G. S. CURTIS,<br>Commissioner, C. D.

- No. 1082 of 1910.

Poona, 5th July 1910.
Returned with oompliments.
2. A revised appendix $Q$ showing the details of assessment resulting from a maximum rate of Rs. $2-4-0$ as proposed by the Colleotor and approved by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records is prepared and submitted herewith* as desired.

It will be seen that this rate results in a decrease of 16.4 per cent. as compared with the average collections of the village up to the year 1902-03.

> G. H. ANJANGAONKAR, Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division.

No. Re1593 of 1910.
Poona, 12th July 1910.
Submitted to Government. The Commissioner concurs with the Colleotor and the Settlement Commissioner in recommending a maximum rate of Rs. $2 \cdot 4-0$, guaranteed so as to terminate with the current settlement of the táluka.
G. S. CDRTIS,

Commissioner, O. D.

## Revenue Survey and Assessment. <br> East Khándesh. <br> Original Settlement of the Government village of Padale Khurd in the Ráver táluka.

No. 7722.

## Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1910.
Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, C. D., No. 661, dated 26th April 1910, with accompaniment.
Memorandum from the Collector of East Khandesh, No. 3651, dated 27th May 1910.
Memorandum from the Settlement Commiseioner and. Director of Land Records, No. $\frac{395-\text { A. }}{8 .}$., dated 11th June 1910.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1170, dated 21st June 1910.
Memorandum from the Superintendent, L3nd Records and Registration, C. D., No. 1082, dated 5th July 1910, with accompaniment.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1593, dated 12th July 1910.
Resolution.-A maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0 as proposed by the Collector of East Khandesh and recommended by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, C. D., is sanctioned.
2. The rate should be introduced in the year 1910-11, levied in and from the year 1911-12 and guaranteed so as to expire concurrently with that of the other villages in the táluka in the year 1915-16.
3. The difference between the old and new assessments should be remitted for 1910-11.

> P. B. HAIGH, Acting Under Secretary to Government.

## To

The Commissioner, C. D., $\quad$ with an intimation that the
The Collector of East Khándesh,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, J in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that, when it is ready, the nsual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.
The Government of India (by letter).

REVISED APPENDIX $Q$ ．

| No． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Name } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { village. } \end{aligned}$ | Average for | According to Mamul． |  |  |  |  | According to Sarvey． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －Government unoccupied assessed waste． |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Inorease } \\ \text { or decrease } \\ \text { of assease- } \\ \text { ment } \\ \text { present on } \\ \text { occupied } \\ \text { laud. } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Remisaions． |  |  |  | Maximum Rates， |  |  |  |  | Government occapied land． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dry－frop． |  |  | Riee． |  |  | Garden． |  |  | Total． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 宏 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \mathrm{j} \\ \mathrm{~B} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | g | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 鼻 } \\ & \text { a } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | \％ | 蒼 |  | 悉 |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { あ! }}{4}$ | 㤟 |  | 悉 | 蕽 | 发 | 4 | 曹 | 宮 |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 1 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Padas } 1 e \\ \text { Khurd. } \end{array}$ | Average from 1896 － 1897 to 1902－03． | R8． 964 | Re． | Rs． | Re． | Rg． <br> 964 | Re．a．p． | Rs． | Ra． | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \text { Acres. } \\ 972 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Acres. } \\ 97 \end{array}$ | Acres． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 790 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Ls. a. p. } \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Acres． －ae | Re． | Rs． | Acres． <br> M 8 | Rs． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Re. a. p. } \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned} 0$ | Acres． | R8． | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Re. a. p. } \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$ | Acres． | Rs． | RS．8．P．  <br> 0 10 | $-17.2$ |
|  |  | Do． <br> ．．． |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 128 |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 18 | 21 | 128 | ．＊ | ．． | ．．． | ＋125 |
|  |  | Total ${ }^{\text { }}$ ．．． | 980 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 880 | 240 | ．．． | ．．． | 990 | 97 | 790 | 811 | 105 | ．．． | －． | ．．． | M 8 | 8 | 100 | 798 | 819 | 105 | 43 | 29 | 010 | $-16.4$ |

## SELECTIONS FROM' THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

## No. DXIV-New Series.

## PAPERS

## $512=$

RELAATING TO THE

## ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE
VILLAGE 0F MOULA

IN THE

CHOPDA TALUKA

OF THE

## EAS' KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.

## INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF MOULA IN THE CHOPDA TALUKA OF THE EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT.

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From

R. G. GORDON, Esq., I. C. S.,<br>Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, C. D.;

To

## Tre COLLECTOR or EAST KHANDESH.

Sir,
I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the original settlement of the Government village Moula in the Chopda Táluka of the East Khándesh District.
2. The village was absorbed in forest till 1891 when a large part of it was disforested by Government Notification No. 5856, dated 28th August 1891. Some of these lands were measured by the Central Division Field Party and some by the Circle Inspectors and the olassification work was done by the General Duty Inspector. The field work was tested by the District Inspector, East Khándesh.
3. The village is situated in the north-west corner of the táluka at the foot of the Sátpuda mountains (vide please Settlement Selection CCXXL, new series, for the Chopda Táluka) and has an area of 1,250 acres.
4. The village under report is uninhabited and lands have never been cultivated.
5. By its position the village falls in the second group of Government villages rated at Rs. $2-4-0$, and I would propose to adopt the same rate for it.
6. The subjoined table shows the area and assessment of the village under report.

|  |  | Aroa. | A Asessment. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Acres. | Re. |
| Land available for cultivation | $\ldots$ | 648 | 637 |
| Land not available for caltivation | $\ldots$ | 602 | $\ldots$ |

7. It may be remarked that the assessment is high considering that the village has only lately been disforested and that considerable expense will be required to bring the land under cultivation. Following, however, the precedent of the orders given in the case of Ajanti Budruk of the same táluka (Selection, new series, No. CCLXXXII) the rate of the neighbouring village has been applied, and the Collector left to apply rule 19 of the Land Revenue Code at his discretion.
8. Should my proposals be approved, I would recommend that the survey settlement be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with that of the other villages of the táluka, i.e., 1917-18.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. G. GORDON, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, O. D.

Camp Edlabad, 22nd December 1911.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.
2. The rate proposed by the Superintendent is not objectionable and is not high as he seems to think. Attention is invited to the correspondence that passed between this office and the Settlement Commissioner, ending with that officer's No. 150-S. S. of 2ërd May 1911. This gives my views and those of the Settlement Commissioner on the point raised in para. 7 above.

## A. H. A. SIMCOX,

Collector of East Khándesh.
Through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

$$
\text { REF. No. } 675-\text { S. S. of } 1912^{\circ} .
$$

Camp Mátherán, 27th May 1912.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.
2. * * * * *
3. I agree with the Collector that the rate proposed is certainly not too high. A much higher rate could probably be paid with great ease as is shown by the very high occupancy prices which are readily realized in the sale of waste lands in the Chopda Táluka. Eighty to one hundred times the assessment appears to be quite a usual rate.

# F. PRATT, <br> Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Reccrds. 

No. 1740 or 1912.
Poona, 10th June 1912.
Submttted to Government in the Revenue Department.
2. The Commissioner agrees withethe Collector and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, and recommends that the Superintendent's proposals may be sanctioned.

G. S. CURTS,<br>Commissioner, C. D.

## Revenue Survey and Assessment.

## East Khándesh.

Original settlensent of the village of Moula in the Chopda taluka.

No. 6231.
-. . Revente Department.
Bombay Castle, 5th July 1912.
Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, C. D., No. 2068, dated 20th November 1911.

Memorandum from the Collector of East Khándesh, No. 7249, dated 22nd December 1911.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref. No. 675-s.s., dated 27th May 1912.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 1740, dated 10th June 1912.
Resoldtion,-The proposals made by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, C. D., whioh are supported by the Collector of East Khándesh, the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, C. D., are sanctioned.
2. The settlement should be introduced in the year 1912-13 and the rates levied in and from the year 1913-14 and guaranteed so as to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the Chopda Táluka in the year 1917-18.

R. D. BELL,<br>Under Secretary to Government.

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


INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT OF YAWAL TALUKA. OF THE EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT:



From

E. H. P. JOLLY, Esq., B.A., I. C. S.,<br>Assistant Settlement Officer, Yával-Ráver Tálukàs, District East Khándesh.

To
The collector, East Khándesh.

Camp Jalgaon, 24th July 1915.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit proposals for the second fevision settlement of the villages comprising the Yával Táluka of East Khándesh District.
2. The táluka consists of 111 Government villages; there are no inám villages.

- 3. The first revision settlement for all the villages was introduced in the year 1886-87, at which time they formed part of the old Sáva Táluka, which comprised 235 Government villages and 3 inam villages. The present tálukas of Yával and Ráver were constituted by the division of the Sávda Táluka in '1896, prior to which date Yával formed a peta of 81 villages only.

4. It was noticed that some survey numbers, more particularly in villages situated on the banks of the Tápti, had been affected by erosion, and their cultivable area probably reduced by the cutting back of nálas and ravines. Applications for remeasurement were therefore invited with a view to a readjustment of the assessment on those numbers in accordance with the area at present cultivable. Measurement operations have been carried out, and the resulting modifications will be incorporated in the new akarbands.

## Position, Physical Featares, Soils.

5. The táluka occupies the central position of the three tálukas of this district which lie north of the Tápti and south of the Satpura Range. On the north its territories march with those of the Holkar State, the boundary traversing the crests of the Satpuras at an average distance of about 8 miles from their southern limit; a considerable area of these hills is thus contained within the táluka. To the east lies the táluka of Ráver and to the west the táluka of Chopda, while the Tápti forms the southern boundary.
6. (1) The area of the taluka is $368 \frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and the portion south of the Sátpuras forms a compact area roughly rectangular in shape with an average length east and west of about 23 miles and breadth north and south of 12 miles, the Sátpura portion of the táluka extending by a further 8 miles north.
(2) The Sátpura portion of the taluka is exclusively forest and contains no villages other than small forest settlements. The remainder of the táluFa forms a fertile plain aloping very gently towards the Tápti.
7. Numerous small streams flow southward through the taluky merging into two or three maik streams discharging into the Tapti; all the larger streams however flow during the rainy season only, and save the portions in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sátpuras and of the Tápti, are dry by November. This may be accounted for by the fact that in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills where the slope is greater their bed is formed of hard rook, further south the slope becomes more gentle and almost disappears towards the middle of the taluka, the boulders and debris brought down from the hills are therefore found deposited' in this portion of their course, and the beds of - 1468 - 1
the main streams appear here as wide shallow channels covered with stones, shingle and sand, which form a permeable stratum, beneath which the water flows at no very. great depth. On reaching the neighbourhood of the Tapti however three streams have cut down into the soil, and discharge through deep ravines in which the water again appears at the surface of the channel. The water system of the taluka is well illustrated by a diagram given in the last revision settlement report (see Government publication No. CLXXXVI), whereby it is shown that the water table, that is the distance below the surface at which water may be found, lies nearest the ground level in the central strip of the táluka, while both towards the hills and towards the Tápti the distance, from the surface increases. Accordingly practically all the irrigation wells in ${ }^{\prime}$ the táluka are to be found in the belt midway between the Sátpuras and the Tápti. The Tápti bed lies here about 700 feet above sea level, the táluka itself about 800 feet above sea level and the peaks of the Satpuras rise to 2,000 feet above sea level.
(8. The soil is in general very fertile and consists for the greater part of black cotton soil.) The best soil is found in the central belt of the taluka extending from within 2 or 3 miles of the hills on the north to within a mile or two of the Tapti on the south. Approaching the hills the soil becomes shallower, lighter in colour, and coarser in texture, until at the foot of the hills the fields are covered with stones. The slope of the ground in the neighbourhood of the hills being greater the finer elements of the soil have been washed out leaving a more siliceous residue. In the vicinity of the Tapti the surface of the ground is rendered uneven by the action of the influent streams and nála which in many cases form deep ravines; the soil has thus here also been denuded of its finer elements of black soil by the action of rain wash, which has left a lighter soil of a more calcareous composition.)

## Communications.

9. At the time of the last revision settlement the chief roads in the táluka were that to Bhusával from Yával viáa Anjala, and a road running east and west through the middle of the táluka passing through Faizpur, Bhálod, Yával, Sákli and Kingaon, also the old road from Sávda to the ford over the Tápti at Tákarkheda, which before the introduction of the railway was the main route to Jalgaon from the old Sávda Táluka; with the advent of the railway this road fell into disuse. Since the last revision survey a new metalled road has been constructed following generally the line of the second mentioned road above which was unmetalled, this new road which is just under completion runs from Ráver through Sávda, Faizpur, Yával, Sákli, and Kingaon to Chopds. A permanent causeway over the Tápti at the point where the Yával-Bhusával. road crosses the river has also been completed this year, replacing the former temporary structure of stones and logs which had to be renewed each year after the rains. The new causeway supplies a long felt need, and though it will not be passable while the river is actually in flood, it will enable the crossing to be made as soon as the river subsides sufficiently even during the rains, whereas hitherto a ferry presented the only available means during the rains and until the temporary causeway could safely be renovated. A branch road (metalled) links the Yaval-Bhusaval road with ,the Duskheda station on the north bank of the Tapti. The taluka is flat and the minor roads and cart tracks, though unmetalled, provide suftioiently good means of internal communiestion, with the exception perhaps of a few villages on the Tapti which, having the Sur River and back waters of the Tapti behind them, are somewhat inconveniently situated for communication with the táluka headquarters during the rains; furthermore these villages being situated between the Tápti on the one hand and its back waters and the Sur River on the other, their own internal communications are inoonvenienced by the deep nálas which cut back from these rivers on each side.
10. The G. I, P. Railway main line passes through the extreme southeast corner of the táluka where the small station of Duskheda is situated. Bhusával and Sávda stations however are those chiefly used for the goods and traffic from Yával. Bhusával is 10 miles from Yával, connected by a good
metalled road, while Sávda station is 5 miles from Faizpur, the chief cotton centre of the táluka ; the greater part of the cotton of the táluka is despatched from Sávdà station.

## Markets.

11. The chief weekly bazars are those held at Yával and Faizpur as shown in appendix $C$; after these in importance come the bazars of sakli and Kingaon, while the remaining bazars are of smaller standing. Bhámnod is however of some importance as being, with Yával, one of the two villages in the táluka where a cattle bazar is held. Pádalsa had formerly a weekly bazar but the bazar was transferred to Bhámnod on the outbreak of plague at Pádalsa some 16 years ago and has ever since remained at Bhámnod. Faizpur is the great cotton centre of the taluka and most of the cotton of the táluka finds its way there, though from the western end of the taluka some cotton is sold to Jalgaon merchants. It is to Faizpur that the agents of the Bombay cotton firms come to purchase their cotton from the local merchants, though some of them visit Yával also.

## Trade.

12. As with the exception of the small station of Duskhed there are no railway stations in the taluka; it is diffioult to estimate the volume of imports and exports, for railway stations in other tálukias are utilised, chiefly Bhusával and Sávda stations. The chief export is catton; practically all the cotton from the eastern half of the taluka is sent from Sávda station whence the annual export of cotton for the last 8 years averages 88,500 maunds, a large quantity of this is of course from Ráver Táluka. From Duskheda station about 8,000 maunds of cotton are annually exported, of this also a certain amount is from Ráver Táluka. The western portion of the táluka is further removed from these stations and a good deal of cotton from that side finds its way to Jalgaon across the Tápti. There is a gin at Dhámangaon on the south bank of the Tápti in Jalgaon Táluka opposite the village of Pathárala, and its owner who acts as savkar for most of the small villages in the southwest cornor of Yával Táluka purchases the greater part of the cotton from these villages, while the cotton from the villages further north is bought chielly by merchants of Sákli and Yával by whom it is sold to the Bombay agents who visit Yával, whence the pressed cotton is sent down to Bombay.
13. Of the total volume of exports cotton forms more than one-half. Practically no grain is exported, all that is produced being required for local consumption, and a good deal more being imported. Chillies are exported in small quantities but the amount is not large, for there is comparatively little irrigation in the taluka.
14. Grain forms the chief import, comprising about half of the total volume of imports; wheat, which at the time of the last revision settlement in 1886 formed one of the articles of export, is now an important item among the imports, the percentage of the wheat crop on the total cropped area in the tiluka having fallen from 9.3 per cent. to 2.7 per cent. ; this is due of course to the large increase in cotton cultivation. Rice and gram probally follow next in importance. Coal and coke for use in the gins and presses also form an important item amongst the imports; cloth and thread are imported in considersble quantity from Burhánpur, Nágpur and other places, while miscellaneous goods including oil, gul, etc., comprise the remainder of the imports.

## Industries and manufactures.

15. (1) The chief industries are the ginning and pressing of cotton, and handloom weaving. There ạre in the tâluka 10 ginning factories and $4 \cdot$ cotton presses situated as follows ; at Faizpur 3 gins and 2 presses, at Yával 2 gins and one press, at Sákli 2 gins and one press, àt Bhálod 2 gins, and at Pádalsa one gin. All of these gins and presses lave been established since the time of the last revision settlement. At that time the ginning was done by women by means of the rude hand implements, a few of which still exist though now very little used.
(2) The prosent number of ginning factories is probably in excess of the requirements of the taluka, and in order to avoid the effect of competition the majority of the gin owners form a combine, as a result of which some gins are closed down annually allowing the others to work full time during the season.
16. (1) The number of handlooms for the weaving of cotton is given in appendix $\mathrm{G}^{1}$ as 644 ; of these 250 are to be found at Faizpur and 180 at Bhálod, Yával and Sirsád possess about 50 or 60 each. The chief articles produced are lugdens and lengths for women's bodices (cholis) ; these looms are in the hands of Koshtis, and Salis. Looms for the production of pagotas (turbans) are worked chiefly by Musalmans at Faizpur. Cotton jot or jorsatranjis, a species of carpet made from very coarse thread, are produced chiefly by Pinjaris; the number of these looms however is small. Looms for the production of "shushya," or lengths from which the nether garments of Musalman women are made, are worked by Musalmans.
(2) There are no looms for the manufacture of exclusively silk lugdens, though lugdens with silk borders are produced, the silk being obtained chiefly from Yeola in the Násik Distriet or from Jalgaon merchants.
17. There are some half dozen looms for the weaving of coarse woollen blankets worked by Dhangars.
18. The lugdens, etc., woven in the táluka are sold in the local bazars, but unfortunately the full profits of their industry do not accrue to the weavers. The weavers are in general in debt to the savkárs from whom they bave to borrow the money wherewith to purchase their thread; the finished article is therefore taken by the moneylender who sells it in the bazar. Occasionally a weaver may be seen in the weekly bazar offering his products for sale, but even if the weaver is not in the hands of a savkár he is not in a position tocompete with the latter in the bazar, for the weaver cannot give credit to the purchaser as does the savkár.
19. (1) At Faizpur there is a small group of Rangaris comprising some 20 different establishments. These Rangaris import coarse white cloth from up-country,-Agra and Aligarh, and dye it with various patterns, producing razais, pasodis (outer garment worn chiefly by Musalman children) and jajams (coloured carpets). The wark is done by hand by stretching the cloth and impressing the pattern on it by means of a small wooden stamp about 4 inches square which is pressed first on a pad soaked with the dye and then on the cloth ; in this process the workers develop a remarkable rapidity. The wooden stamps have various patterns engraved on them but the dyes used are of two colours only, red and dark blue. Others of the Rangaris devote themselves exclusively to the dyeing of pagotas and thread though here also only red and blue dyes are used.
(2) Formerly, and up to the time of the last revision settlement, some dyes, indigo and al (Turkey red), were produced locally, but the cultivation of these crops has now completely died out and the Rangaris import their dyes from Bombay. They sell their products themselves in the local bazars.
20. The amount of oil seeds produced in the taluka is small and the number of oil presses is given as 89. These presses are worked by bullocks.
21. The cutting and carting of timber and bamboo from the Sátpura hills is chiefly done by Musalmans and Tadvis from the villages near the foot of the hills.

## Population.

22. The population of Sávda Táluka in 1886 is given in the last revision. settlement report as 1,38,889. The population according to the census of 1911 of the present Yával and Ráver Tálukas combined is $1,65,567$ shewing an increase of 12 per cent. No figures are available for the separate tálukas of Yával and Ráver in 1856 as these tálukas were only constituted in 1896. In 1901 the population of Yáal Táluka is shewn as 82,299 as against 85,269 in 1911, giving an increase of $3 \cdot 6$ per cent. during the period 1901-1911.
23. Of the population in 1911 slightly under 13 per cent. are Musalmans, while Kunbis, who form the bulk of the population, comprise 42 per cent. Appendix E shews the percentage of literate males to be 8.5 per cent.
24. Appendix D gives details of the population according to occupation; it will be seen that agricultural classes form 74 per cent. of the total, while craftsmen provide 14.7 per cent. Of the agricultural class about 67 per cent. actually have interest in the dand while 33 per cent, are labourers. The population is to be found chiefly in the larger towns such as Yával, Faizpur, and not many of them are agriculturists. An exoeption however is to be found in the village of Marul, which is cultivated largely by Musalmans, and where there is an Urdu School. Tadvis aliso occupy a certain amount of land in the villages near the foot of the hills.

## Education.

25. Appendix $H$ shows that there are at present in Yával Táluka 50 Government and Municipal schools for boys and $\grave{2}$ for girls, with an average attendance of 4,361 and 57 respectively. In 1886 there were in Sáyda Táluka 46 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools with an average attendance of 3,500 and 77 respectively; the corresponding figures at present for Yával and Raver Tálukas combined are 102 boys' schools with an average attendance of 7,811 , and 3 girls' schools with an average attendance of 87 . The number of schools in the 2 tálukas, exclusive of private schools, has thus increased by just under 119 per cent., while the attendance has increased by over 120 per cent.
26. Comparing these figures with those of the population it will be seen that while during the period of the last settlement the population has increased 12 per cent. the sohool attendance has increased by 120 per. cent and while in 1886 the sohool attendance was 26 per mille of the population it is now 47 per mille.
27. Undoubtedly the district as a whole has been very backward in the matter of education, and even now the percentage of literates, as shewn in the last census figures (see Appendix D), is given as only 4.3 per cent. of the total population, though I am inclined to think that this figure does not include those learning to read as it purports to, for the male sohool-going population forms about 10 per cent. of the total male population, whereas the census figures give the percentage of male literates as 8.5 per cent. only. In recent years however the value of education has been more fully realised by the people, and there has been a great demand for schools; the demand indeed has been greater than the Local Board has been able to supply, and in a large number of cases the villagers have solved the problem themselves by subsoribing and building their own schools, calling upon the authorities to furnish the staff only. In Yával town in 1913 a new Anglo-Vernacular Sohool building was opened, which had been built at a cost of Rs. 13,000 odd raised entirely by publio subscription in Yaval and the neighbourhood, and at the present moment there are in Yával Táluka subsoriptions for new school buildings or for additions to old ones amounting to some Rs. 12,000.
28. Female education is still very backward and the figures for girls' schools shew little advance on those for 1886. The Municipalities of Yával and Faizpur furnish the only 2 girls' schools in the taluka, though there are

- several large villages where girls' schools would be well supported. It is largely however a matter of funds and the claims of the girls are not likely to receive much attention until the increased demand for male education has been to some extent coped with. As it is, a few small girls attend tine boys' schools in some of the villages, but they probably do not remain long enough permanently to assimilate much.


## Rainfall.

29. The annual rainfall averages about 28 inches and is generally well distributed to suit the cotton and jowari which constitute the chief crops grown. For these crops a good distribution of rain through the months of June, July and August with no long break is the desideratum, and Appendix A shows that these conditions are fairly constantly attained.

## : 1468-2

30. The annual rainfall is very constant and only in one year in the last 30 can it be said to have failed ; this was in 1899 when the fall totalled 7.75 inches only; and this was the only season in which any difficulty was experienced in getting in the revenue.
31. The rainfall is recorded at one station only in the táluka, i.e., at Yával itself, but that station is central and the rainfall is fairly even throughout the taluka proper, though probably slightly greater in the neighbourhood of the hills. On the higher slopes of the Sápturas the fall is of course much heavier and is estimated at about double that on the plain below.
32. The rainfall for the year 1913-14 was abnormally large and crops suffered in consequence; further for the last 4 or 5 years there have been one or two heavy showers in the montb of November which have threatened damage to the cotton crops ; rabi being an almost negligible quantity in the táluka, these late showers are of doubtful benefit:

## Cultivation and Crops.

33. Details of cultivation and crops are given in Appendix B. For purposes of comparison two appendices have been given. Appendix $\mathrm{B}^{1}$ gives figures for the years 1885-86 and 1895-96 for the old Sávda 'báluka, and also figures for 1913-14 for the two tálukas of Ráver and Yával combined. No figures are available for Yával Táluką separately for the period before 1896 since. the talluka was only constituted in that year, but a correct comparison with the figures for the old Sávda. Taluka may be obtained by adding the figures for the Yával and present Ráver Talukas, and this has been done in Appendix $B^{1}$ for the year 1913-14. These two tálukas are so similar in area, population and cultivation that the error will be very small in taking the figures for the two tálukas combined as indicative of the figures for either táluka. Appendix $\mathbf{B}^{2}$ gives the details of cultivation and crops in Yával Táluka for the last 10 years, with the averages and percentages for the last 5 years.
34. (1) Appendix $B^{1}$ shews very clearly the great change which has taken place in the nature of the staple crops raised within the period of the last settlement. The area under grain crops has very considerably decreased in favour of cotton. Considering the two tálukas, Yával and Ráver combined, Appendix $\mathrm{B}^{1}$ shews that the area devoted to cereals has decreased from 122, 082 acres in 1885 to 72,107 acres in 1913, while the area under cotton has increased from 61,492 aores in 1885 to 135,721 acres in 1913, i.e., more than double. The wheat crop has fallen from an acreage of 21,586 acres in 1885 to 7,069 acres in 1913 or less than one-third, and wheat, which at the time of the last revision settlement was an important artiole of export, now forms one of the chief imports.
(2) Jowári cultivation has also fallen off considerably from 72,666 acres in 1885 to 40,802 acres in 1913; the decrease here however is not so great, as jowári forms the staple food of the people and also provides the fodder for their cattle.
(3) Bajri shews a comparatively small decrease, which may be explained by the fact that it is usually grown only on the poorest soil which is jncapable of producing even a moderate orop of cotton or jowári; it is found chiefly in the lands immediately bordering on the hills where the soil is shallow and stoney.
(4) The cultivation of linseed jhas $d$ windled to almost negligible proportions, while dyes have fof all practical purposes completely disappeared.
(5) It will be seen that the area under rabi crops has greatly diminished, wheat, linseed and gram shewing the chief decrease. In the statement given in the revision settlement report of 1886 rabi crops are shewn as 21.2 per cent of the total cultivated area, whereas on an average for the last 5 years rabi cultivation has formed 4.36 per cent. only of the whole.
35. In the statement given below the average percentage areas under the ohief crops for the years $1880-81$ to $1884-85$, as given in the last revision settlement report for Sávda Táluka, are compared with those for the period 1909-10 to 191 3-14 as given in Appendix $B^{9}$ for Yával Táluka.

| Year. | Cotton. | Jowári. | Wheat. | Linseed. | Bájri. | Gram. | Til. | Total Rabi. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1880-81 to 1884-85 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per cent. } \\ 88 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per cent. } \\ 28 \cdot 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{9 \cdot 3}{ }$ | Por cent. 47 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Po cent. } \\ & 12 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per cent. } \\ 1 \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\mathbf{3} \cdot \mathbf{4}}{\operatorname{Per}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per cent. } \\ & 21 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1909-10 to 1913-14 | 5273 | 18\%5 | $2 \cdot 71$ | 0.09 | 11-62 | 0.61 | 0.79 | 4.36 |

36 (1) The above statement shews at a glance the extent to which cotton has displaced other crops and some of the effects of this change may be noted. The practical disappearance of rabi crops renders the táluka less dependent upon the late rains, though as shewn in Appendix A, the rainfall is generally continued well into October upto which time it is useful for the cotton and jowári crops. The decrease in the production of food crops has involved an increase in the importation of grain the prices of which have naturally risen.
(2) The decrease in the jowári crop involves a deorease in the amount o kadbi available for fodder, and this fact probably fixes a minimum of jowari cultivation which cannot be replaced by cotton; this minimum appears to have been almost reached. In the year 1911-12 grass and other fodder was very scarce and it was brought liome to the cultivator that though cotton may be a more valuable orop than jowari, a certain proportion of the latter crop is necessary for the provision of fodder for his cattle; that this was understood by the cultivator is shewn by the jowári sowings for the next year which shewed an increase of nearly 15 per cent. (see Appendix $B^{2}$ ). It is not improbable that the replacement of jowári by cotton and the consequent diminution in the fodder supply is one of the causes which has contributed to the considerable decrease in the number of cattle in the taliuka during the last 30 years. The cultivator now keeps no more cattle than are absolutely necessary to farm his land, and by the spread of cotion cultivation even the number of cattle deemed necessary has diminished, for with cotton sown year after year on the same land the operation of ploughing is very generally omitted and all that is done is to run a light hoe over the land.
s7. (i) Cotton is grown throughout the taluka; it is chiefly the local or 'deshi' cotton, consisting of a mixture of numerous varieties though efforts are being made by the Agricultural Department to introduce pure varieties in the shape of Neglectun Rosea and N. R. Cutchica; with this object seed of these varieties has been given out to selected 'growers' who are working wit the Agricultural Department.
(2) Jowari is in this taluka exolusively a kharif crop; it is raised throughout the taluka, and it is sown very generally as a mixed crop with mug, udid, eta. It is a very general practice also to intersperse a cotton crop very sparsely with jowari plants.

- (3) Bajri is grown ohiefly on the poorer soils which are incapable of producing a good crop of cotton or jowari: it is found therefore mostly on the shallow soil in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills.
(4) Wheat, when grown as an unirrigated crop, is limited to the south of the taluka, chiefly the villages on the Tapti ; it is also found in the area irrigated by wells, but in small quantity only.
(5) The cultivation of groundnut is gradually coming into greater favour and efforts are being made by the Agricultural Department to introduce more freely the early variety which requires no irrigation. At present however the area under this crop is practically negligible.

38. Irrigation is from wells only with the exception of 2 small pats, and the area irrigated is comparatively small; no irrigation wells are to be found in the villages on the Tapti nor in the villages near the Satpuras; irrigation is confined to the central strip midway between the river and the hills, and is to be found chiefly in the eastern portion of this strip in the neighbourhood of Faizpur. The chief crops raised are vegetables and chillies.
39. Appendix $Q^{1}$ shews that for all practical purposes all the available land is under cultivation, for the very small area of unoccupied assesesed waste
consists largely of land which is really not cultivable, i.e., land on the banks of the Tápti or other streams which has been so cut up or washed out as to render its cultivation unprofitable, or land bordering on the hills where the soil is so shallow as not to repay cultivation.

## 'Agricultural Stock.

40. Appendix $\mathbf{F}$ has been divided for purposes of comparison into two parts, $\mathrm{F}^{1}$ and $\mathrm{F}^{2}$. The figures for the earlier part of the period of the last revision settlement being available only for Sávda Táluka as a whole, a statement for Yával and Ráver Tálukas combined for the year 1909-10 is given in Appendix $\mathrm{F}^{1}$, where it may be compared with the figures of 1859-90 for Sávda Táluka. Appendix $F^{2}$ gives thé figures for Yával Táluka for the years 18991900 and 1909-10.
41. Considering first the figures of Appendix $\mathrm{F}^{1}$, it appears from column 3 that the number of plough cattle has decreased from 30,730 in 1889-90 to 24,107 in 1909-10. In the last revision settlement report the figure for 1886 is given as 28,757 including oxen for carts. If ' oxen for other purposes' (see column 7 of Appendix $\mathrm{F}^{1}$ ) are included in the figure for 1909-10, the total would amount to $27,8^{-5}$, giving a decrease of slightly ander 1,000 for the period of the settlement. From all these figures it is apparent that there has been some decrease in the number of plough cattle. It is probable that no single cause is responsible for this, but the result has been produced by a number of causes, a few of which are here suggested. Firstly, although the Sátpura hills afford extensive and valuable grazing grounds, the area available for grazing in the taluka proper must necessarily affect to some extent the number of cattle kept. This area has decreased considerably within the last 30 years. Appendix $\mathrm{B}^{1}$ (column 16) shews that the unoccupied area available for cultivation, and therefore for grazing, has decreased from 10,271 acres in 1886 to 75,91 acres in 1913, while Appendix $\mathrm{O}^{1}$ shews that unoccupied assessed land in Yával Táluka has decreased from 3,924 acres in 1886 to 335 acres in 1913. Thus facilities for the grazing of the ryot's cattle in bis own village have decreased, and though in some villages a few numbers are set apart as gairan or grazing grounds, the total area of such land in the taluka is quite inadequate for the support of all the cattle, and the cultivator sends his cattle to the hills to graze or obtains cut grass from the hills. A second cause which has undoubtedly contributed to the decrease in the number of plough cattle is the increased cost of fodder. As already noted, within the last 30 years jowári has been very considerably replaced by cotton and the amount of kadbi produced is therefore less and its ' price correspondingly greater. The cultivator is anxious to devote as much of his holding as possible to cotton; the most protitable crop in ordinary years, and more and more his sowings of jowári tend to become limited to the amount necessary to provide him with the requisite fodder for his cattle. In such circumstances he is not likely to keep more cattle than are absolutely necessary for his agricultural requirements. A third cause may be found in the fact that the number of bulls for breeding bas decreased. A colony of Vanjaris settled in the hills in Ráver Táluka formerly carried on a considerable trade in cattle both by breeding and by importation from Malwa; this trade, though still carried on by the Vanjaris of Jinsi in Ráver Táluka, no longer retains its former proportions. Yet another cause contributing to the decrease in the number of plough cattle may perlaps be found in the increasing tendency, with the spread of cotton cultivation, to omit the annual ploughing from the cycle of agricultural operations. When cotton is raised year after year from the same field it is a frequent practice not to plough the land each year but to substitute simply. a light hoeing. A pair of bullocks with a light hoe can cover 3 or 4 times the amount of ground that could be covered by the same pair of bullocks with a plough. That this suggested cause may be really operative is indicated by the figures of columns 17 and 18 of Appendix $F^{\mathbf{4}}$ which shew an appreciable deorease in the number of ploughs. The cultivators themselves when questioned do not appesr to be able to offer any explanations for the deorease in plough cattle, indeed they seem to be unaware of any such deorease. Whatever may be the causes of the deorease however diminished prosperity is certainly not one of them.
42. The number of plough cattle left is quite sufficient for the work required of them; the average oropped area per pair of plough cattle works out at 21.03 acres for Yával Táluka, not at all an excessive area.
43. The remaining figures of Appendix $F^{1}$ da not call for much comment. The number of bulls for breeding purposes shews a considerable decrease; a reason for this has been suggested in paragraph 40 in the declining trade of the Vanjari colony in the hills in Ráver Táluka.
44. The number of milch cattle shews little variation; I am inclined to think the figure for milch cows does not represent the true facts but includes a large number of barren cows which are useless for all purposes, but which are kept simply from a sense of religious duty. The people in general drink buffaloe's milk which they prefer to cow's milk. A good miloh cow is rarely mot with ; milch buffaloes on the other hand are generally carefully tended:
45. There is a considerable increase in the number of sheep and goats, which are kept for the most part by the poorer classes, sheep by Dhangars and goats by Bhils and Tadvis.
46. The number of ploughs has diminished; one explanation has been suggeted in paragraph 40. Efforts are now being made to introduce a light iron plough, but so far these efforts have met with but little success.
47. The increase of 44 per cent. in the number of carts for passengers may be taken as indicative of some increase in prosperity among the cultivators, for the possession of a chakra or damni for personal use can. only be regarded as a luxury.
48. Appendix $\mathrm{F}^{2}$ gives the figures for agricultural stock in Yával Taluka for the years 1899-1900 and 1909-10. The statement shews a considerable increase during the decade in the case of practically every item, but the significance of these figures is apparent rather than real, for the year 1899 was a most unfortunate year to select for a cattle census; the rainfall in that ysar was 7.75 inohes only and many of the cattle were sold or temporarily sent away to graze, hence ali the figures for that year are unduly low, and no real comparison can be made with the figures of subsequent years. Undoubtedly the famine year of 1899-1900 did operate to reduce the number of cattle, but the true effect of the fodder famine would have to be judged from the figures for the years 1910-01 or 1901-02, and not from those for the year 1899-1900 itself. Since that time there has been an increase in the number of sattle and the present number may be regarded as sufficient for the agricultural requirements of the táluka.
49. (1) The type of plough cattle usually met with is rather poor; the oxen are mostly of the small Deccani breed, though there is a fair sprinkling of larger and more powerful animals, the Málwa breed being most favoured.
(2) The cows are generally of a very poor type, they are rarely kept for milking purposes, buffalo milk being preferred, and are eithor used for breeding or simply kept and allowed to graze where they can because religious feeling does not allow of their being killed.

## Water-supply.

50. The details given in Appendix $J$ shew the number of wells in existence in the year 1y12-13. The total number of wells in use for irrigation is given as 2,107 . The average area irrigated in the taluka is given in Appendix B as 3,301 aores which gives an average of $1 \cdot 57$ acres per well. This average is obviously very small and suggests what is indeed a fact, that a considerable number of the wells are not actually made use of. The profits to be derived from jirait cultivation on good land in a fair season are so good as to render hardly worthwhile the additional trouble and expense of irrigation in order to secure the larger gross profits of irrigated orops. The cultivator may like to have a well in his field as a convenience and as something to fall back upon in a bad season, and also perhaps as a means of increasing his credit,

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but in numbers of cases the wells though in quite good repair are but rarely made use of ; so long ago as 1854 Mr . Davidson in his original settlement report writes "the real benefit derived by the ryot from the cultivation of garden land is very dubious"; this at a time when cotton oultivation in the taluka was still in its infancy. In addition to the wells capable of being used a number have now from disuse fallen into disrepair ; many of these are remnants of the time when poppy cultivation was extensively carried on in irrigated areas.
51. There are in the táluka two small pâts, one at Yával itself which irrigates portions of two survey numbers amounting only to $3 \frac{1}{4}$ acres in all, and the other at Shirsad where an earthen bandháréa is erected eaoh year giving a very constant supply of water irrigating an area of 24 acres 6 gunthas planted chiefly with fruit trees.
52. The supply of drinking water throughout the taluka is good and sufficient, though as already remarked water is found only at a considerable depth below the surface in the villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the liills and also in the villages on the bank of the Tapti, indeed, anomalous as it may seem, it is in these last mentioned villages that inconvenience in the matter of water-supply is most felt; the villages stand on the banks high above the level of the Tápti, so that by reason of the great depth required the sinking of a well is impracticable, and at the same time owing to the cutting back of deep ravines and nálas the village site is necessarily placed at some distance back from the river so that it is often necessary to walk $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ or even $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile down the path to the river whence the water has to be carried up to the village. Most of the villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills are uninhabited, but at Mohorala which is about 3 miles from the foot of the hills I found the bullock-run of the village well, which may be taken as roughly indicating the depth of the water from the surface, measured 115 feet.

## $V$ alue of lands:

53. Appendices $K, L$ and $M$ shew the selling value, mortgage value, and rental value respectively of land iff Yával Táluka. Appendices $K$ and $M$ have been divided into two parts, $K^{1}$ and $K^{2}$ and $M^{1}$ and $M^{2}$, in order to shew the value of land for periods at the ond and at the beginning respectively of the last settlement period, and to facilitate a comparison of these values.
-54. Before studying these appendices in detail the method in which the information contained therein has been obtained may be indicated. The general principle adopted has been to obtain information as far as possible first hand from the village, recourse being had to the records of the Registrar's office only when the required information could not be obtained in the village.
54. The information given in Appendix $K^{1}$ was compiled by visiting each village and examining the Record of Rights and also the extracts sent by the Sub-Registrar to the village officers. A few sale transactions for the period 1910-14 were taken haphazard from each village, care being taken to exclude transactions involving bagait land, and the parties when present being questioned in order to avoid as far as possible all transactions which were not bonâ fide sales unencumbered by any balance of debt, mortgage, etc. ; where the actual parties were not present the village officers were usually cognisant of all the facts of a sale and were able to state whether the transaction was actually a bond fide sale or not. Whith these precautions and by reason of the large number of transactions considered, Appendix $K^{2}$ may be taken as representing fairly accurately the present value of land in this - táluka. The figures in Appendix $\mathrm{K}^{2}$ shewing. the value of land during the period 1888-1890 were necessarily obtained from the records in the Registrar's office. Here the same precaution could not be taken, though bagait land was exoluded wherever it was apparent that the land in question contained a well or was irrigated. It is possible however that one or two of the transactions may have been in respect of bagaitland, if so this would tend to raise the value shewn above its proper figure ; in any case the values given in Appendix $K^{2}$ are not too low, the error, if any, being in the other direction.
55. The figures given in Appendix $L$ were obtained for the most part from the village records, a few transactions however were taken direct from the Sub-Registrar's office. All the transactions are mortgages without possession. The variations in the relation of the mortgage debt to the assessment are so great that I do not consider this relation of any great utility as a criterion in the determination of the value of land; certainly its utility is small in comparison with that of sale and lease transactions. A cultivator requiring one or two hundred rupees for a marriage may borrow the amount from a savkár and give as security a wholle number worth perhaps ten times the amount; in other cases the nominal mortgage debt may include very considerable sums as interest or other debt and the actual loan received may be only about half of the amount written in the mortgage bond; such cases would tend to give an exaggerated idea of the mortgage value of land. For these reasons I have not thought it necessary to take extracts from the Registrar's office for mortgage transactions for the earlier period of the last settlement.
56. The information given in Appendix $M$ was compiled in the same way as that in Appendix K, i.e., all the transactions in Appendix $\mathrm{M}^{1}$ for the period 1910-14 were taken from village form No. 1-I)., part II (the so-called E patrak). The parties were as far as possible questioned on the spot and all leases of bagait land were easily avoided, for the crops raised are shewn on the opposite page of the same village form and bagait land could thus at once be detected. Furthermore all transactions in which the rent was paid in advance in a lump sum for a long time lease were rejected, such transactions being considered to savour of mortgages with possession. Only cases in which an annual rent was paid have been included. It was observed that the assessment was sometimes payable by the owner, but more often by the tenant; in all cases in which the assessment was paid by the owner that amount was deducted from the rent, so that column six of the statement shews the net rent received by the owner. Appendix $M^{9}$ shewing leases for the period 1887-90 was compiled from extracts obtained from the Registrar's office and its compilation involved a considerable amount of time and trouble; in the first place leases for one year only are generally not registered, the great majority of the transactions registered for this period therefore were long term leases; a very large number of these again had to be rejected as the rent had been paid in a lump sum in advance; further, in order to exclude as far as possible bagait lands, the registered copy of the lease had to be perused, and if it appeared therefrom that the land was bagait the transaction was rejected. For these reasons only 88 transactions have been shewn in Appendix $\mathrm{M}^{3}$ instead of 100 as was originally intended.
57. The appendices may now be considered in detail. Appendix $K^{1}$ is divided into 3 groups according to the revised grouping now proposed. Group I moreover is divided into 3 sub-groups I (a), I (b) and I (c) according as the villages contained therein belonged to the old group I, III or II. This has been done to facilitate comparison between the values in the old groups for the purpose of rearranging the groups, and the bearing of the values in these subgroups will be discussed later.
58. Group III contains 23 villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the Satpura hills, group II contains 7 villages on the Tapti which are somewhat cut off from the interior by a tributary stream which flows behind them before joining the Tápti; they are much cut up by nallas and ravines, and have for this reason been retained as a separate group. All the remaining villages in the taluka are included in group I which contains 81 villages. The average sale price per acre for the villages in group I (a) is Rs. 220 and in group I (b) Rs. 180, group I (c) contains one village only. In the whole of group I the sale price averages 176 times the assessment. In group II the averaye sale price per acre is Rs. 130, while the sale price averages 174 times the assessment. In group III the average sale price per acre is Rs. 76 and the sale price averages 193 times the assessment. . Taking all 3 groups together the sale price averages 179 times the assessment. All these figures are extremely high; in group III the sale price per acre appears to be comparatively low but this group contains villages bordering on the hills where the soil is
shallow and stony; in comparison with the assessment the average sale price in this group is higher than that of either of the other groups.
59. An examination of the figures for group I will shew that good land may sell at prices as high as Rs. 500 per acre, while group III shews prices as low as Rs. 30 per acre, or even less. The value of the land naturally decreases as we progress northwards towards the hills from the central strip of the táluka, the soil gradually becoming more coarse and more shallow; this is indicated by the figures shewing the sale price per aore in group I ( $a$ ) which comprises the central strip, in group I (b) the villages of which lie north of those of group I (a), and in group III in which the villages lie still further north and immediately border on the hills, thus:-


The villages in group II form a olass by themselves; the value of land in these villages is less owing to the way in whioh the area cut up by nálas and ravines. The value averages Rs. 130 per acre.
61. These figures may now be compared with those of Appendix $K^{2}$ which gives the selling values of land for the period 1888-90, i.e., the earlier part of the last settlement period. The comparison can be made at a glance by reference to the tables given below.

Average sale price per acre.

| Period. |  | Gloop I. | Group II. | Groap III. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rs. | Rs. |
| $1888-90$ | $\ldots$ | .44 | 45. | Rs. |
| $1910-14$ | $\ldots$ | 212 | 130 | 76 |

Sale price as multiple of assessment.

| Period. | Group I. | Groap II. | Groap III. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | ${ }^{*}$ Rs, |
| 1889-90 | 44 | 49 | $41^{\circ}$ |
| 1910-14 | 176 | 174 | - 193 |

From the above figures it will be seen that the selling value of land has increased more than three fold since the beginning of the period under report. In his revision settlement report of 1886 Mr. Fletcher mentions Rs. 30 per acre as the average selling value of land, and states that anything over Rs. 50 per acre must be considered a fancy price.

The great increase is of course due to the great enhancement in the value of agricultural produce as indicated more directly by the rental values given in Appendix M.
62. Appendix $L$ gives the mortgage value of lands in Yával Táluka. One hundred transactions of mortgage without possession have been taken haphazard from various villages in the taluka. There is considerable variation in the proportion the mortgage debt bears to the assessment but the average works out at 60 times the assessment or Rs. 70 per aere ; this is rather less than half the actual value of the land as indicated by the figures of Appendis K. •
63. (1) Appendix $M$ may perhaps be regarded as the most important and valuable of these three appendices, for the liability to error from non-bona fide transactions is small, and the rents. which tenants are willing to pay give a direct indication of the actual value of the produce which can be raised from the land.
(2) The statement shews that the average rent per acre in group $I(a)$ is Rs. 10, while the assessment amounts on an average to $17 \cdot 22$ per cents of the rent, i.e., the rent averages $5 \cdot 8$ times the assessment. In.group $I(b)$ the rent averages Rs. 8.86 per acre and the assessment is only $12 \cdot 73$ per cent. of the rent; the rent is thus 7.8 times the assessment. Group I (c) contains only one village and only one transaction has been noted. In group II the average rent is Rs. 4i4 per acre, while the assessment averages 23.09 per cent. of the rent, or the rent is $4: 3$ times the assessment. In group III containing the more inferior soil of the taluka the rent averages Rs. 6.04 per acre, but the assessment being very low forms only 10.27 per cent. of the rent, giving an average rental of about $9 \cdot 7$ times the assessment. Taking all the groups together the average rent per acre for the táluka as a whole works out at Rs. 8.49 per acre, while the assessment amounts only to 15.57 per cent. of the rent.
64. (1) In comparison with the figures of Appendix $M^{3}$ which shew rental values for the period 1887-90, the figures of Appendix M ${ }^{1}$ sher the -same remarkable increase in values as has already been suggested by the figures for sales. Appendix $M^{3}$ has not been sub-divided into groups but gives figures for the táluka as a whole, as the number of transactions was considered too small to give accurate values for each group or sub-division.
(2) The statement given below compares the rental values for the two periods 1857-90 and 1910-14.


These figures shew that rents have been more than doubled within the last 30 years.
65. Bagait land forms such an inconsiderable proportion of the cultivated area of this táluka that no figures are given for the rent of such lands.
66. The values of the chief erops of the táluka, cotton and jowári may here be briefly mentioned. Crop experiments are no longer conducted and it. is somewhat difficult to ascertain from the cultivators what may be considered a normal erop. The recent season was very poor from the point of view of the cultivator of cotton, the produce amounting on an average probably to about 3 maunds of cotton per acre; questioned as to what he would hope for on a good season, the cultivator, in order to accentuate his present distress, would reply giving as his expectation anything up to 8 or 10 maunds per acre. However as the result. of many enquiries I arrived at the conolusion that 4 or 5 maunds per acre might be taken as the normal expectation from fairly good soil in an average season, though the best soils would produce more than this.. The price of cotton having fallen considerably owing to the war the cultivator this -last season rarely obtained more than Rs. 5 per maund for his cotton. In normal times the price may be taken as Rs. 8 to 10 per maund. This, with an outturn of 4 or 5 maunds per acre, gives a gross produce of from Rs. 32 to Rs. 30 per acre for ootton, and I do not think the figures taken err at all on the side of excess.
67. The normal oatturn of jowari may be taken es about one máp per acre. Rupees 20 per máp may be considered as a fair average price, though this year the price rose to Rs. 27 per máp. Rupees 20 per máp gives a gross

[^3]produce of Rs. 20 per acre, and in addition to this the kadbi provides the cultivator with fodder for his cattle. The total gross produce may therefore be taken as about Rs. 30 per acre.
Prices.
68. Appendix $N$ ' shows the movements in price of the principal agricultural products of the taluka from the years 1889-1913. The figures for the years 1886-1889 do not appear to be available either in the office of the Mámlatdar or that of the Director of Agriculture.
69. (1) Before examining these figures a brief survey may be taken of the prices prevailing during the period anterior to the last revision settlement. The figures below, taken from Mr. Flecher's revision settlement report of 1886, shew the average prices of the principal food grains for the four decades prior to 1886 :-

| Years. |  |  |  | Jowári. | ${ }^{\text {Bajuri }}$ | Wheat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1844-54. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | ... | ... | ... | $61 \frac{1}{2}$ | 64 | $3{ }^{\prime} 9$ |
| 1854-64 | ... | ... | ... | 451 | 473 | $33 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1864-74 | $\cdots$ | ... | - | 26 | 25 | $13 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1874-84 | ... | ... | ... | 214 | 233 | 13 |

(2) The figures shew seets of $80^{\circ}$ tolas purchasable per rupee. It will be noted that there is a cosiderable rise in the price of all the grains in the decade 1864-74, after which the price tends towards a more constant value ; this great change may be attributed largely to the opening of the railway through Sávda Táluka in 1865, after which date considerable quantities of the local grain found their way to Burhánpur merchants; causing a corresponding local rise in price. The prices of cotton for these periods are not given, but Mr. Fletcher notes that the price had about doubled during the 30 years prior to 1886.
70. (1) Turning now to the figures of Appendix $N$ it will be seen that these indicate a further steady rise in the price of food-grains throughout the period of the last settlement. This may be clearly established by setting out the figures in five yearly averages as is done below:-

| Year, | Jowari. | Bajzi. | Wheat, | Cotton (with seed). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Seers, chataks. | Seers. chatakg. | Seers. chataks. | Seers. chataks. |
| 1888-92 | 215 | 208 | 126 | 612 |
| 1893-97 | 1610 | 1710 | 1114 | 615 |
| 1898-1902 | 158 | $15 \quad 13$ | 89 | 72 |
| 1903-07 | 1510 | 166 | $9 \quad 15$ | 58 |
| 1908-18 | 126 | 12.3 | 82 | 47 |

(2) The figures shew the quantities purchasable per rupee in-seers and chataks ( 16 chataks $=1$ seer $=80$ tolas). The last period is for six years instead of five. From these figures it will be seen that all the food-grains have risen. steadily in price throughout the period; there is an apparent exception in the period 1903-07 for which the prices are slightly lower than those of the preceding period 1898-1902, but this is explained by the fact that the period 1898-1902 contains the famine year 1899 when prices were exceptionally high, and the average price for these five years is thus raised beyond what it would normally be.
71. Comparing now the price of the principal food-grains for the period immediately preceding the last revision settlement, i. $e_{\text {, }}$, the decade 1874-18i4
with the average price for the last six years 1908-1913, we get the following figures:-


Thus within the period of the last revision seflement jowari has risen 75 per cent. in price, bájri 95 per cent. and wheat 69 per cent.
72. A study of Appendix $N$ with regard to cotton shews that there was during the first half of the period under review a slight tendency to a fall in price, through price of cotton had increased by 100 per cent. during the preceding 30 years. The fall in price however was very slight and during the last 15 years the price has steadily risen, leaving out of account the present season in which cotton prices have been adversely affected by the war.
73. In so far as the cultivator bimself consumesithe food-grains raised by him he derives no advantage from the rise in prices of those crops; but although practically speaking but little grain is exported from the táluka, a good deal is sold by the cultivators to the local merchants, and even by the cultivators themselves in the local bazars, and in all such cases the rise in price is to the benefit of the cultivator. It is a general practice with cultivators in a good year to store considerable quantities of grain in "pers" or deep underground pits, whence it is brought out for consumption or sale in more lean years. The cotton crop is one which the cultivator sells. in toto, none being retained for consumption; in respect of cotton therefore, and this is the most important crop in the taluka, the cultivator reaps the full benefit of any rise in price, -and broadly speaking it is at present the movement in price of this crop which determines the prosperity or otherwise of the cultivator.

## Wages of labour.

74. The general rate of agricultural wages for a day's labour may be taken as four annas. This is however by no means a fixed rate, the aotual rate varies with the length of the day's work, and also with the locality or size of the village. In reply to enquiries I have sometimes been told that the daily wage is 3 or even $2 \frac{1}{8}$ annas, but when such rates are paid the working day is really little more than half a day. The rate naturally tends to be higher in the large villages and towns where the demand for labour is greater. Furthermore the rate varies according to the season; at harvest time, when every one requires labour, rates tend to rise, and at such times five annas and even more may be obtained in the larger villages in a good season. On the whole however four annas per day may be taken as the normal wages for a day's work.
75. Labour is often engaged by the year and the rate of wages paid in such eases is from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 according to the nature of the work required to be done; thus a higher rate would be paid to a labourer working on irrigated land than to a man working on jirait land. The abovementioned sums do not inolude anything in the shape of food or clothes; if these are given the money wages are correspondingly less.
76. In his settlement report of $1886 \mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{s}}$. Fletcher estimates the normal daily wages at about $3 \frac{1}{\frac{3}{3}}$ annas per day with a possibility of earning 4 annas; the yearly wages at that time are given as Rs. $\overline{6} 0$ to Rs. 55. There has thus been some inorease in the price of labour, but the increase is not commensurate with the rise in the prices of agrioultural produce.

## Revenue History.

77. Appendix $0^{1}$ gives the changes in ocoupied area in the táluka daring the last 30 years. It will be seen from column 2 that the area of occupied Government land has increased by a little over : per cent, while column 4 shews that assessed waste land has decreased from 3,924 acres to 335 acres. From this it is olear that all the available land in the táluka is under occupation, for the remaining 335 acres comprise only lands which, by reason of their lack of soil or their situation, would not repay oultivation; this is evidenced by the figure shewn in column 5 as the assessment on these 335 acres, i.e., Rs. 122 or only about 5 annas per acre.
78. (1) Appendix $0^{2}$ shews the collections of revenue during the period of the last settlement. Column 4 gives the total amount remaining uncollected, while column 6 gives remissions for the year current, thus by deducting the figures of column 6 from those of column 4 the amount of unauthorised arrears in any year may be arrived at.
(2) In the statement given ${ }_{\text {In }}$ libelow such deductions have been made and the figures shew all the years in which there have been unauthorised arrears together with the amount of the arrears, and the amount of such arrears ultimately recovered or remitted.

(3) From the above figures it will be seen that only on one occasion, in 1902, has it been necessary to grant any remission of unauthorised arrears; the arrears in that case had resulted from the famine season of 1899-1900, which affected the collections for the next two years also, but the amount which had ultimately to be remitted was very small when it is remembered that the rainfall for that year was less than 8 inches.
(4) With the exception of that famine year and the two following years the revenue has been collected without difficulty each year, any chance arrears being invariably recovered in the next year. 'Indeed although the revenue is payable in two instalments it is the general practice to pay the whole amount as soon as the first instalment falls due, and the greater part of the revenue is usually in by the end of February. Coercive processes are practically unknown.
79. The remissions for current year shewn in column 6 of Appendix 0for the first seven years of the settiement are obviously those granted in accordance with the rules for the gradual introduction of enhanced rates.

## Holdings of agriculturists.

80. In order to ascertain the number and average size of holdings in the táluka extracts have been taken from the Lavani patrak (Village Form No. 6) of eaoh village. Holdings were classified under five heads according as the assessment paid amounted to (I) Rs. 100 or over, (II) Rs. 50 to 100, (III) Rs. 25 to 50, (IV) Rs. 10 to 25, (V) below Rs. 10, and the number of holdings in each of the classes was totalled up from the lavani patrak. This method gives but an approximate idea of the correct figures for it is subject to various inaccuracies; thus the same occupant may possess holdings in two or more villages, but each of these holdings under the above method of reckoning would
be counted separately, and it is difficult to see how this source of inaccuracy could be avoided without an infinite expenditure of time and labour; further the same person may have more than-one holding even in one village, for he may hold some land jointly with other persons as well as his own independent holding, in which case the lavani patrak would shew his name in two separate khatas ; finally the number of holdings in the lowest class (paying assessment under Rs. 10) is unduly swelled by the sub-division amongst a number of sharers of land such as Mahar ináf.
81. (1) The statement given below shews the total number of holdings reokoned and classified as stated above.

| Paying gesseanment of | Be. 50 and upto Res. 100. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } 85 \text { and } \\ \text { apto } \\ \text { Re. } 50 . \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\text {Res. }} 10$ and apto Rh. 26. | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Below } \\ \text { Res. } 10 . \end{array} . \end{aligned}$ | Total, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 98 | 360 | 1,071 | 3,274 | 8,936 | 33,739 |

(2) As stated above the holdings paying assessment of less than Rs. 10 include a large number of very small uneconomic holdings formed by continued sub-division amongst sub-sharers in Mahar inám land, etc.; the figures for the other four classes of holdings however probably give a moderately acourate idea of the true number of holdings of those sizes, subjeot to the inaccuracy already mentioned, i.e., that a person may have holdings in more than one village. In order to ascertain how far this was a real cause of error the names of all the holders in the first class, paying assessment of Rs. 100 and over, were taken, as the number of holdings in this class is comparatively small. It was found that the 98 holdings there shewn were possessed actually by 91 persons, five persons having holdings of above Rs. 100 in more than one village. The largest holder is Mr. Bhagirath Ramchandra of Jalgaon Táluika, who possesses holdings above Rs. 100 in four villages in Yával Táluka, these being assessed at a total of Rs. 830 .
82. Appendix B $^{2}$ shews the total occupied area in this táluka as 137,190 acres. Taking this total number of holdings as 13,739 as given above this gives an average area of just below 10 acres per holding. But for the various reasons indicated above the figure 13,739 for the total number of holdings is in actual fact too large, and if in addition all the holdings of Mahars were subtracted the average holding for the remaining oultivators, would be considerably larger.
83. Figures shewing the area of occupied land in possession of agriculturists and nonagriculturists respectively were obtained from the taluka, but these figures are, on the face of them, so inacourate that they are not here quoted. It would appear however that about 18,100 acres or 13 per cent. of the land is held by non-agriculturists. Even this tigure is not trustworthy for, as I asoertained when visiting the villages, different kulkarnis have different ideas as to what constitutes an agriculturist, and indeed it is an extremely difficult matter to devise satisfactory definition of "a, rrieulturist"; the wealthy oultivator may gradually develop into a monerlender leasing the greater part of his land to others for cultivation, and it is often dificult to decide even in the case of a particular individual whether he should be termed an agriculturist or not.

## The present settlement.

84. The present settlement was effected by Mr. Fletcher in 1886; before disoussing it in detail it may be noted that in proposing his revised rates Mr. Fletoher was careful to emphasise the: fact that the rules presoribing a 33 per cent. limitation for the inciease in assessment precluded him from raising the rates to a figure commensurate with the natural advantageo of the táluka and the increased prosperity of the people. His revised rates involved an increase of 32.5 per cent for the Sávda Táluka as a whole and this was the maximum enhancement it was' possible for him to propose. In his report he writes " Had this taluka been in the first ins ance assessed at the higher rates
which its situation and nataral resources warranted, * * * * * * a higher revenue would have been collected during the past 30 years, and the maximum rate now imposed might probably have reached Rs. 3-8-0 or even. Rs. 4". In actual fact Rs, 2-10-0 was the highest rate which Mr. Fletcher was able, under the rules, to impose. Although the possibility at that time of such a maximum rate as Ris. 4 may perhaps be somewhat of an exaggeration, for the figures for selling and rental values given in Appendix $K^{2}$ and $M^{3}$ would hardky appear to justify such a rate, yet the fact remains that Mr. Fletcher's revision rates admittedly left the táluka very considerably underassessed.
85. (1) The villages comprising the present Yával Táluka were divided by Mr. Fletcher into four groups as follows:-

Group I.-Maximum rate Rs. 2-10-0, comprising 52 villages forming the bulk of the taluka and lying in the open Tapti plain.
Group II.-Maximum rate Rs. 2-8-0 comprising 8 villages similar to the above but cut off and intersected by ravines from the Tapti and its backwaters.
Group III.-Maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0, comprising 18 villages situate between the villages of group I and those of group IV and sharing to some extent the disadvantages of the latter group.
Group IV:-Maximum rate Rs. 1-10-0, comprising 23 villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the Satpura hills where drinking water is ocarce, cultivation less advanced and population sparse and less civilised.
(2) The justice of Mr. Fletcher's grouping is in the main borne out by the figures for the present selling and leasing value of lands as given in Appendices $\mathrm{K}^{1}$ and $\mathrm{M}^{1}$ which have, for this purpose, been divided so as to shew not only the proposed groups but also the groups according to Mr. Fletcher's settle-ment. Thus group I (a) comprises all the villages of Mr. Fletcher's group I; group I (b) comprises all the villages of Mr. Fletcher's group III; group II corresponds with the old group II with the exception of one village which has been included in the proposed group I under the heading group I (c); group III comprises all the villages of the former group IV. The only case in which the figures hardly seem to bear out Mr. Fletcher's grouping is that of his group III, the villages of which it is now proposed, for reasons which will be discussed later, to include in the new group I.
86. The area irrigated by wells is comparatively small and no additional rate was imposed on wells by Mr. Fletoher, who pointed out that such a rate placed on wells assessed in the original settlement would produce only about Rs. 400, and that, in view of the fact of the questionable utility of many of the wells, it would be better to forego the admissible addition within the maximum dry crop rate made on bagait lands.
. 87. For the small area irrigated by the two pats at Yával and Sirsad Mr. Fletoher imposed a maximum water rate of Rs. 10.

## Proposals for revision settlement.

88. It will be convenient first to summarise the information which has been discussed in the preceding paragraphs, and from a consideration of the significance of each item it will then be possible to arrive at a general conclusion with regard to the nature of the revision that may now be proposed:-
(i) Communications have been improved by the construotion of a permanent causeway over the Tapti on the Yaral-Bhusáwal Road, while a good metalled road now runs throughout the length of the taluka connecting the bázar towns of Kingaon, Sákli, Yaval and Faizpür; the táluka being quite flat this main road is easily accessible to the villages to the north and south by means of country tracks.
(ii) The cultivation of cotton, which is the most profitable of the main crops raised in the taluka, has almost doubled in exent.
(iii) Although there is some decrease in the number of plough cattle the present number is quite sufficient for the agricultural requirements of the táluka, and the decrease cannot be attributed to any general decline in prosperity.
(iv) The value of land, measured both by sale and lease transactions, has increased about threefold.
(v) The value of the chief grain crops has increased by about 75 per cent., while that of cotton has advanced at least 50 per cent. within the period of the last settlement. The cost of labour has risen by not more than 30 per cent.
(vi) The revenue demand has been met with ease. During the whole period of 30 years only on one occasion, as the result of the famine of 18991900 has it been necessary to make any remission of arrears and even then the remission amounted only to Rs, 2,608 out of a total demand of over Rs. $1,63,000$ for the year.
(vii) The area of land under cultivation has expanded from 115,193 acres to 118,933 acres and may be said now to have reached its utmost limit, for there remains in the whole taluka only an area of 335 acres of assessed waste land, and this land is so poor that it would not repay cultivation.
89. With the exception of item No. iii, which has been discussed in paragraph 41 where explanations are suggested; every one of the above facts points to an increase of prosperity in the táluka, and taken together these facts lead unavoidably to the general conclusion that the táluka could bear a very substantial increase in the rates of assessment. The great increase in the value of land and of agricultural produce would indicate that the rates might be almost doubled without imposing undue hardship.
90. One further general item remains to be considered, oiz., the incidence of the present rates of assessment upon the profits of agriculture. Appendix $\mathbf{M}^{\mathbf{1}}$ shews that for the villages in group I (a) the average rent is Rs. 10 per acre or $5 \cdot 8$ times the assessment. Lands are often leased on the produce-sharing system, the owner and tenant each usually taking one-half of the produce, in some cases the tenant takes two-thirds. Assuming then that a money rent represents from one-third to one-half of the gross produce, an average rent of Rs. 10 per acre would indicate an average gross produce of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per acre. This figure is rather less than that arrived at by more direct considerations in paragraphs 66 and 67 , where the gross produce is estimated at Rs. 30 to 50 per acre. The figures in paragraphs 66 and 67 however relate, as there stated, only to fairly good soils, whereas the average deduced above includes all classes of soils. There is a further reason for the difference in the figures arrived at by these two different methods; the tenant takes the land and agrees on a money rent not knowing what the character of the coming season will be, he would therefore be justified in offering a money rent rather below the value of one-third or one-half of the expeoted produce, the difference being set off against the risk of bad season, for under the money rent system the rent might, in a bad season, absorb the whole of his gross produce, whereas under the produce-sharing system he would always retain two-thirds or one half of his gross produce.
91. (1) Considering first the best lands the gross produce, as estimated in paragraphs 66 and, 67, may be taken as Rs. 30 to 50 per acre. The highest present maximum rate for Yával Táluks is Rs. 2-10-0, and the actual assessment, even on the best land, is less than this figure; even if we take Rs. 2-10-0 however as the sctual assessment on the best land, the assessment would work out at only $\frac{1}{T_{\mathrm{g}}}$ to $\frac{1}{\mathrm{I}}$ of the gross produce.
(2) Considering next the actual averages in group.I, Appendix $M^{1}$ shews the average ront per acre to be Rs. $9 \cdot 66$, giving by the above method of caloulation gross produce of about Rs, 19 to 28 per acre. From Appendix $Q$ it will be seen that the average assessment per acre for the villages in this group is Rs, 1-7-7. This would shew the gross produce to be from 13 to 19 times the assessment, a result which agrees closely with that already arrived at in the case of the best land and the maximum rate.
(3) Finally taking the villages in group III, comprising the most inferior soils of the taluka. Appendix $\mathrm{M}^{1}$ gives the average rent per acre as Rs. 6.04; the gross produce may therefore be estimated at from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per acre. Appendix $Q$ shews the average assessment per acre for the villages of this group as Re. 0-7-2. In this case therefore the gross produce would work out at 26 to 40 times the assessment. But it must be remembered that the gross produce per acre on this land is much smaller than that on land in the villages in group I, and we should expect to find the proportion of the produce absorbed by the assessment deciease as the gross produce decrease. For example suppcse the cost of cultivation to be Rs. 6 per acre and that assessment is so fixed $\varepsilon s$ to absorb $\frac{3}{3} \mathrm{rd}$ of the gross produce ; in the case of land giving a gross produce of Rs. 40 per acre, Rs. 10 will be paid as assessment, and Rs. 6 as cost of cultivation leaving a net profit of Rs 24 ; but in the case of land giving a gross produce of Rs. 12 per acre, Rs. 3 would be paid as assessment and Rs. 6 as cost of culctivation leaving a net profit of only Rs. 3, the land in fact would not repay cultivation under these conditions and to induce cultivation the ansessment would be have to be fixed at a lower proportion of the gross produce, as is indeed the case with the villages in group III above.
92. From the foregoing considerations it will be seen that under the present rates the assessment bears but a small proportion to the gross produce derived fiom land in this taluka. One-fifteenth would be a fair estimate for the average. Even in 1886 Mr . Fletcher, when imposing the present rates, emphasised the fact that these rates still left the taluka considerably underassessed, but that he was precluded, by the rules on the subject, from imposing higher rates. If the taluka was underassessed even in 1886, still more must this be the case at the present day since prices of agricultural produce have risen considerably within the last three decades, while the value of land has increased threefold. Indeed now, as in 1886, the taluka would bear rates higher than those which can now be imposed under the 33 per cent. limitation. This being the case for the taluka as a whole the simplest method might appear to be the raising of the maximum rates for each group by 33 per cent. or as near that figure as possible. This might indeed be done, but an examination of the present grouping and present conditions indicates that some villages are treated with undue leniency in comparison with others in respect of thoir rates of assessment. It is desirable therefore to ascertain whether, while maintaining the total increase for the taluka as near as possible to 33 per cent., it would not be posiible to regroup the villages on a more even basis.
93. The present grouping, together with Mr. Fletcher's reasons for so arranging the villages have been shewn in paragraph 85 above. The villages in the cld group 1 I do not propose to rearrange; they form the bulk of the new group 1, for which a maximum rate of Rs. 3-6-0 is nqw . proposed, giving an increase of 28.09 per cent.
94. The reasons given by Mr. Fletcher for the differentiation of the villages comprising his grcup Il still hold good; indeed they tend to become accentuated by process of time. It is proposed therefore with the exception of one village to retain this group in its old form, raising the maximum rate from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-4-0, an increase of 30 per cent., the village of Pilvankheda it is proposed to include in the new group $\bar{I}$, the village is a small one and is but little cut up by ravines ; it is uninhabited and for all practioal purposes may be treated as part of the adjoining village of Manvel where the majority of its cultivators reside.
95. The 18 villages in this taluka contained in the old group III were constituted a separate group by Mr. Fletcher on the ground that they shared to some extent the disadvantages of the villages lying at the foot of the hills and forming his group IV. These disadvantages of the villages in group IV he thus enumerates ":-drinking water is soarce, difficult to obtain, cullivation is less advanced in its character, and population is sparser and less oivilised." A further disadvantage might have been added in the shape of the depradation of wild animals, more especially pig, from the hills. I do not consider however that these disadvantages apply to any appreciable extent at the present day to the villages of Mr. Fletoher's group III. The sites of the villages are at
a distance of at least four miles from the foot of the hills, and drinking water is neither scarce nor difficult to obtain in these villages; nor can it now be said that cultivation is less advanced in these villages than in those of group I; it is true that the soil deteriorates in quality as one passes northward towards the ${ }^{\prime}$ hills from the villages of group I, but the quality of the soil is not a factor whioh enters directly, into consideration when proposing revised rates, for full allowance is made for this disadvantage when calculating the actual rates from the maximum rate and soil classification figures. The villages of the old group IV form a fairly effectite protection from the depradations of wild animals, and though it is a fact that pigs do sometimes penetrate as far' as four mileg from the hills, it is the villages immediately bordering on the hills that suffer most from these incursions, and no great damage is done by these animals in the villages of group III. An the villages are within two or three miles of the main road which runs throughout the taluka from east to west. In short I do not cqnsider as adequate the reasons given by Mr. Fletoher for imposing for these villages a maximum rate 6 annas below that of group $I$, and I am inclined to think that this group was formed largely far the purpose of interposing a group with an intermediate rate between the villages of groups I and IV, in order to avoid what would otherwise have been an abrupt change in the maximum rate from Rs. $2-10-\mathrm{C}$ to Rs. 1-10-0 in contiguous villages. For these reasons it is now proposed to inolude the whole of this old group III in the new group I, the maximum rate being raised from Rs. 2-4.0 to Rs. $3-6.0$, an increase of 50 per cent.
96. The villages comprising the old group IV are retained as a separate group, the assessment being raised from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 2-2-0, an increase of 3077 per cent. The group comprises 23 villages lying along the foot of the Satpura hills; of these only 4 villages are inhabited. Drinking water, as noted in paragraph 52, is difficult to obtain by reason of its great depth below the surface. Herds of pig come down from the hills at night and damage the orcps; to keep these away from the fields watchmen are sometimes employed; the villages being for the most part uninhabited, their lands are cultivated by the inhabitants of the villages further south, and cultivation necessarily suffers by reason oi the land being at a distance of two to four miles from the nearest village. This old group III having been included in the proposed group I, the villages of the old group' IV will form group III under the present proposals.
97. (1) It mayinow be considered to what extent the proposed rearrangement of the groups is supported by the values of land for the different groups. as shown in A ppendices $K^{1}$ and $M^{1}$. It was for this purpose that group I was subdivided into groups I (a) (b) and (o) in these appendices, group I (a) comprising all the villages of the old group I, group I (b) comprising the whole of the old group III, and group I (o) consisting of one village taken from the old group II. Examining first the figures of Appendix K ${ }^{1}$. In the old group I (group I (a) of Appendix K) the average of column 7 (sale price in terms of the assessment) is 173, in group II it is 174 ; these figures suggest that the disadvantages of the villages of group II were correctly compensated for by imposing in their case a maximum rate two annas lower than that of group I and that difference in maximum rate has been maintained in the present proposals. The corresponding figure for the old group III (group I (b) of Appendix ( $K^{1}$ ) is 192, suggesting that under the old grouping these villages possessed an advantage over those of both group I and group II. While the maximum rates for the old groups I and II therefore, have been raised by 28.59 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively, the rate for the old group III has been raised 50 per oent.
(2) In the old group IV (new group III) the average of column 7 is 193; this figure is high, but the actual sale value of the land is low and it is the very low actual assessment rates which give such a .high figure for columin 7 of the statement. In any case the maximum rate for this group is so much lower than that for the group next-above it that it would be impossible under the limitation of 66 per cent. for the increase to inolude any of the villages in any other group, even if it were desirable. The maximum rate for the
group as a whole has therefore been raised by $30.77^{\circ}$ per cent. which is an increase as near to 33 per cent. as possible."
98. Considering next the effect of these proposals upon the relation of the groups to one another, the rise in the máximum rate for group I (a) from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 3-6-0 would lower the average of columin 7 (sale price as multiple of assessment) from 173 to 134. The rise of 50 per cent. in the maximum rate for group I (b) would lower the corresponding figure for column 7 for that group from 174 to 134 ; ;inally by raising the rate for group III from Rs, 1-10-0 to Rs. $2-2-3$ the corresponding figure for column 7 is lowered from 193 to $1: 7$. Thus it will be seen that the effect of the proposed regrouping is to bring all the groups much nearer to equality in respect the ratio of selling value to assessment.
99. Examining now the figures of Appendix $M^{1}$ it will be seen that the average of column 7 of that statement (shewing the assessment as a percentage of the rent) for the villages of group $\mathrm{I}(a)$ is 17.22 per cent., while the corresponding figure for group I (b) is 12.73 per cent. ; the figure for group II is 23.09 per cent. -Here again the figures indicate that group I (b) (Mr, tletcher's group III) has been unduly fawoured in comparison with group I (a) and group $\mathrm{II}_{r}$, and therefore support the proposal to raise the rate for group I (b) by 50 per cent. while raising the rates for groups I (a) and II by 28.59 per cent. and 30 per cent. For the villages of group III (Mr. Fletcher's group IV) the average of column 7 is $10 \cdot 17$ per cent. only.
100. (1) By raising the maximum rate in group I (a) from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 3-6-0 the figure for column 7 for that group would be raised from 17.22 per cent. to $22 \cdot 14$ per cent. ; in group I (b) the rise in the rate from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 3-6-0 would raise the corresponding figure for column 7 from 12.73 percent. to 19.09 per cent., while in group II the imposition of the proposed rate of Rs. $3-4-0$. would raise the average 8 f column 7 for this group frome 23.09 per cent. to $30 \cdot 19$ per cent. Thus the effect of the proposals is to level up the villages in groups I (a) and I (b); the figure for group II appears to be unduly high in comparison, but these villages being to some extent cut off from the rest of the taluka, and the land itself being cut up by ravines, it is probable that there is but little demand by cultivators from outside for land on lease in these villages and the villages theuselves being but small, there would thus be but little competition for leasing land here and rents might be expected to rule low, as is indeed the case.
(2) In group III the effect of raising the maximum rate from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 2-2-0 would be to raise the average for column 7 from 10.27 per cent. to 13.43 per cent.
101. (1) In the statement given below the effect of the proposals as discussed above is summarised :-

(2) From the above it will be seen that even after the present proposals have been brought into effect the assessmen twill gtill bear an unusually small
proportion to the selling and rentali values of land, and as has been already noted above, were it not for the rule of limitation, much higher rates might naw be imposed.
102. Comparing the proposed maximum rates with those of adjoining villages in neighbouring talukas, it will be seen that for most of the villages adjoining Jalgaon táluka, which lies to the south beyond the Tapti, the proposed maximum rate is Rs. 3-6-0, and in 7 villages the proposed maximum rate is Rs.. 3-4-0; in Jalgaon.táluka, in which the revision settlement was introduced in 1891, the maximum rate for all villages is Rs. 3-4-0. To the west of Yával táluka lies the táluka of Chopda, in which the revision settlement was introducod in 1888, i. e., 2 years after that of Sávda táluka. In the villages adjoining Yaval taluka the maximum rates are Rs. . 2-12-0, Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs: 1-6-0, the rate decreasing as the hills are approached; these rates are very similar to those which were introduced in 1886 for Yával, i. e., Rs. 2-10-0, Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 1-10-0. On the east of Yával lies the táluka of Ráver for which proposals similar to those for Yaval are now being made.
103. Under the settlement effected by Mr. Fletcher in 1886 no differentiation was made between the maximum rates for'dry crop and garden land, respectively, as the area irrigated was comparatively. small and many of the wells were of questionable utility. Accordingly under the present proposals the maximum rates for garden land are identical with those for dry crop land.
104. There is a small ares of patasthal land on which a maximum water rate of Rs. 10 was imposed by Mr. Fleteher. This figure I do not propose to alter. The area will be subject to the general rise in maximum rates for land, and this I consider sufficient without any increase in the water rate.
105. From Appendix $Q$ it will be seen that the increase as a whole amounts te 30.88 per cent. In the case of the villages of the old group. III the increase is 50 per cent., and in the case of one village raised from the old group II to the proposed group I, the inorease is 35 per cent.; for all other villages the increase approximates to 30 per cent.
106. Under the existing" settlement the average assessment per acre on ocoupied Government land for the whole taluka is, as shown in Appendix Q, Rs. 1-4-7; under the present proposals the average assessment por acre would be Ris. 1-10-11, an increase of Re, 0-6-4 per acre.
' 107. In conclusion it may be noted that in the above proposals the effect of the European war has been altogether disregarded; one effect of the war has been to lower the price obtainafle for cotton, which is the staple crop of this district, and it is a.fact that land has dropped somewhat in value during the last 6 or 9 months. I do rot consider, however, that these effects are likely to be permanent. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the present proposals for enhanced rates are based not only upon the progress made during the last 30 years, but also upon the fact that even 30 , years ago the taluka was muoh underassessed. The highest maximum rate now proposed is only Rs. 3-6.0, whereas Mr. Fletcher suggested that even in 1886 maximum rates of Rs. 3-8-0, or, even Rs. 4 might have been imposed but for the limitation rules. For these reasons I do not consider it necessary to suggest any postponement of the introduction of the revision settlement, provided the future course of events in Europe doee not operate to usher in a period of more acute depression, more particularly in the cotton trade. Accordingly, apart from any such calamity, I would recommend that the proposed rates, if sanctioned, be introduced for the revenue year 1916-17, and be guaranteed for a term of 30 years.

I hạve the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. H. P. JOLLY,

Ássistant Settlement Officer, Yával and Ráver tálukas,

East Khándesh district.

APPENDIX-A.


APPENDIX B.
Details of cultivation and crops in the Government villages of the Savda Taluka of the East Khandesh District.


APPENDIX B.

8.

Dinillages of Yaval Tíluka of the East Khándesk District.



## APPENDIX C.

Statement showiug villages in which thé principal weekly bazárs are held in Yával táluka.


APPENDIX C-continued.
4Number.

## APPENDIX D.

Detail of population according to occupation by percentages in the Yáwal Táluka.
(As per the Imperial Census of 1911.)

| Agricultural populations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-agricaltural popajetiona |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Having interest in lando |  |  |  |  | Labourers\% |  |  | Total agricaltural population. | Crafts. | Unakilled labour. | Otherw | - Total nonegricultaral population. |
| . | Lend oconpanta, | Tenants and <br> sharers, | Othera. | Total. | Farm mervants, | Field labourers and crop watchers | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | - 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Population | 442 | 41,882 | 85 | 42,419 |  | 20,687 |  | 63,106 | 12,489 | 659 | 8,015 | 22,163 |
| Percentagea ... | 0.5 | $40 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 497 |  | $-24.8$ |  | 74.0 | 147 | 0.7 | 10.6 | 26.0 |

## APPENDIX E.

Detail of population according to religion and education in the Yávol Taluka.

| Sex. | As per Imperial Census of 1911 | Percentageof totalpopulationable toread orlearning. | Remigior. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Hindu castes. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Musalmán eects |  | Christians. | Parseea. | Others |
|  |  |  | Ahir. | Bráhmin. | Koli. | Kanbi. | Maháf. | Rajputs. | Others. | Sheikhs. | Others. |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 15 |
| Malet | 42,898 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 1,466 | 1,174 | 8,824 | 17,784 | 2,833 | 882 | 8,952 | 1,679 | 3,913 | 27 | 5 | 859 |
| Femsles -. | 42,371. | 0.2 | 1,366 | 959 | 8,503 | 18,240 | 3,009 | 901 | 8,681 | 1,677 | 8,703 | 16 | 4 | 312 |
| Total $\quad$ ool | 85,209 | 43 | - 2,882 | 2,188 | 7,327 | 36,024 | 5,842 | 1,783 | 17,638 | 3,356 | 7,616 | 43 | - 9 | 871 |

## APPENDIX FI.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the 235 Government villages in the Sávda Taluka of the Khándesk Collectorate during the year 1889-90 and of the Raver und Yáwol Tálukas for 1909-10.


## APPENDIX $\mathrm{F}^{2}$.

Statement showing the agricultural stock of the Government villagos in the Yaval Taluka of the East Khandesh Collectorate during the years 1899-1900 and 1909-10.


APPENDIX G.
Statement showing Births and Deaths in the 111 villages of ihe Yával Taluka, East Khdndesh District for the years 1904 to 1914.


Statement showing skops, industries, etc., in the 111 villages of Yával Táluka, East Khándesh District.


APPENDIX H (Yával Táluka).
Statemont of schools together with their average attendance in the year 1915

|  | Dimatiot. | Government Eohools. |  |  |  | Munictpal Schools, |  |  |  | Private 8chools. |  | Remarias. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | y 4 |  |  | Bo |  |  | is. |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Sohool. } \end{array}\right.$ |  | Number of Schools. | Average attendance. | Number of School. | A verage attendance. | Number of Sohools | Average attendanee. |  | Average attendance. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | $\bigcirc$ | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|  | Suyt Khandech | $\leqslant$ | 8,980 | $\ldots *$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | $\propto$ | 8 | 87 | 8 | 50 | The boya' sohool include echools Und Mahls' whoolia. |

## APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Walls, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 111 Government villages of the Yával Tátuka of the Bust Khándesh Collectorate for the year 1912-13.


Abstract.


## APPENDIX $K^{1}$.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of Yaval tifuka,
East Khandesh District, period 1910-1914.


APPENDIX Kㄴontinued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serial } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Village. | Survey No. | Area. | Assegment. | Sale-price. | Sale-price as maltiple of assessment. | Year. | Average of column 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 14 | Grour I (a)-oontinmed. ${ }_{\text {crer }}$ | 13 18 19,20 30,31 | A. g <br>   <br> 2 9 <br> 4 18 <br> 4 18 <br> 14 15 <br> 1. 17 | Ra. a p. <br> 5 8 0 <br> 11 0 0 <br> 18 8 0 <br> 37 0 0 | R. $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { a. } & \text { ar } \\ 750 & 0 & 0 \\ 2,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 2,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 3,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Re. } \\ 188 \\ 181 \\ 108 \\ 81 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1912 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1912 \end{aligned}$ | 126 |
| 15 | Kosgaon ... ... | 4 28 46 | $\begin{array}{lr}8 & 7 \\ 2 & 78 \\ 3 & 39\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}4 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 . & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rrr} 850 & 0 & 0 \\ 2,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,950 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 285 \\ 278 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1918 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1914 \end{aligned}$ | 217 |
| 16 | Duakheds ... . | 45 48,57 66 | $\begin{array}{rr}6 & 81 \\ 11 & 28 \\ 10 & 16\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}21 & 12 & 0 \\ 27 & 8 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 160 118 95 | 1914 | 124. |
| 17 | Kaswa *... ... | 21 101 126 | $\begin{array}{rrr}11 & 3 \\ 10 & 85 \\ 8 & 89\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 17 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 2,450 1,400 1,600 1,0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 144 \\ & 116 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1914 \\ * 1918 \\ \\ \hline 1913\end{array}$ | 140 |
| 18 | Kathora ... ... | 3,5 32 48 | $\begin{array}{rr}84 & 22 \\ 0 & 31 \\ 18 & \mathbf{3 6}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}28 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 5 \\ 16 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}600 & 0 & 0 \\ 264 & 0 & 0 \\ 2,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 21 187 125 | 1914 1914 1918 | 111 |
| 19 | Aklud . | 20, 42 | 65 | 1640 | 2,000 00 | 123 | 1918 | 128 |
| 20 | Bhortek ... ... | 1, 2 | 3-10 | 165 | 29000 | 208 | 1910 | 206 |
| 21 | Padalsa ... | 86, $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ 45 2008 218 282 288 35 264 299 | $\begin{array}{cc}2 & 11 \\ 1 & 28 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 88 \\ 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 83 \\ 1 & 18 \\ 2 & 18 \\ 2 & 16 \\ 2 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}6 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 9 & 0 \\ 5 & 13 & 4 \\ 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}666 & 0 & 0 \\ 50 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 460 & 0 & 0 \\ 600 & 0 & 0 \\ 400 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0 \\ 950 & 0 & 0 \\ 400 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 109 88 171 108 106 177 50 158 150 | 1914 1914 1914 1918 1913 1933 1912 1918 1912 | 117 |
| 22 | Bamod | 40 51 22 292,298 181 443 134 56 49 59 51 45 | $\begin{array}{rr}10 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 1 & 34 \\ 8 & 25 \\ 0 & 32 \\ 1 & 28 \\ 0 & 39 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 20\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}26 & 10 & 8 \\ 0 & 14 & 9 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 12 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 5 & 4 \\ 8 & 8 & 11 \\ 1 & 2 & 8\end{array}$ |  | 112 217 183 177 228 57 88 120 75 138 42 | 1914 1914 1914 1914 1914 1914 1914 1913 1913 1913 1913 | 130 |
| $-28$ | Mhaiswadi ... .oct | 28 11 8 | $\begin{array}{rr}1 & 18 \\ 1 & 18 \\ 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 26\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$ | 400 200 400 0 | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 97 \\ 286 \end{array}$ | 1914 1918 1912 | 150 |
| 24 | Chikhali (Budrak) | 58 71 117 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 81 \\ 2 & 88 \\ 1 & 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}4 & 18 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 1 \\ 3 & 8 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}800 & 0 & 0 \\ 400 & 0 & 0 \\ 500 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168 \\ & 244 \\ & 156 \end{aligned}$ | 1914 1914 1911 | 189 |
| 25 | Chikhali (Khurd) ... | 44 147 | $\begin{array}{lr}3 & 6 \\ 6 & 13\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rll} 1,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 600 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 166 \\ 75 \end{array}$ | 1914 | 120 |
| 23 | Piloda (Budrak) ... | 31 41 126 | $\begin{array}{rrr}6 & 15 \\ 7 & 39 \\ 1 & 3\end{array}$ | 15 20 00 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rll} 3,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 3,500 & 0 & 0 \\ 400 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \\ & 175 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | 1914 1914 1918 | 192 |
| 27 | Anjala $\quad$..... | 180 88 88 40 | $\begin{array}{lr}2 & 10 \\ 1 & 13 \\ 0 & 27 \\ 2 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}5 & 8 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 10 & 8 \\ 4 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}375 & 0 & 9 \\ 900 & 0 & 0 \\ 360 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,000 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 107 270 180 281 | 1907 1914 1914 1914 | 194 |
| 28 | Vaglud ... ... | 61 104 107 | $\begin{array}{rrr}8 & 87 \\ 16 & 24 \\ 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 6 & 18 & 0 \\ 2 & 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 1,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 400 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,400 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 148 160 165 | 1918 1918 1918 | 158 |
| 29 | Borawal (Budruk) ... | 4 66 98 116 28 38 88 | $\begin{array}{rr}2 & 25 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 7 & 16 \\ 8 & 16 \\ 8 & 35 \\ 18 & 29 \\ 7 & 81 \\ 1 & 89\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 6 & 1 & 9 \\ 7 & 10 & 8 \\ 10 & 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 19 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 1,200 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,500 & 0 & 0 \\ 2,000 & 0 & 0 \\ 1,900 & 0 & 0 \\ 2,503 & 0 & 0 \\ 8,600 & 0 & 0 \\ 300 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 198 \\ 195 \\ 190 \\ 992 \\ 195 \\ 184 \\ 82 \end{array}$ | 1914 1914 1913 1912 1918 1911 1911 | 180 |

APPENDIX K ${ }^{1}$-rontinued.

(2468-10

## APRENDIX K ${ }^{1}$-continued.



## APPENDIX K ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$-continued.



Average sale-price per acre for group I (b), Re. 180.
Average of column 7 for 56 transactioas in group I (b), Rs. 192
A rerage of column 7 for $\mathbf{3 0 6}$ transactions in group I ( $a$ \& $b$ ), $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{a}}, \mathbf{1 7 6}$.
Average salc-price por aore for group I (a\&b), Re. 812,

APPENDIX K²-continued.


APPENDIX K1.-continwed.


Average male price per acre for Gronp III, Ra. 76.
Average of column 7 for 70 transactionn in Group III, Re. 198.
Average of column 7 for 408 transactions in Groups $I_{\text {, }}$ II, and III Rs. 170 .
Average sale price per ncre for Groupn I, II, and III, Rs. 170.

## APPENDIX K…

Statement showing selling ralue of lands in the rillages of Yasoal táluka of the East Khándesh District - period 1888-1s90.


Average sale-pr ce per acre for Group I, Rs. 44
Average of column 761 trancactiona in Group $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{p}}$ Res 41

APPEXDIX K ${ }^{2}$-continued.

| Sorial No. <br> - | Village. | Surves No. | Area sold. | Assesgment. | Salo price. | Sale price. as maltiple of assessment. | Хеая. | Average of column 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| - | Grout II. |  | A. g. | Ra. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. |  |  |
| 82 | Bhaleiv | 21, 21 | $\begin{array}{rr}19 & 12 \\ 4 & 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}300 & 0 & 0 \\ 400 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1890 \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | 55 |
| 83 | Pimpri ... | 65 65 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 23 \\ 16 & 23\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}27 & 0 & 0 \\ 27 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}600 & 0 & 0 \\ 800 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 82 | $\begin{aligned} & 1888 \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | 26 |
| 84 | Filode Khard | 54 51 60 24 51,54 | $\begin{array}{rrr}6 & 28 \\ 8 & 4 \\ 5 & 20 \\ 5 & 5 \\ 6 & 29\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}10 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}400 & 0 & 0 \\ 300 & 0 & 0 \\ 150 & 0 & 0 \\ 500 & 0 & 0 \\ 600 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 40 86 23 88 70 | 1889 1889 1889 1890 1890 | 60 |
| 85 | Thorgavhan ... | $54,55,57$, 68 21 | $\begin{array}{rr}33 & 23 \\ 3 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}30 & 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}800 & 0 & 0 \\ 400 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 26 | 1890 | -46 |
| 88 | Patharala .a* | -20 | $\begin{array}{ll} 9 & 32 \\ 4 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}18 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 380 & 0 & 0 \\ 600 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1888 \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | 56 |
| 87 | Siragal .e | 287 $\mathbf{3 6}$ $\mathbf{4 2}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}5 & 0^{3} \\ 7 & 7 \\ 5 & 31\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 8 & 0 \\ 2 & 8 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}400 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 850 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 53 9 50 | $\begin{aligned} & 1888 \\ & 1890 \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | 37 |

Average nale price for sore for Group II, Res. 46.
Average of column 7 for 16 transactions in Group II, Ru. 49.


[^4]
## APPENDIX $\mathbf{L}$

Statement showing the mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the village of Yawal talluka of the East Khándesh District.


## APPENDIX I-continued.



Average mortgage debt per acre, Ru. 70.
Average of column 7 for 100 transactions, Re. 60.

## APPENDIX Mr.

Statement showing the"rental value of lands in the Yawal táluka of the East Khandes District-period 1910-1914.


APPENDIX M²-continued.

A.PPENDIX $\mathrm{M}^{2}$-continued.


APPENDIX M12-continued.


APPENDIX M ${ }^{1}$-continued.


APPENDIX $\mathrm{M}^{1}$-continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serial } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Villagev | Survey No. | Area. | Assessment. | Sale-price. | Sale-price as multiple of asscesment | Year, | Average of columa 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 29 | Grotr 1 (a)-continusd. | 1748555768118120 | A. g. | Rs. ac p. | Re. a. p. |  |  |  |
|  | Borawal Bk, |  | 235 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 50 | 15.00 | 1914 | - |
|  |  |  | 48 | 1000 | 50 | 20.00 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 9.6 | 1300 | 4700 | 27:66 | 1909 |  |
|  |  |  | 528 | 600 | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 0\end{array}$ | 20.00 | 1911 |  |
|  |  |  | 87 | 480 | $\begin{array}{lll}18 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 & \end{array}$ | 25.00 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}7012 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 28 20 | $19 \cdot 23$ | 1914 | 21-70 |
| 80 | Borawal Kd. | 4 | 937 | 700 | 11800 | $5 \cdot 93$ | 3913 |  |
|  |  | 4 | 987 1017 | $\begin{array}{lll}70 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}118 & 0 & 0 \\ 90 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 11.11 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 54 | S 35 | 300 | 2700 | 11.11 | 1909-14 |  |
|  |  | 56 | 110 | 280 | 980 | $26 \cdot 31$ | 1918-14 |  |
|  |  | 70 | 083 | 0120 | 1440 | $5 \cdot 26$ | 1914 | 11.94 |
| - 31 | Takarkheda | 13 | 587 | 140 | 13120 | 9.09 | 1014 |  |
|  |  | 17 | 786 | 70.0 | 33000 | 21.21 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 21 | 84 | 500 | 4000 | $12 \cdot 50$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 28, 29, 32, | 3428 | 5500 | 39500 | 13.92 | 1913-14 |  |
|  | - | 38 48 | 635 | 400 | 2000 | 13.33 | 1912 | 14.01 |
| 32 | Temphi Kd. ... | 4,38 | 208 | 9180 | 9000 | 10.90 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 5,6 | 2924 | - 860 | 3100 | 27.01 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 38 | 127 | 200 | 1200 | 16.66 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 41 | 338 | 800 | 1000 | 30.00 | 1914 | 21.14 |
| 33 | Nimgaon | 8 | 411 | 300 | 1700 | 17.65 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 4 | 621 | 500 | 3000 | 16.66 | 1911-12 |  |
|  |  | 8 | 817 | 280 | 1400 | 17.86; | 1911, 12, 18, |  |
|  |  | 40 | 239 |  | 4400 | 13.64 | $1912.18,14$ | - |
|  |  | 59, 69 | 435 | 900 | 50 | 18.00 | 1912. 18,14 |  |
|  |  |  | 46 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 40 | 7.50 | 1911, 13, 14 |  |
|  |  | 80 | 827 | 280 | 1280 | . $20 \cdot 00$ | $1911, \mid 12,18,$ | $15 \cdot 90$ |
| 34 | Rajora | 5, 22, 64 | 1138 | 2880 | 20000 | 14.25 | 1911, 12, 13 |  |
|  |  | 5, 22, 30 | 910 | 180 | 7000 | 18.57 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1911,12,18 \\ 1914 \end{array}\right.$ |  |
|  |  | 31 | 436 | 700 | 8000 | 28.33 | 1943-14 | $18 \cdot 72$ |
| 35 | Sangwi Kd, ... | 8 | 215 | 260 | 538.0 | 4.52 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 18 | 912 | 15.00 | 16500 | 9.09 | 1911-14 |  |
|  |  | 15,95 | 238 | 400 | 1200 | 38.33 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 17 | 518 | 900 | 150 | 6.00 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 81 | 538 | 700 | 6000 | 11.66 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 40 | 136 | 700 | 680 | 10.29 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 41 89 | 14 <br> 14 <br> 14 | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}67 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 11.94 25.00 | 1914 |  |
| 36 | Bhalod | 58 | 50 | 10 S 0 | $60 \quad 00$ | 17.50 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 187, 371 | 726 | 1300 | 11700 | 11.11 * | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 812 | 590 | 1300 | 6700 | $19 \cdot 40$. | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 380 | 918 | 2100 | 21900 | $9 \cdot 59$ | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 321 | 827 | $6{ }^{6} 0$ | 50.00 | 12.00 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 370 | - 815 | 900 | 50 0 0 | 18.00 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 448 | 435 | 1000 | 1650 | 6.06 | 1912-13 |  |
|  |  | 469, 468 | ${ }_{5}^{6} 2$ | 1080 | 89880 | 11.73 | 1911-14 |  |
|  |  | 469 | 582 | 900 | 5100 | 17.64 | 1912, 18, 14 | $18 \cdot 67$ |
| 87 | Atrawal | 6 | 40 | 500 | 8800 | 6.03 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 29 | 121 | 3180 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}25 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 15.00 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 108 | 429 | 1200 | 10000 | 12.00 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 118 | 817 | ${ }_{5}^{6} 00$ | 10000 | 6.00. | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 81 | 416 | 500 | 80 0 0 | $5 \cdot 55$ | 1913 | 9.75 |
| 88 | Sangwi Br. ... | 78 | 714 | 600 | 57 0. 0 | 10.58 | 1910-14 |  |
| . |  | 84 | 1838 | 2600 | 2250 | 3755 | 1918, 14, 15 | 1 |
| $89$ |  | 224 | $5 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 1 \\ 5 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 0 \\ 9 & 8 & \end{array}$ | 1000 | 7.00 | 1913-23 | 4 |
|  |  | 227 | 58 | 980 | $\begin{array}{lll}60 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 15.83 | 1914-24 |  |
|  |  | 245 | 881 | 6.00 | 3300 | $18 \cdot 18$ | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 228 268 | $\begin{array}{rrr}8 & 17 \\ 15 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}7 & 0 & 0 \\ 29 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}32 & 0 & 0 \\ 52 & \end{array}$ | 21.87 | - 1919 |  |
|  |  | 268 | 155 | 2900 | 5200 | 65\%\% | [ 1913-8sk | -18.20 |
| 89 | Chitods | 6 | 885 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12 | 935 | 600 | 1600 | 87.50 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 80 | 8838 | 500 | 4000 | 18.60 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 29 | 1229 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 2300 | 26007 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 59 | 181 | 50 | 30.00 | 16.66 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 69 | 11 | 200 | $43^{\circ} 00$ | 465 | 191-14 | 18.88 |

APPENDIX Mi-continued.


APPENDIX $\mathrm{m}^{2}$-onntinued.


APPENDIX M1-continwed.


APPENDIX $\mathrm{M}^{\mathbf{1}}$ - continwed.


APPENDIX $\mathbf{M}^{\mathbf{1}}$ - continued.


APPENDIX $\mathbf{M}^{\mathbf{1}}$-continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serial } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Village. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Survey } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Area. | Assessment. | Sale-price | $\begin{gathered} \text { sfie-price } \\ \text { ss } \\ \text { molitiple } \\ \text { of sessess- } \\ \text { ment. } \end{gathered}$ | Year. | Average of colamn 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | 2 |  | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 82 |  |  | I |  | A. g. | Re. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\ldots!$ | 5, 6, 9, 20, | 6* 29 | 53880 | 28200 | $18 \cdot 97$ | 1914-21 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 417 | 800 | 4200 | 19.05 | 1912-14 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 31 | 86 | 1880 | 480 | 89.33 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 85 | 9812 | 380 | 2200 | 13.64 | 1914-19 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 59 | 98 | 1100 | 6400 | $17 \cdot 18$ | 1918-18 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 63, 64, 65 | 318 | 3100 | $4400{ }^{\text {1 }}$ | $70 \cdot 15$ | 1912-14 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 71 | 1318 | 1000 | 5000 | 20.00 | 1918 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 71. | 1318 | 1080 | 6000 | $16 \cdot 6$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $79^{\circ}$ | 87 | 500 | 36 0 0 | 13:88 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | ; | 81 | 530 | $6 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 1900 | 31.58 | 1909-14 | 25*47 |
| 83 | Pimpri | ... | *** | 8,14,15 | 320 | 1800 | 1120 | 1647 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 96 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 2000 | 17.50 | 1913-14 | 16.78 |
| 84 | Piloda Khurit |  | ... | 3 | 1232 | 900 | 3500 | 45.71 | 1911 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 28 | $5 \quad 13$ | $6 \begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 20 0 | 30.00 | 1911, 11, 13, 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 31 | $9 \quad 2$ | 1000 | 18500 | 7.41 | 1911-24 | - |
|  |  |  |  | 77 96 | 9 | 400 | 50000 | 8.10 | 1913-14 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 420 | 400 | 900 | 44.44 | 1911, 12, 13, | 23.11 |
| 83 | Thorgartan | n .. | ${ }^{1}$ | 29 |  |  | 11500 | 10.43 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 35 | 10 | 1400 | 1150 | $12 * 17$ | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  |  | - 49 | 6 27 <br>   <br> 1 38 | $5 \begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 4500 | 1:11 | 1909-14 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 44 | 1138 | 9000 | 5300 | 16.98 | 1912-17 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 46 | 611 | 6000 | 54.40 | 11.]1 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 51 | 611 | 700 | 4900 | 14.28 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 65 | $4 \quad 13$ | 500 | 50 0 0 | . 10.00 | 1912 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 77 | $7 \quad 35$ | 800 | $30 \quad 0$ | 2666 | 1914 |  |
| 86 | Patarala | ** | $\cdots$ | 9 |  | 880 | 4000 | 21.25 | 1914 | 1409 |
|  |  |  |  | 11 | $5 \quad 26$ | 300 | 2000 | 15.6 | 1913-18 | 14.8 |
|  |  |  |  | 18 | 910 | 1200 | 8800 | 1363 | 1913-23 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 29 | 1128 | 700 | 2300 | 30.43 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 26 | 1320 | 1400 | 1800 | 77.77 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 34 | 60 | 700 | 5500 | $12 \cdot 72$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 87, 39 |  | 9108 | 4000 | 24.16 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 45 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 17\end{array}$ | 500 | 36000 | 13.88 | 1912-13 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 47 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 15 \\ 12\end{array}$ | 8880 | $\begin{array}{llll}36 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | \%.59 | 1911-12 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 57 | 1818 | 1400 | 10600 | 13\%20 | 1913 | $23 \cdot 16$ |
| 87 | Siraged | -* | $\cdots{ }^{*}$ | 9 | 12 lj | 400 | 1900 | 21.05 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 22,00 | 2410 | 1000 | 2600 | ${ }_{3} 8.46$ | 1907-14 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 41 | 18.25 | 1200 | 2600 | $46 \cdot 15$ | 1913-14 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 48 | 1636 | 11 110 | 6000 | $1 \checkmark \cdot 38$ | 1913-14 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 49 | 1721 | 1100 | 8900 | - $8 \because 0$ | 191:i-23 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 53 | 724 | $8 \quad 00$ | 8100 | 9.87 | 1913-23 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 54 | $11 \begin{array}{ll}11 & 3\end{array}$ | 1300 | 12200 | 10.65 | 1913-23 | 24:67 |
| S8 | Dalegaon | -. | - | 33, 34 | 3331 | 2800 | 3200 | 71'S7 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | our III |  |  |  | 230 | 380 | .158 | 1914 | 71.87 |
| s9 | Manapari | $\cdots$ | *- | 13 | 56 | 100 |  | 10.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 14 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 39\end{array}$ | 100 | 900 | 11.11 | 1908-98 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 14 | $7{ }^{7} 39$ | 200 | 2000 | $1 \cdots 0$ | 1908 1914 |  |
| 90 | Tolena |  |  | 17 3 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 14 \\ 1 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 20 8 0000 | 20.00 | 1914 | -12-78 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | 3 4,5 | $\begin{array}{rr}1 & 10 \\ 29 & 38\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}0 & 8 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 8 83 000 | 6.25 42.85 | 1913-14 |  |
|  |  |  | ! | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}29 & 31 \\ 10\end{array}$ | 12 4 00 | $\begin{array}{llll}23 & 0 & 0 \\ 35 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 42.85 11.43 | 1918-14 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 18 | 174 | 600 | 8500 | 700 | 1914 | 1689 |
| 81 | Khalkot ... |  | $\cdots$ | 1,2 | 293 | 1800 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1, 5 | 29 3 <br> 10  | $\begin{array}{rrr}18 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}185 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{3 0} & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 960 16.00 | $1918{ }^{1914}$ |  |
|  |  |  | , | 8 | 10 | 400 | 35 3 00 | 11.43 | 1918-14 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 29 | 8 98 <br> 11  | 200 | 2500 | 8.00 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 41 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 38\end{array}$ | 500 | 8500 | $20 \cdot 10$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 49.45 | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 36\end{array}$ | 80.0 | $60 \quad 06$ | $16 \cdot 00$ | 1918-4 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 49, 50 | 838 | 800 | 70 | 11.48 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 61 63 | $\begin{array}{rrr}15 & 11 \\ 9 & 35\end{array}$ | 600 | 1130 | $54 \cdot 64$ | 1913-14 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 63 |  | 400 | 1600 | $25 \times 10$ | 1913-14 | $38 \cdot 11$ |

[^5]A verage of column 7 for 757 trausmetions in groupe I, II, III, Re. 15.57.

## APPENDIX M ${ }^{1}$-continued



APPENDIX M1 ${ }^{1}$-continwed.


Average rent pir mere for gronp III, Re, 604
Average of colomn 7 fonds8 transactions in gronp III, Rs, 10027
Average rent per wore for groups, I, II, III, K. $\mathbf{k i}^{-49}$.
Arerage of column 7 for 757 trapemetiona in groupe I, II, III, Pe $15 \% 7$.

## APPENDIX M:

Statement showing the rental valse of lands in the Yával Táluka of the
East Khándesh District, period 1887-1890.


## APPENDIX M? ${ }^{9}$-concluded.



Average rent per acre Re. 4 "24.
Average of column 7 for 88 transaotiona Be 37.52.

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Yáwoal Talwka from 1888-89 to 1913.


## APPENDIX $0^{1}$.

Charges in occupsed area for the 111 villages of Yawal táluka, East Khándes district, for which the revision settlement was introduced in 1886-87.


[^6]
## APPENDIX $0^{3}$

Collections of assessment on Government and Inam land for the 111 villages of the Yaval Táluka, East Khándesh district, in which the revision settlement vas introduced in the year 1886-87.


In the above utatement figures are taken to the neareat whole rupee.

APPENDIX $Q$

Q.

- ocoupied land in the Yavál Táluka of East Khandesh District.

[ $1468-17$

-i-continued.


APPENDIX


Q-continued.


## APPENDIX $\mathbf{Q}^{1}$.

Statement shewing the population and area and asse8sment of Government unoccupied land in Yával Táluka.


Below Mr. Jolly's No. 31 of 24th July 1915.
No. 4236 of 1915.
Jalgaon, 27th October 1915.
Forwarded with complimerits to the Commissioner, C. D.
2. Mr. Jolly's report leaves very little for the Collector to add. He was in revenue charge of the taluka immediately before he took up the appointment as Assistant Settlement Officer and his intimate knowledge of the táluka, its people, its lands, its crops, markets and communications enabled him to make his report as thorough as it is.

- 3. The main proposals are-
(1) to have 3 groups in lieu of 4 .
(2) to have maximum rates of assessment of Rs. $3-6-0,3-4 \cdot 0,2-2-0$, respectively.

4. As, regards (1) the following table contrasts the old and the proposed groups:-


It will be seen from this table that there is no rearrangement of villages in old group I. The reasons given by Mr. Jolly for raising one village from old group II and 18 from old group III to the proposed Group I are sound.

From the point of view of the value of the land also the proposed arrangement of groups is judicious.

As, regards (2) at the outset it may be noted that the rates now in force were low even in the opinion of Mr. Fletcher himself. That officer, when imposing them, emphasised that these rates still left the táluka under-assessed, but that he was preoluded by the rules on the subject from making them higher. In his report on Sávda táluka (of which the present Yával táluka was a part) Mr. Fletoher wrote "had this táluka been in the first instance assessed at higher rates which its situation and natural resources warranted, ** * a higher revenue would have been colleoted, and the maximum rate now imposed (by him) would have reached Rs. 3-8-0 or even 4. Instead of this he was able under the rules to impose a maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0 only."

The Collector agrees with Mr. Jolly's remark in paragraph 84 on this point that the revision rates imposed by Mr. Fletoher admittedly left the táluka very considerably under-assessed.

This reason coupled with the fact, that the value of the laind measured both by transactions of sales and leases has increased about 3 fold, is a very strong ground for raising the rates to the extent Mr. Jolly has done. Again (1) the improvement in communications, (2) the inorease in the cultivation of cotton, (3) the rise in its prices, (4) the ease with which the agrioulturists are able to pay the land revenue demand and (5) the expansion of the area under cultivation add to the grounds already given above.

The Collector therefore supports the proposals made by Mr. Jolly.
The petitions of objections received by the Collector are sent herewith. Of the 16 petitions, 8 are from villages from old group III now proposed to be put in group I. The reason for this rearrangement has been explained and thus these petitions do not require further consideration. Three more are from old group IV and 5 from old group I. In the case of the former the change is from group IV to group III; this is due to the disappearance of group III. In the case of the latter there is no good ground put forth by the petitioners. None of the petitions deserve much consideration. The táluka will still remain under-assessed, these villages as well as the rest.

OTTO ROTHFELD, Collector, East Khándesh.

## Yával Revision Settlement Report.

No. S. T.-62.
Camp Kalyán, 20th March 1916.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, O. D.
2. It would be difficult to discover any settlement proposals so easy to deal with as these. I had intended keeping them until I oould visit the táluka, but this now seems impracticable for some time, and the simplieity of the case is such that any delay is unnecessary. It would be possible to recapitulate what My. Jolly has reported and the Collector has summed up. But since I have very little to criticise therein and do not differ from their conclusions, it would be idle to do so, and I propose to say practically nothing further in the case.
3. Even when it was settled 30 years ago, the taluka was admittedly under-assessed. The lapse of 30 years has only accentuated this condition, and it seems that even if the assessments were raised to double the extent to which we are permitted to raise them, still the taluka would not be at all over-assessed. "In such circumstances as these, discussion of small details is idle. Taking half the net assets as the Government standard, though it is scarcely ever exacted to the full, then the percentage of the rent which the assessment should represent would be nearly 50 , while the sale value of land on a 5 per cent. or 4 per cent. basis would be from 20 to 25 times the Government assessment. But in this taluka we find that the average selling price of land is something like 179 times the assessment, and is fairly uniform throughout the táluka, while the assessment never exceeds 24 per cent. of the rent and averages $15 \cdot 57$. Unoccupied land has practically dissppeared; such small decreases as there have been in plough cattle are due to changes in methods of tillage and to a certain extent represents a profit, and not a loss, to the cultivator.
4. Mr. Jolly in several places, notably in paragraphs $66-67,90-91$, speaks of profit of land, when he obviously means produce. The gross produce is not the same thing as the gross profit. In some cases I have corrected this mistake, and it should all be removed before publication.
5. There is however one point which does require some discussion. Mr. Fletcher in 1886 constructed a group intermediate between the hill-foot and the plain villages, which he called group III. This whole group is now proposed to be amalgamated in group I, and its assessment raised from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 3-6-0 whioh is an increase of 50 percent. That the group can bear the inorease I do not question for a moment; but it appears to me to violate the engagement of Government that no group of villages should be increased more than 33 per cent: The meaning of the term "Group" in this undertaking has .been disoussed and settled in R. 3671 of 12th April 1906. But Mr. Jolly evidently interprets it to mean "Group as constituted in the revised settlement." But upon the logioal and always hitherto accepted interpretation, the proposal to raise group III to Rs. 3-6-0 is barred. We are limited to Rs. 3 and this will mean thatt the group as a group in the revised settlement will remain.
6. But if this decision is reached, then the total increase on the whole taluka will be insufficient. In other words, if group III is limited to 33 per cent., then group I which has been raised from Rs, 2-10-0 to Rs. 3-6-0 has not been raised enough. It is true that the economic conditions of the villages do not justify us in demanding more from old group I than from old group III, but if old group III cannot be raised as much as it should, that is no reason why we should not raise group I to the limit permitted by the pledge. This will not be an injustice to group I but a concession to group III for which it should be duly thankful. Group I should then certainly be placed at Rs. 3-8-0 and not Rs. 3-6-0. It will then have to remain till the next settlement before groups I and III or parts thereof can be amalgamated.

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## 74

7. The whole taluka has enjoyed extraordinary prosperity and almost complete immunity from the disasters which have overtaken the Central Decean and the revenue history is unusually clean and simple. Subject to the decision of the above point, I recomiend that the proposals of Mr. Jolly, fully supported by the Collector, both of them being officers who know. the taluka well, may be accepted.
F. G. H. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No. Genl-244 or 1916.
To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Revenue Department.

Poona, 31st March 1916.

Sir,
I have the honour to forward for the consideration and orders of Government Revision Settlement Reports for the tálukas of Yával and Ráver by Mr. E. P. Jolly, together with the forwarding remarks of the Collector of East Khándesh and the Settlement Commissioner. These reports have beèn carefully prepared; Mr. Jolly's recommendations have beon accepted almost entirely by Messrs. Rothfeld and Anderson. At the same time the cases presented are remarkably simple, and I regret to find that the reports which left Mr. Jolly's office the end of July did not reach mine till the middle of March. If this delay is accidental it is to be regretted; if it is due to some cumbrousness of system it would seem desirable to investigate the cause and see if matters oannot be improved.
2. Yával and Ráver are neighbouring and very similar tálukas, While they were still Maháls of the Sávda Táluka I was in charge as Pránt Officer, and I remember their condition very well. Mr. Jolly might, almost have written one Report for the two talukas, and in fact whole paragraphs of his Raver Report are copied from what he has said about Yával. The position is simply this-the talukas were under-assessed thirty years ago, and since then there have been very remarkable rises in the prices of agricultural produce and an extraordinary increase of wealth from cotton. The soil is wonderfully fertile and the rainfall consistently good and well distributed. How long it will be possible to grow cotton on the same land year after year, and to export lint, without reducing the land's fertility and yield I do not know. There is in these reports no hint of any danger and no reference to any problem such as 'the question of restoring to the land what is drawn from it. However this may be, there is not the least doubt that the increases in the assessment now proposed do very much less than bring the incidence up to what would be considered anywhere else very moderate. We,are simply limited by the rules which Government have thought proper to make. We can clearly ask for 33 per cent. on each group, and we cannot ask for any more.
3. The question therefore at once arises-why not put on each group an increase of 33 per cent.' or 54 annas per rupee and have done with the matter? Mr. Jolly's proposals result in inoreases of 30.85 per cent. for Yával and 30.25 per cent. for Ráver. Why should Government lose over 2 per cent. for thirty years? When Mr: Fletoher's last grouping was admittedly good, why make trifling adjustments and alterations, which cannot really be wanted and result in loss to Government? I do not say that Mr. Jolly's little changes are not improvements. But are they worth making? An officer appointed on special duty, of some importance and difficulty and lasting for many months, is tompted to feel that he must make some obanges. He does not like to say, at the end of all his study and experienoe and investigation, there is no need to change anything and no necessity for any orders other than the imposition all round of the maximum permissible increase.
4. Atr: Jolly refers to this matter in parsgraph 92 of his Yával Report (and 90 of Ráver). He admits that a rise of 33 per cent. all round might appear the simplest method. He rejects.it in favour of slight alterations which he says maintain "the total increase for the táluka as near as possible to 33 per cont." But they result in a loss of over 2 per cent., which is quite unnecessary. And the arguments for the alteration as given in paragraph 91 do not carry conviotion to my mind. It is not quite clear to me that

Mr. Fletoher was wrong and Mr. Jolly right. I should much rather see 33 per cent. all round than 30 per cent. for the whole and 50 per cent. for a dozen and a half villages.
5. Thus I confess I should prefer the simpler method. If, however, Government think Mr. Jolly's re-grouping an improvement-and an improvement worth effecting at some expense-his details may be accepted. The appended statement shows the increase in annas per rupee of the proposed rates if Mr. Jolly's proposals are accepted. I do not agree with Mr. Anderson's interpretation of Government Resolution No. 3671, dated 12th April 1906. The orders then issued appear to me to mean the exact opposite of what Mr. Anderson says; and in fact Government laboured to explain that the group or batch of villages the increase in which was to be limited to 33 per cent. was a new group as constituted out of one or more old groups. I do not know how Mr. Anderson can say that his view is "the logical and hitherto accepted interpretation." It appears to me to be neither the one nor the other.
6. There are two inám villages in the Ráver Táluka. They must obviously go into the first group. The Collector's paragraph. 10 in respect of these villages is apparently incorrect. The Inamdár of the two villages has already applied for the introduction of an original survey in the villages and his request has been sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4856 dated 30th May 1910. It is understood that the survey of these villages has been carried out by the Central Division field party. When the Settlement Report is received it will be disposed of by the Commissioner as usual.

I have, etc.,
C. N. SEDDON, Acting Commissioner, C. D.

Statement referred to in paragraph 5 of Commissioner, C. D.'s No. Genl.-244, dated 31st March 1916.


## Revenue Survey and Assessment.

East Khándesh.
Revision settlements of the Yával and Ráver talukae.

GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

Rebeenter Depa bthamy.<br>Resolution No. 4578.<br>Bombay Castle, 1st May 1916.<br>Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.-244 dated 31st March 1916—Submitting, with his remarke, the papers<br>> Lettere from Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., Absiatsint Settlement Officer, Xast Khśndesh, Noa. 31 and 82 dated 24th July 1915. > Memoranda from the Collestnr of East Khandesh Nos. 4236 and 4237 dated 27 th October 1915. > Memaranda from the Settlement Commisaioner and Director of Land Records Nos. S.T,-62 and 83 dated 20th March 1916. specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlements of the Yával and Ráver talukas of the East Khándesh district.

Resolution.-These papers contain the revision settlement reports of the Yával and Ráver tálukas of the East Kbándesh district.
2. There are no striking anomalies in the present system of groups, and looking to the steady and marked progress made in each of these talukas during the current settlement period, Government concur with the Commissioner, O. D., that the present groups should be retained and that the existing niaximum rate of each group should be increased by 33 per cent., that is to say, by $5 \frac{1}{4}$ annas in the rupee.
3. The proposals made by the Assistant Settlement Officer to make no differentiation between the maximum rates for dry crops and garden crops and to $0^{-}$ preserve the existing area of patasthal land in the Yával táluka are sanctioned.
4. Government concur in the view expressed by the Commissioner, C. D., in paragraph 5 of his letter as regards the interpretation of Government Resolution No. 3671 dated 12th April 1906.
б. The appended statement * shows the rates sanctioned by Government.
6. The revised rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.
7. The petitions of objections do not disolose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.
8. The commendations of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Jolly for his careful reports.

G. A. THOMAS,<br>Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Colleotor of East Khandesh (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Kecords,
The Direotor of Agricultare,
The Accountant General,
The Publio Works Department of the Secretariat,
E. H. P. Jolly, Esq., I. O. S.,

The Government of India (by letter).

* Printed on the reverse.

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Statement referred to in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 4578 dated 1st May 1916.


REVISED APPENDIX Q.
$\qquad$

4 $1466-202$

Effect of Revision Setllement Propozals on Government


## APPENDIX Q.

occupied land in Yaval taluka of East Khandesa District.



APPENDIX Q-conlinued:


REVISED


## APPENDIX Q-continued.


(Sd.) V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C.D.


$S 123.99$
INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE PROPOSALS FOR THE SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT OF RAVER TA'LUKA OF THE EAST KHA'NDESH DISTRICT.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{Rg}\left(\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{~s}) 7^{570}\right. \\
& \text { Rect } \\
& \text { (495) }
\end{aligned}
$$

From

E. H. P. JOLLY, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.,<br>Assistant Settlemènt Officer, Yával-Ráver Tálukas, District East Khándesh.

To
'The COLLECTOR, East Kbándesh.

Camp Jalgaon, 24th July 1915.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit proposals for the second revision settlement of the villages comprising the Ráver Táluka of the East Khándesh District.
2. The taluka consists of 125 Government villages and 2 inám villages. The latter have recently been surveyed, and suggestions are accordingly made separately in this report for the rates which might be adopted in these two villages.
3. The last settlement of the 125 Government villages was effected at the various dates shewn below:-
(i) revision settlement of 121 villages under Government Resolution No. 3342 of 8th May 1886. These villages then formed part of the old Sávda Taluka, from which the present tálukas of Ráver and Yával were formed by division in 1896.
(ii) original settlement of the 3 villages of Pal, Morvhal and Jinsi under Government Resolution No. 1002 of 12th February 1887.
(iii) original settlement of one village, Padle Khurd, under Government Resolution No. 7722 of 26 th August 1910. This village was held as personal inám until the year 1903-04 when, owing to the death without male issue of the holder, it lapsed to Government.

## Position, physical features, soils.

4. The táluka forms the extreme north-eastern portion of the district and has an area of 480 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the territories of Holkar State and by the province of Nimar, which also forms its eastern boundary; on the south the boundary is formed by the Tapti River which here flows in a south-westerly direction, while to the west lies Yával Táluka.
5. To the north a considerable area of the táluka consists of the forests of the Satpura hills, though amongst these hills lie the 3 villages of Pal, Morvhal and Jinsi. The northern boundary, which runs at the western extremity of the taluka at a distance some 9 or 10 miles north of the foot of the hills, approaches to within 2 or 3 miles of the plain at the castern end. The táluka proper forms a flat plain between the Satpura hills and the Tápti River with a very gentle slope from the hills to the river. The greatest length of this plain from east to west is about 20 miles, while its breadth from the Tapti to the Satpuras increases from 7 miles at the eastern extromity to 12 miles on the west.
6. (1) The water system of the taluka consists naturally of streams flowing southward from the Satpura hills into the Tapti. The more important of these streams are the Suki and Bhokar Rivers and the Guli River, which at one place forms the XE eastern boundary of the táluka. Even these larger streams,

- 1468-1,
however, dry up over the greater part of their course shortly after the raing season and water is then only to be found in them in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills and also near their junction with the Tápti ; the intermediate portion of their courses form broad shallow beds covered with coarse shingie and sand brought down from the hills.
(2) Midway between the hills and the Tápti water is to be found at no great depth below the surface, but as the hills are approached towards the north or the Tapti towards the south the distance of the water table below the surface increases, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills and of the Tapti water is only reached at a very considerable depth from the surface.

7. The best soil is to be found in the southern half of the taluka upto within a mile or so of the T'ápti where the surface is rendered more uneven by reason of the action of nálas,' and where therefore the action of rain wash comes into play washing out the finer black soil and leaving a lighter more calcareous soil.) This southern half of the táluka consists in the main of fine fertile black soil, the best being found perhaps in a belt extending from Sávda on the west through Nimbhora to Ainpur. Progressing northwards from the central strip of the taluka the soil becomes gradually more shallow, coarser in texture and lighter in colour, until at the foot of the hills it becomes quite shallow, more ferruginous in composition and the fields are covered with stones. This sequence of soils is quite naturally explained by the action of the water flowing from the hills; in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills where the slope is greater the water carries with it the finer partioles of soil, leaving only the coarser particles and the stones which have been brought down from the hills; further south the slope of the plain decreases and becomes almost inappreciable; here the finer particles of the soil washed out from above are therefore deposited forming the excellent black cotton soil which extends to within a mile or two of the Tápti where as explained above the soil becomes much lighter in colour and contains a large proportion of chalk.

## Communications.

8. The taluka is well provided with communications. The main line of the G. I. P. Railway runs through the complete length of the taluka from the south-west corner to the eastern border; four stations, Sávda, Nimbhora, Ráver and Waghoda, lie within the limits of the táluka. This line was opened in 1865, i.e., prior to the last revision settlement.
9. There is also a main road running parallel to and elightly north of the railway line, this road has been remade and metalled and bridged within recent years and runs from Râver through Sávda continuing thence into Yával Táluka through Faizpur, and Yával on to Chopda; eastwards from Ráver the road runs as far as Burhánpur, but this portion is unmetalled and not in such good repair. There are good metalled roads connecting the towns of Ráver and Sávda with their respective railway stations. Country tracks connect all the larger villages such as Chinaval, Thorgavan, Tandalvadi, Ainpur, Rasalpur, either with some railway station or with the main road. The road through the hills from Ráver to Pal through Finsi and Morvhal is necessarily somewhat rough and is open to improvement.
10. There are ferries at various points on the Tápti allowing of communication with Bhusával Táluka and Edalabad peta, and the river is also fordable at certain points when not in flood, notably at the point of junction of the Tápti and Purna Rivers at Kandvel where a good deal of trafic passes between Raver and Edalabad vid Changdev on the Edalabad side.

## Markets.

11. Weekly bazars are held ai Ráver, Sávda, Ainpur, Nimbihora, Tandalvadi, Khirdi, Chinaval, Vitve Budruk and Thorgavan, of these the most important are those of Ráver and Sávda where alone oattle markets are held. The cotton from the west of the taluka is sold ohiefly to merchants from Faizpur whence it is exported from Sávda station. The cotton from the east of the taluka is sold to merchants at Ráver and also at Babadarpur and Burhánpur in Nimar.

The villages in the west of the táluka are served by the two large bazars of Sávda and of Faizpur, the latter town being in Yával Táluka, two miles west of Sávda, while Raver affords a convenient market for the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the táluka; Burbúnpur is also within easy reach of the villages on the eastern border of the taluka. In the fair season villagers in the south of the táluka are able to attend the bazars of Edalabad and Warangaon across the Tápti and Bhusával on the one side atad-Burhánpur on-the-other are easily accessible by rail at all times.

## Trade.

12. (1) The main line of the G. I. P. Railway runs throughout the length of the táluka which contains within its limits the four stations of Sávda, Nimbhora, Ráver and Vaghoda, while Duskheda station, though situated just within Yával Táluka, serves many villages in the south-west corner of Ráver Táluka. Vághoda station is not at present open to goods traffic though I am informed that the question of establishing a goods siding there is under consideration. By the courtesy of the Agent, G.I. P. Railway, I have been supplied with figures shewing the exports and imports at eaoh of these stations during the last four years. The figures for Sívda station however cannot be taken as relating to Ráver Táluka alone for a considerable proportion of the goods traffic at this station is from Yával Táluka; this will explain the comparatively high figures for the imports and exports at Sávda station. The traffic at. Ráver and Nimbhora stations may safely be assumed to belong to Ráver Táluka alone, for the Tápti forms a fairly effective barrier to any extensive goods traffic from Bhusával Táluka, which indeed has its own line of railway in the Nagpur branch. Below are given figures showing the average annual imports and exports att the stations of Sávda, Nimbhora and Réver for the period 1910-13:-

(2) Unfortunately no figures for ímports and exports are available for the period prior to 1906, nor does Mr. Fletcher in his revision settlement report of 1886 give any actual figures for goods trafic; he mentions however that in the year 1884 the total passenger trafic amounted to 149,879 for the abovementioned 3 stations together with Duskheda and Vaghoda; the total passenger traffic for these five stations for the year 1913 amounted to 624,674 .
13. Before discussing the above statement in detail, it may first be noted that probably about one-half of the goods imported at Savda station are destined for Yával Táluka; the large market towñ of Faizpur in Yával is only five miles from Sávda station. Probably rather more than one-half of the cotton shewn as exported from Sávda is from Tával Táluka, for a large proportion of the cotion produced in that taluka is brought to Faizpur, whence, after being ginned and pressed, it is exported from Sávda station.
14. (1) Examining now the nature of the imports and exports, it will be observed that grain forms approximately 50 per cent. of the total imports, while the amount of grain exported is almost negligible. At the time of the last revision settlement in 1886 wheat formed one of the chief artioles of export, but with the increase in cotton cultivation the area of land under wheat is now only about one-third of the acreage in 1886.
(2) Coal and coke are imported for use in the gins and presses though some of these use as fuol wood which can be obtained from the Satpura hills.
(3) Other articles of import inolide oloth which is imported from Bombay, Sholípur and also from Nágpur in considerable quantities, while sundrios such as oil, salt, gul, etc., make up the remainder of the imports.
(4) Cotton forms about 50 per cent. of the exports; most of the cotton produced in the taluka is exported from the three stations mentioned though a certain amount from the east side of the taluka finds its way by road to Bahadarpur and Burhánpur. Grain is exported in small quantity only.

## Industries and Manufactures.

15. The táluka is agricultural and the only industries of any importance are those of ginning and pressing cotton, and hand loom weaving. There are in the táluka 8 gins and 2 presses situated as follows: at Ráver 3 gins and 1 press, at Nimbhora 2 gins and 1 press, at Sávda 1 gin, at Vaghoda Budruk 1 gin and at Khanapur 1 gin. At the time of the last revision settlement all ginning of cotton was done by hand, all the present gins are of subsequent date and they have entirely replaced the old hand gins. The majority of gin owners. usually form a combine, and thus arrange for the full time working of some of the gins, while others are altogether shut down for the season; the gin at Sávda station has however recently been acquired by the Akbar Ginning Company, some competition is therefore likely to ensue in that part of the táluka.
16. Appendix $G^{1}$ shews the number of hand looms for the weaving of cotton as 607 . Of these Sávda possesses 446 worked by Koshtis and Salis. Lugdens and cholis are manufactured and are sold in the local bazars. The weavers however are rarely able to sell direct to the consumer, they are in the hands of the savkar merchants from whom they borrow their capital and to whom they have to sell their products; the merchants then sell in the bazars. A further reason for the inability of the weavers to compete with the merchants in the bazars is the inability of the former to give oredit to their oustomers as the merchant is usually willing to do.
17. At Ráver there are a few Rangaris who dye with patterns coarse cloth obtained from up-country; which they then sell as razais, pasodis and jajams (coloured carpets); they also dye thread. Red and dark blue are the only colours used. Formerly when al and indigo were grown in the táluka ocoupation was afforded for a much greater number of Rangaris, but the industry has now almost disappeared.
18. There are in the táluka 61 oil presses ; these are worked by bullocks. The amount of oil seeds produced in the táluka however is small and the presses. are worked by Telis scattered throughout the villages of the táluka.
19. Timber is taken from the Satpura hills by contractors chiefly Musalmans. The work of cutting and carting the timber affords employment. for a certain number of Tadvis.

## Population.

20. The population of the old Sávda Taluka (comprising the present. tálukas of Ráver and Yával) in 1886 is shewn in the last revision settlement report as 138,889; the population, according to the Census of 1911, of Ráver and Yával Tálukas combined is 165,567 , giving an increase of 12 per cent. The Census of 1901 shewed the population of Ráver Táluka as 80,368 , while in 1911 it was given as 80,298 only. This shews the population as practically stationary during the decade 1901-11. The figures in Appendix $G$ shews that this. is not due to the cccurrence in any year of any epidemic, indeed the total of births for the decade 1901-10 exceeds the total of deaths for that period by 6,559 , the figures being 39,343 and 32,784 respectively. This decrease in population is probably to be accounted for by a certain amount of emigration into Nimar which has taken place during the last 5 or 6 years. In certain unnhealthy tracts of Nimar large areas of land were offered on very advantageous terms. in respect of occupancy price and assessment in order to bring the land under cultivation, and this offer attracted some few cultivators and their families from this táluka:
21. Of the population in 1911 slightity under 12 per cent. are Musalmans, while Kunbis who comprise the bulk of the population form nearly 41 per cent.:

The percentage of males who are literate is shown in Appendix $\mathbf{E}$ as 11.1 per cent., while the percentage of literates in the total population is 5.6 par cent. only.
22. Appendix D gives details of the population according to occupation; it will be seen that agricultural classes form 73 per cent. of the total, while craftsmen form nearly 15 per cent. Of the agricultural class about 55 per cent. actually have interest in the land, while 4.5 per cent. are labourers. The Musalman population is found chiefly in the larger towns and is not generally occupied in agriculture.

## Education.

23. Appendix H shews that there are at present in Ráver Taluka 52 Government and Municipal sohools for boys and one for girls, with an average attendance of $\mathbf{3 , 4 5 0}$ and 30 respectively. In 1886 there were in Sarda Taluka 46 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools, with an average attendance of 3,5000 and .77 respectively, the corresponding figures at present for the combined talukas of Ráver and Yával are 102 boys' schools with an average attendance of 7,811, and 3 girls' schools with an average attendance of 87 . The number of sohools in the two talukas has thus increased by about 119 per cent., while the attendance has increased by over 120 per cent. during the last 30 years.
24. The population of the two talukas during the last 30 years has increased only 12 per cent., while the school, attendance in the same period has increased 120 per cent. While in 1886 the school attendance was 26 per mille of the total population, it is now in Ráver Taluka just over 43 per mille.
25. (1) The above facta shew that considerable progress has been made in the direction of education, but until recent years the district was exceptionally backward in this respect. Within the last few years however the value of education has begun to be really appreciated and there has been an everincreasing demand for schools and educational staff. In almost every large village the old school is no longer sufficient to accommodate the increasing numbers, and in a large number of the smaller villages, where hitherto no schools have existed, the inhabitants are eager to start a sohool. So great is this demand that it has been quite impossible for the Local Board to find the money required for so many new sohools and additions to existing schools. The people however are solving the problem by raising the money themselves, and in many cases have already built schools for themselves without any assistance from Government or the Local Board. Such for example is the case at Chinaval where the villagers borrowed some Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,00 from a local savkirvand built themselves a school with the money, pledging themselves to pay back the loan with interest in annual instalments.
(2) In Sávda some Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 have been raised by subseription to provide new municipal school buildings, this sum is to be raised to Rs. 15,000 and then with a grant-in-aid of a similar amount from Government the work ean he taken in hand. These examples are indicative of the general enthusiasm for education which now prevails.
26. There are two Anglo-Vernacular schools, one at Ráver and one at Sávda. There is only one girls' sehool and that has but recently been started. Female education indeed has made but little progress, and it is not likely that much will be dorie in this direction until the demand for adequate facilities for male education has been met.

## Rainfall.

27. The annual rainfall averages about 24 inches ; the main crops ${ }^{\prime}$ being cotton and kharif jowári, late rainıis not needed and the rainfall between 2ind October and 31st December averages only about $1 \frac{8}{4}$ inches. The fall is usually well distributed over the period June to October, and a break sufficient long to damage the crops to any eonsiderable extent is rare. Rabi crops now form a very small proportion of the total, though there is late rain - E 1469-2
sufficient to support a jirait wheat crop, and wheat is grown in the th of the taluka.
sin
28. There is little variation in the total rainfall from one part of the taluka proper to another; up in the Satpura hills however the rainfall is mpch greater and probably approximates to double the fall on the plain below.
29. Only once during the last 30 years̀ haye the rains failed: in the year 1899-1900 the fall totalled 7.75 inches only, and that is the only year in which the crops can be said really to have failed.
30. The rainfall for the last year, 1914, has been abnormally large, heavy thunder showers having occurred at intervals throughout the cold weather. During recent years there has been a regular fall of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in the month of November, but fortunately this has usually been not late enough to damage the cotton crop.

## Cultivation and Crops.

31. . Details of cutivation and crops are given in Appendix B. For purposes of comparison with the state of things at the commencement of the last settlement period two appendices have been given; Appendix $\mathbf{B}^{1}$ gives figures for the years 1885-86 and 1895-96 for the old Sávda Táluka, and also figures for the years 1913-14 for the combined tálukas of Ráver and Yával ; Ráver Táluka having been constituted only in 1896 no figures for this taluka alone are available for the pariod prior to that date, the only figures available being those of the old Sávda Táluka, and to obtain a correct comparison with the latter it is necessary to combine the present totals for Ráver and Yával Tálukas. Ráver and Yával Tálukas are so similar in area, population and cultivation that the totals for the two tálukas combined may be taken as fairly indicative of the figures for either taluka so far as proportion is concerned. Appendix $\mathbf{B}^{2}$ gives the details of cultivation and crops in Raver Táluka for the last 10 years with the averages and percentages for the last 5 years.
32. (1) Appendix $\mathrm{B}^{1}$ shews very clearly the great change which has taken place within the period of the last settlement in the nature of the staple crops. raised. The area under cotton has increased very considerably, mainly at the expense of the acreage under grain crops. Taking the tro tálukas Ráver and Yával combined, Appendix $B^{1}$ shews that the area devoted to cereals has decreased from 122,082 acres in 1885 to 72,107 acres in. 1913, while the area under cotton has increased from 61,492 acres in 1885 to 135,721 acres in 1913, $i$. e., more than double.
(2) The wheat crop has fallen from on acreage of 21,586 acres in 1885 to 7,0 c9 acres in 1913, or less than one-third of its former area. Sowári cultivation has also fallen off considerably, from 72,666 acres in 1885 to 40,802 acres in 1913, the decrease here however is not so great, for in addition to the fact that jowári forms the stable food grain of the people, the cultivato. has to grow a certain amount of this crop to provide fodder for his cattle: Bájri shews a comparatively small decrease probably owing to the fact even in 1885, as now, bajri was chiefly grown on the more shallow and inferior soils, such as those in the immediate neiyhbourhood of the hills, where even a moderate crop of cotton or jowári could not be raised. The cultivation of linseed has dwindled to almost negligible proportions, while dyes such as al and indigo, which were in former time grown in some quantity, have now for all practical purposes entirely disappeared. It will be seen that the area under rabi crops has greatly diminished although the climate and. rainfall is not unfavourable to such crops; wheat, linseed and gram shew the chief decrease. In the statement given by Mr. Fletcher in his "ssttlement report of 1886 rabi crops are shewn as occupying 21.2 per cent. of the total cultivated area, whereas in Ráver Taluka on an avarage for the last 5 years rabi cultivation has formed only 5.7 pertcent. of the whole.
33. In the statement given below the average percentage areas under the chief crops for the years 1880-81 to 1884-85, as given in Mr. Fletcher's report for Sávda Taluka, are compared pith those for the period 1909-10 to 1913-14 for Ráver Táluka, as given in Appendix $B^{3}$ of this report.

34. (1) The above statement shews at a glance the extent to which cotton has replaced all the other crops.
(2) The cultivator finds cotton, in normal years, the most profitable crop; it needs little attention beyond weeding during the rains, it is not subject to the incursions of wild animals such as pig, which in the case of grain and groundnut crops render necessary the employment of a watchman at pight in the villages' in the neighbourhood of the hills, its produce is normally more valuable than that of any other crops, and finally the ground requires less preparation, for when the cultivator takes cotton year after , year from the ,same area he ploughs only once in about 3 years, contenting himself, at other times with simply running a light hoe over the ground. The cultivator however finds it necessary to retain a certain proportion of his holding for jowári, not merely on the principle of distributing his risks, but to provide himself with sufficient fodder for bis cattle; in the year 1911-12 fodder was very scarce and the effect of this was seen in the jowari sowings for the following year, when they shewed an increase of about 13 per cent. (see Appendix B ${ }^{2}$ ).

- 35. (1) Cotton is grown throughout the taluka; it is chiefly the local or "deshi" cotton consisting of a mixture of several varieties, though efforts are being made by the Agricultural Department to introduce pure varietites in the shape of N. R. (Neglectum Rosea) and N. R. C. (N. R. Outchica), and with this object pure seed of these varieties has been distributed by the department to solected "growers". Jowari is grown only as a kharif crop; it "is raised throughout the táluka and is generally sown mixed with udid, mag, etc., it is usually to be found also as scattered plants in the midst of a cotton crop.
(2) Bajri is usually found only on the poorer soils which are incapable of supporting a moderate orop of cotton or jowári ; it is sown chiefly in the villages bordering on the hills in the north of the taluka; wheat is grown as a jirait crop and is rarely seen in anypof the villages north of the Railway line, it is grown chiefly in the villages in the south of the taluka between the Tapti and the Railway line where a very fair crop may usually be obtained, as is indicated by the fact that formerly it was grown in considerable quantity.
(3) Other crops form but a small proportion of the total and call for no special comment.

36. Irrigation is from wells only, and the area irrigated amounts only to 3,193 acres or about $2 \cdot 7$ per cent. of the total cultirated area. Irrigation wells are to be found only in the central strip of the táluka midway between the hills and the Tapti, the water heing at too great a depth below the surface in the neighbourhood both of the hills and the river to allow of proftable irrieation in those areas; an exception to this general rule may be found in Ainpur. there the low lying land about a small tributary stream of the Tápti affords facilities for irrigation by wells in about 80 survey numbers. The chief crops raised on bagait lands are chillies and vegetables.
37. Appendix $Q^{1}$ shews that for all practical purposes all the available land is under cultivation. Only'about 380 acres of assessed land are uroccupied and the low dssessment on this land, Rs. 206, indicates that the land is of very inferior quality; Indeed this assessed Government waste consists generally of land on the banks of some river or stream, or land of which the soil is so shallow or rockbound as to be incapable of repaying the cost of cultivation. It may be noted that of the 380 acres of assessed unoccupied land over 100 acrés are situated in the hill villages of Pal, Morvhal and Jinsi.

Agziculturab stock. ,
38. AppendizF bas been divided for purposes of comparison into two parts. $F^{1}$ and $\bar{F} \%$ The figures for the earlier part of the period of the last - revision settlement being available only for Sáva Táluka as a' whole, a statement for Ráver and 'Yaval Tálukas combined for 山he yêar 190910 is.given in Appendix $F^{1}$, where it may be compared with the tigures of $1889-90$ for Sávda Táluka. Appendix $\mathrm{F}^{2}$ gives the figures for Ráwer ${ }^{*}$ Taluka for the yeand $1899 \times 1900$ and 1909-10.
39. (1) Considering first the figures of Appendix $F^{\text { }}$, it appears from column 3 that the number of plough cattle' has decreased from 30,730 in 1889-90 to $24,10.7$ in 1909-10. In his settlement report of 1886 Mr. Fletcher gives the figure es 28,757 including oxen for carts; if " oxen for other purposes." (column 7 . of Appendix $F^{1}$ ) are included in the figures tor 1909-10 the total would amount to 27,885 , giving a decrease of slightly under 1,000 for the period of the settlement. From all these figures it is apparent thet theme has been some decréase in the number of plough cattle. It is probable that no single bause is responsible for this decrease, which is the result rather of various causes, a few of which are here suggested. Firstly although the, Sátpura hills afford valuable and extensive grazing grouds the area available for grazing in the tályka proper must necessarily. affect to some extent the humber of cattle kept. This area has decreased consíderably within the last 30 years; Appendix $\mathrm{Br}^{1}$ (column 16) shews that the unoccupied area available for cultivation and therefore for grazing, has decreased from 10,271 acres in 1886 to 7;591 acres in 1913, while Appendix $0^{2}$ shews that unoccupied assessed land in Ráver Táluka proper has decreased from 3,615 acres in 1886 to 113 acre in 1913.
(2) Thus facilities for grazing the ryots' cattle in his own village havt decreased, and thwugh in some villages a few numbers are set apart as "gairan" for' grazing grounds, the total areá.of such lands in the táluka is quite inadequate for the support of all the cattle, and the cultivator sends his cattle to the hills to graze or obtains cut grass from the hills. A secopd cause which has undoubtedly contributed to the decrease in the number of plough cattle is the increased cost of fodder. As already noted, within the last 30 years jowari as a crop has been very considerably replaced by cotton and the amount of kadbi produced is therefore less and its price correspondingly greater. The oultivator is anxious to devote as much of his holding as possible to cotton, the most profitable crop in ordinary years, and more and more his sowings of jowári tend to become limited to the amount necessang to provide him with fodder for his cattle. . In such circumstances he is not likely to keep more cattle than are absolutely necessary for his agricultural requirements. A third tause may be found in the fact that the number of bulls kept for breeding purposes has decreased. A-Colony of Vanjaris' settled in the hills in Raver Táluka formerly carried on a quite extensive trade in ceittle which they both bred for 执emselves and imported from Málwa; this trade though still carried on by a colony of Vanjaris at Jinsi has now dwindled to much smaller proportions.u Yet another cause contributing to the decrease, in the napaber of plough cattle may perhaps be found in. the inoreasing tendency, with the spread of cotton ctultivation, to omit the annual ploughing from the cycle of agricultural operations. When cotton is raised year after year from the same field it is a -frequent practice not to plough the land each year but to substitute sithply' á light hoeing. As a pair of bullocks with a light hoe can cover about $\frac{y}{}$ times the amount of ground that could be covered by them with a plough, it is obvious that if hoeing is substituted for coloughing less bullocks will be required. That this suggested cause maty really. be operative to some exteqn' is borne out by the figures of columns 17 and 18 of Appendix $\mathrm{F}^{2}$ which shew an appreciable decrease in the pumber of ploughs. The cultivatorsthemselves When questioned do not appear to have any explanation to offer for the decrease in the number of plough cattle, indeed they generally seem to be unaware of any quch decrease ${ }^{+}$Whatever may be the causes of the dearease, however, mamerous facts and signs ininother directions imake it'oertain that diminished prosperity is not one of them.
40. The prowent number of plough cattle is quite sufficient for the work required of them, For Ráver taluka the average cropped ares per pair of cattle work out at slightly under 22 acreg, which is not an excessive figure.
41. The number of milch cattle shews little variation. I am inclined to think that the figure given for miloh cows does not represent the true facts, but includes a large number of barres tows which are useless for all purposes, and whick are kent simply because 'religious sentiment forbids their destruction. The'people on the general drink buffalo's milk which they prefer to cow's milk. A good, milch cow is rarely met with; milch buffaloes on the other hand are generally stall fed and carefully tended.
42. There is a considerable increase in the number of sheep and goats which are kept for the most part by Dhangars and by ladvis and Bhils respectively.
43. Th number of ploughs has diminished in spite of the. increased area under cultivation. One explanation has been suggested in paragraph 39, above. Efforts are now being made to introduce a light iron plough, but the average oultivator is very loth to make new experiments and up to the present but little success has rewarded these efforts.

- 44. The increase of 44 per cent. in the number of carts for passengers may be taken as a sign of increased prosperity amongst the cultivators, for the possession of a chakra or damni for personal use can only be regarded as a Iuxury.

45. Appendix $\mathrm{F}^{2}$ gives the figures for ggricaltural stock in Ráver tíluka for the years 1899-1900 and 1909-10. The statement shews a. considerable increase during the decade in the case of every item with the exception of goats; but for purposes of comparison the year 1899-1900 is a particularly unfortunate one, for it is the only famine year that has occurrid in the tafuka during the whole of the last settlement period; the rainfall for that year totalled only 7.75 inches and naturally in such a year figures for agricultural live stock would fall abnormally low by reason not merely of actual deathsamongst the cattle but of cattle being sold or sent elsewhere to graze. The famine year of 1899-1900 no doubt did operate to reduce the number of cattle, but the true effects of the fodder famine would have to be judged by the figures for the yeats 1900-01 and 1901-1902 rather than by those for the year 1899-1900 itself. Since that timathere has been an increase in the number of cattle and the present number may be regarded as sufficient for the agricultural requirements of the táluka.
46. The type of plough cattle generally met.with is rather poor ; the oxen are for the most part of the small Deccani breed though there is a fair sprinkling of larger and more powerful animals, the Malwa breed being most favoured. The cows are generally of a very poor type and improvement will have to be effected in thie direction before any general advance can be effected in the ty pe of plough aattle. Cows are rarely kept for milking purposes, but are maintaired either for breeding or simply allowed to support themselves as best they can because religious feeling does not.allow of their destruction.
-... 1
Water-Supply.
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47.: The details given in Appendix. $J$ shew the number of wellsini exisfence in the year 1912-18. The total number of wells in use for irrigation is' given as 2,200. The average area irrigated in the talukg is shewn in Appendix $\mathrm{B}^{2}$ as ${ }^{\prime} 3,193$ acres, whioh gives an average irrigated area of $1 \cdot 45$ acres per well. This average is obviously yery small and suggests what is indeed the fact, that a considerable number of wells are not actually made use ofv The profits to be derived from jirait cultivation on good land in a fair season are so good as to render hardly worthwhile the additional labour and expense of irrigation in oudet to seccure the larger gross profits of ircigated orops. The oultiFator may like to haves well in his filed as a convenience and some thing to fall back upon in a bad season, but in numbers of cases the wells though in quite, good repair are but rarely made use of. Sp long ago as 1854 when cotton

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cultixation, in, the táluka was still in its infancy, Mr. Davidson in his original settlement report writes, "the real benefit derived by the ryot from the cultivation of garden land is very dubious." In addition to the wells capable of being used, a number have now from disuse fallen into disrepair ; many of these are remnants of the time when poppy cultivation was extensively carried on in irrigated areas.

48. There is now no pátasthal bágait in the táluka. A small pát issuing from the town of Raver, was, at the time of the last settledent, utilised to irrigate a single survey number, but this has now been closed and the water share of the assessment on the land has been abolished.
49. The supply of drinking water throughout the taluka is good and sufficient though, as already remarked, water is found only at a considerable depth below the surface in the villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills.

## Value of Lands.

50. (1) Appendices $K, I$, and $M$ shew the selling value, mortgage value, and rental value respectively of land in Ráver táluka. Appendices $K$ and $M$ have been divided into two parts $K^{1}$ and $K^{2}$ and, $M^{1}$ and $M^{2}$, in order to shew the value of land for periods at the end and at the commencement of the last settlement period, and to facilitate a comparison of these values.
(2) Before studying these appendices in detail the method by which the information contained therein has been obtained may be indicated. The general principal adopted has been to obtain information as far as possible first hand from the village, recourse being had to the records of the Registrar's office only when the required inforination could not be obtained, in the village.
51. The information given in Appendix $K^{1}$ was compiled by visiting each village and examining the records of rights and also the extracts sent by the Sub-Registrars to the village officers. A few sale transactions for the period 1910-1914 were taken haphazard from eaoh village, care being taken to exclude transactions involving bágait land, and the parties, when present: being questioned in order to avoid as far as possible all transactions which were not bona-fide sales unencumbered by any balance of debt, mortgage, etc.; where the actual parties were not present the village officers, who are usually cognisant of all the facts of a sale, were questioned on the subject. With these precautions and by reason of the large number of transactions'considered, Appendix $K^{1}$ may be taken as representing fairly accurately the present value of land in this táluka. The figures in Appendix $\mathrm{K}^{3}$, shewing the value of land during the period 1888-1890 were necessarily obtained from the records in the Registrar's office. Here the same precautions could not be taken, though' transactions were excluded wherever it was apparent from the sale-deed that the land contained a well br" was irrigated. It is possible however that one or two of the transactions may have begen in respect of bagait land, if so this wrould tend to raise the value shewn above its proper average; in any case the values given in Appendix $K^{2}$ are not too low, the error if any, being in the 'other direction.
52. The figures given in Appendix L were obtained for the most part from the village records, a few transactions however were taken direct from the Sub-Registrar's office. All the transactions refer to mortgages without "possession. The variations in the relation of the mortgage-debt to the assessment are so great that I do not consider this relation of any great utility as a criterion in the determination of the yalue of land; certainly its utility is small in comparison with that of the sale and lease transactions. A cultiva. tor requiring one or two hundred rupees for a marriage may borrow the amount from a satkar and give as security a number worth ten times the amount; in other cases the nominal mortgage debt may include very considerable sums as interest or other debt and the actual loan received may be only about half the amount written in the mortgage-bond; suoh cases as the "latter would tend to. give an exaggerated idea, of the mortgage value of land. For these reasons I have not thought it necessary to take extracts from the Registran's office for mortgage transactions for the earlier period of the last settlement.
53. The information given in Appendix $M$ was compiled in the same way as that in Appendix K., $i$, e., all the transactions in Appondix $\mathrm{M}^{1}$ for the period 1910-14 were taken from village form I-D, part II (the so-called E patrak). The parties were as far as possible questioned on the spot and all leases of bagait land were easily avoided, for the crops raised are shewn on the opposite page of the same village form and bágait land could thus at once be detected. Furthermore all transactions in, which the rent was paid in advance in a lump sum for a long term lease were rejected, such transactions being considered to savour of mortgages with possession. Only cases in which an annual rent was paid have been inqluded. If was observed that the assessment was in some cases payable by the owner but more often by the tenant; in all cases in which the assessment was payable by the owner that amount was deducted from the rent, so that column 6 of the statement shews the net rent received by the owner. Appendix $\mathrm{M}^{2}$ shewing leases for the period 1897- 90 was compiled from information obtained from the Registrar's office, and its compilation involved a considerable amount of time and trouble; in the first place leases for one year only are generally not registered, the great majority of the transactions registered for the period therefore were long term leases; a very large number of these again had to be rejected as the rent had been paid in a lump sum in advance; finally in order to exclude as far as possible bágáit lands the registered copy of the lease had to be perused and if it was apparent therefrom that the land was bagait the transaction was rejeoted.
54. (1) The appendices may now be considered in detail. Appendix $K^{1}$ is divided into 3 groups according to the revised grouping now proposed. Group $I$ is further divided into two sub-groups $I(a)$ and $I(b)$ comprising the former groups I and III respectively of the last settlement. This has been done to facilitate comparison between the values in the old groups for the purpose of considering the re-arrangement of the grouping.
(2) Group I contains the majority of the villages in the taluka; Group II is formed by the villages lying along the foot of the hills, while group III contains 3 villages situated actually in the Satpura hills. The average sale price per acre in group $\mathrm{I}(a)$, is Rs. 207 and in group $\mathrm{I}(b)$ Rs. 132. The average value per acre for the whole of the new group I comprising the old groups I and II is Rs. 195. In group II the average sale price is Rs. 89 per acre ; the soil in these villages is shallow and stony, and is much inferior to that of the villages comprising group I. In the villages of Pal, Morvaal and Jinsi which form group III the average value of land is Rs. 31 per acre. Considering now the sale price in terms of the assessment it will be seen from Appendix $\mathrm{K}^{1}$ that in group $\mathrm{I}(a)$ the sale price averages 123 times the assessment ; for group $I(b)$ the corresponding figure is 130. In group II the selling value of land averages 132 times the assessment, and in group III 124 times the assessment. From these figures it is apparent that the selling value of land is very high, whether it be considered in terms of actusl cash or in terms of the assessment.
55. An examination of Appendix $K^{1}$ will show that the price of jirait land may rise to over Rs. 400 per acre in group I, while in group III it maý: fall as low as Rs. 20 per acre. The value of the land depends primarily upon the quality of the soil ; all the best soil in the taluka is contained in the villages of group I, and as we progress northwards towards the hills the soil deteriorates, while villages situated actually in the hills are under the disadranatage of both of inferior soil and inconvenienee of access. This gradation in the guality of the soil, and therefore in the value of land, as we progress northward is seen in the average sale prices in the different groups thus :-

Average sale price per acre in group I(a) Rs. 207.

| $\#$ | $"$ | I(b) (lying north of group I(a) )Rs. 132. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $"$ | $"$ | II (lying north of group I $(b)$ ) Rs. 89. |
| $"$ | $"$ | III (lying in the hills) Rs. 31. |

66. (1) The above figures may now be compared with those of Appendix $K^{3}$. which gives the selling value of land for the period $188 \equiv-90, i_{4} e_{2,}$ the earlier
part of the last settlement period. The comparison can be made at a glance by reference to the statements given below :-


Sale price as mwltiple of assessment.

|  | Period. | Group I. | Group 1I. | Group III. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | R ${ }_{\text {g }}$ | Re. | Re. |
| 1888-90 | ** | 35 | 48 | *** |
| 1910-14 | -** | 324 | 132 | 124 |

(2) As the greater part of the land in the villages of Pal, Morvhal and Jinsi has become occupied only within the period of the last settlement, there were insufficient data for shewing with any acouracy the value of land in the villages of group III at the earlier of the above two periods.
(3) From the above figures it will be seen that the value of land has increased about threefold since the beginning of the period under report. In his revision settlement report of 1886 Mr. Fletcher mentions Rs. 30 per acre as the average selling value of land, and states that anything over Rs. 50 per acre must be considered a fancy price.
57. Appendix L gives the mortgage value of lands in Ráver Táluka. The statement given below summarises the averages for the different groups:-

|  | Group I. | Group II. | Group III. |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Average mortgage debt per | 93 | 34 | S |
| acre. <br> Average mortgage debt in <br> terms of assessment. | 56 | 45 | 45 |

58. Appendix $M$ may perhaps be regarded as the most important and valuable of these 3 appendices, for the liability to error from non bond fide transactions is small, and the rents which tenants are willing to pay give a direct indication of the actual vaule of the produce which can be raised from the land. The statement shews that the average rent per acre in group $I(a)$ is Rs. $11 \cdot 65$ per cent., while the assessment amounts, on a... average, to $17 \cdot 25$ per cent. of the rent; the rent is thus 5.8 times the assessment. In group $I(b)$ the rent averages Rs. 9.58 per acre and the-assessment amounts to 13.37 per cent. of the rent, or the rent is $7 \cdot 5$ times the assessment. In group II the average rent is Rs. 6.02 per acre while the assessment forms, on an average, 12.56 per cent. of the rent, or the rent is 8 times the assessment. In the 3 villages of group III the rent averages Rs. 3.22 per acre and the assessment 8.12 per cent. of the rent, the rent is thus 12.3 times the assessment. Taking all the groups together the average rent for the táluka is about Rs. 10 per acre while the assessment forms, on an average, about 16 per cent. of the rent.
59. In comparison with the figures of! Appendix $M^{2}$, which shew the rental values for the period 1888-90, the figures of Appendix $M^{1}$ shew the same remarkable increase in values as has already been suggested by the figures for sales. Appendix $M^{3}$ has not been divided into groups but gives the figures for the táluka as a whole, the number of transactions being too small to give an accurate idea of the averages for each group. The statement given below enables a comparison to be made"between rental values for the two periods 1888-90 and 1910-14-

|  | Period. | Average rent per acre. | Assessment as percentage of rent. | Rent as maltiple of assessment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1888-90 | -* | 5.02 | 41.21 | 2.43 |
| 1910-14 |  | 10.01 | 16.03 | 6.24 |

The figures shew that rents have increased 100 per cent. during the last 30 years.
60. Bágáit land forms sp inconsiderable a proportion of the cultivated area of the táluka that no figures are given for the rent of such lands.
61. (1) Cotton and jowfri are the chief crops raised in the taluka and the outturn of these orops may here be briefly considered. From fairly good soil the normal outturn of cotton may be estimated at 4 or 5 maunds per acre. The price of cotton having fallen considerably owing to the war, the cultivator last season rarely obtained more than Rs. 5 per maund for his cotton. In normal times, however, the price may be taken as Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per maund. This with an outturn of ${ }^{\prime} 4$ or 5 maunds per acre gives a gross produce of from Rs. 32 to Rs. 50 per acre for cotton on fairly good soil, and these figures probably do not orr on the side of excess.
(2) The normal outturn of jowári from fairly good soil may be estimated at about one máp per acre. Rs. 20 per map may be taken as a fair average price for jowäri though last season the price rose to Rs. 27 per máp. Rs. 20 per máp gives a gross produce of Rs. 20 per acro on the grain alone; adding to this the value of the kadbi which is used for fodder, the total gross produce may be estimated at about Rs. 30 per acre.

## Prices.

62. Appendix N shews the movements in price of the principal agricultural products of the taluka from the year 1889 to 1913. The figures for the years 1886-1889 are not available either in the office of the Mámlatdár or that of the Direotor of Agriculture.
63. (1) Before examining these figures a brief survey may be taken of the prices prevailing during the period anterior to the last revision settlement. The figures below, taken from Mr. Fletcher's revision settlement report of 1886 show the average prices of the principal food-grains for the four decades prior to 1856 :-

(2) The figures shew sears of 80 tolas purchasable per rupee. It will be noted that there is a considerable rise in the price of all the grains in the decade 1864-74 after which the price tends to have a more constant value; this great change is attributable chiefly to the opening of the railway through Sávda Táluka in 1865, after which date a considerable quantity of the local grain found its way to Burhanpur merchants, causing a corresponding local rise in price. The prices of cotton for the above period is not given by Mr. Fletcher, but he states that the price had increased by about 100 per cent. during the $\mathbf{3 0}$ years prior to 1886.
64. (1) Turning now to the figures of Appendix N for the period of the last settlement it will be seen that a further rise in prices has taken place during the last 30 years. In order to facilitate observation of the movement in prices for this period a statement is given below in which the figures are set out in five yearly averages:-

| Yearr |  | Jowári. | Bajuri. | Wheat. | Cotton (with sead) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Seers. ch. | Seers. ch: | Seers. ch. | Seers. ${ }^{-1}{ }^{\text {ch. }}$ |
| 1888-92 | ... | 206 | 207 | 139 | 611 |
| 1893-97 | . | 179 | 171 | 121 | 85 |
| 1898-1902 | ... | 171 | $15 \quad 14$ | $8 \quad 10$ | 7 : 5 |
| 1903-07 | ... | 1712 | 18 6 | 1010 | 510 |
| 1908-13 | ... | 131 | 132 | $7 \quad 15$ | 42 |

(2) The figures shew the quantities purchasable per rupee in seers and chataks ( 16 chataks $=1$ seer- 80 tolas). The last period is for 6 years instead of 5 ; figures for the year 1914 are not included as they were affected by the war, cotton being abnormally low in price and grain high. From these figures it will be seen that there has been in general a steady rise in the price of foodgrains ; the period 1898-1902 contains the famine year of 1899, and for this reason the average prices for that period work out rather above those for the next period 1903-07.
65. (1) Comparing now the prices of the principal food-grains during the period immediately preceding the last revision settlement, i.e., the decade 1874-1884, with the average prices for the last six years, 1908-13, we get the following figures:-

| Year. | Jowarib | Bajiri. | Wheat. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1874-84 | Seers. ch. $21 \quad 12$ | Seers. ch. 2812 | Seers. ch. 1812 |
| 1908-13 | 131 | $13 \quad 2$ | $7 \quad 15$ |
| Percentage increase in price. | 66 | 81 | 73 |

(2) Thus within the period of the last settlement jowári has risen 66 per cent. in price, bajri 81 per cent. and wheat 73 per cent.
66. A study of Appendix $N$ with regard to ootton shews that since 1892 there has been a steady rise in price; the average price for the period 1888-92 was 6 seers 11 chataks per rupee, while the average for the six years 1908-13 was 4 seers 2 chataks per rupee, an increase of 62 per cent. Thus it appears that a general rise of from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. in the prices of agricultural produce has occurred during the last 30 years.
67. In so far as the cultivator himself consumes the food-grains raised by him he derives no advantage from the rise in price of those crops ; but although very little grain is exported from the taluka a good deal is sold by the cultivalors to the local merchants, and even by the cultivators themselves in the looal bazars, and in all such cases the oultivator benefits by a rise in price.

It is a general practice with oultivators in a good year to store considerable quantities of grain in "pevs" or deep underground pits, whence it is brought out for consumption or sale in leaner years. The cotton crop is one which thecultivator sells in toto, none being retained for consumption; in respect of cotton therefore, and this is the most important crop in the taluka, the oultivator reaps the full benefit of any rise in price, and broadly speaking it is at present the movement in price of this crop which determines the degree of prosperity of the cultivators.

## Wages of labour.

68. The general rate of wages for a day's agricultural labour may be taken as 4 annas. This is, however, by no means a fixed rate, the actual rate varies with the length of the day's work and also with the locality and size of the village. In reply to inquiries I have sometimes been told that the daily wage is 3 or even $2 \frac{1}{2}$ annas, but when such rates are paid the working day is in reality little more than half a day. The rate naturally tends to be higher in the larger villages and towns where the demand for labour is greater. Furthermore the rate varies according to the season; at harvest time, when every one requires labour, rates tend to rise and at suoh times five annas and even more may be obtained in the larger villages; again in a good cotton season wages will be higher than in a bad one when it may become a question whether it is worth the cultivator's while to have two pickings or only one. On the whole, however, four annas per day may be taken as the normal wages for a day's work.
69. Labour is often engaged by the year, and the rate of wages paid in such cases is from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 according to the nature of the work required to be done; thus a higher rate would be paid to a labourer working on irrigated land than to a man working on jirait land. The abovementioned sums do not include anything in the shape of food or clothes; if these are given the money wages are correspondingly redueed.
70. In his settlement report of 1886 Mr . Fletcher estimates the normal daily wages at about $3 \frac{2}{2}$ annas per day, with a possibility of earning 4 annas; the yearly wages at that time are given as Rs. 50 to Rs. 55. There has thus .been some increase in the price of labour, but the increase is not quite commensurate with the rise in the prices of agricultural produce.

## Revenue History.

71. Appendix $\mathrm{O}^{1}$ gives the changes in occupied area in the táluka during the last 30 years. In the portion of the taluka below the hills but little change has occurred during the last 30 years, all the available land which would repay cultivation being occupied. In the hill villages of Pal, Morvhal and Jinsi the last 30 years have witnessed an increase in the ocoupied area from 1,294 acres to 3,713 acres, and a corresponding decrease in the area of Government waste land from 3,615 acres to 113 acres. The total area of unoocupied assessed Government land in the whole taluka is shewn in Appendix $Q^{1}$ as . 380 acres.
72. (1) Appendix $O^{9}$ shews the collections of revenue during the period of the last settlement. The first statement relates to the 121 villages in which the revision settlement was introduced in 1886-87 and these villages form the bulk of the taluka. Column 4 of the statement gives the total amount remaining uncollected while column 6 gives remissions for the year current; thus by deducting the figures in column 6 from that in column 4 the amount of unauthorised arrears in any year can be arrived at.
(2) The statement shews that an amount of Rs. 99 appeared each year as unauthorised arrears from 1886 to $189 y$ when all these amounts were remitted; it is obvious from the annual recurrence of this particular amount that there was some special reason for the non-payment of the sum and this was apparently adjusted in 1898. Leaving this annual balance of Rs. 99 in arrears out of consideration therefore it will be seen that the only years in which there were unauthorised arrears of any considerable amount -were the years 1899-1901.

The arrears here were due to the famine season of 1899-1900. During the threeyears 1899-1901 the total unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 24,230 of which Rs. 23,943 were ultimately collected and Rs. 247 remitted. Thus apart from the remission of the annually recurring arrears of Rs. 99 , which has already been referred to, it has been necessary to remit only Rs. 287 as unauthorised arrears during the whole of the last 30 years. . Of the figure Rs. 387 shewn in column 6 against the year 1902-03, Rs. 99 are obviously explained by the annually recurring arrears of that amount, this amount of arrears occurred for the first 13 years of the period, the first 12 years' arrears were remitted in: 1899-1900, leaving one further sum of Rs. 99 for remission in 1902-03.. The slight discrepancy in the figures is expiained by the fact that fractions of a rupee are omitted, the actual figure of the annually recurring arrears. being nearer to Rs. 100 than Rs. 99. From the above facts, which shew that with an annual demand of over Rs. 2,03,000 only Rs. 287 has had to be remitted as. arrears during the last 30 years, it will at once be apparent that the revenue has been collected with ease. This is indeed the case, although the revenue is payable in two instalments, the greater part of the demand is in practice paidat the time when the first instalment falls due, and by the end of Hebruary the. bulk of the revenue has been collected. Coercive processes are practically unknown.
(3) The remissions for current year shewin in column 6 of Appendix $\mathrm{O}^{2}$ for the first o years of the settlement are obviously those granted in accordance with the rules for the gradual introduction of enhanced rates.
73. The second statement in Appendix $\mathrm{O}^{2}$ relates to the three hill villages of Pal, Morvhal and Jinsi. Here also it is only after the famine season of ${ }^{-}$ 1899-1 00 that there were any considerable arrears, of the total arrears of Rs. 360 caused by the famine year Rs. 288 were ultimately collected and Rs. 72 were remitted.
74. The third statement of Appendix $\mathrm{O}^{3}$ relates to the village of Padle Khurd in which the original settlement was introduced in 1910-11. There have been no arrears in the village since that date.

## Holdings of Agriculturists.

75. In order to ascertain the number and average size of holdings in the táluka, extracts have been taken from the "lávani patrak" (Village Form No. VI) of each village. Holdings were classified under five heads according to assessment paid, viz., holdings paying (i) Rs. 100 or over, (ii) Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 , (iii) Rs. 25 to Ms. 50, (iv) Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, (v) below Rs. 11 ; the number of holdings in each of the above classes was totalled up from the lavani patrak. This method gives but an approximate idea of the correct figures for it is subject to various minor inaccuracies; thus the same occupant may possess holdings in two or more villages, but each of these holdings would, under the above method of reckoning, be counted separately, and it is dificult to see how this source of inaccuracy could be avoided without an infinite expenditure of time and labour; further the same person may have more than one holding even in the same village, for he may hold some land jointly with other persons as well as his own independent holding, in which case the lávani patrak would shew two separate khátás; finally the number of holdings in the lowest class (those paying assessment under Rs. 10) is unduly swelled by the practice of minute sub-division which prevails in respect of certain lands such as Mahár inám.
76. The statement given below shews the total number of holdings reckoned and classified as explained above:-

| Paying asseasment of Rh. 100 and above. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Re. } 50 \text { and ap to } \\ & \text { Re. 100. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } 25 \text { and up to } \\ & \text { Rs. } 50 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } 10 \text { and up to } \\ & \text { Rs. } 25 . \end{aligned}$ | Below Rs. 10. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 155 | 419 | 1,415 | 4,290 | 8,583 | 14,862 |

77. Appendix B showe the total oocupied area in this taluka as 1,32,751 acres. Taking the total number of holdings as 14,862 as given above, this gives an area of 8.93 acres per holding. But for the various reasons indicated above the figures for the total number of holdings is in actual fact too large, and if in addition all the holdings of Mahars were subtracted, the average holding for the remaining cultivators would be considerably larger.
78. Figures showing the area of occupied land in possession of agriculturists and non-agriculturists respectively were obtained, but the figures are not very trustworthy as indication of the movement of land from the one class to the other, for the record has but recently been introduced, and until the kulkarnis' classification of agriculturists and non-agriculturists was carefully supervised last year, there was considerable lack of uniformity in the conception of what constituted an agriculturist. It would appear from the figures that roughly about 14,000 aores or 10 per cent. of the land is held by non-agrioulturists.

## The present settlement.

79. The present settlement was effected by Mr. Fletcher in 1886, and before discussing it in detail it may be noted that. in proposing his revised rates Mr. Fletoher was oareful to emphasize the fact that the rules prescribing a 33 per cent. limitation for the increase in assessment preoluded him from raising the rates to a figure commensurate with the natural advantages of the taluka and the increased prosperity of the people. His revised rates involved an increase of 32.5 per cent. for the Savda taluka as a whole, and this was the maximum enhancement it was possible for him to propose. In his report he writes :-"Had this taluka been in the first instance assessed at the higher rates which its situation and natural resources warranted, a higher revenue would have been collected during the past 30 years, and the maximum rate now imposed might have reached Rs. $3-8-0$ or even Rs. 4." Insactual fact Rs. 2-10-0 was the highest rate which Mr. Fletcher was able, under the rules, to impose. Although the possibility at that time of a maximum rate as hign as Rs. 4 may crrhaps be somewhat of an exaggeration, for the figures for selling and rental values shown in Appendices $\mathrm{K}^{9}$ and $\mathrm{M}^{2}$ would hardly appear to justify such a rate, yet the fact remains that the present proposals have to deal with a taluka admittedly considerably underassessed even 30 years baok.
80. The villages comprising the present Raver taluka were divided by Mr . Fletcher into 4 groups as follows :-

Group I, maximum rate Rs. 2-10-0, comprising 91 villages forming the bulk of the taluka and lying in the open Tapti plain.

Group III, maximum rate Rs. $2-4-0$, comprising 12 villages situate between the villages of group I and those of group IV and sharing to some extent the disadvantages of the latter group.

Group IV, maximum rate Re. 1-10-0, comprising 18 villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the Satpura hills where drinking water is scarce, cultivation less advanoed and population sparse and less civilised.

- Group V, maximum rate Re. 0-12-0, comprising the 3 villages of Pal, Morvhal and Jinsi situated actually in the Satpuras and therefore difficult of access and less civilised.

The villages of Mr. Fletcher's group II are all situated in what is now Yaval taluka; this group therefore does not enter into consideration in discussing proposals for the present Raver taluka.
81. The justice of Mr. Fletoher's grouping is in the main borne out by the figures for the present selling and leasing values of lands as given in Appendices $\mathrm{K}^{1}$ and $\mathrm{M}^{1}$, which have for this purpose, been divided so as to show not only the proposed group, but also the groaps acbording to Mr. Fletcher's settlement. Thus the proposed group I is divided into group I (a) oomprising Mr. Fletoher's group I, and group I ( $b$ ) comprising the village, of Mr. Fletoher's group III. The new group II correeponds with Mr. Fletoher's group IV, while the proposed group III is identical with the old group V. The only case in which the figures do not altogether bear out Mr. Fletcher's grouping is that of his group III, the villages of which it is now proposed to inolude in group I.

[^7]82. The area irrigated by wells is comparatively small and Mr. Fletcher considered them to be of doubtful utility. He therefore imposed only the same maximum rates for bagait land as for jirait land.
83. At the time of Mr. Fletcher's settlement there was one smail pat which irrigated barely an acre or two of land at Raver. This pat has now been closed and the water assessment abolished (oide Government Resolution No. 7049, dated 13th July 1908.)
84. The village of Padle Khurd was at the time of its original settlement in 1910 included in the old group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0.

## Proposals for revision settlement.

85. It will be convenient first to summarise the information which has been discussed in the preceding paragraphs, and from a consideration of the significance of each item it will then be possible to arrive at a general conclusion with regard to the nature of the revision that may now be proposed.
(i) Communications have been improved by the construction of a gcod metalled highway running from east to west through the taluka roughly parallel to the railway line. This road and the railway itself are easily accessible from all parts of the taluka with the exception of the 3 hill villages.
(ii) The cultivation of cotton, the most profitable of the main crops raised in the taluka, has almost doubled in extent.
(iii) Although there is some decrease in the number of plough cattle, the present number is quite sufficient for the agricultural requirements of the taluka and the decrease cannot be attributed to any general decline in prosperity.
(iv) The value of land, measured both by sale and lease transactions, has increased about threefold.
(v) The value of the chief grain crops has increased by about 75 per cent., while that of cotton has advanced about 50 per cent. within the period of the last settlement. The price of labour has risen by not more than 30 per cent.
(vi) The revenue demand has been met with ease. The famine year of 1899-1900 was responsible for the only remission of unauthorised arrears during the whole period of the last settlement, and even then the amount totalled only about Ris. 320 out of an annual demand of over Rs. 2,04,000.
(vii) The area of Government land under occupation has expanded from 118,882 acres to 122,126 acres and may be said now to have reached its utmost limit, for there remains in the whole taluka only an area of 380 acres of assessed waste land, and this land would probably hardly repay cultivation. With the exception of item number (iii), which has been discussed in paragraph 39, where explanations are suggested, every one of the above facts points to an increase of prosperity in the taluka, and taken together these facts lead to the general conclusion that, quite apart from the underassessment at the last revision settlement, the taluka would bear a very substantial increase in the rates of assessment. The great increase in the value of land and of agricultural produce would indicate that the rates might be almost doubled without imposing undue hardship.
86. There remains for consideration the question of the incidence upon the profits of agriculture of the present rates of assessment. Appendix $M^{1}$ shows that for the villages of group I (a) the average rent is Rs. 11.65 per acre or $5^{\circ} 8$ times the assessment. Lands are often leased on the produce sharing system, the owner and tenant each usually taking one-half of the produce though in some cases the tenant takes two-thirds. Assuming then that the money rent represents from one-third to one-half of the gross produce, an average rent of Rs. $11 \cdot 65$ per acre would indicate an average gross produce of Rs. 23 to Rs. 35 per acre. This figure is rather less than that arrived at by more direct considerations in paragraph 61, where the gross produce was estimated at Rs. 30 to

Rs. 50 par acre; the figures in paragraph 61 however retate, as there stated, only to fairly good soils whereas the above average included all classes of soils. There is a further reason for the difference in the figures arrived at by these two different methods-the tenant takes the land and agrees on a money rent not knowing what the character of the coming season will be; he would therefore be justified in offering a money rent rather below the value of one-third or one-half of the expected produce, the difference being set off against the risk of a bad season, for under the cash rent system the rent might, in a bad season, absorb the whole of the gross produce, whereas under the produce sharing system the tenant would always retain a fixed proportion of the gross produce.
87. Considering first the best lands, the gross produce, as estimated in paragraph 61, may be taken as Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per acre. The. highest maximum rate for Raver taluka is Rs. 2-10-0 and the actual assessment, even on the best land, is less than this figure; even if we take Rs. 2-10-0 however .as the actual assessment on the best land the assessment would work out at only ' 1
88. Considering next the actual averages in group I, Appendix $\mathrm{M}^{1}$ shows the average rent per acre to be Rs. 11\%37, giving by the above method of calculation gross profits of Rs. 22 to Rs. 34 per acre. From Appendix Q it will be seen that the average assessment per acre for the villages in this group is Rs. 1-12-10. This would show the gross profits to be from 11 to 18.8 times the assessment, a result which agrees cosely with that already arrived at in the preceding paragraph for the best lands and the maximum rate.
89. Finally taking the villages in group II, comprising the more inferior soils of the taluka, Appendix $\mathrm{M}^{1}$ gives the average rent as Rs. 6.02 per acre; the gross produce may therefore be estimated at Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per acre. Appendix $Q$ shows the average assessment per acre for the villages of this group to be Re. 0-11-6. In this case therefore the gross produce would work out at 16.7 to 25 times the assessment. It must be remembered however that the gross produce on these inferior soils is much smaller than those on land in the villages of group I, and it is only equitable that the proportion of the gross produce absorbed by the assessment should decrease as the gross produce per acre itself decreases.
90. From the foregoing consideration it will be seen that under the present rates the assessment bears but a small proportion to the gross profits derived from land in this taluka, the average being about $\frac{1}{13}$. As already noted in paragraph 79 the taluka was admittedly underassessed at the last revision settlement in 1886; since that time the prices of agrioultural produce have risen considerably, and the increased profits of agriculture are clearly indicated by the faot that land has increased in value about threefold. It is obvious therefore that very considerable enhancement in the present rates will now be juslifiable; indeed in the present case, as in 1886, the taluka would bear rates higher than can now be imposed under the limitation rules. This being the case for the talukt as a whole, the simplest method might appear to be the raising of the maximum rate for each group by 33 per cent. or as near as possible thereto. This might be done, but it is desirable first to ascertain whether, while maintaining the total increase for the taluka as near as possible to 33 per cent., it would not be possible to regroup the villages on a more equable basis.
91. The present grouping, together with Mr. Fletcher's reasons for so srranging the villages, has been shown in paragraph 80 above. The only alteration I now propose in this grouping is that all the villages of Mr. Fletcher's group III should now be included in group $I_{2}$ thus leaving 3 groups only, the new group I, corresponding with the old groups I and III, the new group II being identioal with the old group IV, and the new group III comprising the 3 hill villages in whioh the settlement was introduced in 1887 and whioh are shown as group $V$ in paragraph 80 above. The 12 villages of this taluka contained in Mr. Fletcher's group III were by him constituted a separate group on the ground that they shared to some extent the disadvantages of the village lying at the foot of the hills and forming his group IV. These disadvantages of the villagesin group IV he thus endmerates :-"drinking
water is scarce and difficult to obtain, cultivation is less advanoed in its character, and population is sparser and less civilized." A furtherdisadvantage might have been added in the shape of the depredations of wild animals, more especially pig, from the hills. I do not however consider that these disadvantages apply to any appreciable extent at the present day to the villages of Mr. Fletcher's group III. The sites of the villages are at a distance of about 3 miles from the foot of the hills and are all within 4 miles of the main road which runs through the taluka; the villages of this group on the east side of the taluka are within a few miles of Raver bazar and railway station", while to the villages on the west side the bazars of Savda and Faizpur are easily accessible; drinking water is neither scarce nor diffcult to obtain in these villages ; nor can it now be said that cultivation is less advanced here than in the villages of the old group $I$; it is true that the soil deteriorates in quality as one passes northward towards the hills from the villages of group I, but the quality of the soil is not a factor whioh enters directly into consideration when proposing revised rates, for full allowance is made for this when calculating the actual rates from the maximum rates and soil classification figures; the villages of the old group IV form a fairly effective protection from the depredations of wild animals, though pig do penetrate to a distance of 3 or 4 miles from the foot of the hills. In short I consider as inadequate the reasons given by Mr. Fletcher for imposing for these-villages of his group III a maximum rate 6 annas lower than that for his group I. He would appear to have been influenced to some extent by considerations of the quality of the soil and also by the desire to interpose an intermediate group between his group I with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0 and his group IV with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0 in order to make the drop in assessment less abrupt.
92. (1) The present proposals may therefore be summarised thus :-

Group I, maximum rate Rs. 3-6-0, comprising-
(i) former group I, maximum rate Rs. 2-10-0; increase $28 \cdot 59$ per cent.
(ii) former group III, maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0; increase 50 per cent.
Group II, maximum rate Rs. 2-2-0, comprising-
former group IV, maximum rate Re. 1-10-0; increase 30.77 per cent.
Group III, maximum rate Rs. 0-15-0, comprising-

* (iii) former group $V$, maximum rate Re. 0-12-0, increase 25 per cont.
(2) The limitation rule precludes the raising of the maximum rate for group III to rupee 1, which would doubtless be a more convenient figure; an increase of. 25 per cent. moreover is quite sufficient in this case for the 3 villages labour under many disadvantages being situate within the hills, accessible only by bad roads, and inhabited exclusively by Vanjaris, Bhils and Tadvis.

93. It may now be considered to what extent the proposed rearrangement of the groups is supported 'by the values of land for the different groups as shown in Appendices $K^{1}$ and $M^{1}$. It was for this purpose that group $I$ was divided in those appendices into groups I (a) and I (b), the former contprising all the villages of the old group I and the latter comprising the whole of the old group III. Examining first the figures of Appendix $\mathrm{K}^{1}$, in the old group I (group I (a) of Appendix $\mathrm{K}^{1}$ ) the average of column 7 (sale price in terms of assessment) is 123, while in group I (b) it is 130 , suggesting that in their rates of assessment the villages of the old group III possessed an advantage over those of group I. In the proposed group II (old group IV) the average of column 7 is 132, but the present maximum rate for this group is so much lower than that of the group next above it that it would be impossible, under the 66 per cent. limitation, to include any of these villages in a higher group even if it were desirable. The maximum rate for the group as a whole has therefore
been raised by 30.77 per cent. which is as near to 33 per cent. as conveniently possible. In the group III (old group V) the average of column 7 is 113 and a 25 per cent. increase is proposed.
94. Considering next the effect of these proposals upon the relations of the groups to one another, the rise in the maximum rate for group I (a). from Rs. 2-10.0 to $3-6.0$ would lower the figure for the average of column 7 (sale price as multiple of assessment) from 123 to 95 . The rise of 50 per cent. in the maximum rate for group I (b) would lower the corresponding figure of column 7 from 130 to 87. In group II the rise of the maximum rate from Rs, 1-10-0 to Rs. 2-2-0 would lower. the average for column 7 from 132 to 101, while in group III the increase of 25 per cent. in the maximum rate would decrease the figure for column 7 from 113 to 90 . Thus the general effect of the proposals is to bring the groups to a more nearly equal basis in respect of the ratio of selling value to assessment, though the figure for group I (b) is a little low.
95. (1) Examining now the figures of Appendix $\mathrm{M}^{1}$ it will be seen that the average of column 7 of that statement (showing the assessment as a percentage of the rent) for the villages of group I (a) is $17 \cdot 55$ per cent., while the torresponding figure for group $I(b)$ is 13.37 per cent.
(2) The effect of raising the maximum rate for group $\mathrm{I}(a)$ from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. $3-6-0$ would be to raise the figure for column 7 from $17 \cdot 25$ per cent. to $22 \cdot 18$ per cent. while in group $I$ (b) the rise in the maximum rate from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. $\mathbf{3 - 6}-0$ would raise the corresponding figure for collumn 7 from 13.37 per cent. to 20.05 per cent., the effect of the proposal would therefore be almost to equalise the two groups in respect of the ratio of rent to assessment. In groups II and III the figures for column 7 would be raised from $12 \cdot 56$ per cent. and $8 \cdot 12$ per cent. to $16 \cdot 42$ per cent. and $10 \cdot 15$ per cent. respectively.
96. (1) The statement given below-summarises the effect of the proposals as discussed above :-

(2) From the above it will be seen that even after the present proposals have been brought into effect the assessment will still bear an unusually small proportion to the selling and rental values of land.
97. Considering next the maximum rates in adjoining tálukas, beyond the Tapti which forms the southern boundary of Ravor taluka lies the táluka of Bhusawal. In this taluka the revision settlement was introduced in 1891 and the majority of the villages on the Tapti bank have a maxininm rate of Rs. 3 ; a few in the neighbourhood of Bhusawal itself have a maximum rate of Rs. $3-8-0$, in four villages adjoining the Tapti the maximum rate is Rs. 2-8-0 and in two villages Rs. 1-8-0. The average maximum rate for the Bhusaval villages nearest to Raver taluka may therefore be taken as about Rs. 3. On the west of Raver taluka lies Yaval for which hitherto the same maximum
rates have prevailed as-in Raver, and similar proposals are now being made for the revision of the rates for both talukas. On the north of Raver are the Satpura hills and on the east lies Nimar.
98. Under the settlement effected by Mr. Fletcher in 1886 no differentiation was made between the maximum rates for dry crop and garden land respectively as the area irrigated was comparatively small and many of the wells were of questionable utility. Accordingly under the present proposals the maximum rates for garden land are identical with those for dry crop land.
99. There is now no patasthal irrigation in the taluka, the water cess on the disused Raver pat having been abolished by Government Resolution No. 7049 of 13th July 1908.
100. There are in the taluka two inam villages, namely Tamaswadi and Bhokri, in both of which the survey has recently been introduced. Should it be desired to introduce the settlement into these two villages, they would naturally fall into group I. Both villages are within two miles of the town of Raver and are surrounded on all sides by villages of group I. The present revenue from these two villages is extremely small as shown on paper and the introduction of a maximum rate of Rs. $3-6=0$ would involve an increase of 74.5 per cent. and 58.04 per cent. respectively. There is no reason however why they should not bear the same rates as the adjoining villages. A separate Appendix $Q$ shows the present revenue from these villages and that which the proposed maximum rates would produce.
101. Reverting to the other villages of the taluka, Appendix $Q$ shows that the increase for the whole taluka, exclusive of the two inam villages, amounts to 30.25 per cent. In the case of the villages of the old group I the increase is 25.59 per cent. ; for the villages of the old group III it is 50 per cent. while for the old groups IV and $\cdot V$ the increase is $30.77^{\circ}$ per cent. and 25 . per cent. respectively.
102. Under the existing settlement the average assessment per acre on occupied Government land for the whole taluka is, as shown in Appendix $\mathbf{Q}$, Rs. 1-10-2; under the present proposals the average assessment per aere would be Rs. 2-2-2, an increase of Re. 0-8-0 per acre.
103. In conclusion it may be noted that in the above proposals the effeet of the European war has been altogether disregarded; one effeot of the war has been to lower the price obtainable for cotton, which is the staple crop of this district, and it is a fact that land has dropped somewhat in value during the the last 6 or 9 months. I do not consider however that these effèets are likely to be permanent. Moreover it must be borne in mind that the present proposals for enhanced rates are based not only upon the progress made during the last 30 years, but albo ypon the fact that even 30 years ago the taluka was much underassessed. The highest maximum rate now proposed is only Rs. $3-6-0$, whereas Mr. Fletoher suggested that even in 1886 maximum rates of Res. 3-8-0 or evén Rs. 4 might have been imposed had it not been precluded by the limitation rules. For these reasons I do not consider it necessary to suggest any postponement of the introduotion of the revision settlement, provided the future course of events in Europe does not operate to usher in a period of more acute depression more particularly in the cotton trade. Accordingly, apart from any such calamity, I would recommend that the proposed rates, if sanctioned, be introduced for the revenue year 1916-17, and be guaranteed for a term of 30 years.

## I have the honour to be,

 Sir, Your most obedient servant, E. H. P. JOLUY, Assistant Settlement Officer, Yaval and Raver talukas.APPENDIX A.
Statement showing raimfall recorded at Rtwer, District East Khandesh, for the.years 1904-1914.


## APPENDIX B. ${ }^{2}$

De'ails of cultivation and crops in the Government villages of the Sárda Tálukas of the East Rhdndesh Distriot.


APPENDIX $\mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{3}}$.
: 1469—7

Detaile of Cultivation and Crops in the Government

| Thatan | Yeapa. | Oecupied and Unoccapied Arom. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Nomber and area of rillingen. |  | Area for which Agricultural itatintics are arallable. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Government. |  | Villages. | Arge in scres, | Percentage of column 10 grosig area. | Area ocoupied. |  |  |  | Arem anoceupied. |  |  |
|  |  | Namber. | Ares in acreti. |  |  |  | Cropped | (Net). |  |  | Arsilable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not ar } \\ & \text { calti } \end{aligned}$ | ble for tion. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Itrigated. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Irigatal. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Poreat. | Others. |
| 1 | $\geq$ | . 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| $\stackrel{\text { : }}{\dot{\oplus}}$ |  | 173173173173178 | Acres. <br> 306,784 <br> 305,764 <br> 805,784 <br> 229,823 <br> 209,810 | 124 <br> 124 <br> 134 <br> 125 <br> 124 | Acrea. <br> $160,908^{\circ}$ <br> 160,008 <br> 100,008 <br> 100,908 <br> 100,003 | Per cont. | Acrea. <br> 1,824 <br> 2,351 <br> 2,228 <br> 8,878 <br> 3,429 | Acres. <br> 155,74i <br> \$85,770 <br> 125,430 <br> 132,378 <br> 183,290 | Acres. <br> 8.024 <br> 3,584 <br> 4,144 <br> 0,016 <br> 4,449 | Aores. <br> 131,469 <br> 131,705 <br> 181,808 <br> 182,165 <br> 132,106 | Acren. <br> 7,625 <br> 7,990 <br> 7,889 <br> 8,97: <br> 7,007 | Acres. <br> 7,960 <br> 7.940 <br> 7,940 <br> 7,910 <br> 7,040 | Aares. <br> 13,8\%4 <br> 18,864 <br> 13,483 <br> 13,895. <br> 18,850 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 100,003 | ... | 3,880 | $\begin{aligned} & 153,472 \\ & 125,647 \end{aligned}$ | 4,788 | $\begin{aligned} & 152,075 \\ & 158,924 \end{aligned}$ | 7,036 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,940 \\ & 7,940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 18,884 } \\ & 13.961 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 173173178173173178 | 299,818 <br> 229,818 <br> 289,644 <br> 228,044 <br> 289,644 <br> 229,714 | 185 | 181,893 | ... | 2,881 |  | 4,698 |  | 7,078 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 125 | 161,893 | $\cdots$ | 8,311 |  | 11,150 | 132,017 | 6,082 | 7,940 | 14,064 |
|  |  |  |  | 125 | 161,803 | ... | 3,300 | 124,014 | 5,585 | 132,918 | 8,983 | 7,040 | 14,068 |
|  |  |  |  | 125 | 181,803 | ... | 3,006 | 154,567 | B, 851 | 138,823 | 8,970 | 7,940 | 14,000 |
|  |  |  |  | 125 | 161,695 | 7033 | 3,103 | 123,35 | 0,307 | 182,761 | 7,009 | 7,040 | 18,993 |
|  |  | ... | ...... |  | ...... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -... |  | ...... | $\cdots$ | ...... | - |


$B^{3}$
villages of the Ráver Tailmka of the East Khándesh Coblectorale.


APPENDIX 0.
Statement showing villages in which the principal weekly Bazare are held in Raver Talwka.


APPENDIX C-Continwed.


## APPENDIX D．

Detail of population according to occupation by percentages，in the Ráver Táluka．
（As per the Imperial Census of 1911．）


APPENDIX E．
Detail of population aecording to religion and edwcation in the Raver Táluka．


## APPENDIX $\mathrm{F}^{1}$ ．

Statoment showing the agricultural stock of the 235 Government villages in the Sávda táluka of the Khándesh Collectosate dwring the year 1889－90 and of the Raver and Yával Talwkas for 1909－10．

|  | Talakm， | Cattio． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 券 } \\ & \text { é } \end{aligned}$ | Ploughe |  | Carta． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tor plough． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { For } \\ & \text { breeding. } \end{aligned}$ |  | For other рияроев． |  | minc catile． |  | Young stoek． |  | Totel． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{5} \\ & \text { B } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 思 } \\ & \text { 音 } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 音 |  | $\dot{y}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \end{aligned}$ | 曾 曾 最 最 | $\frac{\text { B }}{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 咂 |  | 宮 |  |  |
| 1 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 18 | ${ }^{H}$ | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 235 | Savin（189090） | 80，780 |  | 517 | 101 | 2，410 | 416 | 10，224 | 10，558 | 12，132 |  | 79，135 | 1，050 | 1，483 | 11，041 | 4083 | 2,92 | 8，420 | 6，385 | 167 |
| 235 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { BGror } \\ (2000-10) . \end{gathered}\right.$ | 24,107 | 11 | 136 | 91 | 8.778 | 246 | 18，489 | 11，008 | 15，598 | 8，950 | 80，40 | 2，070 | 0，285 | 19，670 | 4097 | 2，285 | 498 | 7，503 | 21.50 |

## APPENDIX ${ }^{2}$.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the Government villages in the Raver Taluka of the East Kkändesh Collectorate during the years 1899-1900 and 1909-10.


Statement showing births and deaths in the 125 villages of the.
Raver Táluka, East Khándesh District, for the yeurs 1904 to 1914.

|  | Year. | Birtbo. | Deaths. | Population according to last Imperial Census. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1904 | -* | 8,937 | 8,569 | 80,868 |
| 1905 | -.. | 2,969 | 3,539 | " |
| 1906 | , 0 | 4,074 | 3,368 | " |
| 1907 | -* | 4,053 | 3,528 | " |
| 1908 | ... | 5,627 | 2,295 | 3 |
| 1909 | - | 3,992 | 2,506 | " |
| 1910 | -** | 3,918 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 4,869 | ; |
| 1911 | -® | 8,654 | 2,914 | 80,298 |
| 1912 | - | 2,955 | 3,112 | . ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| 1913 | '.. | 8,767 | 1,925 | * |
| 1914 | ... | 4,118 | 8,050 | " |

## APPENDIX ${ }^{1}$.

Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the 125 villages of the Rávor Taluka; East Khándesh District.


## APPENDIX $\mathbf{H}$.

Statement of schools together with their average attendance in the year 1914.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { villagee. } \end{gathered}$ | District | Government Schooly, |  |  |  | Manielpal Schools. |  |  |  | Private Schools.Bgyu. |  | $\square$ <br> Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Boys, |  | Girls. |  | Bojs, |  | Giris. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Average attendance, | Number of schooln | Average attondance. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { echools. } \end{aligned}$ | Average attendsace. | Number of Bohools. | Average attendance. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { echoole. } \end{aligned}$ | Average attendance. |  |
| 1 | 2 | $8^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 |
| 185 | East Khandesh ... | 48 | 2,474 |  | $\cdots$ | 0 | 976 | 1 | 30 | 7 | - 81 | These echoolg fincInte 5 Urdu and 2 AngloVernioular Schoola. |

## APPENDIX J.

| Diatret, | Dotalle, | Wolls, Budkis and the Hike. |  | Tanks, |  | Other sooreell. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pakkb. | Kacha. | Pakka. | Kacha, | Pakh. | Kachs, |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| East Khéndesh, talak. Rárex, |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,858 \\ 7,700 \\ 87 \end{array}$ | 918 | '' | ** | $\cdots$ | "* |
|  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 1 |  | 4 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |
|  |  | 931 | 21 | * | $\because$ | $\checkmark$ | " |
|  | Total ... | 9,886 | 893 | 13 | $\cdots$ | 64 | 8 |
|  | Total recorded at the orlginal Bettio-     <br>  ment $\cdots$ $\cdots 1$ $\cdots$ |  | "' | "* | ** | $\cdots$ |  |

## APPENDIX K ${ }^{1}$.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of Raver Táluka in the East Khandesh District, period 1910-1914.


## APPENDIX K플omtinued.'

| Serial No. | Village. | Survey No. | Area sold. | Aspesaments | Sale-price. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Sale-price as multiple of assessment. | Yean - | Average of column 7 for eaoh village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 12 | GROUP I (a)-oontinueas <br> Maskawad (Khurd) |  | A. g. | Re, a. p. |  | Rs. |  |  |
|  |  | 63 | 115 | 800 | 40000 | 138 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 28 | 911 | 2800 | 8,400 00 | 148 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 47 | 889 | 980 | 1,500 00 | 458 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 51 | 17 | 254 | 400 | 171 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 30 | 212 | 4140 | 750 | 154 | 1912 | 153 |
| 14 | Waghode (Ghurd): | 13 | 223 | 6108 | 1,200 00 | 180 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 38 | 216 | 600 | 1,000 $\quad 000$ | 166 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 52 | 26 | 554 | 60000 | 112 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 87 | 237 | 400 | 60000 | 150 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 188 | 218 | 500 | 475. 00 | 95 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 89 | 123 | 280 | 400 0 0 | 160 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 115 | $5 \quad 19$ | 1100 | 2,000.00 | 182 | 1914 | 149 |
| 15 | Sunode | 135 | 211 | 400 | 600 0 0 | 150 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 93 | 511 | 1380 | 200000 | 148 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 41 | 686 | 1600 | 2,000 00 | 125 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 143 | 511 | 18.80 | 8,100 00 | 155 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 125 |  | 800 | 1,500 0 0 | 187 |  | 158 |
| 6 | Cate | 37 | 322 | 880 | 1,000 00 | 118 | 1914. |  |
|  |  | 66 | 212 | 5108 | 1,000 00 | 176 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 8 | 222 | 6108 | 1,600 000 | 825 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 42 | 210 | 5120 | $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 70 | 1912 | 147 |
| 17 | Thorgavhan ... | 200 | 236 | 780 | 1,500 000 | 200 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 301 | $15 \quad 2$ | 4000 | 1,300 | 32 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 94 | 12 | 280 | 400 | 160 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 174 | 215 | 600 | 1,288 00 | 214 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 39 | 214 | 680 | 1,2880 70 00 | $10 \%$ | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 145 | 13 | 844 | 600 0 0 | 188 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 285 | 924 | 1700 | 2,050 000 | 118 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 233 | 787 | 498 | 4000 | 87 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 21 | 925 | 2700 | 2,000 00 | 74 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 155 | 17 | 800 | 60000 | 200 | 2914 | 137 |
| 18 | Ohnnweda | 35 | 116 | 300 | 00000 | 200 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 8 | 315 | 880 | 2,060 00 | 235 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 43 | 914 | . 2800 | 6,000 0 0 0 | 217 | 1914 | 217 |
| 19 | Mangi ... ... | 13 | 126 | 420 | 90000 | 218 | 1914 | 218 |
| 20 | Sudgaon | 70 |  | 680 | 1,250 00 | 182 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 37 | 6 | 1580 | 1,200 00 | 77 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 89 | 835 | 300 | 1,250 200 | 83 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 30 | 64 | 1600 | 1,000 000 | 62 | 1914 | 103 |
| 21 | R Ipar | 36 | 60 | 1300 | 1,200 000 | 92 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 110 | 832 | 2300 | 1,00000 | 43 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 142 | $1 \quad 15$ | 380 | 175 375 0 | $10^{\prime} 7$ | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 43 | $2 \cdot 15$ | 680 | 400 <br> 10 | 61 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 27 | 7 14 | 1900 | 1,960 00 | 100 | 1915 |  |
|  |  | 97 |  | 1900 | 3,000 000 | 158 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 138 | 86 | 60.0 | $\begin{array}{r}800 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 135 | 1918 | 99 |
| 28 | Gahalshedar ... | 49 | 134 | 280 | 40000 | 160 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 28 | 26 | 50 | 800 80 | 16 | $181 \times$ |  |
|  |  | 25 | 65 | 1600 | 2,ces 000 | 133 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 38 | $4 \quad 9$ | 1100 | 800 60 | 82 | 1928. |  |
|  |  | 92 | 112 | 800 | \$00 00 | 150 | 1926 | 113 |
| 23 | Rangeon | 68 | 80 | 800 |  | 125 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 43 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 28\end{array}$ | 10.0 | 1,000 980 | 128 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{22}$ | 323 | 780 | 6096 | 80 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 10, 14 | 115 | 28 G 4 | 0,930 00 | 107 | 1213 |  |
|  |  | 32 | 234 | 720 | 1,000 0 O $\mathbf{C}$ | 140 | 191.3 | 110 |
| 24 | Tajkheda ... | 108 | 36 | 2110 | 400 0 0 | 148 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 5 | 67 | 551 | 517, 0 | 108 | 1510 |  |
|  |  | 67 | 36 | 00 | \%100 00 | 87 | 1851 |  |
|  |  | 94 | 1818 | 5153 | 630 00 | 185 | 1013 |  |
|  |  | 19 | 318 | 600 | $\begin{array}{llll}8: 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 5.5 | 1818 |  |
|  |  | 89 | 323 | 900 | 1,253 00 | 138 | 1914 | 11 |
| 25 | Udil (Khurd) - $\quad$ - | 87 | 218 | 5120 | 8\%O 00 | 139 | 1911 ' |  |
|  |  | - 33 | 11 | 880 | 50 0 0 | 194 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | '118 | 57 | 1880 | $1,3.200$ | 108 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 37 | 136 | - 00 | $\begin{array}{r}1,850 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 87 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 98 | $2 \quad 29$ | 40 | 75000 | 187 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 86 | 231. | 700 | 6000 | 85 | 1913 | 116 |

APPENDIX K²-continued.

| Serigl No. | - F illage. | Survey No. | Ares sold. | Assermment. | Sale-price. | Sale-price a maltiple of assessment. | Year. | Average of colnmn 7 for each villege. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 26 | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Grove I (a)-oontinued. |  | A. go | Rs. a. p. | Ba. a. p. | R. |  |  |
|  | Udli (Budrak) | 79. | $5 \quad 9$ | 1180 | 2,000 00 | 174 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 124 | 122 | 2100 | 100 100 | 38 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 74 | 5 5 3 | 1100 | 1,200 00 | 109 | ) 1910 |  |
|  |  | 76 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 31$ | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 500 | 83 | 11911 |  |
|  |  | 88 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 28 \\ 6 & 30\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}16 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 1,800 000 | 112 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 8 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 38 \\ 6 & 21\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}14 & 8 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 1,100 1,000 | 76 91 | 1914 | 98 |
| 87 | Lumkheds . | 57 | 324 | 600 | 6000 | 100 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 40 | 423 | 1100 | 2,500 00 | 227 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 49 | 11 14 | 180 | 1,400 00 | 77 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 74 | 189 | 340 | $500 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 154 | 1911 | 139 |
| 28 | Mangalmadi ... | 108 | $6 \quad 10$ | 1500 | 1,200 00 | 80 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 85 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}17\end{array}$ | 200 | 200 | 100 | 1914 | 90 |
| 29 | Puri | 9 54 | $\begin{array}{lr}1 & 38 \\ 3 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 5 & 8 \\ 8 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}600 & 0 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 265 30 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 20 | 122 | 400 | $\begin{array}{ll}100 & 0 \\ 358 & 0\end{array}$ | 89 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 78 | 121 | 800 | 8200 | 27 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 10 | 317 | 954 | 1,000 00 | 107 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 74 | 821 | 1100 | 800 0 0 | 72 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 20 | 218 | 600 | 70000 | 116 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 6 | 728 | 1300 | 1,000 00 | 77 | 1914 | 97 |
| 80 | Gaulwada | 48 | 320 | 500 | 400 | 80 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 81 | 487 | 1300 | 900 00 | 69 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 68 | 14.5 | 2500 | 600 0 0 | 24 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 28 | 113 | 128 | 400 0 0 | 342 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{74}$ | 026 | 280 | 100 O 0 | 40 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 12, 18 | $6{ }^{6}$ | 1600 | 2,000 00 | 125 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 43 | 116 | 280 | $300 \quad 0$ | 120 | 1914 | 114 |
|  | Kandwel | 22 | 810 | 480 | 300 0 - 0 | 66 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 108 | 232 | 2120 | 650 | 236 | 1918 | - |
|  |  | 95 | $7 \quad 39$ | 1800 | 1,500 000 | 83. | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 157 | 102 | 2400 | 2,500 00 | 104' | 1910 |  |
|  |  | - 126 | 1598 | 500 | 425 0 | 85 | 1911 |  |
|  |  |  | 232 | 700 | $900 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 128 | 1911 | 117 |
| 82 | Koloda | 25 | 610 | 1200 | 1,000 000 | 83 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 69 | 181 | 480 | 500000 | 111 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 51 | 428 | 1200 | 1,000 0 0 | 83 | 1914 | 92 |
| 83 | Sulwadi | 7 |  | 2800 | 2,000 00 | 77 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 18 | 421 | 11.80 | 700 00 | 61 | 1910 | 69 |
| 85 | Dhamodi .es | 45 |  | 380 | 50000 | 143 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 78 | 49 | 1000 | 60000 | 60 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 9, 12 . | 985 | 1980 | 2,300 00 | 118 | 1914 | 107 |
| 86 | Singadi |  |  |  | 800 0 0 | 158 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 56 | 87 | 780 | 1,000 000 | 188 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 16 | 089 | 240 | 300 00 | 183 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 820 | 8.00 | 1,000 00 | 111 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 23 | 223 | 5108 | 50000 | 88 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 55 | 86 | 780 | $800 \quad 0$ | 106 | 1910 | 120 |
| 87 | Bhamalwadi ... | 20 |  |  | 550 0 0 | 110 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 59 | 434 | 700 | 60000 | 86 | 1910 | - |
|  |  | 48 | 434 | 1000 | 1,000 00 | 100 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | -8 | 195 | 400 | $\begin{array}{r}400 \\ \hline\end{array} 00$ | 100 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 108 | .581 | -18 00 | 1,800 00 | 188 | 1914 | . 107 |
| 88 | Balwadi, .at |  |  |  |  | 108 |  |  |
|  |  | 18 | 189 <br> 17 | 8108 | $\begin{array}{lll}920 & 0 & 0 \\ 700 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 191 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 77 | 419 | 500 | 4000 | 80 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 77 | 11 3 | 1400 | 1,000 0 | 71 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 88 | 4.16 | 1000 | 2,000 00 | 200 | 1918 | 129 |
| 80 | Singat $\quad$ *** | 87 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 30 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 18 \\ 8 & 88\end{array}$ | 100 | 1,000 600 00 | 60 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 86 | - 11 | 800 | 1,200 000 | 150 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 85 | 081 | 800 | 20000 | 100 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 4 | 81 | 500 | $55 \%$ 0 0 | 110 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 11 | 8 88 | 880 | 6000 | 70 | 1918 | 109 |

## 



APPENDIX K-continued.


APPENDIX K²-continued.


## APPENDIX K ${ }^{1}$-continued.



A verage anle-price per eore par groap I (a) Ros 207.
Average of colamn 7 for $455^{\circ}$ transations in gronp $I$ (a) Be. $12 s_{0}$

## APPENDIX K1

Statement showing the selling valwe of dry-crop iants in the villages of Raver Táluks of East Khándesh District, period 1910-1414.


APPENDIX Kº-continued.


APPENDIX $* K^{1}$-concluded.


## APPENDIX K ${ }^{2}$.

- 

Statemext showing the selling walue of dry-crop lands in the villages of Raver Táluka of East Khándesh Disirich-period 1888-. 9.


## APPENDIX KT-continwed.



[^8]
## APPENDIX K²-concluded.

| Serisi No. | Village. | 1 | Sarvey No. | Area. | Assessment. | Sale-price, | EBle-price 8 muitiplo of assegsment. | Year. | Average of colamn 7 for esch village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 4. 2 |  | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 108 | Lotars ${ }^{\text {Group II. }}$ | - |  | A. g. | Ra, a. p. | Rs, an p. | Bs, |  | + |
|  |  | .... | 5 | 427 | 3108 | 9800 | 27 | 1888 |  |
|  |  |  | 27 | 828 | 2116 | 9600 | 85 | $18: 8$ |  |
|  |  |  | 315 | 1788 | 900 | 10000 | 11 | 1888 |  |
|  |  |  | 116 | $13 \quad 4$ | 500 | 47500 | 95 | 1889 |  |
|  |  |  | 11: | $17 \quad 24$ | 800 | 300 | 37 | 1889 |  |
|  |  |  | 8 | 141 | 1400 | 40000 | 29 | 1889 |  |
|  |  |  | - 8 | $4{ }^{4}$ 27 | 3108 | 80000 | 82 | 1889 |  |
|  |  |  | 51 | $7 \quad 23$ | 400 | . 40000 | 100 | 1889 |  |
|  |  |  | 100, 101 | 2216 | 1100 | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ \hline 00\end{array}$ | 8 | 1889 |  |
|  |  |  | 95 | 418 | $3 \quad 40$ | $500 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 154 | 1889 |  |
|  |  |  | 4 | 418 | 128 | 3700 | 82. | 1889 |  |
|  |  |  | 17 | 130 | 1200 | 60000 | 50 | 1890 |  |
|  |  |  | 120 | 822 | 500 | $325 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 65 | 1890 |  |
|  |  |  | 8 | - 70 | 700 | 40000 | 57 | 1890 | 56 |
|  | Kugnmba Budruk | -* | 57 |  |  | 60000 | 54 | 1888 | 36 |
|  |  |  | 62, 63 | 2031 | 3000 | 20000 | 7 | 1889 |  |
|  |  |  | - 22 | 823 | 400 | 5000 | 12 | 1889 |  |
|  |  |  | 34, 47 | 1832 | 1700 | 500 0. 0 | 29 | 1889 |  |
|  |  |  | -78 78 | 140 | 19 il 0 | 800 0 0 | 42 | 1890 |  |
|  |  |  | 70,75 | $25 \quad 32$ | 2000 | $1,500 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 75 | 1890 |  |
|  | Kurambs Khord | *** | 28 | 813 | $7 \quad 54$ | 1980 | 27 | 1888 |  |
|  |  |  | 10 | 98 | 800 | 20000 | 25 | 1888 |  |
|  |  |  | 1,44 | $29 \quad 27$ | 2400 | 9910 | 41 | 1888 |  |
|  |  |  | 1, 30 | 1030 | 900 | 28900 | 82 | - 1888 |  |
|  |  | . | 80 | $10 \quad 30$ | 900 | 77500 | 86 | 1890 | 42 |

Average sale-price per acre for group II
... Rs. 33
Average of oolumn 7 for 25 transactions in groap II
Average of column 7 for 150 transactions in groups I \& II
Tobal average asle-price for groupa I and II
*. 48
... $37 \cdot 11$
... Re. 48

## APPE NDIX L

Statement showing mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the villages of Raver
Táluka, East Khändesh District.

|  | Village. | , | Sarvey No. | ${ }^{-9}$ Area, | Assessment. | Mortgage debt. | Mortgage debt 38 multiple of assesgment. | Year. | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 |  | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |  |
|  | Group I . |  |  | A g . | Rs. a. p |  | Re. |  |  |
| 1 | Kaimoda | ... | 52 | 60 | 600 | 35000 | 58 | 1914 |  |
| 2 | Rajhoda | $\cdots$ | 179 | 106 | 400 | $\begin{array}{llll}400 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 100 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | . | 46 | 519 | 1200 | 550.00 | 46 | 1918 |  |
|  |  |  | 69 | 130 | 3120 | 30000 | 80 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 12 | 21 | 500 | 30000 | 60 | 1914 |  |
| 6 | Chinswal | ... | 182 | 124 | $3{ }^{3} 960$ | 20000 | 56 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 172 | 319 | 51210 | 5500 | 95 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 51 | 114 | 2120 | 30000 | 109 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 277 | $4{ }^{8}$ | 800 | 600 0. 0 | 75 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | ! | 18.3 | 111 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | 300 0- 0 | 61 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 171 | 137 | 2100 | 3000 | 114 | 1914 |  |
| 20 | Sáwda | $\cdots$ | 241 | 47 | 1180 | 30000 | 28 | 1913 |  |
| 20 |  |  | 24 | 115 | 380 | 3 co | 86 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 345 | 116 | 280 | 20000 | 80 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 291 | 223 | 6108 | 30000 | 60 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 578 | 220 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 00$ | 3000 | 50 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 64 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 3 \\ \\ 1 & 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}14 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 800 0 0 | 57 | 1918 | - |
|  |  |  | 95 64 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 5 \\ 6 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}3 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}300 & 0 & 0 \\ 600 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 100 43 | 1913 | - |
| 11 | Maskewad Budrut |  | 68 |  | 1500 |  | 27 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 125 | 21 | 500 | 10000 | 20 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 116 | 63 | 15119 |  |  | 1914 |  |
| 14 | Vaghods Khurd ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\cdots$ | 138 | 327 |  | $700 \% 0$ | 82 | 1911 |  |
|  |  |  | 115 | 519 | 1100 | 80000 | 73 | 1911 |  |
|  |  |  | 81 | 1924 | 1700 | 80000 | 47 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 28 | 417 | 700 | 50000 | 71 | 1918 |  |
| 17 | Thorgavhan | $\cdots$ | 24 | $918{ }^{\circ}$ | 1200 | 40000 | 93 | -1910 |  |
|  |  |  | 258 | 71 | 1100 | 7000 | 63 | 1911 |  |
|  |  |  | 806 | 1214 | 3100 | 2,000 00 | 64 | 1911 |  |
|  |  |  | 231 | 323 | 500 | 20000 | 40 | 1912 |  |
|  |  |  | 133 | 238 | 780 | 1000 | 38 | 1912 |  |
|  |  |  | 80 | 36 | 800 | 40000 | 50 | 1913 |  |
| 20 | Sudgaon | . | 55 | 327 | 980 | 60000 | 63. | 1914 |  |
| 23 | Rangaan | . | 59 | 412 | 1180 | 20000 | 17 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 70 | 035 | 880 | $\bigcirc 5000$ | 125 | 1918 |  |
| 25 | Udhali Khard | $\cdots$ | 85 | 230 | 50 | 35000 | 70 | 3911 |  |
|  |  |  | 013 | 313 | 880 | 40000 | 47 | 1911 |  |
|  |  |  | 122 | 210 | $6{ }^{6} 00$ | 8000 | 183 | 1912 |  |
|  |  |  | 81 | 139 | 50.0 | 1000 | 20 | 1912 |  |
|  |  |  | 123 | 221 | 68.0 | 30000 | 46 | 1918 |  |
| 36 | Singadi | $\cdots$ | 47 | 230 | 680 | 30000 | 46 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 49 | 621 | 1500 | 80000 | 58 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{64}$ | 1632. | 800 | 60000 | 75 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 65 | 1034 | 500 | 10000 | 20 | 1914 |  |
| 40 | Tandslwadi | $\cdots$ | 78 | 420 | 1126 |  | 94 | 1910 |  |
|  |  |  | 35 | 21 | 20 | 80 80 | 40 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | $!$ | 801 | 38 | 800 | 30000 | 97 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 149 | 8 4 | 800 | 40000 | 50 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 304 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 7 \\ 8 & 7\end{array}$ | ${ }^{6} 880$ | 30000 | 54 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 89 | 37 | 780 | 600 0 0 | 80 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 186 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 0 \\ 88\end{array}$ | 1700 | 1.50000 | 88 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 251 | 818 | 400 | 30000 | 75 | 1918 |  |
| 4 | Nimbhora | ... | 824 | 212 | 5154 | 30000 | 56 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | , | 369 | 537 | 1400 | 40000 | 28 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 379 | 1122 | 2300 | 50090 | 28 | 1918 |  |
|  |  |  | 155 | 336 | 5880 | 3000 | 54 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 227 | 323 | 900 | 80000 | 89 | 19.4 |  |
|  |  |  | 420 | 819 | 700 | 8000 | 114 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 208 | 430 | 900 | 800 0.0 | 22 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 118 | 332 | ${ }^{9} 00$ | 4000 | 44 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 985 | 48 | 1100 | 8000 | 73 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 224 | 216 | 600 | 4000 | 66 | 1911 |  |

Average mortgage debt per acre for group I
Arerage of column 7 for 100 bransactions in group I

APPENDIX L-continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serial } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Village. | Survey No. | Area. | Asbessment. | Mortgage debt. | Mortgage debt as maltiple of assessment. | Year. | Remarke. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | - 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 48 | Group I-continued. |  | A. g . | Rs. at. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. |  |  |
|  | Viwra Budrak ... | 134 | 131 | 3000 | 15000 | 50 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 875 | 65 | 14.00 | 40000 | 28 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 58 | 721 | 10120 | 4750 | 44 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 48 | 211 | 600 | 600 0 0 | 100 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 437 | 133 | 500 | 20000 | 40 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 385 | 235 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ | 800 0 0 | 108 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 53 | 235 | 700 | 30000 | 43 | 1914 |  |
| 52 | Raver | 681 | 615 | 1000 | 400 | 40 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 849 | 53 | 700 | 50000 | 71 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 590 | 70 | 700 | 3000 | 48 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 807 | 518 | 1200 | 30000 | 25 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 21 | 131 | 400 | 20000 | 50 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 897 | 525 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 80000 | 133 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 849 | 430 | $7 \quad 00$ | 80000 | 116 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 538 | 85 | 700 | 500 0 0 | 71 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 724 | 711 | 700 | 40000 | 57 | 1834 | - - |
| 78 | Ainpar | 426 | 320 | 700 | 400 0 0 | 57 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 315 | 135 | 500 | 23600 | 47 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 838 | 834 | 1000 | 300 | 30 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | . 157 | 216 | 600 | 200 0 0 | 38 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 432 | 129 | 400 | 10000 | 25 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 468 | 333 | 900 | 2000 | 22 | 1918 |  |
| 83 | Karjat $\quad$ - | 141 | 50 | 1200 | 200 00 | 17 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | - 69 | 234 | 500 | 98 98 | 19 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | $4{ }^{485}$ | 219 | -600 | 18000 | 30 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{203}$ | 48 | 600 | 20000 | 33 | 1912 |  |
| 90 | Ajnad | 115 | 612 | 1300 | 50000 | 38 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 26 | 835 | 2000 | 70000 | 35 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 28 | 712 | 1780 | 6000 | $3 \pm$ | 1912 |  |
| 82 | ¢hiroda -... | 222 | 10 | $1{ }^{\circ} 50$ | 10000 | 76 | 1914 |  |
| 95 | Gaulkheda ... | 46 | 62 | 880 | 90000 | 108 | 1914 |  |
| 101 | Shirwadi ... |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { i1 } & 0 & \\ \end{array}$ | 200 0 0 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ 142 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 887 388 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { i1 } & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}200 & 0 & 0 \\ 200 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 18 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 6 | 585 | 180 | 300 0 u | 23 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 10 | 83 | 1200 | 2000 | 17 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 32 | 1685 | 3500 | 800 0.0 | 53 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 40 | 627 | 800 | 30000 | 37 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 139 | 325 | 200 | 10000 | 50 | 1918 |  |
|  | Group IL. |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| 108 | Lotara ... | 97, 102 | 5' 27 | 4120 | 15000 | '32. | 1913 |  |
| 110 | Kusumbs Budrak | 78 | 140 | 1900 | 2,000 00 | 105 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 70,75 | 14.36 | 1280 | 400 | 82 | 1913 |  |
| 111 | Kusumbe Khurd | 68 | 46 | 400 | 6000 | 15 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 20 | $10 \quad 7$ | 600 | 15000 | 25 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 29 | 416 | 440 | 20000 | 47 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 76 | 525 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 000$ | 500 0 0 | 83 | 1818 |  |
|  |  | 26 80 | 722 | 700 | 400 U 0 | ${ }^{67}$ | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 80 | 8 4 | 488 | 3000 | 78 | 1918 |  |
| 112 | Kbedi Khurd ...0 | ${ }^{38}$ | 1928 | 1800 | 400 0 0 | 22 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 10 | $11 \quad 2$ | 280 |  | 50 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 42 | 210 | 200 | 700 | 35 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 37 | 180 | 1600 | 6000 | 87 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 38 | $19 \quad 28$ | 1800 | 20000 | 11 | 1918 |  |
|  |  |  | $7 \quad 10$ | 800 | 7100 | 23 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 83, 34 | $10 \quad 18$ | 1000 | 6000 | 60 | 1913 |  |
| 114 | Abhode Budrak | 21 | 416 | 800 | 14800 | 49 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 45 | 1415 | 1600 | 60800 | 44 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 29 | 839 | 400 | 17500 | 44 | 1912 |  |
| Average mortgage dett per acre for group I <br> Average of column 7 for 100 traneaction in groap: $\Delta$ verage mortgage debt per aore for group II Average of column 7 for 36 cransuctious in groap 11 A verage mortgage debt per acre for groups in and II |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

APPENDIX L.-concluded.


## APPENDIX M․

Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Raver Táluka of East Khándesh District, period 1910-1914.


## APPENDIX M-continued.





APPENDIX M'-contisued.


H 1469-14

APPENDIX M르룬inued.


APPENDIX M1 -continued.


APPENDIX M²-continuéd.


APPENDIX $\mathrm{M}^{1}$-continued.


## APPENDIX MT-continued.



APPENDIX Mincontinued.


APPENDIX M ${ }^{1}$-continued.


## 



H 1469-16

## APPENDIX MTcontinued.



Average rent per acre for group I (a), Rs, 11.65.
Average of column 7 for 652 tranactions in group $I(b), 17 \cdot 95$.
Average rent per acre for group I (b), Re. 958.
Average of column 7 for 82 transactiona in group I (b), 13ヶ37.
Average rent per aore for group I, Ra 11.9\%.
Average of colamn 7 for 784 tranesctions in groap I (a \& 8), 1681.

APPENDIX M²-comtinued.


Average rent par more for group If(b), Re, 9.58
Average of column 7 for 82 transactions in gronp I (b), $18 \%$ 沪.
Average rent per aure for group L; Rs. $11 ヶ 97$.
Avorage of column 7 for 784 transections in group I (e \& d), 16.81.

APPENDIX M ${ }^{\text {-acontinued. }}$


Average rent per scre for groupoI (b), Rs, 9-68.
Average of column 7 for 82 transactions in gronp I $(b), \mathbf{1 3} \cdot 37$.
average rent per acra for group I, Re. $11 \cdot 47$.
Average of oolumn 7 for 734 traneactions in group I ( $a$ \& 6 ), $1 c^{\circ} 8 \mathrm{~L}$,
Average rent par acre for gronp II, Rs. 6.09.
Averago of column 7 for 81 transactions in groap II, 12-56.

APPENDIX M1ºcontinued.


Avarage rent par sare for group II, $\mathrm{Ba}, 6^{\circ} \mathrm{Og}$
sivernge of column 7 for 81 transections in group $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Ra}, 12 \cdot 56$.
ㅍ 1469-17

APPENDIX ${ }^{4} \mathrm{M}^{1}$-conitinued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sexial } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Village. | .00\% | Area* | Assessment. | Rent. | Aseossment <br> as <br> percentage <br> of zent. | Year. | Average of colamn 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 121 | Mohogan ©im. |  | A. g. | Bg. an ${ }^{\text {p }}$ p | Rs, a. p. | Rs. |  |  |
|  |  | 1, 2 | $18 \quad 26$ | 6120 | 8300 | 8.18 | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 9 33 <br> 8  | 900 | 8900 | $20 \cdot 11$ | 1911-16 |  |
|  |  | 9, 17 | $\begin{array}{rr}6 & 31 \\ 18 & 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}28 & 0 & 0 \\ 89 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 17.86 6.74 | 1914 1913 |  |
|  |  | * 88 | 118 | 4 O | 8700 | 10.81 | 1911-14. |  |
|  |  | - 86 | 145 | 500 | 3600 | 13.88* | 1214 | 11.25 |
| 122 | Gangapuri | 7 | 1121 | 300 | 1800 | 23.07 | 1912-18 | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | 81 | 11.10 | 1200 | 11200 | 10.71 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 37, 39 | - 2016 | 19 0-0 | 2300 | $8 \cdot 26$ | 1912, 19, 14 |  |
|  |  |  | 1338 | 1300 | 8700 | 14.94 | 1910-15 | 14.24 |
| * | Group III. | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 123 | Pal | 1 | 1122 | 380 | 7500 | 4.86 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | - 2 | 1283 | 880 | 6500 | $5 \cdot 38$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | 80 | 800 | - 4000 | 5.00 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 10 | 104 | 380 | 400 | $8 \cdot 75$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 15, 123 |  | 600 | 1000 | $6 \cdot 00$ | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 15, 104 | 1382 | 200 | 1200 | 16.68 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 100, 107 | 934 | 400 | 4500 | 8.89 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 108, 109 | $24 \quad 39$ | 580 | 4800 | 11.46 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 118 | 1811 | 380 | 550 | $6 \cdot 30$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 18, 119 | $15 \quad 37$ |  | 800 | 8:12 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 130 | 1282 | 600 | 750 | $8 \cdot 00$ | 1914 | - |
|  |  | 140 | 1180 | 880 | 7500 | $8 \cdot 83$ | 2914 |  |
|  |  | 141. | $12 \quad 28$ | 800 | 80 0.0 | $8 \cdot 75$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  | $168{ }^{\circ}$ | 1510 | 500 | 5600 | 8.92 | 1911-16 |  |
|  |  | 161 | 121 | 1880 | 410 | $5 \cdot 66$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 163 | 1222 | 1880 | 5500 | $2 \cdot 73$ | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 164 | 614 | 1120 | 1500 | $11 \cdot 16$ | 1911-12 |  |
|  |  | 178 | 12 L | 800 | 2300 | 8.70 | -1912 |  |
|  |  | - 179 | 1720 | 880 | 4780 | 737 | - 1914 |  |
|  |  | 184, 187, | 436 | 840 | 1000 | 8.25 | - 1914 |  |
|  |  | 188 | * 38 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 228 | + 938 | 280 |  | 4.54 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 227 | 1119 | 800 | 6500 | $4 \cdot 61$ | 1914 | 680 |
| 124. | Morwhal |  |  |  |  | $7 \cdot 14$ |  |  |
|  |  | - 14 | 1234 | 200 | 2900 | 6.90 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 17, 26, 35, | 46 | 6410 | 5800 | 11.79 | 1914, |  |
|  |  | 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 21 | 1018 | 100 | 2500 | 400 | 1914 | - |
|  |  | 31 | 1116 | -200 | 5500 | 8.68 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 32 | $17 \quad 9$ | 200 | 38.00 | $5 \cdot 26$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 48 | 16 | 800 | 8830.0 | 6.06 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 71 | $17 \quad 0$ | 280 | 2500 | 10.00 | 1912 | 6.85 |
| 125 | Jinsi |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |
|  |  | 30 | 10 30 <br> 8  | 0120 | 400 | 5.38 18.75 | 1912-1918 |  |
|  |  |  | 2818 | 400 | 480 | 1870 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 49,50 | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 33\end{array}$ | 389 | 680 | 5.11 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 98, 100 | $\begin{array}{ll}28 & 31\end{array}$ | 700 | 1800 | 38.88 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 118 | 1516 | 600 | 8400 | $7 \cdot 14$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 116 | 1481 | 400 | $40 \quad 00$ | 10\%0 | 1914 | 13.42 |

Average rent fer aere for group IX, Ra, 6.02
Average of column 7 for 81 trassactions in group II, 12\%6
A verage rent per acre for group III, Rs. $8 \cdot 22$
Average of column 7 for 37 trangactiong in group III, 8-12
Averageof column 7 for 852 transections in groapa I, II, III, 16*0s.
Average rent per acre for groups I, II, III, Rs. 10.01

## APPENDIX M ${ }^{2}$

Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the villages of Raver táluka of East Khändesh Distruct, period 1898-1890.


[^9]
## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices grevalent in the Raver taluka from 1888-89\% 1913.


## APPENDIX 0.

Statement of occupied and unoccupied area for the year 1918-14 In the 121 cillages of Raver Täluka, East Khandesh District, for which the revision setilement woas introdwced in the year 1886-8\%.


## APPRNDIX O.

Changes in Woceupied area for the 3 villages of Palforwhal and Jinsi of the Ráver Taluka, Easl Khándesh Distrist, for which the origisal settlement was introdwced in the year 1887-98.


All fractions of an acre and of a rupee are omitted in the above statements.

## APPENDIX $0^{1}$

Statement of occupied and wnoccupied area for the year 1913-14 in the village of Padle Khwrd in which the original settlement was intrownced in the year 1910-11.


## APPENDIX $0^{2}$.

Collections of assessment on Governmest and Inám land for the 121 willages of the Ráver talmkd, East Khändesh Districh, in which the revision settlement was introduced in the year 1886-87.


## APPENDIX $0^{2}$.

Collections of asceosmont on Government and Inam land for the 3 villages of Pal, Morwhal and Jinsi of the Rúver Tálwka, Distriet East Khándeah, is whsch original sottlement was introdured in the year 18:7-88.


APPENDIX $0^{3}$.
Cullections of assessment on Government and Inim land for the viliage of Padale Khurd of the Räner Ialuka, District East Khándesh, in which the original settlement was introduced in 1:10-11.


Effect of the Revision Settlement proposal on Government occupied

a．
land in the Ráver Táluka of East Khándesh District．

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Name of tillage． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum ratea， |  | Dry－rop： |  |  |  | Bioo， |  |  | Garden |  |  | Total． |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 坒 } \\ & \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 案 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & \text { E. } \\ & \text { y } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{8}{4}$ | 㟶 最 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿷匚⿳⿻コ一冖巳寸 } \\ & \stackrel{8}{8} \end{aligned}$ | 安 |  |  | \％ |  | 宽 |  |  |
| 20 20 | 21 | ${ }^{29}$ | ${ }^{23} 1$ | 84 | 85 | 26 | 27 | ${ }^{83}$ | 20 | 30 | 31 | ${ }^{33}$ | 33 | ${ }^{34}$ | ${ }^{35}$ |
|  | Bn．a．p． | Ao | Rs． | Rusa．p． | Aores． | $\mathrm{Bm}_{6}$ | Rs． | $\triangle$ A ${ }^{\text {cros．}}$ | вg． | R． 2. p． | Aorca． | 86． | Re，a．p． |  | Houp 1. |
| $s^{\prime} \mathrm{A} 0$ | ${ }^{6} 8$ | ${ }^{084}$ | 1，347 | 164 | ．．． |  | ．．． | 89 | 225 | 11 | 4 | 1，671 | 1 | 22.56 | Kalinoda |
| 380 | 800 | 901 | 2，260 | 259 | $\cdots$ | $1 .$. | ．．＇ | 248 | 739 | 3148 | 1，200 | 2 | 7 | 2858 | Rofhoda |
| 8 | 90 | 014 | 2，00） | 214 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 83 | 288 | 326 | 97 | 2，022 | 21411 | 28－55 | Koobur（Badruk） |
| 860 | 8 | 438 | ， 109 | 286 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 15 | so | 29.7 | ${ }^{43}$ | ，147 | 280 | 23.59 | Do．（Khurd）．．． |
| 8 | 30 | 207 | 068 | 20 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 5 | 18 | 97 | 332 | 631 | 2011 | 29.57 | Borkheda Sim |
| 9 | 500 | 2，813 | 888 | 257 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 268 | ${ }^{763}$ | 21411 | 3，1c3 | 7，992 | $26 *$ | 28.58 | Chinawal |
| 9 | ．．． | 660 | 1，612 | ${ }^{4}$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $9 \times 8$ | 1，612 | 944 | 28.78 | Kıubharkheda |
| 8 | $\cdots$ | 887 | 707 | 133 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{987}$ | 707 | 113 | $29 \cdot 5$ | Taroda |
| 8 | 360 | 2，081 | 8，212 | 29 | ．．． | $\because$ | ．．． | 329 | 3，041 | 327 | 2，360 | 8，238 | 2107 | 29.50 | Whychoda（Budruk）．．． |
| $80^{\circ} 0$ | 0 | 9，478 | 7，376 | 816 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 840 | 2，808 | $3{ }^{5} \mathrm{~B}$ | 3，313 | 10，183 | 312 | 23.67 | Sauda |
| 8 | 380 | 050 | 2， 580 | 8211 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 198 | 607 | 3010 | S45 | 2，069 | $3{ }^{3} 26$ | 28.58 | Haskarad（Badruk） |
| 380 | 9 | 872 | 1，03 | 2111 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | es | 183 | 896 | 438 | 1，168 | 21010 | 2969 | Do．（Kharrl）m |
| 3 | 9 | 285 | 40 | 210 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 133 | 3：4 | 2142 | ${ }^{118}$ | 874 | 218 | 53 | Do．Bim |
| 8 | 3 | 825 | 8，283 | 218 3 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ${ }^{48}$ | 147 | 310 | 873 | 2，420 | 8126 | 29.68 | Waghodn（Khurd）．．． |
| $s$ | 800 | 804 | 2，693 | 8311 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 44 | 130 | 927 | 908 | 2，674 | 2151 | 2356 | Sanola |
| 8 | ．．． | 611 | 1，952 |  | ．．． | ．．． | ．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 511 | 1，863 | 3 3 \％ | 29.58 | Gato |
| 8 | ．．． | 2，203 | 0，711 | 213 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．＇ | 2，2：0 | 8，7n | 2156 | －9935 | Thprgarban |
| 3 | ．．． | 318 | 048 | 215 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．． | 318 | 018 | 9158 | $28 \cdot 8$ | Chunwade |
| 860 | ．． | $4{ }^{4}$ | 1，104 | 28 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．． | 443 | 1.104 | 280 | \＄3．52 | Mangi |
| 560 | ．． | 40 | 1，603 | 318 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 640 | 1，903 | 9131 | 23：60 | Sndgaon |
| 90 | ．．． | 1，0\％6 | 2，488 | 232 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | 1，078 | 3，860 | 213 | 23.67 | 2nipur |
| 8 | 300 | 624 | 1，067 | 210 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．． | － | 21 | 380 | 630 | 1，679 | $210^{\circ} 7$ | 28：8 | Gankıeda |
| 8 | ．．． | 438 | ， 320 | 321 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．： | ．．． | 429 | 1，33， | 321 | 2853 | Rangnon |
| $s$ | ．．． | 003 | 1，701 | 20 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 683 | 1，792 | 204 | 67 | Tajkboda |
| 3 | 360 | 876 | 2，978 | 211 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 10 | 27 | 2112 | ${ }_{898}$ | 2，400 | 2114 | 2855 | Udil（Ehurd） |
| 300 | ．．． | 1，040 | 2，187 | 20 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 1，048 | 2,037 | 980 | 28.53 | Do．（Badrak） |
| 860 | ．． | 578. | ， 098 | 113 | ．．． | ．．． | ．． |  | ．．． | ．．＂ | 578 | 1，008 | 1143 | $25 \cdot 63$ | Laukbeda |
| 8680 | $\cdots$ | 712 | 1，18 | 88 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | 719 | 1，5s9 | 227 | 2360 | Sungalmad |
| 80,0 | 300 | ${ }^{83}$ | 1，607 | 12 | ．．． | ．．． | ．． | 13 | － 98 | 300 | 880 | 1，508 | 1188 | 61 | Puri |
| 380 | 380 | 601 | 2，193 | 1280 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | 2 |  | 8 B 0 | ${ }^{603}$ | 1，197 | 1169 | 68.57 | Gaulwada |
| 3600 | ．．＇ | 1，785 | 3，226 | 11911 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |  |  | ．．． | 1，785 | 3，298 | 11811 | 29：58 | Kandrel |
| 360 of ．．． | ．．． | 718 | 2，043 | 213 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |  | 719 | 2，0＋9 | 21310 | ${ }^{08} 59$ | Koloda |
| s 00 O ．．． | ．． | ${ }^{387}$ | 050 | 2131 | ．＇ | ．． | ．．． |  | ．．． | ．．． | ${ }_{37}$ | \％\％ | 8131 | 28.55 | Sulwadt |
| 0 ．．． | ．．＇ | 150 | ${ }^{36}$ | 259 | ．．． | ．． | ．．． | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． | 150 | 354 | $2 \mathrm{~B} 日$ |  | Susti |
| 0. | 300 | 48 | 1，481 | 21411 | ．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 80 | 8s | 9 314 | 15 | ，506 | 2140 | 3501 | Dhanodl |
| 300 |  | 698 | 1，363 | 1.18 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | － | 21 | 2100 | 694 | 1，939 | 200 | 2 cl | stugad |
| 860 of．．． | 0 | 057 | 1，864 | 1189 | ．．． |  | ．．． | 11 | so | 2118 | ${ }^{58}$ | 1，884 | 1154 | s | Bhamalwadi |
| 200 |  | 0.8 | 1，701 | 11383 | $\cdots$ | ．． | ．．． | ${ }^{6}$ | 176 | 2158 | 968 | 1，097 | 902 | 9855 | Balmadi |
| 8600 | 900 | ${ }^{18} 8$ | ${ }^{685}$ | 1 | $\cdots$ |  | ．． | 50 | 198 | 2119 | 338 | 770 | 216 | $28 \cdot 5$ | ngat |
|  | 3 | 2，098 | 6，003 | 2130 | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ${ }^{1}$ |  | $2+0$ | 2，007 | 6，838 | 9180 | 28.57 | Tandalmadi |
| 800 | 380 | 1，041 | 2，868 | 2111 | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． | ${ }^{16}$ |  | 290 | 1，057 | 3，800 | 2111 | $25 \cdot 63$ | ndalimadi |
| 560 ．．． | 300 | 58 | 1，383 | 2 | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 259 |  | 29 | 832 | 2.050 | 73 | 28.56 | Dasnur |
| 3 | 3 B 0 | 24 | 577 | 610 | $\cdots$ |  | ．．． | ${ }^{2}$ | 4 | 9130 |  | 63 | 303 | 29.67 | Stugnur |
| 260 ．．． | 0 | 2508 | 0，468 | $24{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ．．． | ．．． | 47 |  | 384 | 2，871 | 7，989 | 912 | 29：58 | Nimbhora |
| 3 00 ．．． | 360 | 554 | 1，780 | 5 |  |  | ．．． | ${ }^{5}$ | 893 | 8 | 41 | 2，071 | 8 |  | кылึli（Budruk） |
| 100 | 0 |  | 2，17 | 851 |  | ．．． | ．．． | 120 |  | 2 | 517 | 2．633 | 5 ¢ |  | Do．（Khurd） |
| 360 | 300 | 2，167 | 8，00s | 213 |  | ．．． | ．．． | B | 13 | 185 | 1，198 |  | 213 |  | Whagaon |

APPENDIX


Q-continued.



## P-ooneluded.



Appendix $\mathbf{Q}$ for the surveged inam villages of Bhokri and Tamasioadi.


APPENDIX $\mathbf{Q}$.
Slatement showing the population, area and assessment of Government assessed unoccupied land in Raver táluka.


Below Mr. Jolly's No. 32 of 24th July 1915̆.
No. 4237 or 1915.

Jalgaon, 27th October 1915.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.
2. Mr. Jolly's report is very clear and his proposals sound. It thus leaves nothing for the Collector to add. Mr. Jolly's intimate knowledge of the taluka. and its people, \&c., gave him an excellent and practical basis for his report.
3. The proposals are
(1) to have 3 groups instead of 4 .
(2) to have maximum rates of Rs. 3-6-0, 2-2-0 and 0-15-0 respectively.
4. Proposal (1).-The subjoined table gives the arrangement of groups as it stands at present and as it is proposed now:-

5. It will be seen from the aforesaid table that the rearrangement of the groups taken up 13 villages from old group III to proposed group I, 18 from old group IV to proposed group II and 3 from old group $V$ to proposed group III. The 91 more in old group I remain in the same group. The reasons for these changes given by Mr. Jolly are based on facts and are sound.
6. As regards (2).-The reasons given in the remarks on the Yával report apply equally to Ráver táluka in so far as Mr. Fletchers remarks are concerned and I agree with Mr. Jolly's observations on this point.
7. The under assessment at the last revision survey and the increase in the value of the land, as is evident from the sale and lease transactions, are grounds sufficient to raise the rates to the extent Mr. Jolly has proposed. There are further considerations which justify the proposed increase and they are (1) improvement in communications, (2) expansion in cotton cultivation, (3) bringing more land under cultivation, (4) rise in prices of cotton and food grains and finally, (5) the ease with which the assessments are paid.
8. From the point of view of the incidence of the present assessment upon the profits of agriculture, the Colleotor would beg to refer to paragraphs 87, 88 and 89 of Mr. Jolly's report.
9. For all these reasons the Collector begs to support Mr. Jolly's prom posals in so far as the 125 Government villages are concerned.

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10. As regards the two inam villages the Inámdárs have not yet applied for the revision survey settlement and the rates of assessment cannot be revised unless their consent is obtained. The Collector will deal with this question separately.
11. Thirteen petitions of objection were received and are submitted herewith. Of these 7 are from villages in old group I and 6 from those old group III. For the reasons already given the Collector thinks these applications do not deserve special consideration.

OTTO ROTHFELD,
Colleotor, East Khándesh.

## Raver Revision Report.

No. S.T.-63.

Camp Kalyan, 20th March 1916.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C.D.
2. It would be difficult to find two talukas more similar in all respects than Ráver and Yával. I have to-day forwarded the Yaval Report, and there is nothing whatever to say about Ráver which bas not been said also about Yával. Though there are slight differences in the figures, they are not anything like large enough to affect the very broad and outstanding conclusions which the Reports compel. That the whole taluka can stand the full increase proposed and a great deal more if it were not barred by the universal pledges of Government is beyond discussion.

3: The only point for discussion is whether the old group assessed at Rs. 2-4-0 can be raised to Rs. 3-6-0 without the violation of that pledge, and if the answer is in the negative, then it must be raised to Rs. 3 only, and farther increase to Rs. 3-8-0 must be taken from group I.
4. In both these tálukas the rise in prices and values has been so enormous that it is quite immaterial whether or not it is due in any part to the changes in monetary standard discussed in my Memorandum on Sirur Táluka. Whatever the cause, we need only concern ourselves with the effect which in this tract is far too egregious.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

## No. Genl.-244 or 1916.

To

# The CHIEF SECRETARY so GOVERNMENT, Revenue Department. 

Poona, 31st March 1916.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward for the consideration and orders of Govern2 ment Revision Settlement Reports for the talukas of Yával and Ráver by Mr. E. P. Jolly, together with the forwarding remarks of the Collector of East Khándesh and thé Settlement Commissioner. These reports have been carefully prepared; Mr. Jolly's recommendations have been accepted almost. entirely by Messrs. Rothfeld and Anderson. At the same time the cases. presented are remarkably simple, and I regret to find that the reports which left Mr. Jolly's office the end of July did not reach mine till the middle of March. If this delay is accidental it is to be regretted; if it is due to some cumbrousness of system it would seem desirable to investigate the cause and see if matters cannot be improved.
2. Yával and Ráver are neighbouring and very similar tálukas. While they were still Maháls of the Sávda Táluka I was in charge as Pránt Officer, and I remember their condition very well. Mr. Jolly might almost have Written one Report for the two tálukas, and in fact whole paragraphs of his Raver Report are copied from what he has said about Yaval. The position is -simply this-the tálukas were under-assessed thirty years ago, and since then there have been very remarkable rises in the prices of agricultural produce and an extraordinary increase of wealth from ootton. The soil is wonderfully fertile and the rainfall consistently good and well distributed. How long itwill be possible to grow cotton on the same land year after year, and to export lint, without reducing the land's fertility and yield I do not know. There is in these reports no hint of any danger and no reference to any problem such as. the question of restoring to the land what is drawn from it. However this may be, there is not the least doubt that the increases in the assessment now proposed do very much less than bring the incidence up to what would be considered anywhere else very moderate. We are simply limited by the rules which Government have thought proper to make. We can clearly ask for 33 per cent. on each group, and we cannot ask for any more.
3. The question therefore at once arises-why not put on each group an increase of 33 per cent. or 54 annas per rupee and have done with the matter? Mr. Jolly's proposals result in increases of 30.88 per cent. for Yával and $30.2 \overline{5}$ per cent. for Ráver. Why should Government lose over 2 per cont. for thirty years? When Mr. Fletcher's last grouping was admittedly good, why make trifling adjustments and alterations, which cannot really be wanted and result. in loss to Government? I do not say that Mr. Jolly's little changes are not improvements. But are they worth making? An officer appointed on special duty, of some importance and difficulty and lasting for many months, is tempted to feel that he must make some changes. He does not like to say, at the end of all his study and experience and investigation, there is no need to change anything and no necessity for any orders other than the imposition all round of the maximum permissible increase.
4. Mr. Jolly refers to this matter in paragraph 92 of his Yával Report (and 90 of Ráver). He admits that a rise of 33 per cent. all round might appear the simplest method. He rejects it in favour of slight alterations which he says maintain "the total increase for the táluka as near as possible to 33 per cent." But they result in a loss of over 2 per cent., which is quite unnecessary. And the arguments for the alteration as given in paragraph 91 do not carry conviotion to my mind. It is not quite clear to me that

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Mr. Fletcher was wrong and Mr. Jolly right. I should much rather see 33 per cent. all round than 30 per cent. for the whole and 50 per cent. for a dozen and a half villages.
5. Thus I confess I should prefer the simpler method. If, however, Government think Mr. Jolly's re-grouping an improvement-and an improvement worth effecting at some expense-his details may be accepted. The appended statement shows the increase in annas per rupee of the proposed rates if Mr. Jolly's proposals are accepted. I do not-agree with Mr. Anderson's interpretation of Government Resolution No. 3671, dated 12th April 1908. The orders then issued appear to me to mean the exact opposite of what Mr. Anderson says; and in fact Government laboured to explain that the group or batch of villages the increase in which was to be limited to 33 per cent. was a new group as constituted out of one or more old groups. I do not know how Mr. Anderson can say that his view is "the logical and hitherto accepted interpretation." It appears to me to be neither the one nor. the other.
6. There are two inám villages in the Ráver Táluka. They must obviously go into the first group. The Collector's paragraph 10 in respect of these villages is apparently incorrect. The Inámdár of the two villages has already.applied for the introduction of an original survey in the villages and his request has been sanctioned in. Government Resolation No. 4856 dated 30th May 1910. It is understood that the survey of these villages has been carried out by the Central Division field party. When the Settlement Report is received it will be disposed of by the Commissioner as usual.

I have, etc.,<br>C. N. SEDDON, Acting Commissioner, C. D.

Statement referred to in paragraph 5 of Commissioner, C. D.'s No. Genl.-244, dated 31st March 1916.


## Revenue Survey and Asessament.

East Khándegh.
Revision settlements of the Yával and Ráver táliakas.

## GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

 "•Revenea Deppartumat.
Resolution No. 4578.
Bombay Castle, 1st May 1916.
Letter from the Commisaioner,' C.D., No. Genl.-244 dated 31st March 1916-Submitting, with his remarks, the papers

Letters from Mr. E. H.P. Jolly, L.C.S., Ansistent Settlement Officer, Fast Khandesh, Nob, 31 and 32 dated 24th July 1915.
Memoranda from the Oollector of East Khandeah Nos. 4236 and 4297 dsted 27th October 1915.
Memorands from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Becords Nos, S.T.-62 and 68 dated 20th Marchy 1916.
specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlements of the Yával and Ráver tálukas of thes East Khaindesh district

Resolution.-These papers contain the revision settlement reports of the Yával and Ráver tálukas of the East Kbándesh district.
2. There are no striking anomalies in the present system of groups, and looking to the steady and marked progress made in each of these tadukas dúring the current settlement period, Government conour with the Commissioner, C. D., that the present groups should be retained and that the existing maximum rate of each group should be inoreased by 33 per cent., that is to say, by $5 \frac{1}{4}$ annas in the rupee,
3. The proposals made by the Assistant Settlement Officer to make no differentiation between the maximum rates for dry crops and garden crops and to preserve the existing area of patasthal land in the Yaval táluka are sanctioned.
4. Government concur in the view expressed by the Commissioner, C.D., in paragraph: 5 of his letter as regards the interpretation of Government Resolution No. 3671 dated 12th April 1906.
5. The appended statement * shows the rates sanctioned by Government.
6. The revised rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.
7. The petitions of objeotions do not disclose any grounds.which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.
8. The commendations of Government should be convejed to Mr. Jolly for his careful reports.

G. A. THOMAS, Deputy Secretary to Government.

Ho
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of East Khándesh (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, i
E. H. P. Jolly, Esq., l. C. S.,

The Government of India (by letter).

* Printed on the reverse.

Statement referred to in paragraph 5 of Government Resolation No. 4578 dated 1st May 1916.


REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Q.
foccupied land in Raver Taluka of East Khandesh District.

zEVISED APPEM

-continued.


APPENDIN


## -continued.


(Signed) V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.


Index to the correspondence relating to the Second Revision Settloment of Ja imner Taluka of the East Khandesh District.

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R. S. No. 33.

From

M. C. KELKAR, Esq., B.A.,<br>Assistant Settlement Officer, Jamner Taluka, East Khandesh;

To
The COLLECTOR of EAST KHANDESH, Jalgaon.

Camp Jalgaon, 31st May 1920.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit my report about the second Revision Settlement of the Jamner Taluk so far as the agricultural lands are concerned. Being appointed an Assistant Settlement Officer for the work under Government Resolution No. 11347 of 29th October 1919, Revenue Department, I assumed charge of the office on 1st December 1919. Since then I have spent nearly two months and have visited 82 villages camping at 17 places and have made personal inquiries in all matters concerned with the report.

## I. -Introduction.

2. There have been no territorial changes in the Taluk since the first Revision Survey Settlement in the year 1891 and it now comprises 171 Government Khalsa villages and 26 Inam or alienated villages. The first Revision Survey Settlement of the Government villages was introduced under Government Resolutions Nos. 3775 of 3rd June 1891, 4295 of 24th June 1891 and 7118 of 16th October 1891 and the sanctioned rates were introduced in the year 1890-91 and were guaranteed for 30 years ending 1920-21. As for the 26 Inam villages, 23 have been subjected to first Revision Survey Settlement and 2 (Moykheda and Neri) to original settlement during the last 30 years and the guarantee also expires along with that of the Government villages as will be seen from facts tabulated below :-

3. Hence all these 25 villages are also being included in this report with the Government villages, as from their position and other considerations the same basic statistics can be relied on in proposing maximum rates for them. There are some Government lands in a few of the villages as shown below and the recommendations about maximum rates for the Inam villages will be equally applicable to them.

Government land in Anam villages.

4. Hence it will be seen that there remains only one village-Tondapurwhich does not come within the scope of this report. I have ascertained from the Superintendent of Land Records, C. D., and your office that though the original survey settlement was introduced in this village in the year 1867-68 and the Inamdars have agreed on 14th November 1912 to have the settlement revised still the village cannot be taken up as the lands thereof have yet to be measured and re-classed under the partial system applied to all the other villages in this Taluka.
5. I have enclosed a map showing the two present groups of the Government villages and the positions of the Inam villages in the Taluka. I have also to note here that the appendices chiefly relate to the statistics for the Government villages and only in some of them information for the Inam villages is given for comparison and consideration.
6. Before concluding these introductory remarks I have to state that the proposals in this report are only concerned with the agricultural lands and that there being no patasthal Bagait lands in the Taluka and the motasthal Bagait lands having not to be considered separately for the purposes of the revision settlement, my work has become no way difficult or complicated. The motasthal lands have already been given the necessary position chadh at the time of the first Revision Settlement.

## II.-Position and physical features.

7. This Taluka is situated in the south-east corner of the District and is bounded on the east by the Nizam's Dominions, on the north by the Bhusawal Taluka and Berars, on the west by the Jalgaon and Pachora Talukas and on the south by the Nizam's territory. The border line of the Taluka almost on all sides traverses uneven waste, forest and poor murum lands containing small hills and hillocks, with a few cultivable valleys in the basins of the rivers and nallas that carry the rain water of these areas to the Tapti. The central area is marked by undulating plains with patches of good soil here and there. This peculiar configuration of the Taluka probably ensures the steady and normal rainfall every year.)

> III.-Soil, measurement and classification.
8. The general quality of the soil is poor. In most places it is murumat reddish brown in colour with thin layers of superior blackish soil and there are small occupied areas here and there which could be said to have rich black soil but in rare cases it is fit for rabi cultivation, as compared with the extensive deep black soil area in the Girna and Tapti valleys in Erandol, Jalgaon, Amalner and Chopda Talukas. With all this inferiority in the quality it can be said that it is most suitable for the crops that are grown in the Taluka under the most favourable and steady rainfall conditions prevailing. The following table will support these remarks :-

9. As for the actual measurement and classification of the soil it has to be noted that it was first fully done at the time of the original survey before the year 1864 and again at the time of the first Revision Survey Settlement in 1890. The remeasurement and reclassification was done only under the partial system and the "general position class" was imposed universally (vide paragraphs 4 and 7 of Mr. Turnbull's report). Only $31 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the area was remeasured and only 504 old survey numbers with an area of 12,109 acres, i. e., only 2.7 and 4.4 per cent. of the survey numbers and area, were reclassified.
10. From this it may be said that since the year 1864 very little of the soil has been reclassified. Under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code in revising the assessments no consideration is to be given to the quality or say to the classification of the soil and hence it seems to have been thought that no reclassification is necessary. But I hambly think that there are reasons to suppose that many of the survey numbers have deteriorated in quality from the natural causes over which the holders of land have no control and particularly in an area like Jamner with its peculiar situation. Besides this on local inquiry in some villages I have found that some of the lands have apparently got faults which have outwitted the classers and that in many cases much of the thin layers of good soil have been washed off by the rainfall during the last 56 years since 1864. I think that this will be borne out by the sale and rental values of these lands, the increase in which eompares very unfavourably with that of the richer soil on the basis of "times of assessment". Hence it is possible that the general increase in rates that may beproposed in the Taluka on the basis of rise in prices will adversely affect the holders of these lands which generally are held by the poorer classes of people. However, it is beyond the province of my report to dilate on this point any further or make any recommendations.

## IV.-Water system and supply.

11. The Taluka is not served by any important and big rivers. The chief river worth being mentioned is Waghur which has its origin in the Satmals and passes by the important village of Pahur and Neri Bụdruk, and falls into the Tapti in the Bhusawal Taluka. There are three tributaries of the Waghur and they areSur, Kag and Khadki which are themselves fed by good many streams, but these are really no better than ordinary big nallas which have seldom got water in them for above six months in a year. (None of these rivers however`afford any facilities for irrigation of crops nor do they supply drinking water even for man and cattle during a considerable part of the year. Hence the people have to depend mainly on village wells for their supply of drinking water all the year round almost. The supply of water in the rivers being scanty and the formation of the soil being. rocky in many places the supply of sub-soil water in the wells too is no way copious and sufficient all the year through. The general belief of the villagers is that during the last 25 years rainfall is not as it used to be and hence 'water-supply is being less and less every year. The belief may be well founded or not, yet the fact remains that drinking water-supply has been not quite sufficient all over the Taluka. I have ascertained that there are in all 2,121 wells in 196 villages which supply water for drinking purposes. There are 2,024 wells in fields but only a few of these are used for irrigating crops in some villages.

## V.-Rainfall and climate.

12. The figures given in Appendix A will show that the rainfall in the Taluka is quite assured. During the last 30 years the maximum fall of 49.21 inches was recorded in 1892 and the minimum of $7 \cdot 70$ in the year 1899 , the big famine year. Out of the remaining 28 years there was one year of scanty rainfall as such and it was 1918 when the total fall was $18 \cdot 51$ only. The average rainfall for 30 years is 30.24 inches and that for the last 11 years is 31.95 in 48 days. The average for the kharif and rabi seasons during the last 11 . years was $17 \cdot 51$ and 10.68 inches respectively. The Taluka has very little rabi crop area. Hence it can be said that the Taluka has always been fortunate in having an unfailing rainfall. The average of the 10 years before the present pertod of settlement was 33.99 inches. The rainfall is generally well distributed and is perhaps more heavy on the hill side land in the south and east. Under these circumstances the Taluka can be said to be not liable to scarcity or famine and practically had only one famine year and only two years of scarcity during the last 40 years. The distribution of the rainfall too in the parts of the Taluka appears to have been even. Though there are no rain gauges outside Jamner, still I had no complaints on that account anywhere in the Taluka.

13: The remarks of the Director of Agriculture on the nature of the rainfall during the last 11 years show that out of the 11 years the crop season was good in six, fair in three and bad in two years. Hence it may be said that the rainfall in the Taluka is not generally" properly distributed over the crop season.
14. The climate of the Taluka is mostly healthy all through the year. There is very little of malaria in the Taluka. It is very hot in the summer and moderately cool in the winter and is generally suitable for the few important crops that are grown in the Taluka. I think that in many places it is paticularly suitable for all sorts of dry cultivation and fruit culture to which people are now taking.

## VI.-Cultivation of crops and fallows.

15. The total area of 197 villages in the Taluka is 336,125 acres or 525 square miles and assessed at Rs. $2,94,307$ and the occupied area is 245,450 acres assessed at Rs. $2,85,621$. The population of the Taluka according to the census of 1911 is 98,323 . Hence the incidence per head of area and assessment comes to 3 acres and 4 gunthas and Rs. 2-15-10. The density of population per square mile on the gross area is 186.5 .
16. The chief Jirait crops in the Taluka are cotton, jowari, bajri and pulses. The methods of cultivation are quite primitive and people have not yet taken to improved methods of ploughing, sowing or harvesting. The lands are generally ploughed every year except in black soils. Cultivation is not very clean and a lot of weeding is every year necessary which has become very costly of late years. Ordinary cowdung manure only is used in a few cases. The total number of cattle, sheep and goats is nearly 80,000 and considering the fact that some cowdung manure is used as fuel in most places, it can be said that the available quantity of the manure is no way sufficient for the-total occupied area of 245,450 acres. The people have not yet taken to improving the cultivation intensively. On the contrary I can say that there being proportionately very large cultivable ares available, people do not care to have as much out of it as possible and even at times neglect to pick all the cotton available in some places.
17. There are no rabi crops grown in the Taluka chiefly because there is no good black soil suitable for them available. There are no irrigation tanks or canals in the Taluka and only some Bagait or irrigated crops are grown on well water. The average total of such area during the last five years in the whole Taluka has been as under:-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

18. The acreage under irrigated crops was as under in 1918-19:-

19. The average area respectively for Government and Inam villages per well comes to 15 gunthas and 1 acre and 31 gunthas only. Each well is supposed to irrigate at least 4 acres on an average. This shows that either there must not be sufficient water available in the wells or the people are no way earnest in having such crops. I think both are partly true. I have however to note that in a few villages, particularly at Shendurni, Pahur, Nachankheda, etc., people have of late years taken to grow valuable fruits and cultivats betel leaves or pan, and the opening up of the Pachora-Jamner Railway will still further stimulate enterprise in this direction.
20. Now I give the average percentages of fallows and crops grown in the 171 Government villages and compare them with the figures in-Mr. Turnbull's report.

| Crop. |  | Percentage of area in 1918-19. | Percentage of ares in 1890-91. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jowar | .. | 18.17 | 31 |
| Bajri | $\cdots$ | 6.62 | 8 |
| Cotton | . | $46 \cdot 77$ | 44 |
| Gram and pulsos | . | 21.96 | 7 |
| Oil-sweds | $\cdots$ | $\cdot 46$ | -9 |
| Other miscellaneous crops | -i | $1 \cdot 79$ | 1.5 |
| Fallows | - | $4 \cdot 23$ | $7 \cdot 6$ |
|  |  | 100 | 100 |

21: The figures are rather surprising. The general idea is that cotton cultivation in Khandesh is by far on the increase of late years and so I expected to havea far higher percentage of it than in 1891. But the actual increase is in no way marked. However, the figures of Jowar, the important food-grain crop, coincide with the general belief that people are sowing less food-grains than cotton. Then the question arises as to where has the land previously occupied by Jowar gone and the figure for Pulses gives the answer. On close scrutiny of the crop records $I$ find that there has apparently been a very large increase in the area chiefly under Udid and Kulthi, which though no way valuable crops as compared to cotton and food-grains still are very largely used as grain fodder for the plough bullocks. Similar figures and percentages are found in the statistics of the Inam villages (vide Appendix B).
22. The area under fallows has gone down by about 60 per cent. These fallows are specially kept for grass on the Bandhe of fields and are no way due to want of means of cultivation. Thus it will be seen that there has been no system of keeping land fallow for rest by rotation. The usual rotation of crops is followed in many cases but people do not hesitate to have the same crop chiefly cotton on the same piece of land even though the outturn in such cases is evidently below normal.
23. In 1891 the assessed waste area in the Government Khalsa villages was 22,337 acres with Rs. 11,075 as assessment and now it is 17,481 acres assessed at Rs. 7,664. This means that most of the land worth being cultivated has been brought under plough and there is now very little further scope for increase in the cultivation. The taluka has got 50,330 acres of forest and some patches of good soil are included in it in the eastern border villages near about Fattepur.

## V1I.-Agricultural holdings and sub-divisions of land.

24. The classification of holdings is as under for Government and Inam villages:-

25. If we take first 2 classes as non-economic holdings the percentage of economic holdings to the total comes to $42 \cdot 76$ in Government villages and $45 \cdot 55$ in the Inam villages. This would go to show that majority of the cultivators in the taluka have not got sufficient lands. In addition to this the application of the principles of the Hindu and Mahomedan laws under which family estates could be divided to any extent and the deep-rooted sentiment among the backward population of the taluka for retaining any the least share in their ancestral landed property have bgen gradually turning economic holdings into many more noneconomic ones.
26. I give below the figures of sub-divisions of land during the last 30 years:-

27. There has been an increase of 23.56 per cent: The bad results of this disintegrating process are apparent in villages away from towns, where ignorant non-economic cultivator has to be in very bad straits as he cannot earn sufficiently from his own land and at the same time cannot serve as a full-time servant of others. Hence some of these families are quite idle at home during about half the part of the year and do not.get sufficient food and clothing at home and have not learnt to go to earn more in distant industrial centres during the spare time.)

## VIII.-Communications.

28. In the year 1891-according to Mr. Turnbull-there was only one made road and no railway in the taluka. All the villages however were within a distance of 10 to 26 miles of the railway stations of Pachora, Mhasawad, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Bodwad and Malkapur on the G. I. P. Railway. During the last 30 years new metalled roads have been added and now they are as under :-

## Provinctal Roads.



The Taluka Local Board have constructed a few pieces of murum road here and there but they are not worth being considered.
29. During the last four years the Pachora-Jamner Rail road has been constructed and the line was opened for traffic in 1918. There are now three stations of Shendurni, Pahur and Jamner in the taluka and hence even the villages in the old II group have come to be within an easy distance of the railway.
30. Besides these means of commupications there are all over the taluka easy and convenient dry weather cart tracks going over rocky and murmad soil, which are mostly passable even in the rainy season. Some of these cart tracks are referred to as roads in the firstRevision Survey Settlement Report by Mr. Turnbull. With all these facts however I am not prepared to take a very rosy view about the communictions in the taluka, as was done by him in the year 1891. On actual inspection of most of these tracks I am constrained to say that the means of communications are no way satisfactory, particularly in the south-eastern quarter of the taluka, round about Fattepur and Talegaon, which contains all the second group 49 villages. The cart tracks are very difficult to go on for loaded carts. However, on the whole, it may be said that means of communications are generally fair and sufficient and the Railway stations are within an easy reach of all villages.

## 1X.-Bazars, Markets and fairs.

31. The weekly bazars are held at the below-mentioned places and against each of them I give the approximate figure of the value of transactions done on an average bazar day:-

32. The cotton is ginned, sold and exported from Jamner, Pabur and Shendurni and generally is not taken to Jalgaon as was done before the advent of the Railway. All the necessaries of life are also available at these places and other adjoining markets. Besides these there is held a weekly bazar within a mile of the limits of the taluka at Jamti in Bhusawal Taluka, which is perhaps the biggest bazar in Khandesh. A few other markets in the Malkapur Taluka and in the Nizam's territory are within an easy distance and are also taken advantage of by the people. The bazar at Neri was by far the greatest bazar and the second place in importance where the greater imports from the Nizam's territory were brought to be sold, but since the opening of the Pachora-Jamner Railway, Shendurni has been jealous of Neri and has been rising in importance by leaps and bounds and may perhaps soon put Neri in the background as it is 10 miles away from the Pahur station. It may also be noted here that a considerable quantity of cotton from the villages of Group II is taken to Malkapur and Khamgaon even at great trouble and expense for being exported as Khamgaon cotton at higher prices. All other bazars are of little importance and are merely places where minor articles are sold for surrounding villages. Cattle are sold only ato Neri and timber is available at Jamner and Shendurni.
33. There is only one important fair in the taluka, which is held at Shengola in November or December where a big market is kept up for about a week and cloth, pots and other necessaries of life and luxuries are sold to a large extent but it is no way useful for sale of local articles or food-grains.

## X.-Imports and Exports.

34. The Pachora-Jamner Railway having been lately opened, I have got no figures about imports and exports to give. Generally however I can say that cotton is the only chief export article produced in the taluka. From Shendurni, Pahur and Nachankhede and a few other villages, fruits and Pan leaves are sent away to Bombay and Surat. The local products of food-grains being insufficient for the local demand they are also imported along with other necessaries of life and luxuries such as rice, wheat, cloth, sugar, jagri, oil, ghee, etc. A large quantity of food-grains and oil is imported into the taluka from the Nizam's territory through the important bazars at Jamner, Neri and Shendurni.

> XI.-Manufactures and Industries.
35. The taluka is not noted for any manufactures or large industries. There are however in all 10 gins and 5 presses at Jamner, Fattepur, Neri, Pahur and Shendurni, and most of the local cotton is ginned, baled and sent to Bombay. Some of the cotton however goes to Malkapur, Khamgaon, Bodwad, Pachora and Jalgaon. I give below some figures as far as they are made available for the cotton ginned and bales pressed during the last five years:-


Note-The figures for one gin at Jamner are not a vailable and so are not included in these tigures.
In all these factories about 1,000 to 1,500 workers are employed for 4 to 6 months.

## XII.-Population and health.

36. The figures of population of the 197 villages in the taluka have been according to the official census of 1891, 1901 and 1911 and an unofficial census taken by me in 1919 are as under:-

| 1891 | 1901 |  | 1911 | 1919 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 87,230 | 91,739 |  |  | 98,323 |

The details of the total for 1911 are :-
Non-agrioulturists.' People having interest in land. Labourers. 22,630

37,430.
38,223
37. The total number of deaths in the last 29 years are 123,221 . Hence the total number of births till 1919 comes to be 128,721 . The figures speak for themselves. The normal increase in population ought to be 10 per cent. in 10 years. and so we should have expected the present population to be about 116,102. Even taking the actual increase during the normal 10 years from 1901 into consideration we find that the increase ought to have been by 7,057, but there has been an actual decrease of 5,593 during the last 9 years. The increase since 1891 is only 5,500 . A casual observer is likely to say from these figures that the insufficient increase must be due to the deteriorating material conditions of the people and unhealthiness of the area under review. But I am not prepared to say that the inference is correct. Truly speaking it can be said that the material condition and prosperity of the people during the last 30 years have all along been improving and the several administration reports of the district will bear me out on the point. It is also well known that there has been very little of malaria prevalent in the taluka and the climatic conditions-are quite conducive to the good health of the people. Though the climate is very hot still the heat is always dry and healthy. Then the question arises as to why there has been no normal increase during the current lease of settlement. The causes are not far to seek. On examining the detailed figures kindly supplied to me by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, W. R. D., Nasik, about the number of deaths from different diseases for the last 29 years, I find that cholera, plague and, particularly influenza of the year 1918 have wrought unexpected and horrible havoc among the people. in the taluka. The figures of these deaths are as under :-

| Cholera. | Plague. | Influeaza. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4,791 | 5,558 | 0,425 |

38. During the last 29 years excepting the year 1918 the average number of deaths has been 3,902 per year but that in 1918 is 13,329 . It may however be said with justice that apart from the fact that the necessary medical and other help-for what it was worth-was not available at the time of the Influenza epidemic and that many of the poor people in villages must have succumbed for want of necessary virility or sustaining power, having no sufficient means for getting proper and nourishing food. I find that an abnormal number of deaths is recorded in the famine years of 1900 and 1912 and the Influenza and scarcity year of 1918.

## XIII.—Wages.

39. It is not possible to give correct figures about wages earned by skilled and unskilled labourers now and in 1891. But on referring to the annual administration reports of this office I find it mentioned every year almost that wages .were increasing. We are not concerned much with rates of wages of skilled labour which now are from Re. 1 to $1-8$ per day. But we have specially to mark the changes in the wages of unskilled labour, which is mostly used in agricultural operations. I learn that at the beginning of the present lease the agricultural labourers used to be paid from as. 3 to 4 for men and as. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 for women on weeding and that in picking of cotton they were paid in kind. But of late years the system of paying in kind is stopped. Now-a-days daily wages too are seldom paid but the works are got done on contract system. During late years for several reasons, labour has become very scanty and hence the prices are enormously increased, so much so that though in slack season, labourers earned about 4 to 6 annas a day, still in busy seasons of weeding and harvesting a good male labourer earned from Re. 1 to 2 and a woman from as. 12 to Re. 1 even. Since however the prices of food-grains and other necessaries. of life rose abnormally high since 1917 on account of labour unrest, control and
famine of 1918, the labourers éven in this backward Taluka have learnt to assert themselves and now in towns people have to pay As. 12 to Re. 1 for a male and As. 6 to 8 for a female ordinary labourer. The permanent servants or saldars and mahindars, who used to be had from Rs. 4 to 5 per month are now not available unless they are paid from Rs. 10 to 15 in villages and towns. Many people of the labouring classes having died of influenza in 1918 and the prices of food grains and other necessaries of life being very high, now there appears to be no possibility of wages of labour going down to an appreciable extent in the near future. Hence it has to be remembered, that the cost of cultivation has abnormally increased and this factor will have to weigh much in fixing the maximum rate now to be introduced for the next lease of settlement.
40. XIV.-Statistics. about agricultural stock, houses and wells.

41. From the above figures in Government villages it will be seen that there has been an increase in the cases of plough and other bullocks, milch cattle and carts during the last 30 years but it is really not as it should be. From the figures in Appendix $D$ it will be seen that the total number of cattle had increased considerably in the first 5 years of the lease but had a fall by about 14,000 during the famine of 1899-1900.
42. The number again increased by about 18,000 till the year $1915-16$ but again on account of the scarcity and bad crop year of 1918-19 there was once more a fall of about 7,000. However it may be said that the number of plough cattle has been quite sufficient for the requirements of the cultivators. In 1891 there was one pair of bullocks for 15 acres of cultivable land and if we follow Mr. Turnbull 's method we find that the same rate still exists. If we were to take into consideration the number of plough cattle as such, i. e., 21,994 we get a figure of 17 acres per pair of bullocks, which area is no way excessive. In the case of the 25 Inam villages too we find similar ups and downs in the number of agricultural -cattle and there too the area per pair of plough bullocks comes to 17 acres also.
(43. In this Taluka there is a forest area of 50,330 acres and about 40,000 acres of cultivable and uncultivable waste. KThis affords a much better supply of grazing land as compared with other adjoining Talukas and so there has been better scope for further development in the number of agricultural and other cattle.)
43. However it has to be noted that people are not is the habit of storing fodder in view of bad years and consequently when there is a draught and fodder is scarce many of the plough and good many of the milch cattle dielfor want of
fodder. Besides now-a-days forest areas and chiefly kurans are being exploited by auction sales by the Forest Department and hence keeping of agricultural stock has become very difficult and costly.
44. The figures of grass revenue from forests are :-

| $1915-16$. | $1916-17$. | $1917-18$. | $1918-19$. | $1919-2$. |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5,537 | 6,075 | 21,445 | 20,750 | 33,080 |

46. There has been in recent years established a cattle breeding farm in the Taluka by the agricultural association and it is likely to improve the breed of agricultural cattle.

$$
X V \text {.-Prices of principal products. }
$$

47. The area under Bajri is only 6.62 per cent. and so really Jowari and cotton are the only important local products, which are to be considered in making the present proposals about maximum Jirait rate on agricultural lands. I have got the figures about the prices.for jowar and cotton with seed from the Director of Agriculture for the last 30 years. I have prepared a graph for the rise and fall of these articles during the present lease and enclosed it. The figures, and the dips and rises in the graph are very interesting reading. During the 30 years there were three famine years 1897, 1900 and 1918 and hence the rise in the prices of these articles in those years can be termed abnormal and ought to be excluded from consideration. There appears to be also considerable rise in the years 1908, 1912 and 1913 in the case of jowari and in the case of cotton there has been a rise all along since 1907. It has however to be noted that these figures are the averages for the whole year and we know now as a matter of fact during the last few years that during the cotton season there are several variations in the prices due to good many unexpected circumstances. This is particularly in evidence during the current season. In the beginning good ginned cotton was sold at about Rs. 150 per palla of 120 seers but now it has so much fallen down that nobody is offering more than Rs. 50 which works out nearly 7 .seers and 3 chataks per rupee of seed cotton, and though the majority of the cultivators who sold their cotton early in the season and got money in cash were benefited, those of them who are better off and kept it back expecting still higher prices and those who gave it away but did not get full value at once have suffered considerable losses with the middlemen and cotton dealers, many of whom are now likely to go into insolvency. During the last 3 years everything about prices has become uncertain on account of the after effects of war, the famine of 1918, control of Railway and tightness of the money market, which is probably due to the changes in the currency system, and even the experts are not in a position to foretell anything with any certainty. The present high prices of jowari are likely to be stationary within a small margin. But considering the area under it and the fact that it is mainly used for home consumption and the cultivator has mostly to depend upon the sale-proceeds of cotton alone for defraying his heavy expenses of cultivation in these days of scanty and costly labour and for paying the Government dues, one is constrained to say, that in case the prices of cotton remain near about the pitch where they are at present, the cultivator will be in a hopeless condition and will be justified in saying that the present rates should not be revised at least for some years to come till the different world conditions become stable and the prices become steady. However leaving aside all these considerations and large issues involved, I shali now proceed to discuss the point whether the normal and steady rise in the prices of jowari and cotton during the prewar period of 26 years would justify any increase in the maximum jirait rates for the Taluka.
48. Leaving aside the figures for the three famine years and the last three years $I$ find that the average figures for the three decennia work up as under:-

49. From the figures supplied by the Director in Appendix I it will be seen that the prices of jowari and cotton in 1889-90 were-

| Jowari. | Cotton. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | S. $\mathbf{c}$. | S. |
|  | 17 | 10 |

50. On comparing all these figures we find that there has been a steady rise in every decennia and during the last 30 years the prices have gone up by 28.76 and 67.65 per cent., respectively. If the rates are to be revised on this basis alone one would be justified in saying that the agriculturist will certainly bear a reasonable increase sanctioned upto the 33 per cent. allowed by the standing orders.

## X $\dot{V}$ I.-Material condition and prosperity.

(51. The population of the Talúka mostly consists of backward agriculturists and labourers. The non-agricultirists are about 23 per cent. and we are not concerned with them though I can say that they are well off.) The only people among those who are in a bad plight are the middle class people who depend on service.
52. The chief classes of people we are concerned with, are the agriculturists and the labourers as they are mostly inter-dependent in these rural areas where there is little scope for industries. As regards these I can say that the most of these people are uneducated and backward. The following figures show how far education has advanced during the last 30 years in the Taluka.
Year 1891.
171 villages. Year 1919.
197 villages.

| No. of sehools. No. of Boys and girls. | No. of schools. No. of Biys and girls. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | 889 | 62 | 2,875 |

There has been only one English School and it is at Jamner.:
53. From the census report of 1911 it will be seen that the number of literate people is about 1 in 20 only and since then the education has really made very little headway. Most of the agriculturists are still dependent on the sawkars and are not in a position to dispose of their own produce independently of the middleman who goes to the villages and tries to defraud them either in prices or in the weight. Co-operative societies have been formed in a few villages but it will be long before the villagers will understand thrift and will be able to do without going under the clutches of the sawkars. With all this however I find that indebtedness among them is no way excessive considering the value of their lands and their credit. The total area mortgaged for loans of Rs. $1,27,960$ is about 2,050 acres assessed at Rs. 2,368 in 31 villages. The rate of interest paid is from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per cent. generally though there are instances in which people have to pay more than that. The relations between the creditors and debtors are no way bad and though there are instances in which the sawkars get formal saledeeds of lands for loans advanced, still from the following figures it will be seen that more than 80 per cent. of the land is in the hands of the agriculturists. Among the so called nonagriculturists too there are a considerable number who really cultivate some of their own land.

54. Except in small villages the general appearance and living of the people is improving and the wants are increasing. The credit is also increasing and the scarcity and famine conditions of the year 1918 clearly demonstrated that the staying power of the agriculturists has greatly increased since the famine of 1900. The value of land is greatly on the increase and the average Kunbidoes not hesitate to pay even 25 to 50 per cent. more than its proper value for a piece of land simply because he wants to have more land in spite of less return he may get for the money thus invested. He is spending a lot as before on marriages and obsequies of the dead and building of houses, though there are instances of suyplus being spent in purchasing gold. So on the whole I can say that the material condition of this
class of people generally has surely much improved, during the current lease of the settlement, though I am not sure whether they will be able to maintain and improve it under the present abnormal conditions of labour, prices and money market. Particularly in outlying villages the condition of the petty cultivator who lives on non-economic holdings is not really good as he gets little net return from his land and does not get much from labour.
55. Lahour classes, however, have got a very good lead and their condition has vastly improved and is sure to improve still further. In the famine of 1900 these people came in crowds on relief works though the prices of food-grains then were more than 100 per cent. lower than what they were in 1918. But in 1918, which was a year of famine all over and one of scarcity in the Taluka, though the prices of all things had gone up abnormally these people did not want any relief. There has always been great demand for labour and they now can alwavs assert their own terms. I can say a labourer's fanily earns more than a petty cultivator's family.
56. In spite of the above mentioned prosperous conditicn of the agriculturists and labourers in the Taluka I have to consider one more circumstance which really acts as a great drag on their prosperity and it is the vice of drink that is prevailing to a large extent in considerable number of villages of the Taluka. I have tried to collect statistics on the point and the figures are really quite appalling. They show that the vice has gone very deep among the people and whatever action Government have taken with a view to check the consumption of liquor the effect has been no way appreciable. Though the actual quantity of liquor consumed from the shops has diminished to some extent during the last five years, still under the changed license system since April 1918 more and more money is wasted on the vice in the Taluka. The figures arrived at are as under:-

|  | Year. | . | Liquor sold 25 or 30 <br> U. P. gallons. | 60 D. P. <br> - gallons. | Total gallons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1914.15 |  | - | 1,863 | 34,104 | 35,987 |
| 1915-16 |  | .. | 2,212 | 25,209 | 27,421 |
| 1916-17 |  | . | 2,282 | 36,309 | 38,591 |
| 1917-18 | , | $\ldots$ | 1,914 | 36,078 | 37,992 |
| 1918-19 |  | . | 1,282 | 31,825 | 33,107 |
|  |  | Total | 9,553 | 1,63,525 | 1,73,078 |
|  | . | Average | 1,910 | 32,705 | 33,615 |

57. The average cost price of liquor and the duty and license fees paid to Government are Rs. 11,412 and Rs. 93,241 per year. The estimated average price paid by the consumer eveny year is Rs. 1,59,220 for the last 5 years. However, considering the prices now charged by the shop-keepers, I think that in the year 1918-19 under the changed system, the amount the consumers have paid comes to about Rs. $1,80,537$ at Rs. $10-8$ and $5-4$ per gallon, respectively. All this burden falls on the agriculturists and labourers, the total population of them being 75,693 . Leaving aside 50 per cent. women and 40 per cent. male children, who do not drink, we get about 22,000 as the population of adult males. If we suppose that 10 per cent. of these or say 2,000 men in the Taluka consume the whole quantity of liquor sold, it means that each of them drinks about $16 \frac{1}{2}$ gallons every year at a cost of Rs. 90. Besides it has to be noted that in this Taluka there are lots of wanjaris in bordering villages on the east and south who are in the habit of manufacturing illicit liquor as concealed profession and consume a lot of such liquor among themselves.
58. My inquiry, however, shows that this evil is not present in all villages alike. There are good many of them which drink little or no liquor and there are singular instances which indulge most in the vice. I find particularly 2 where according to my estimate liquor worth about Rs. 30,000 is consumed. One would be inclined to say that the fault is of the people themselves and they deserve to go down until education puts them right and so this fact need not be considered in forming an estimate about the general prosperity of the Taluka so far as the revision of rates is concerned. There is some force in this argument; however, as we are bound to consider the Taluka as a whole in all other matters in forming our own estimate, I think we are also bound to give necessary weight to this state of things in submitting proposals about the increase in the maximum rate.

## XVII.-Revenue History.

59. Appendix K gives the figures of demand and remissions year by year according to groups. Excepting the first six years of the present lease when remissions under a graduated scale were allowed under orders of Government not for bad crops but in order to make the people not to feel the burden of revised rates all at once, there have been very few remissions in all other years even though there were 2 years of scarcity and bad crops and one of famine, when suspensions had to be given to considerable extent. The small amounts of remissions were given in solitary instances of people who for some reason or other were unable to pay their dues. The land revenue has all along been paid with great ease and without having. recourse to compulsory processes. The Khandeshi is never unwilling to pay the Government dues so long as he can really pay them. On the other hand he is always ready to pay it up in one single instalment instead of in two and even in the year 1918 most of the suspended revenue was voluntarily paid. During the last few years he was always able to pay in an anna or so per rupee more than what was due, for war and educational and other funds, when he was called on to pay. Many of them also paid in large sums in war loans. The compulsory processes wereonly issued to the following extent during the last 12 years :-

| Number of notices. | Number of forfeiture or sales. | Number of cases in whioh fine imposed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,187 | Nil. | 3 |

## XVIII.-Crop experiments and Khoti.

60. Theoretically there is one more important test to be applied in framing, revision proposals and it is to find out what average gross income one is likely to getfrom the important crops in the Taluka in an acre of land for the assessment paid on it. Really if we could find this out for the Taluka then we shall be able to. correctly fix the amount which Government can demand, in revising the assessments. But it is impossible to get such data. We may get it in the case of a few pieces in a few villages in the following 3 ways :-1, crop experiments, 22 , khoti, [or sales of standing crops for cash]; and 3, private reliable accounts; But I am constrained to say that crop experiments having been stopped and there being no khoti practised on this side and there being no reliable private accounts available in the Taluka, we have to give up the attempt of applying this test. However to have some idea of the gross income of jowari and cotton in normal times on one acre of land. of average quality in the Taluka, I shall attempt to find out some figures on the data that are available.
61. From the Director of Agriculture's office and the Jalgaon farm I have obtained the following figures of supposed standard yield for Khandesh per acre :-

|  |  |  | Jowari. | Seed cotton. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Direotor's office | . | .. | 650 | 330 |
| Jalgeon farm | . | .. | 668 | 426 |

(Vide paragraph 23 of my Erandol report of 1919).
The Director's figures being most general and for the whole of the District, I shall only consider the figures of the Jalgaon farm, the average assessment per acre of which is Rs. 3-1-0. The average assessment of Jamner Taluka as a whole is Rs. 1-3-4 per acre as fixed in 1891 (vide Mr. Turnbull's report paragraph 52). In order to find out the average yield per acre for this land we have to reduce the Jalgaon farm figures proportionately. These work out as under:-

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Joweri. } & \text { Cotton. } \\
264 \text { lbs. } & 168 \mathrm{lba} .
\end{array}
$$

62. We now take one acre of each of these crops and find out the gross value of their yield at the normal average prices of pre-war times during the last decade. I have worked out these prices as 13 seers, 11 chataks and 4 seers, 4 chataks, respectively (vide paragraph XV above). Hence the gross average value of the abovementioned yield comes to :-

|  |  |  |  | For value of folder 20 per cent. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Re. as $\mathrm{p}_{\text {. }}$ | Res a. p. | R. a. p. |
| Jowari | - | - | 910 | 11411 | 1193 |
| Cotton: | -• | .. | 19123 |  |  |
| $\pm 600-4$ |  |  |  |  |  |

63. Taking Rs. 11-9-0 and 19-12-0 in round figures and adding them together we get Rs. 31-5-0 as gross yield for 2 acres. At least half of this is to be allowed for expenses of cultivation so the net income is Rs. 15-6-6. On this net income we are at present charging Rs. $2-6-8$, i.e., $15 \cdot 68$ per cent. only. Under the principles of assessing land we can charge up to 50 per cent. of net profit. So on these figures there will be apparently no objection if I were to propose wholesale increment of 33 per cent. on the present average rate of Rs. 1-3-4 and make it Rs. 1-9-9, the percentage of assessment on net income will be 20.89 only. The average net rental value arrived at in Appendix H for the 2 groups is 6.21 and 5.91 multiples of assessment respectively and if we consider these then the 33 per cent. increase if made will be no way heavy. But all this discussion is not based on any sound basis and is more of an academical nature. So I shall not base my proposals on the above results.

## XIX.-Value of land.

64. During the last 30 years and particularly during the last 5 years value of Jirait agricultural land in the Taluka has increased very largely and in particular villages enormously. It was however to be noticed that many of the sales are not. boná fide sales, and that in many cases far higher values were paid for particular advantages and situation. The lands near village sites generally are sold for higher prices and those at distances at lower ones. In many cases lands were sold at considerably low prices but the reason given was that the land was Barad or of inferior quality even though the assessment showed that its anna valuation was comparatively high. I have selected in all 41 villages from 171 Government and 7 from 25 Inam villages and have personally examined the lists prepared from the Record of Rights and eliminated the below given kinds of sales. They are all selected as being representative of varying situation and conditions and include large and small villages for the two groups :-
(1) Nominal sales in which land was to be returned to Vendors.
(2) Sales of land given away for old debts due to Sawkars, withoút reference to the proper market value.
(3) Civil Court decree sales in many of which low prices are recovered for different reasons.
(4) Conditional sales.
(5) Sales which are really in the nature of mortgages.
(6) Sales of lands in which evidently fancy and abnormal values were paid for peculiar special advantages to the buyer, who in such cases pays far higher values.
(7) Sales in which other, immovable property was included.
(8) Sales of lands containing useful wells.

Hence it may be said that the figures in Appendix $G$ are purely for bond fide sales. They are arranged in four different groups, two for the first two periods of ten years each and two more for five years 1910-1911 to 1914-15 and 1915-16 to 1918-19 and averages for different groups are struck for every period showing the values per acre and per rupee of assessment. It was thought unnecessary to refer to the Sub-Registrar's records as sales before the year 1904 were mostly recorded in the Record of Rights. I have taken up a very large number of cases of sales in most villages as this gives a more reliable average. The increase in value of land during the first three periods is chiefly due to higher pricess of jowari and cotton but in some cases it is also due to the sentimental greed of the ignorant Khandeshi Kunbi, who at times purchases land at abnormally high price even by borrowing money and mortgaging the same to the Sawkar under the false hope that he will be able to clear off the debt and secure the land for the family but which he seldom succeeds in doing. The Khandeshi Kunbi considers it an honour to be a land-holder, however non-economic his holding may be and is always averse to earn more otherwise than as a cultivator. These people largely undervalue their own labour and go in for transactions which are no way economic. The result has been that the sawkars who had got lands of their debtors for small values in former years have made excessive profits by selling them away during the last few years.] Particularly during the last five years having secured yery high prices for cotton the Kunbi
had as if it were gone mad after purchasing land at any price: In these days of money scarcity higher interest is paid everywhere and I am not prepared to say, that by purchasing land at the prevailing values, paid by these ignorant people, -any one of them will get a net return of more than 4 per cent. on an average in ten years and all this return will depend on the price of cotton. So it can be said that many of these sales are uneconomic and if unfortunately the prices of cotton remain at the present low pitch there will be a considerable fall in the price of land and those who have bought them at exhorbitant prices will have to repent. In Khandesh I have known of good many instances of non-agriculturists investing money in land trying to become agriculturists by devoting their time and energy to the business. On closer examination and taking into account the value of the time and labour spent by these men in it, I have come to the conclusion that the investment does not bring the reasonable net return of 6 per cent. even on the capital invested. This has confirmed me in the belief that the Khandeshi Kunbis have unnecessarily inflated the land values through their ignorance and want of foresight and perhaps they will have to repent for it. So I think we have to be cautious in taking the increased values as our basis for increasing the maximum rates. The averages arrived at are given below for ready reference and com-parison:-

Talue per acire.


The figures will speak for themselves. It has to be admitted that the value has increased by more than 300 per cent. on an average in the Taluka, even if we leave out of consideration the increase in the last five years of special circumstances. So on the whole I can say that the Taluka has far ad vanced in credit and material prosperity of its people.

Even in the case of the surveyed 23 inam villages the prices have risen by more them 300 per cent.
65. I would however solicit your attention to the figures of value of land in the different villages in the Appendix G, which go to show that the variation has been very marked. The minimum and maximum figures are :-


This goes to show that the present values of land are greatly varying in different villages of the Taluka according to their situation and other circumstances.

> XX.-Rental value.
66. I have collected statistics about bona fide leases by the process and wit'L the care with which I collected them in the case of sales. I tried to collect as many true leases in all the villages examined in order to have a reliable average after eliminating cases of leases passed by debtors to the sawkars, of nominal leases in the name of friends and relatives of leases in. which Bagait lands were
concerned and of leases of Inam lands which do not fetch proper rents being always. badly cultivated. With all this I find that the increase in the rental value of theland has also been very great, perhaps more than in the cases of sale values. I have also to note particularly the rentals in the II group of 49 villages which arereally ill situated and have got a poorer soil and people, have-all along been almost equal to those in the case of the villages in group I. It is also to be noted in the case of rental value that the increase has been much more during the last 5 years of abnormal prices and conditions. This is illustrated by the following averagestaken down for three periods of Appendix H. during the last 20 years only :-

67. If we compare these figures with those of the period before 1891 as givenby Mr. Turnbull we find that there has been very little or no increase in the rents. But I doubt the correctness of his figures. When land was being sold at Rs. 14-14-2 per acre it must not have been possible to pay in Rs. 6-4-0 per acre at the prices then prevailing. His figures were not accepted by the then Higherofficers through whom the report passed.
68. On examining the figures village by village we find very large variations. from 3.9 to $10 \cdot 41$ times the assessment. An average kunbi cultivator too when he is asked what is the prevailing rent rate he airily replies ' 10 times the assessment sir.' But the ignorant fellow does not know that the rent he pays. is quite uneconomic and when he is taxed and cross-examined and asked to give figures of his expenses and receipts the truth comes out that since late though he has been getting large amounts of money for'his cotton, he is spending enormously under the head of cultivation expenses and is undervaluing his own and his family's labour to a very large extent and with all his receipts has not been able to reduce his debts or to improve his and his family's living for his income. Hedoes not care to spend sufficiently on their food and to keep his clothes and surroundings neat and clean. On account of his love for land and his ignorance he does not know that he has been really paying too much to the greedy landlord and has been going headlong in the keen competition of getting more and more land on lease, inspite of his scanty means. Most of my remarks in the last paragraph XIX are equally applicable to the rental values also-so I need not repeat them here.
69. However as the figures stand we find that the increase in the rentals has been $65 \frac{1}{2}$ and $55 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of the 1 st and II group villages respectively and 62 for the Taluka as a whole.
70. I have left out of consideration all the cases of leases of rents in kind, in some of which penal amounts are mentioned and the cases of Buditgahan in which lands are leased out to Sawkars in satisfaction of loans for long terms apparently at comparatively less amounts of rents. The system of leasing cut lands on rents in kind is going out of vogue and the landllords are generally now after cash rents.
71. As there are no figures available for the first decade of the current lease, I cannot say how the present rents compare whith those at the beginning of the settlement. But we can say that cut of the net return the cultivators were paying
only the following percentages of the net profit by way of assessment to Government on the average.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. |  |  |

72. On considering the facts and figures given above one would be justified in saying that the conditions in the Taluka as a whole are as under :-
(1) Rainfall is generally assured and sufficient for the crops grown and it is well distributed all over the Taluka. There was only one year in 30 in which the rainfall was far below the normal. However dur ng the last 11 years, in five it was not well distributed during the crop season and hence in three years the crops were only fairly good and in two years clearly bad. The climate is healthy and suitable for the crops grown.
(2) The incidence of land to population is high. But only Jirait crops are produced and there is no improvement in intensive cultivation. All the available cultivable land is under plough and there is no scope for further increase in cultivation. There has been no area protected from famine by irrigation.
(3) The means of communication have largely improved during the present lease and a railway branch has been opened, still on the whole they are no way easy and sufficient.
(4) There are sufficient facilities by way of markets for disposal of the local products but they are chiefly useful for imports of other necessaries of life and 1 xuries.
(5) There are practically no industries in the Taluka. It is purely agricultural.
(6) The population has very litfle increased during the last 30 years as a very large number of people died from epidemic diseases.
(7) Agricultural cattle are sufficient. The increase in the number is not considerable as many cattle died during the famines and scarcity of fodder in 1900 and 1918. There has been considerable increase in the number and quality of houses.
(8),The cost of labour has abnormally increased and is still increasing and labour is very scanty and inefficient.
(9) The prices of jowari and cotton have gone up by 28.76 and $67 \cdot 65$ per cent., respectively, in the first 25 years of the current lease but the market is in a very unsettled condition particularly as regards cotton and there has been a great fall this year. It has to be also noted that the prices of the necessaries of life and luxuries-for which there has been an increased want -have abnormally gone up and hence the home charges of every family have largely increased.
(10) The average values of land and rental have gone up by 300 and 62 per cent., respectively, in the Taluka as a whole during last 20 years and Government dues are paid with great ease.
(11) The condition and material prosperity of the cultivators in the Taluka have greatly improved and there have been only two years of scarcity and one of famines during the last 30 years.

Under the above mentioned circumstances, I can say that enhancement of land revenue rates would be certainly justified and the cultivators are in a position to bear a rea sonable increase in the maximum rate.

## XXII.-Grouping.

73. At the original settlement, the 171 Government villages in the Taluka were divided into 7 groups and at the first revision in 1891 into 2 only as under and the maximum rates sanctioned are given against each of them.

74. In the year 1891 a long and interesting correspondence went on, on the - report of Mr. Turnbull and after a long discussion the latter's grouping was mostly accepted and sanctioned, in spite of the fact that in the case of 18 villages the prescribed maximum of 66 per cent. in revenue per village had to be considerably exceeded,-all of which villages were in the VII group. On going through the Khandesh District's first revision settlement reports one finds that all the settlement officers have put forth the best possible arguments in favour of reducing the number of groups and equalising the maximum rates in the Talukas themselves and if possible in the whole of the District generally and in the case of A alner, Erandol, Pachora, Jalgaon, Bhusawal and Edlabad, all the villages in the Talukas and Petas are brought under one group system, though I must say the longed for idea of assimilating the maximum rates in the whole of the District could not be given effect to for several reasons as will be seen from the following figures.

75. The people have to pay their revenue from the surplus of their net agricultural income and the margin of profit left to them is in every village far more than what would remain over and above that which Government can as of right demand, in spite of their individual good or bad situation and disadvantage. With this view there would be no objection to group all the villages in Jamner Taluka together in one group. But still this theory ought to have its limitations in special cases and so considering the peculiar circumstances of the different villages in the Yawal, Raver and Chopda Talukas, the settlement officers had to formulate suitable groups. For similar reasons I am inclined to keep the present 2 groups in Jamner Talukas as they are. It is true that the main conditions which guided Mr. Turnbull in 1891 to keep 49 villages in a separate group have undergone a change and all these villages have now come within a distance of 18 miles from the Railway stations of Pahur and Jamner on the newly opened Pachora-Jamner Railway
still looking to the different other conditions and particularly the situation, bad communications, greater want of other facilities and the general material condition of the people and the heavy increase in the maximum rate, most of the villages in this group have been subjected to in the first revision, I think it would not be proper to carry them up to the Ist group and give them an undue increase in rate once more. If we were to do it we shall have to propose less than the proper increase in the rate of the villages in Group No. 1 (some of which had been very indulgently treated even at the lst revision for assimilating their rates with those of the rest), in order to check the undue increase in obhe case of these villages. I, therefore, propose to keep the $\mathbf{2}$ groups as they are and to increase the rates equally in both the cases.

## XXIII.-Final proposals.

78. Now the last and most important question I have to consider is about the maximum rate to be introduced. Before making my proposals, I would note here the present maximum rates of the adjoining Talukas.

| Taluka or Peta. |  |  | Maximum rates of our rent settlement. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Rs. a, .p. |
| Bhurawal | $\cdots$ | . | 340 |
| Edlabad | . | - | 300 |
| Jalgaon | - | $\cdots$ | 340 |
| Pachora | . | - | 330 |
| Malkapur, C. P. | * | . | 2120 |

77. I have had the advantage of having a look at Mr.Taylor's report for the revision settlement of Bhusawal Taluka and he has now proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 4-1-0 for Bhusawal and Rs. 3-9-0 for Edlabad. So far as I know the soil and condition of the people in the Taluka are similar to those of the Bhusawal Taluka still the existence of the railway in the middle of the latter Taluka makes great difference in favour of it. Jalgaon and Pachora have'got better land and have far greater advantages than Jamner and are much better off than Jamner.
78. Considering the conditions mentioned in paragraph 71 above, $I$ am inclined to think that though the material condition of the people in the Taluka is generally greatly improved and the prices of land, rental value and Jowar and Cotton have gone up to a large extent still having in view the abnormal decrease in the supply of labour and the increase in the wages of labour for cultivation, the great fall in the normal increase in the population, the present fall in the prices of cotton and their future uncertainty and the inferior quality of the land and the backwardness of the people, it would perhaps be advisable to postpone the revision of rates for some years until the prices of labour and cotton stabilize, as in case the prices of labour do not go down and those of cotton do not go higher, the rates I can now propose would perhaps press heavily on the people and in case the labour prices go down and those of cotton go high the rates now being proposed will cause a loss of revenue to Government for a long period. It. would also be against the interests of the people if I were to propose that the lease of the second revision settlement be reduced to 15 years, as against the usual period of 30 years. But this point I had better leave to the discretion of the higher officers through whom the report will pass and that of the Government: Considering however all the conditions in the Taluka and particularly the increase made in the case of 129 tillages in the last 4 groups of the original settlement in 1891 as compared with that in the case of those in the lst 3 groups, I think the maximum rates should be increased only by 25 per cent, and not more, in the case of both the groups. If this proposal is agreed to, the general effect would be in 171 villages as under:-

79. This works out an average rate of Rs. 1-7-1 only per acre as against Rs. 1-2-5 that is at present charged on Government lands in Government villages. Considering the average rental value of the land in the 2 groups it would seem that we are now charging the rayot $16 \cdot 12$ and 16.92 per cent. thereof and under the proposed rates shall be charging $20 \cdot 15$ and $21 \cdot 16$ per cent. on them, which will be much below what we are authorised to do under the'principles laid down by Government in the matter. It is not possible to assimilate the rates with those proposed for Bhusawal but I have tried to do this as far as was possible to do. I would further propose that the proposed rates should be guaranteed for 30 years as usual in the case of all Government Jirait lands and should be introduced in the year 1920-2L.
80. There are no irrigated lands in the Taluka on which special water rate is to be levied and the proper rates on the lands used for non-agricultural purposes will be levied by the Collẹctor. (Vide Settlement Commissioner's Cricular No. S. T.-91 of 22-7-1916).

## XXIV.-Proposals about the 25 Inam villages.

81. The 23 saranjam villages noted in the margin were originally settled

| Ambadi. | Lehe. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gondegaon. | Londhri Kd. |
| Chilgaon. | Loudhri Bk. |
| Chinchkhede. | Vadgaon Kd. |
| Chondeshwar. | Vadgaon Bk. |
| Tarangawadi. | Wakad. |
| Pimpaigaon Kd. | Sindkhede. |
| Pimpalgaon Bk. | Shendurri: |
| Bilwadi. | Hiwarkhede. |
| Malkhede. | Hivare. |
| Mengaon. | Wadali. |
| Morad. |  | before the year 1879 and the first revision settlement was introduced in them in the year 1914-15 when the maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 3 was sanctioned for all the villages except Wadali for which the rate was fixed at Rs. 2-8-0. The villages of Moykhede and Neri Digar were subjected to the original settlement in the years 1914-15 and 1911-12 and the maximum rate of Rs. 3 was sanctioned for both of them. The periods of all these settlements come to an end on 31st July 1921 along with those of the Government villages in the Taluka.

82. By virtue of the situation and general status all the 25 villages except Wadali fall in the I group of the Taluka and Wadali falls in the II group I see no grounds now to make any change in this grouping. In the main body of my report above and in some of the appendices, I have given some figures separately for these villages and I have come to think that all the general remarks made by me and the statistical information given for the Taluka as a whole apply to the conditions in these villages as well. There are therefore no grounds to treat these villages differently from the Government villages in Group Nos. I and II and hence I would recommend that the same revised rates should be extended to them also. The only question that deserves consideration is whether it would be right and proper to introduce a fresh revision of rates into thèse villages when they were subjected to revision and original settlements within the last 10 . years only as stated above. The rayots view is that no increase in the assessments should be made for 20 years more and the Inamdar 's view is that these villages having same conditions as other villages in the Taluka were treated indulgently before the introduction of the present settlements therein and have not paid proper assessments for more than 20 years and so have no just grounds for complaint. I think both views have got some force in them. But on the whole I think that the right course would be to subject all these villages to a fresh revision with the Government villages in the Taluka in order to bring them once for all in the line with the Government villages in the Taluka. All the 23 saranjam villages have been remeasured and classed under the partial system•applicable to Khandesh Talukas and the villages of Neri and Moykhede have been lately measured and classed before the original settlement was introduced therein. There has been very little change in the area of these villages. The result of the proposed revision would be as under as far as occupied land is concerned.

| Present settlement. |  |  |  |  | Proposed settlement. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Villa |  | Area. | Assesament. | Average per асге. | Area. | Assexsment. | Average per acre. |
| 22 | $\cdots$ | 39,276 | Rs. |  | 39,276 | Rs, ${ }_{\text {66,47 }}$ |  |
| Wadali | $\ldots$ | 1,739 | 974 | 090 | 1,739 | 1,217 | 0118 |
| Moykhede | $\cdots$ | 1,362 | 2,024 | 179 | 1,362 | 2,530 | 1138 |
| Neri | *. | 1,241 | 2,050 | 1108 | 1,224 | 2,568 | 215 |

83. In the case of these villages also, I would recommend that the settlement period should be 30 years along with the Government villages in the Taluka.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. C. KELKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Jamner Taluka, East Khandesh.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Jamner, District East Khandesh, for the years 1890 to 1908.


APPENDIX A ${ }^{1}$.
Rainfall recorded at Jamner, District East Khandesh.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{liar.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Eariy maln (10t Jaduary to 10th April).} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Antemonsoon (11th Aprll to ith June).} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Monsoon Kha rif (5th Juno to 14th Ausust.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Monsoon Rebj (15th Aupust $10218 t$ October).} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Tate mulns (22nd Octobar to 31st Pecetuber).} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Remarky.} <br>
\hline \& Fall. \& Rainy days. \& Fall. \& Rainy days. \& Fall. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rurny } \\
& \text { days. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Fall. \& Roloy
days. \& Fat. \& Pany
days. \& ral. \& Raidy days. \& <br>
\hline \& Inchea, \& No. \& Inches. \& No. \& Inchos. \& No. \& Incles. \& No. \& Inches. \& No. \& Inches. \& No. \& <br>
\hline 1009 \& .. \& . \& 1.18 \& 4 \& 17.3 \& 525 \& 14.72 \& 17 \& 3.84 \& 3 \& 37.08 \& 49 \& <br>
\hline 1911 \& ${ }_{0}{ }^{-36}$ \& $\cdots 1$ \& 0.78
0.05 \& 1 \& 170 \& ${ }_{920}^{228}$ \& 8.08
$2 \cdot 35$ \& 17 \& $0 \cdot 94$
3.31 \& 5 \& - 93.96 \& -50 \& <br>
\hline 1912 \& .. \& 1 \& \& \& $18 \cdot 80$ \& 25 \& ${ }_{2} \cdot 18$ \& 5 \& ${ }_{2} \cdot 73$ \& 2 \& 23.75 \& 32 \& <br>
\hline 1913 \& \& . \& 0.77 \& \& \& ${ }^{29}$ \& 77.58 \& 7 \& 0.20 \& 1 \& 20.46 \& ${ }^{98}$ \& <br>
\hline 1914 \& ( $0 \cdot 03$ \& $\cdots$ \& 6.00
0.28 \& \& 10
10 $\cdot 98$ \& ${ }_{88}^{18}$ \& 20:30 \& 17 \& 3.38

5 \& $\frac{2}{2}$ \& ${ }^{+8.81}$ \& 57
56 \& <br>
\hline 1016 \& ${ }_{0} 005$ \& \& 1.57 \& 2 \& \& 29 \& $8 \cdot 19$ \& 23 \& 2.31 \& 5 \& ${ }_{36} \cdot 72$ \& 50 \& <br>
\hline 1017 \& $1 \cdot 0$ \& 2 \& 0.83 \& 3 \& $11 \cdot 18$ \& 29 \& $2{ }^{2} \cdot 63$ \& \%3 \& $0 \cdot 11$ \& 1 \& ${ }^{35} \cdot 81$ \& 63 \& <br>
\hline 1018 \& i:21 \& 8 \& - $2 \cdot 38$ \& 4 \& $11 \cdot 70$
18 \& ${ }_{720}^{15}$ \& 8.73
$15 \cdot 09$ \& ${ }_{20}^{9}$ \& 0.78
1.06
1.0 \& 2 \& 18.51
31.71 \& 31
65 \& <br>
\hline Average \& $0 \cdot 64$ \& 1 \& 1/27 \& 2 \& 17.51 \& 28 \& 10.68 \& 16 \& 1.85 \& 3 \& 31.05 \& 48 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Remarks on the rainfall at Jamner, East Khandesh District, 1909-1919.
1909.-Rainfall in excess of the average. Fair rain in antemonsoon period. Regular monsoon commenced in second week of June and kharif sowing finished by middle of July. Break in August beneficial and crops were further helped by September rain. October rain was light and helpful for rabi sowings. December gave some useful rain. Kharif season normal. Rabi somewhat below it. Cotton yielded 12 annas and jowari and bajri 10 to 11. Wheat and gram were below average.
1910.- Rainfall below average. Monsoon commenced in first week of June and ${ }^{4}$ was beneficial for kharif sowing. Break in July help seedlings to come out. Rain in August somewhat excessive and injurious to crops. September rain was again heavy and caused dropping of cotton bolls and jowari also suffered. This rain however gave sufficient moisture for rabi sowings. These throve well but November rain was again injurious to cotton and jowàri which yielded between 9 to 10 annas. Bajri was 9 annas, wheat 8 and gram 7.
1911.-Total fain three-fourths of the average. Rain began in 1st week of June but ceased after 2nd week retarding kharif sowings for want of moisture. July rain was over average and enabled resumption of kharif sowings which were finished in August. September rain was again defective and affected kharif crops: Rabi sowings were retarded and confined to moist places only. Good rain fell at end of November and benefitted rabi crops. Jowari yielded 10 and cotton twelve annas. Bajri was 8 annas and wheat and gram 6 annas.
1912.--Total fall as in 1911. Monsoon began in third week of June and kharif crops sown flourished under July rain. August rain was also good but there was little rain in September for grain and pod formation for jowari and cotton. October rain did not improve situation. Rabi sowings made in anticipation of rain also failed for want of it. Rain at end of November induced some sowings of gram and wheat which throve well. Cotton yielded about 6 annas, jowari 5 and wheat 8 annas.
1913.-Rainfall slightly below average. Rain commenced in second week of. June and was most seasonable for kharif sowings. Rain during every fortnight with intervening breaks was favourable for growth of crops till second week of September. But rain for formation of grain and pods was somewhat deficient and these have to depend upon moisture in the soil. There was no further rain and rabi sowings were restricted. Jowari, bajri and cotton yielded 2 and wheat and gram 8 annas.
1914.-Rain considerably over average. Ante-monsoon rain fairly heavy. Monsoon commenced timely in June and was sufficient for completing kharif sowings by end of month. Rain in July was favourable and crops progressed well. Rain in August exceeded the average and that in September was excessive and caused damage to standing crops and made their growth stunted. October had only drizzling showers but moisture in soil was ample and larger area were sown with rabi crops. November rain further helped them and crops flourished except where damaged by fog and unfavourable winds. Jowari, bajri and cotton yielded 10 annas, wheat 12 and gram 10 annas.
1915.-Total fall above the average. Monsoon commenced rather late in third week of June but the fall was sufficient to start sowings. Break in first fortnight of July caused some axiety but 2nd fortnight more than made up the deficit. Rain in August was much under average. September however gave ample rain and all crops continued to be good. Rain in October was abundant and standing crops throve well. Rabi sowings were made under fapvourable conditions. Both kharif and rabi crops yielded well above the average. Jowari yielded 16 to 20 annas, bajri 12 and cotton 16 annas, wheat and gram also gave 16 annas.
1916.-Rainfall over average. Ante-monsoon rain fair. Monsoon began earlier than usual in first week of June and kharif sowings were started and finished by end of July. Excessive and continuous rain however in this and next month retarded agricultural operations and bajri suffered from excessive moisture. September rain was moderate with intervening breaks and beneficial to crops. The fall in second fortnight of October was however excessive and damaged cotton though it helped rabi sowings which were finished by end of November. Fall in last week of this month very beneficial. Kharif crops did not yield quite as well as promised. Bajri yielded 10 annas and jowari and cotton 12, rabi crops were over average.
1917.-Total fall above average. Monsoon began first week of June and being fairly good enabled kharif sowings being made. Rain in July was in deficit but sufficient. This was followed by good rain in August and September and break was needed for growth of crops. Rain in October was much over average and damaged bajri and cotton reducing their outturn. November was without rain but rabi sowings were made in lands already wet from previous rains. Kharif crops were only fair but rabi ones did quite well. Cotton and bajri yielded 6 to 8 annas ; jowari about average. Rabi crops were over normal.
1918.-Rain a little over half of the average. Ante-monsoon rain ample Monsoon opened in mid-June and was just sufficient for kharif sowings. July and August rains were below average, but general and sufficient. The crops commenced to wither however owing to September being again short. October rain did not give much relief and kharif crops suffered seriously in outturn. Rabi sowings were made only in places of sufficient moisture. They did not thrive and gave a poor return. Jowari and bajri yielded about 4 annas, cotton 6 and wheat about 8 annas.
1919.-Rainfall about avèrage. Ante-monsoon rain fair. Monsoon began second week of June and was sufficient to push on kharif sowings. July rain below average but beneficial to young crops which were thriving. Rain in August and September heavy and some what excessive slightly injuring kharif crops, October rain over average but beneficial. Novembr rain in third week beneficial to rabi crops. Both kharif and rabi crops yielded well over average.
(Signed) K. H. GOKHALE, for Director of Agriculture.

## APPENDIX B.

Delails of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Jamner Taluka of the East Khandesh Collectorate.


## APPENDIX B-oonlinued.




APPKNDIX C.
Details of population according to occupation as per Cenisus of 1911 for Jamner Taluka, District East Khandesh.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Agricultural population.} \& \multirow{3}{*}{Non-agricuttural population.} <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Heving interest in land. -} \& \& \& <br>
\hline Tensntes and sub-tharare. \& Other land holders. \& Lebourer \& Total. \& <br>
\hline 1 \& 2. \& 3 \& - 4 \& 5 <br>
\hline Ra.
$$
\mathbf{3 6 , 8 3 5}
$$ \& - R8. ${ }_{0}$ \& ¢ Rs.

38,223 \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Rs. } \\
75,093
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& | Rs, |
| :--- |
| 22,630 | <br>

\hline \& \& \& Total \& 98,323 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

APPENDIX D.
Agricultural stock of the $\mathbf{1 7 1}$ Government and 25 Inam villages in the Jamner Taluka during the years from 1891-92 to 1919-20.


APPENDIX D-conlinued.


## APPENDIX E.

Shops industries, etc., in the villages of the Jamner Taluka.


## APPENDIX F.

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other sources of Water-supply in the 171 Government and 25 Inam sillages of the Jamner Taluka of East Khandesh for the year 1891 and 1919.


Abstract of Appendix F.

| District and Taluka. | Details. | Wells, Bhudkis and the like. |  | Tanks. |  | Other sources. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pakka. | Kacha. | Pakks. | Kacha. | Pakka | Kacha. |
| 1 | 2 | $3 * *$ | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 171 \text { villages in Jamner Taluka, } \\ & \text { Distriot East Khandesh. } \end{aligned}$ | For irrigation <br> For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,542 \\ & 1,602 \end{aligned}$ | 81 | - | -• | -• | -• |
|  |  |  | 108 | - | - | - | $\cdots$ |
|  | For cattle and washing and other purposes, eto. <br> In diause. | 36 | 12 | 3 | -• | - | -• |
|  |  | 107 | 57 | - | -• | $\cdots$ | .. |
|  | Total .. | 3,287 | 256 | 3 | .. | * | . |


|  | Name of villages | 1881 to 1800. |  |  |  | 1901 to 1910. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S. No. as in Ap. pendix. L. |  | Aremer | Acsesen mentr | Value. | No. of times the assese- ment repesent- ed by the price. | Area, | Assessment. | Value. | No. of times the assessment represented by the price. |
|  | Group No. I: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | Jamner - .. | 428 | 500 | 11,950 | 23.9 | 861 | 1115 | 56,094 | $50 \cdot 3$ |
| 76 | Mahukheda -. | 279 | 306 | 5,470 | 17-87 | 141 | 158 | 5,855 | 37.05 |
| 78 | Maldabhadi $\quad$. | 15 | 27 | 200 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 237 | 267 | 5,875 | $22.00{ }^{\text {' }}$ |
| 20 | Garkhede Bk. -. | 276 | 275 | 5,275 | 28.81 | 525 | 488 | 15,550 | 32-19 |
| 60 | Patkhede | 85 | 106 | 1,160 | 10.94 | 253 | 300 | 5,920 | 19.73 |
| 68 | Betawad Kd. | 116 | 154 | 3,741 | 24.29 | 168 | 205 | 6,275 | 30.55 |
| 85 | Ranjani .. | 308 | 413 | 4,352 | 15.37 | 302 | 385 | 8,080 | 21.81 |
| 92 | Vadgaon Tightre -. | 109 | 122 | 620 | 5.08 | 106 | 124 | 1,400 | 11.29 |
| 90 | Lahasar -. | 161 | 203 | 2,252 | 11.09 | 232 | 196 | 4,880 | 24-59 |
| 5 | Ozar Kd. | 270 | 291 | 6,385 | 21.94 | 183 | 154 | 3,305 | 21.46 |
| 30 | Tahakali Kd. | 127 | 168 | 4,260 | 25.35 | 142 | 218 | 6,100 | $27.98{ }^{\text { }}$ |
| 107 | Samrod .. | 102 | 129 | 1,200 | - 9.30 | 699 | 756 | 12,59\% | 16.66 |
| 53 | Neri Bk. | 60 | 125 | 4,519 | 36.15 | 236 | 442 | 19,958 | $45 \cdot 15$ |
| 11 | Kekatnimbhow | 105 | 136 | 6,275 | 38.49. | 106 | 100 | 3,695 | 36.25 |
| 15 | Khatgaon .. | 112 | 64 | 1,133 | 17.03 | 301 | 236 | 7,250 | 30.29 |
| 7 | Karmad | 101 | 111 | 2,115 | 19.05 | 136 | 176 | 8,100 | 46.02 |
| 18 | Gadegaon, Pr، Nasirabad .. | 119 | 100 | 2,050 | 20.5 | 273 | 239 | 9,900 | 41.42 |
| 84 | Mohadi .. | 266 | 180 | 7,226 | 10.14 | 336 | 269 | 11,875 | $44 \cdot 14$ |
| 120 | Hivarkhede Bk. | 76 | 123 | 2,630 | 21.38 | - 42 | 67 | 3,700 | 64.91 |
| 48 | Nandre Lohare .. | 43 | 97 | 3,900 | 40.20 | 186 | 183 | 0,900 | 54.08 |
| 4 | Ekulati Bk. | 216 | 217 | 3,520 | 16-22 | 314 | 337 | 6,105 | 18.12 |
| 105 | Savatkhede | 229 | 270 | 5,798 | $21 \cdot 10$ | 306 | 289 | 14,610 | 50-55 |
| 61 | Paldhi | 454 | 527 | 9,100 | - 17.27 | 734 | 819 | 34,105 | 41.63 |
| 73 | Bharadi : | 50 | 102 | 2,450 | 24.01 | 110 | 146 | 4,175 | 28.58 |
| 8 | Kapuswadi | 218 | 283 | 2,070 | 7.31 | 201 | 190 | 3,320 | 37.47. |
| 111 | Savrate | 126 | 105 | 1,590 | $15 \cdot 14$ | 245 | 207 | 3,310 | 15.98 |
| 35 | Talegaon | 23 | 29 | 350 | $12 \cdot 5$ | 280 | 327 | 5,696 | 17-41 |
| . 55 | Pahur $\quad .$. | 376 | 401 | 8,205 | 20.46 | 771 | 777 | 27,970 | 35.99 |
| 43 | Dondwade | 65 | 80 | 2,280 | 28.5 | 102 | 76 | 2,176 | 29.94 |
| 103 | Sheri .. | 255 | 197 | 2,005 | 10.77 | 783 | 678 | 18,775 | 27.69 |
| 115 | Sonald | 291 | 305 | 6,915 | 22.67 | 128 | 113 | 5.218 | 46-17 |
| 101 | Sbehapur | 296 | 412 | 3,980 | 9.66 | 180 | 634 | 15,450 | 24-36 |
| , | 32 villages; Total .. | 6,761 | 6,557 | 123,976 | 18.89 | 9,819 | 10,656 | 347,129 | $32 \cdot 57$ |

## DIX $\mathbf{G}$.

| 2011 to 1915. |  |  |  | 1916 to 1918. |  |  |  | Name of village. | S. No.as inAp-pen-dixL. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area. | Aspease- | Value. | No. of timee the assess-- reapresent. ed by the ed prich. | Area. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aspess- } \\ & \text { ment. } \end{aligned}$ | Value | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { times the } \\ \text { aseese- } \\ \text { meent } \\ \text { reprosent. } \\ \text { ed by the } \\ \text { price. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Group No. I. |  |
| 252 | 259 | 10,885 | 78-11 | 591 | 595 | 50,850 | 85.46 | Jamner | 34 |
| 62 | 68 | 3,800 | 55.82 | 68 | 80 | 4,625 | 57.81 | Mabukhede | 78 |
| 61 | 82 | 4,160 | 46.19 | 47 | 71 | 3,230 | 45.49 | Maldabhadi | 78 |
| 92 | 74 | 4,000 | 54.05 | 178 | 116 | 7,330 | 63.19 | Garchede Bk.- | 20 |
| 175 | 214 | 5,540 | 25.88 | 83 | 98 | 4,975 | 50.76 | Patkhede | co |
| 57 | 80 | 4,750 | 56.37 | k9 | 185 | 11,650 | 62.97 | Betawad Kd. | 68 |
| 246 | 358 | 11,800 | 32.98 | 204 | 227 | 11,450 | 50.48 | Ranjani | 85 |
| 23 | 30 | 600 | 20.00 | 56 | 59 | 2,600 | 4407 | Vadgron Tigha | 91 |
| 78 | 52 | 1,650 | 31.78 | 56 | 45 | 3,400 | 75.55 | Lehasar | 90 |
| 75 | 67 | 4,600 | 68.65 | 105 | 108 | 8,860 | 84.53 | Oyar Kd. | 5 |
| 18 | 21 | 1,400 | 66.66 | 38 | 64 | 9,800 | 150.00 | Tahakali Kd. | 39 |
| 225 | 262 | 7,495 | 29.74 | 275 | 385 | 26,450 | 68.70 | Samrod | 107 |
| 53 | 108 | 11,200 | 103.70 | 41 | 52 | 7,100 | 15653 | Neri Br. | 53 |
| 70 | 75 | 3,335 | 44.42 | 81 | 71 | 4,150 | 58.45 | Kekatnimbhou | 11 |
| 286 | 168 | 10,460 | 62.26 | 52 | 64 | 6,350 | 91.22 | Khatgaon | 15 |
| 87 | 70 | 6,910 | 98.71 | 27 | 39 | 8,175 | 132.69 | Karmad | 7 |
| 79 | 57 | 3,850 | 67.54 | 121 | 114 | 8,878 | 77.87 | Gadegaon | 18 |
| 141 | 77 | 1,500 | 58.44 | *9 | 41 | -2,050 | 50.00 | Mohad Pr. Nasirabad | 84 |
| . | - | . | - | 6 | 6 | 1,055 | 175.83 | Hivarlhede Bk. | 129 |
| 12 | 26 | 2,700 | 103.34 | 44 | 84 | 9,000 | 107-14 | Nandre Lohare | 48 |
| 166 | 138 | 6,350 | 46.01 | 131 | 75 | 2,355 | 31.4 | Ekulati Br. | 4 |
| 148 | 170 | 8,525 | 50.14 | 190 | 212 | 13,210 | 62.31 | Savatkhedo | 105 |
| 304 | 264 | 10,114 | 61.03 | 353 | 368 | 40,235 | 109.33 | Paldhi | 61 |
| 21 | 17 | 675 | 39.70 | 26 | 61 | 4,190 | 82.15 | Bharadi | 73 |
| 137 | 136 | 5,200 | 15.35 | 51 | 51 | 3.025 | 59.31 | Kapumadi | 8 |
| 280 | 202 | 4,220 | 20.89 | 170 | 112 | 3,710 | 33.12 | Savtralo | 111 |
| 107 | 151 | 9,870 | 64.04 | 47 | 47 | 2,660 | 56.59 | Talegaon | 35 |
| 147 | 104 | 6,365 | 61.11 | 307 | 271 | 21,885 | 80.64 | Pabir | 65 |
| 20 | 15 | 1.060 | 20.60 | 45 | 43 | 4,150 | 86.51 | Dondwade | 43 |
| ${ }^{161}$ | 130 | 5,085 | 38.11 | 69 | 74 | 4,250 | 57.43 | Sheri | 103 |
| 85 | 78 | 5,430 | 88.81 | 21 | 22 | 1,900 | 81.81 | Sonale | 115 |
| 120 | 188 | 12,100 | 64.30 | 98 | 131 | 9,115 | 69.58 | Shabapur | 101 |
| 3,649 | 3,734 | 103,259 | 51.75 | 3,749 | 3,859 | 299,433 | 77.50 | 33 vilages Total |  |
| 1880-9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| s. No. 18 in Ap-pendix L. | Name of village, | 1891 to 1900. |  |  |  | 1901 to 1910. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Arcas, | Assessment. | Value. | No. of times the assessment represented by the price. | Area. | Assersment | Value. | No. of times the assess. ment representod by the price. |
|  | Group No. 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 156 | Fattepur $\quad .$. | 60 | 65 | 1,125 | 17-30 | 38 | 71 | 2,450 | 34.50 |
| 325 | Kinhi | 105 | 76 | 1,075 | 14-14 | 120 | 87 | 2,390 | 27.47 |
| 146 | Deulgaon $\quad$. | 155 | : 106 | 854 | 6.00 | 408 | 252 | 3,172 | 12.58, |
| - 136 | Chincholi Pimpre | 91 | 70 | 1,335 | 19.07 | 415 | 388 | 8,220 | 21.18 |
| 123 | Karnafate | 100 | 69 | 936 | 13.58 | 239 | 178 | 2,390 | 13.42 |
| 107 | Wakadi | 272 | 223 | 3,573 | 16.01 | 510 | 367 | 12,830 | 34.96 |
| 271 | Hivarichode Wakadi | 280 | 139 | - 1,850 | 13.31 | 76 | 32 | 005 | 18.90 |
| 141 | Talivada | 161 | 160 | 2,205 | 13.78 | 155 | 122 | 2,005 | 16.43 |
| 357 | Bharudkhede | 156 | 190 | 1,377 | 6.82 | 162 | 126 | 2,185 | 17.34 |
|  | 9 villages, Total .. | 1,380 | 1,107 | 14,330 | . 12.94 | 2,123 | 1,623 | 38,247 | $\begin{aligned} & 22.33 \\ & 17.07 \end{aligned}$ |
| : | Group No. 3. Inam Villages. |  |  |  |  | 30 |  |  | 1 |
| 191 | Shenduni | 450 | 677 | 13,235 | 19.55 | 800 | 1,138 | 28,181 | 24.70 |
| 173 | Gondegaon | 319 | 238 | 2,405 | 10-10 | 646 | 392 | 0,312 | 23.75 |
| 181 | Malkhede | 31 | 35 | 300 | $8 \cdot 57$ | 198 | 290 | 3,700 | 12.75 |
| 184 | Wadali | 109 | 79 | 1,204 | 16.51 | 122 | 83 | 2,100 | 23.86 |
| 185 | Londhri Kd. | 41 | 33 | 300 | 9.09 | 105 | 176 | \$,053 | 23.03 |
| 196 | Moykhede | 220 | 323 | 1,913 | $5 \cdot 92$ | 100 | 143 | 1,900 | 13.29 |
| 195 | Neri Kd. | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 21 | 26 | $1,600$ | 61.54 |
|  | 7 villages, Total .. | 1,170 | 1,385 | 18,357 | 13.88 | 2,052 | 2,253 | 60,840 | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 56 \\ & 24 \cdot 77 \end{aligned}$ |

## DIX G-continueda

| 1911 to 1916. |  |  |  | 1910 to 1919. |  |  |  | Name of village. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Aneness. } \\ \text { ment. }}}{ }$ | Value. |  | Area. | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Aseases }}}^{\substack{\text { ment. }}}$ | Valne. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Group No. 2. |  |
| 45 | 45 | 2,470 | ${ }^{54.88}$ | 20 | 12 | 270 | 2.5 | Fattepur | 156 |
| 128 | 82 | 3,045 | ${ }^{37} \cdot 13$ | 7 | 4 | 200 | 50.0 | Kinhi | 125 |
| 91 | 60 | 1,760 | 29.33 | 139 | 85 | 3,855 | 45.35 | Deulgaon | 146 |
| 64 | 52 | 1,650 | ${ }^{31} \cdot 73$ | 79 | 68 | 4,375 | 64.33 | Chineholi Pimpre | 136 |
| 19 | 7 | 400 | 57.14 | ө6 | 63 | 2,175 | 41.03 | Karnatato | 123 |
| 131 | 80 | 2,725 | 34.06 | 363 | 229 | 17,000 | 74.23 | Wakadi | 187 |
| 87 | 89 | 5,000 | 62.92 | 47 | 38 | 2,125 | 55.92 | Hivarchelo Wakad | 171 |
| ${ }^{90}$ | 71 | 3,700 | 52.11 | 53 | ${ }^{38}$ | 2,000 | 74.38 | Talivade | 144 |
| 75 | ${ }^{38}$ | 3,136 | 52.5 | 21 | 25 | 1,500 | 60.0 | Bharudkhede | 157 |
| 730 | 624 | 24,485 | 46 -72 | 784 | 553 | 34,400 | 62.2 | 9 villages, Total |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Group No. 3 Inam Villagea. |  |
| 296 | 401 | 25,000 | 63.84 | 395 | 389 | 22,280 | ${ }^{68} .23$ | Shendurm | 191 |
| 320 | 178 | 7,550 | 42.42 | 240 | 102 | 3,980 | 38.82 | Condegran | 173 |
| 73 | so | 2,800 | 35.0 | 55 | 69 | \%,600 | 37.69 | Mallkede | 181 |
| 146 | 109 | 4,740 | 43.48 | 166 | 136 | 8,460 | 62.68 | Wadaliia | 194 |
| 137 | 126 | 3,885 | $29 \cdot 24$ | 215 | 185 | 8,910 | 48.16 | Iondhri İd. | 185 |
| 5 | 8 | 260 | 22.5 | 93 | 122 | 4,500 | 37.7 | Moykhede | 198 |
| ${ }^{33}$ | 41 | 3,110 | 75.85 | 78 | 96 | 7,950 | $82 \cdot 81$ | Neri Kd. - | 198 |
| 1,010 | 943 | 47,745 | 50.63 . | 1,242 | 1,095 | 58,600 | 53.57 | 7 villagen, Total |  |

APPEN

| S. No, as in Appendix $L$ | Name of village. | 1901 to 1910. |  |  |  | 1911 to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Area. | $\qquad$ <br> Assess. ment. | Rent. | No. of times the assessment represented by rent. | Area. | Assessment. |
|  | Groap No 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | Jamaer -. | 1,279 | 1,367 | 5,470 | - 4.00 | 1,395 | 1,525 |
| 76 | Mahukhede | 311 | 399 | 1,030 | $2 \cdot 58$ | 175 | 222 |
| 78 | Maldrbhadi | 252 | 360 | 1,069 | $2 \cdot 97$ | 207 | 339 |
| 20. | Garkhede Bk | 600 | 456 | 1,900 | $4 \cdot 16$ | 242 | 127 |
| $60^{\circ}$ | Patkhede | 59 | 75 | 205 | , 2-6 | 186 | 224 |
| 68 | Betawad Kd | 73 | - 80 | 291 | - $3 \cdot 63$ | 305 | 330 |
| 85. | Ranjani .. | 218 | 227 | 568 | $2 \cdot 45$ | 230 | 283 |
| 91 | Vadgaon Tighre . .. | 124 | 170 | 306 | 1.8 | 175 | 216 |
| 90 | Lahasar | 47 | 56 | 180 | $3 \cdot 21$ | 408 | 366 |
| 5 | Ozar Kd .. | 507 | 489 | 1,324 | 2-7 | 211 | 211 |
| $30^{\circ}$ | Tahakali Kd : .. | 188 | 267 | 810 | - 3.03 | 143 | 188 |
| 107. | Samrod .. | 185 | 168 | 673 | 4.0 | 297 | 414 |
| 53 | Neri Bk .. | 349 | 548 | 1,814 | $3 \cdot 31$ | 102 | 215 |
| 11 | Kekatnembhore .. | 140 | 119 | 438 | $3 \cdot 68$ | 47 | 58 |
| 15 | Khatgaon .. | 144 | 97 | 318 | $3 \cdot 27$ | 252 | 204 |
| 7 | Karmad .. | 269 | 306 | 963 | $3 \cdot 14$ | 162 | 164 |
| 18 | Gadegaon Nasilabad .. | 90 | 50 | 206 | 4.12 | 303 | 245 |
| 84 | Mohadi | 588 | 370 | 1,770 | 4-79 | 572 | 413 |
| 120 | Hivarkhede Bk .. | 104 | 160 | 780 | 1.87 | 102 | 168 |
| 18 | Nandre Lohare | 69 | 155 | 617 | $3 \cdot 97$ | 65 | 137 |
| 4 | Ekulati Pk. -. | 111 | 125 | 418 | $3 \cdot 34$ | 239 | 178 |
| 105 | Savatkhede | 639 | 616 | 2,868 | 4.44 | 378 | 407 |
| 61 | Paldhi | 712 | 922 | 3,758 | 4.07 | 856 | 637 |
| 73 | Bharadi $\quad$. | 126 | 188 | 718 | $3 \cdot 81$ | 201 | 274 |
| 8 | Kapuswadi . .. | 109 | 106 | 253 | $2 \cdot 38$ | 101 | 123 |
| 111 | Savralo .. | 275 | 253 | 843 | $3 \cdot 33$ | 222 | 203 |
| 35 | Talegaon .. | 505 | 519 | 1,508 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 361 | 194 |
| 65 | Pahur | 827 | 994 | 3,892 | 3.91 | 739 | 817 |
| 43 | Dondwade .. | 22 | 34 | 99 | $2 \cdot 91$ | 57 | 76 |
| 103 | Sheri . . | 413 | 320 | 934 | 2.92 | 435 | 366 |
| 115 | Sonale | 150 | 139 | 506 | . $3 \cdot 64$ | 55 | 58 |
| 101 | Shahapar .. | 260 | 358 | 1,049 | 2.92 | 249 | 326 |
|  | 32 villages, Total .. | 8,743 | 10,523 | 40,566 | 3.85 | 8,275 | 10,008 |
|  | Percentage $\quad$. | - | - | - | 25.94 | m | $\cdots$ |
|  | Rent per acre $\quad . \cdot \mid$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 4.16 | * | ** |

DIX H.

| 1015 |  | 1918 to 1919. |  |  |  | Name of village. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S. No. } \\ & \text { as in } \\ & \text { Appen- } \\ & \text { dix } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rent | No. of timee the aneesement represented by rent. | Area. | Aspese- | Rent. | No. of times the pasespos ment repre- sented by rent. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Groap No. I. |  |
| 8,431 | 5.56 | 807 | 1,d54 | 7,639 | 7.25, | Jamner | 34 |
| 790 | 3.55 | 276 | 304 | 1,884 | 6.19 | Mahukhede | 76 |
| 921 | 3.77 | 218 | 325 | 1,391 | 4.28 | Maldabhadi | 78 |
| 758 | 5.96 | 164 | 141 | 923 | 8.53 | Garkhede BE. | 20 |
| 905 | 4.04 | 272 | 309 | 2,062 | 6.67 | Patkhede | 60 |
| 3,308 | 9.75 | 256 | 290 | 2,992 | 10.41 | Betwad Kd. | 68 |
| 1,507 | $5 \cdot 32$ | 191 | 198 | 773 | 8.80 | Ranjani | 85 |
| 818 | 3.78 | 48 | 69 | 297 | $4 \cdot 30$ | Vadgaon Tighre | 91 |
| 1,730 | $4 \cdot 72$ | 348 | 539 | 2,938 | $5 \cdot 26$ | Lahasar | 90 |
| 1,057 | 4.88 | 315 | 429 | 3,304 | 7.70 | Orar Kd. | 5 |
| 933 | $5 \cdot 28$ | 34 | 48 | - 443 | $0 \cdot 23$ | Tahakali Ed. | 30. |
| 1,808 | 4.36 | 657 | 887 | 6,131 | 8.91 | Sammd | 107 |
| 801 | 3.72 | - 182 | 350 | 2,301 | 6.57 | Neri Bk. | 53 |
| 336 | $5 \cdot 79$ | 127 | 141 | 868 | $8.08{ }^{*}$ | Kakatnimbre | 11. |
| 857 | 4.24 | 632 | 619 | 2,822 | 4.55 | Khatgaon | 15 |
| 838 | 5.09 | 236 | 287 | 1,450 | 5.06 | Karmad. | 7 |
| 1,320 | $5 \cdot 31$ | 202 | 214 | 1,082 | 5.08 | Gadegan Nasitabad | 18 |
| 2,497 | 6.01 | 289 | 149 | 1,061 | $7 \cdot 12$ | Mohadi | 84 |
| 5s0 | $3 \cdot 67$ | 18 | 57 | 369 | 6.17 | Hivarkhede Bk. | 120 |
| 827 | 4.57 | 50 | 85 | 410 | 4.82 | Nandre Lohare | 4 |
| 888 | $4 \cdot 88$ | 408 | 379 | 3,476 | \% 17 | Ekulati Bk. |  |
| 2,608 | $6 \cdot 11$ | 292 | 325 | 2,324 | 7.15 | Savatkhede | 105 |
| 2,928 | 4.59 | 676 | 658 | 3,364 | $5 \cdot 11$ | Paldhi | 61 |
| 1,500 | 5.47 | 128 | 175 | 888 | 5.63 | Bharadi | 73 |
| 468 | 3.78 | 120 | 133 | 538 | $5 \cdot$ | Kapuswadi | 8 |
| 708 | 3.93 | 268 | 230 | 1,250 | 5.43 | Savrale' | 111 |
| 2,588 | $5 \cdot 24$ | 405 | 461 | 2,078 | $5 \cdot 81$ | Talegaon | 35 |
| 4,164 | 8.98 | 1,178 | 1,076 | 6,328 | $5 \cdot 80$ | Pahur | 65 |
| 453 | $5 \cdot 88$ | 1 | 18 | 150 | 8.33 | Dondwade | 42 |
| 1,247 | 3.41 | 296 | 258 | 1,302 | 5.08 | Sheri | 103 |
| 365 | $0 \cdot 12$ | 89 | 82 | - 570 | 0.95 | Sonale | 115 |
| 1,543 | $4 \cdot 82$ | 451 | 609 | 2,982 | 4.89 | Shahapur | 101 |
| 50,468 | $5 \cdot 04$ | 8,721 | 10,701 | 66,955 | 6.21 | 32 villages total. |  |
| -. | $10 \cdot 83$ | - | -• | - | 16.12 | Percentage. |  |
| .. | $5 \cdot 44$ | -• | . | . | 688 | Rent per acre. |  |

i $690-10$

APPEN


## DIX H-continued.



## APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Jamner Taluka from 1890-91 to 1919.
(as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).


## APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the 171 Government villages of the Taluka of Jamner of East Ehandesh District.


REVISED APPENDIX K.
Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the
Taluka of Jamner, District East Khandesh.


REVISED APPENDIX K-coatinued.

| Year, <br> 1 $\qquad$ | Grony No. 2 | Demand. <br> 8 | Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year. <br> 4 | Oatstandings at and of yext. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Authorised. $15$ | Unautborised. $6$ |
| 1015-16 | I | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Re. } & \text { a, p. } \\ \text { 1,04,486 } & 15 & \text { e }\end{array}$ | Rs. a. p. $\ldots \ldots$ $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1016-17 | I | $\begin{array}{rrrr}2,04,461 & 711 \\ 89,854 & 6 & 6\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1817-18 | I | $1,08,864$ 1 7 <br> 39,938 14 8 | $\begin{array}{cc}95^{\circ} 10 & 0\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 1018-10 | I | $\begin{array}{rrrr}1,04,006 & 15 & 8 \\ 89,976 & 18 & 1\end{array}$ | 37187 $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |

M. C. KELEAR

Assistant Settlement Officer, Jamner.


DIX L.
governenent occupiod land.



DIX I-conlinued.



GRAPH OF PRICES AT PACHORA


DIX L-conlinued.



DIX L-continsed.


APPEN


MIX L-concluded.


Summary for dry crop-rates, Jamner Taluka, East Khándesh.


Population and area of Government unoccupied land.


| . |  | Population. |  |  |  | Government unocoupied land. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 云 } \\ & \text { 畐 } \end{aligned}$ |  | Year $1891 .$ | Year <br> 1201. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1911 . \end{aligned}$ | Year <br> 1919. | Year <br> 1801. | Year 1901. | Year 1911. | Year $1919 .$ |
|  | Group No. 1-contd. |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 | Tahakali Kd. | 453 | 172 | 478 | 311 | $1 \cdot 19$ | 1-19 | $1 \cdot 19$ | 1.19 |
| 31 | Tahakali fk. | 606 | 559 | 686 | 648 | $2 \cdot 10$ | 2-10 | $2 \cdot 10$ | $1 \cdot 36$ |
| 32 | Titwl | - | - | . | - | 39-12 | 52-32 | $15 \cdot 18$ | $15 \cdot 18$ |
| 33 | Dohori | 287 | 296 | 362 | - 156 | 251.3 | $222 \cdot 13$ | 222-13 | 22.13 |
| 34 | Tapowan | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $71 \cdot 34$ | 71-3: | 71-34 | $71 \cdot 34$ |
| 35 | Talegaon .. | 1,076 | 994 | 1,104 | 1,044 | 39.9 | $39 \cdot 9$ | $38 \cdot 15$ | $39 \cdot 15$ |
| 36 | Tadage .. | 28 | 24 | 33 | 13 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | - |
| 37 | Tighare Kd. | - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $10 \cdot 29$ | 10-29 | 10.23 | 10-29 |
| 38 | Tighare Bk. .. | -• | $\cdots$ | . | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ |
| 39 | Tighare Vadgaon .. | 142 | 66 | 152 | 155 | 209.4 | 335 - | $306 \cdot 24$ | $279 \cdot 37$ |
| 40 | Tirkhede | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | - | - | ** | - | . |
| 41 | Deopimpri .. | 675 | 722 | 869 | 869 | - $310 \cdot 6$ | 276-32 | $252 \cdot 23$ | $200 \cdot 13$ |
| 42 | Dewaleagann -- | 893 | 243 | 472 | 448 | $130 \cdot 31$ | 148-32 | 89.25 | $89 \cdot 25$ |
| 48 | Dondwado | 447 | 429 | 508 | 330 | - | $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ |
| 4 | Dhanore | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
| 45 | Nagan Kd | 46 | 78 | 241 | 263 | $343 \cdot 14$ | 436-14 | $123 \cdot 93$ | $43 \cdot 38$ |
| 46 | Nagan Ble -- | . | 93 | 218 | 11 | $160 \cdot 35$ | 160-35 | $160 \cdot 35$ | $160 \cdot 35$ |
| 47 | Nachankhedo | 1,049 | 1,213 | 1,167 | 1,045 | 4.11 | 4-11 | 4-11 | $4 \cdot 11$ |
| 48 | Nandre Lohare | 512 | 618 | 605 | 557 | 23.27 | 23-27 | 23-27 | 23-27 |
| 40 | Nandre Haveli | 735 | 794 | 1,057 | 754 | 804.10 | 950-34 | 714-23 | $714 \cdot 23$ |
| 60 | Nayagaon | - | . | - | - | $10 \cdot 38$ | 10-22 | $10 \cdot 38$ | $10 \cdot 38$ |
| 51 | Nimkhedi Haveli | - | . | . | $\cdots$ | -• | 10-15 | 24.21 | 24.21 |
| 62 | Nimgron Kd. .- | $\cdots$ | " | . | $\cdots$ | 54.4 | 54-4 | 54.4 | 36.23 |
| 53 | Neri Br. $\quad$. | 2,467 | 3,243 | 2,126 | 2,106 | 18.26 | 18.26 | $18 \cdot 20$ | 19.20 |
| 54 | Nayadabhadi | 278 | 25 | 285 | 255 | - | $\cdots$ | . | - |
| 65 | Pahar -- | 4,305 | 5,150 | 4,803 | 5,016 | 330-23 | $339 \cdot 23$ | 322-22 | 314.19 |
| 56 | Palaskhede Bk. .- | 600 | 785 | 717 | 748 | 13-28 | 13-28 | $13 \cdot 28$ | 13.23 |
| 67 | Polaskhede Nasirahad | 1,890 | 1,766 | 2,092 | 2,007 | 180.33 | 175-30 | 175-30 | 146.11 |
| 68 | Palaskhede Paldhi .. | -• | -• | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 09 | Palaykhodo Surnsdi .. | 46 | 31 | 29 | 42 | 67.32 | 67-19 | 38-29 | 38-29 |
| 60 | Patkhecee .. | 268 | 179 | 255 | 255 | $\cdots$ | - | 63.23 | $\cdots$ |
| 61 | Poldhi .. | 2,248 | 2,553 | 2,769 | 2,493 | 610-16 | 738-33 | $743 \cdot 9$ | 605-36 |
| 62 | Pimparkhedo .. | 131 | 171 | 195 | 234 | 68-23 | $68 \cdot 23$ | $\cdots$ | 68-13 |
| 63 | Pimpalgaon Colait .. | 339 | 325 | 426 | 389 | 591.2 | 674-31 | 674.31 | 668.3 |
| 64 | Pimpaigson Pahur .. | - | -• | -• | -• | - . | . | - | $\cdots$ |
| 85 | Pimpathare .. | . | - | - | - | 93.8 | 93.8 | $55 \cdot 32$ | 5. |
| 68 | Pohori .. | - | $\cdots$ | . | - | - | $\cdots$ | . | - |
| 67 | Baglano ... | 125 | 11 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 47-24 | 47-24 | 47.24 | $47 \cdot 24$ |
| 68 | Betawad Kd. .. | 1,020 | 1,130 | 1,181 | 1,170 | 14.33 | 14,33 | 14*23 | 14.23 |
| 69 | Betawad Bk. ... | 1,518 | 1,733 | 2,054 | 1.949 | 113-35 | 73-2 | 67.32 | 57-32 |
| 70 | Beldhar .. | - | - | * | . | 88-33 | 84-1 | $84 \cdot 1$ | $80 \cdot 32$ |


|  | Name of village. | Population. |  |  |  | Government unoccupied land. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Year 1891. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1901 . \end{aligned}$ | Year 1911. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1819 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1891 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1901 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1911 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1918 . \end{aligned}$ |
| 71 | Beherkhede | . |  | -• | - | 21.4 | 147.3 | 24.22 | $242 \cdot 2$ |
| 72 | Borgaon | 27 |  | 89 | 98 | $173 \cdot 12$ | 208.7 | $62 \cdot 16$ | $62 \cdot 16$ |
| 73 | Bharadj | 705 | 728 | 681 | 68 | 31.38 | 31-38 | 31.38 | 31.38 |
| 74 | Bhagdare | 313 | 310 | - 378 | 346 | $242 \cdot 2$ | $291 \cdot 20$ | 267.20 | 267.20 |
| 75 | Bhilkhede | 186 | 155 | 135 | 154 | . | 2-16 | $\cdots$ | - |
| 76 | Mahukhede | 244 | 116 | 240 | 212 | $5 \cdot 25$ | 17.32 | 17.32 | 2.8 |
| 77 | Mandki | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | - |
| 78 | Maldabhadi | 711 | 620 | 721 | 759 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . |
| 79 | Malpimpri | 628 | 598 | 711 | 571 | 317.37 | 317.37 | 187.7 | 187.7 |
| 80 | Mundkhede | 107 | 157 | 279 | 233 | 224.31 | 175-23 | 59.25 | 59.25 |
| 81 | Mehejal | - | - | . | -• | $10 \cdot 33$ | 10.33 | $0 \cdot 30$ | $0 \cdot 30$ |
| 82 | Moygaon Kd. | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | . | -• | .. |
| 83 | Moyagain Bk. | 698 | 597 | 734 | 663 | $483 \cdot 38$ | $483 \cdot 38$ | $483 \cdot 38$ | $482 \cdot 20$ |
| 84 | Mohisdi | 904 | 867 | 1,005 | 791 | 51.1 | 57.24 | $10 \cdot 23$ | $10 \cdot 23$ |
| 85 | Ranjani | 1,057 | 1,049 | 1,149 | 1,038 | 118-12 | 118.12 | 9.9 | - $9 \cdot 9$ |
| 86 | Rajure | - | - | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | $26 \cdot 38$ | 26.38 | 1.31 | 1-31 |
| 87 | Repalkhede | . | $\cdots$ | . | - | -. | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ |
| 88 | Rotwad | 1,300 | 1,333 | 1,221 | 1,124 | 304-11 | 272-34 | $169 \cdot 15$ | 150.23 |
| 89 | Lakholi | 330 | 337 | 452 | 446 | 11.8 | 31.8 | 11.8 | 11.18 |
| 90 | Lahasar | 406 | 369 | 376 | $450^{\circ}$ | $181 \cdot 6$ | 110.26 | 102.11 | 102-11 |
| 91 | Vadgaon Tighare | 00 | 64 | 230 | 232 | $218 \cdot 16$ | 378.6 | $273 \cdot 19$ | 2:3-18 |
| 82 | Vadgaon Rama | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | $16 \cdot 20$ | $16 \cdot 20$ | 16.20 | 4-13 |
| 83 | Vaki Kd. | 189 | 200 | 218 | 229 | 29-20 | $29 \cdot 20$ | $29 \cdot 20$ | 29.40 |
| 94, | Vaki Bk. | 507 | 481 | 607. | 481 | * | . | - | - |
| 95 | Vaghari | 795. | . 698 | 840 | 840 | $141 \cdot 37$ | 141.37 | $27 \cdot 13$ | - $27 \cdot 13$ |
| 96 | Vaghale | 54 | - | 5 | - | 329-38 | $443 \cdot 25$ | $206 \cdot 15$ | 206.15 |
| 97 | Vadi' | 191 | 81 | 134 | 107 | 37-20 | 58.19 | .. | $\cdots$ |
| 98 | Vanarkhede | -• | - | - | ** | -• | - | - | - |
| 99 | Vikchedo | $\cdots$ | - | - | -• | $\cdots$ | - | - | -. |
| 100 | Vitner | 73 | 99 | 44 | 18 | 27-38 | 27-38 | 27-38 | 27.38 |
| 101 | Shahapur | 1,657 | 1,595 | 1,941 | 3,794 | 1.37 | 19.39 | $12 \cdot 39$ | $19 \cdot 39$ |
| 102 | Shingait | 396 | 335 | 351 | 375 | $15 \cdot 18$ | - | $\cdots$ | - |
| 103 | Sheri | 328 | 385 | 379 | 335 | 109-28 | 164.17 | $164 \cdot 17$ | 164-17 |
| 104 | Shelgaon | . 450 | 395 | 448 | 472 | 34-13 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.9 |
| 105 | Savatkhede | 422 | 482 | 477 | 403 | 372-8 | 270.17 | $253 \cdot 37$ | $253 \cdot 37$ |
| 106 | Sangmi | 53 | 51. | 71 | 69 | 278-31 | 266.23 | 266.11 | $268 \cdot 11$ |
| 107 | Samrod | 1,132 | 843 | 904 | 925 | $589 \cdot 31$ | 810-27 | $366 \cdot 32$ | 361-31 |
| 108 | Sargaon | 347 | 508 | 510 | 437 | $39 \cdot 29$ | $45 \cdot 13$ | 45-13 | 45-13 |
| 109 | Sarve * | 157 | 241 | $\checkmark 203$ | 148 | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | -• |
| 110 | Sarve Kd. | . | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | - | - |  |
| 111 | Savrale | 479 | 412 | 470 | 294 | $103 \cdot 6$ | 230.24 | $119 \cdot 2$ | 119.2 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { EA } \\ & \text { 品最 } \\ & \text { 要量 } \end{aligned}$ | Name of village． | Population． |  |  |  | Government unocoupied land． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Year 1891 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year. } \\ & 1901 . \end{aligned}$ | Year 1911. | Yoar 1019. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ỳear } \\ & 1881 . \end{aligned}$ | Year 1901. | Tear 1911. | Year 1919. |
| 112 | Sunasgaon Kd．．． | 116 | ． 254 | 161 | 183 | ． | ．． | ． | $\cdots$ |
| 113 | Sunasgaon Bk． | 613 | 712 | 649 | ． 808 | 21.21 | 21.21 | 21.21 | 21.21 |
| 114 | Sonari | 289 | 310 | 280 | 225. | $747 \cdot 36$ | 760.38 | 197．1 | $187 \cdot 1$ |
| 115 | Sonale | 768 | 874 | 1，020 | 978 | $252 \cdot 6$ | $252 \cdot 6$ | $198 \cdot 36$ | 196．27 |
| 116 | Hingans Kasba ．． | 67 | 71 | 87 | 40 | 3327 | $33 \cdot 27$ | 33－27 | $33 \cdot 27$ |
| 117 | Hingne Paldhi ．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ． | ． |  | ． | －• | －• |
| 118 | Hingne Sim | $\cdots$ | － | ．． | $\cdots$ | 47.32 | 47．32 | 17：32 | 47.32 |
| 119 | Hingne Bk． | 258 | 349 | 364 | 106 | 62.4 | 62.4 | $62 \cdot 4$ | 42－17 |
| 120 | Hivarkhede Bk，．． | 1，165 | 1，416 | 1，312 | 1，205 | ．． | $332 \cdot 26$ | ． | ． |
| 121 | Hivari Haveli | ． | $\cdots$ | ． | ． | 25.31 | $12 \cdot 19$ | 1.29 | $1 \cdot 29$ |
| 122 | Holhaveli | 9 | 73 | $\cdots$ | 113 | 57.37 | $54 \cdot 15$ | $43 \cdot 30$ | $43 \cdot 30$ |
|  | Total ．． | 86，792 | 57，562 | 63，304 | 69，315 | 15994 －28 | 16928－3 | 12821－19 | 12046 ． 37 |
|  | Group No． 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 123 | Karnafate | 181 | 91 | 98 | 164 | 234.8 | 244－21 | $234 \cdot 8$ | 234.8 |
| 121 | Kasali ：．．． | 317 | 418 | 465 | 443 | 125.14 | $125 \cdot 14$ | $125 \cdot 14$ | 125.14 |
| 125 | Kinhi | 626 | 724 | 683 | 810 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| 126 | Kumbhari Kd． | 107 | 150 | 265 | 204 | 310．23 | $310 \cdot 23$ | $165 \cdot 4$ | 165．9 |
| 127 | Kumbhari Bk． | 421 | 211 | 149 | 158 | 280. | $433 \cdot 23$ | 434－11 | $403 \cdot 37$ |
| 128 | Khalad Ed． | 44 | 26 | 11 | $\cdots$ | $0 \cdot 15$ | 20－30 | $20 \cdot 30$ | $20 \cdot 30$ |
| 129 | Khaled Bla． | 136 | 94 | 96 | 152 | $26 \cdot 16$ | $26 \cdot 16$ | $26 \cdot 16$ | 26．16． |
| 130 | Khandwe | 118 | 173 | 168 | 126 | － | － | $\cdots$ | － |
| 131 | Khamkhbde | － | － | ．． | ． | $2 \cdot 16$ | $2 \cdot 16$ | $2 \cdot 16$. | $2 \cdot 16$. |
| 132 | Gortale | 129 | 85 | 88 | 81 | $146 \cdot 35$ | ． | － | $\cdots$ |
| 138 | Coradkbede | 103 | 104 | 112 | 159 | $105 \cdot 24$ | $105 \cdot 24$ | 105.24 | 106．25： |
| 134 | Godri ．． | 865 | 751 | 827 | 774 | $235 \cdot 28$ | $373 \cdot 9$ | $234 \cdot 38$ | $234 \cdot 38$ |
| 135 | Ghinchthede Wakadi | 529 | 496 | 449 | 454 | $2 \cdot 13$ | $2 \cdot 13$ | $2 \cdot 13$ | 2－13 |
| 136 | Chincholi Pimpri ．． | 574 | 563 | 573 | 577 | 96：27 | 86.27 | 61.2 | 38.18 |
| 137 | Ja＇anjani Kd． | 254 | 253. | 186 | 186 | 61.28 | 67．23 | $67 \cdot 23$ ， | 67.23 |
| 138 | Jalanjani Bk．．．． | 365 | 465 | 375 | 305 | $44 \cdot 26$ | 23.12 | $23 \cdot 12$ | 23.12 |
| 139. | Jambhol ．． | 341 | 327 | 246 | 243 | 1318.38 | $277 \cdot 1$ | 880．39， | 880．39 |
| 110 | Janone | － | ． | ． | ． | ． | ．－ | － | － |
| 111 | Takalitarif Pimpri ．． | 244 | 273 | 308 | 315 | $22 \cdot 30$ | $22 \cdot 30$ | 22．30 | $22 \cdot 30$ |
| 142 | Dhalgaon | 290 | 342 | 268 | 204 | $349 \cdot 33$ | 372－1 | $278 \cdot 31$ | 287.38 |
| 148 | Dhakingi | 277 | 297 | 212 | 251 | ．． | $\cdots$ | ． | ． |
| 144 | Talwade | 88 | 47 | 47 | ．． | $134 \cdot 11$ | 134.11 | $134 \cdot 11$ | 134．11 |
| 145 | Tarnale | 703 | 678 | 818 | 935 | $316 \cdot 39$ | 352－4 | $352 \cdot 4$ | $334 \cdot 20$ |
| 146 | Deolgaon． | 931 | 943 | 994 | 950 | $28 \cdot 12$ | 80.20 | 80．20 | 80.20 |
| 147 | Devhari | － | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ． | ． $71 \cdot 15$ | 77.25 | 87.29 | 87.29 |
| 148 | Nandgaon | ． | ． | ． | ． | $8 \cdot 28$ | $8 \cdot 28$ | $8 \cdot 28$ | 8.29 |
| 140 | Nimkhedi Tondapur | ． |  | ． | ． | 20.18 | $20 \cdot 18$ | $20 \cdot 18$ | $20 \cdot 18$ |
| 150 | Nimkhodi Pimpri ．． | 149 | 238 | 875 | 222 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 |




## APPENDIX N.

No. CCL. New series. ( 1 \$ 1 villages).
G. R. No. 11008 R. D. of 12th November 1914. (23 Saranjam and Moykbeda).
G. R. No. 8097 of 25 th August 1911 R. D.
(Neri Digar).

> M. C. KELKAR,
> Assistant Settlement Officer, Jamner Taluka.

No. S.R.V.-3 of 1920.
From

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

## To

The SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER and
DIRECTOR of LAND RECORDS, Poona.

Jalgaom, 2nd September 1920.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward, for transmission to Government through the Commissioner, Central Division, proposals for the revision of the current Revenue Settlements of the Bhusawal Taluka including Edlabad Petha and the Jamner Taluka.
2. I received Mr. Taylor 's report some time ago, but concluded as the two talukas in question are contiguous to await Mr. Kelkar's report and submit both together.
3. I have read these proposals carefully and I do not know that there is very much for me to say about them. Mr. Kelkar leaves the present grouping. undisturbed for Jamner while Mr? Taylor proposes a modification by which some 21. villages of the Edlabad Petha, included apparently under a misapprehension in the first group by the officer who did the current settlement, are transferred to the second group. I think he has shown very good cause for the proposed modifcation, as well as for the proposed removal of the anomaty of Bhusawal village being placed in a group by itself.
4. Both officers axrive at much the same conclusion in the main as regards the degree of enhancement which the history of the past 30 years justifies-namely, about 25 per cent. for the greater part of the area. The village of Bhusawal is of necessity an exception, but for the Bhusawal Taluka generally Mr. Taylor and for Jamner Mr. Kelkar propose this rate of increase. :For Edlabad the percentage of increase proposed is considerably less, and there is no doubt in my mind that this. difference is fully justified. Edlabad is in a much inferior position to the Bhusawal Taluka in respect of markets and communications and in respect of rainfall and harvests the revenue history of the tract shows it to be less well off than the remainder of the area dealt with. My own observation points in the samedirection.
5. The question is whether the percentages of increase proposed could justly be raised for all villages in due proportion-that is, the 25 percentage. increases to 33 per cent., and proportionately for the rest: a cursory view of these records of prices of produces and of sales and leases of land might seem to justify further increase. Had the period of the current settlement. terminated in 1914 or 1915, the question would have been easier to answerand the answer might well have been provid later to be wrong. The history of the last few years introduces complications. Prices of food-grain have risen in an abnormal degree, and are still abnormal though they have fallen somewhat in the past year. They may fall still further, but it is doubtful if they will ever again approach pre-war level. If one argued simply from those one would recommend without hesitation the highest amount of enhancement that the law allows, and still think it too low. But it would not be safe to argue from the increase in prices of grain. For one thing, not much grain is exported, and not very much in fact sent to market. This district is as far as grain is concerned, largely an importing district, and it is rather cotton than grain that pays theGovernment and other dues.
6. The Khandeshi caltivator has owed his great prosperity of recent years to the extraordinarily high rates commanded in the market by cotton. Can one confidently expect these to continue-I do not say the rates of the last few years, but those of about half a current settlement period-of course with ups and downs, but maintaining generally a similar high average? It is difficult to say, and I submit it would not be safe to look for the return to the prices to which the last few years have accustomed the cultivator. Cotton has slumped badly in the year of report and at the present moment, rates are little, if at all, higher than at the beginning of the current settlement. They may recover to some extent-very likely they will, but when I doubt whether any one can say. There is just now no demand for Khandesh cotton in Bombay, a state of things I am told which is quite likely to continue, for Khandesh cotton has earned rather a bad name for itself. The general result is that despite recent prosperity money is at the time of writing very tight in this districts a fact which is well illustrated in transactions of the co-operative bank and co-operative societies.
7. Another thing is that the prices of other commodities-clothes and other articles necessary to the cultivator-have risen no less abnormally than those of produce : and so has the cost of cultivation. Up to the time the most recent revision settlements were made wages of agricultural labour had apparently changed very little, but they were bound to respond eventually to the general change of conditions. The reoent influenza epidemic hastened the result, so that the cultivator has now to pay for labour three times what he had to pay when Mr. Jolly, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Kelkar submitted their various reports; and in the harvesting season even more-in fact the labourer can at that time get pretty well whatever he asks for. This is a serious item in the cost of cultivation, and there are others, for instance prices and cost of upkeep of cattle.
8. I come to the selling and letting value of land. It is clear that there has been a very great increase in the prices at which fair and good land sells, but I am inclined to agree with Mr. Kelkar that the sale prices are not altogether a safe guide. There has been a growing amount of competition for the possession of land, and many of the prices paid scarcely represent good investment, and to that extent are artificial. However, it may be said that the letting value of land affords a fairly safe indication of the pressure of assessment, and I think myself-as I gather you do from the concluding portion of your note on Land Revenue Settlement (your No. 654-S.S., dated 16th November.1915)-that this factor might well be taken as the principal if not the only basis for fixing assessment rates. Rents indicate a steady growth of prosperity, and if one can be reasonably sure that they will be maintained there need be little hesitation about making proposals for assessment. Can one be reasonably sure ? I have referred to the great increase in cost of cultivation, and of the different things which the cultivator cannot do without. I would refer also, without trying to discuss it, to what you say in your note above quoted in regard to the relation of assessment to gross or nett produce. It seems to me that in the light of recent history much of what you say cannot now hold good, seeing that the basis of comparison with the conditions of 50 years ago has been so completely changed since the time at which you wrote. The value of the rupee in relation to the pound sterling is just now much what it was in 1880, but there is no resemblance between its purchasing power in those days and in these, and there cannot be, while the purchasing power of the sovereign itself remains sp greatly deteriorated. It would be useless to speculate on the probable future course of exchange or on what is likely to happen to the purchasing power of the rupee, but it is probably safe to say we shall not see a return to conditions approximating those of 50 , or 30 , or even 10 years ago.
9. Is it not likely that these different factors will react on the rental value of land, whether or not the cultivator continues to put most of his land under cotton? It is possible that continuance of the present lack of demand may induce him to curtail the proportion of cotton in favour of grain, and that would be a good thing. There is some indication of it this year, but even assuming that the cultivator makes this change to some unpredictable extent, will not rental values of necessity be adversely affected by the sum total of the changes that have taken place and have been-I admit very inadequately-discussed in this report?
10. Finally comparison with rates recently sanctioned for other talukas in the district indicate-especially in the light of events apparently scarcely anticiI4 $600-16$
pated by the framers of proposals for those talukas-that those proposed for the talukas under consideration are probably at least high enough. Four other talukas fall due for resettlement in successive years from now on, and these are all contiguous to one another and two of them, to Bhusawal and Jamner. I should feel rather inclined-if you thought there was justification in present circumstances for asking Government to wait for two or three years longer for the increase of revenue which is proposed in these reports-to suggest postponement of the decision about Bhusawal and Jamner till proposals for the other talukas are received. By that time conditions may be clearer. However, you may have more definite views than I have on the subjects to which I have referred, and may accordingly see no necessity to advise postponement. In that case $I$ would support the proposals as they stand.
11. Both officers have been careful and thorough in the collection of data, have sifted and analysed them intelligently, and have written good and interesting reports. Mr. Kelkar's is perhaps rather long, but he as well as Mr. Taylor knows his area intimately and his observations are sound and deserve close attention.

> I have the honour to be, Sir,
> Your most obedient servant,
> - G. MONTEATH,

> Collector, East Khandesh.

Bouno S. R. V. -3 of $2 n d$ September 1920 from the Collector, East Khandesh.

> No. S. T.-247.

Poona, 5th January 1921:
These two reports are forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C.D.
2. Since the Collector has deqly with both of them in one report, and since the questions of general principle which they raise are the same for each, it is proposed, in the first place, to submit remarks which apply to both the reports, and then to turn to each of the reports and make a few comments which apply to it tindividually.
3. The Collector is very hesitating in his views. He is right in singling out the one great issue of both the reports, which is whether we are now to levy 25 per cent. increase as recommended, or whether we should go further and take 33 per cent. which under existing standing orders is the maximum. In Khandesh, every one is fully agreed that 25 per cent. can be taken, and it would be superfluous to argue that point, bedause all the statisticg convince the Settlement Commissioner that if it were not for the 33 per cent. limit, we could even put on an increase of 50 per cent, without the least fear of overassessing the talukas.
4. There are 'two methods of determining assessments. One is to work out laboriously and in infinite detail all the receipts and expenditure, and deduce from that a " net profit", and determine what portion of that net profit can justly be regarded as the State share. In the early days of our settlements we were obliged to adopt that method because we had no other statistics and our settlement reports even to-day are inclined too much to follow the old exemplars and dwell on the cost of agricultural implements, cost of manure and seed, the rate of interest charged for capital advanced to agriculturists, the price of cattle, and all the other things which constitute factors in the calculation of net profit. However, the Land Revenue tax is really a tax on the rental value of land. That rental value grows up without any effort on the part of the holder of the land, whether he does his own cultivating or whether he lets to tenants, or even if he does not use the land at all. The rental value grows upon the foundation of the proved net profit, not assessed as was described in the last paragraph but as assessed by the people themselves who pay rent and take rent. The method of endeavouring to work out net profit is a perfect quagmire of uncertainty and contention on everyside; whereas the net rental is absolutely certainly provable, and has the supreme advantage already pointed out of being assessed by the people themselves. Now-a-days in the Record of Rights, and the Records of the Registration Department, we have constantly increasing and by now amply sufficient material for determining rental value in these talukas, and moreover the Government of India have laid down that a land tax not exceeding half the proved rental value is the fair and proper standard. Consequently the Settlement Commissioner always inclines more and more to the practice of basing settlements upon proved rental values, rather than upon the debatable and unascertainable "net profit". Should the rental values collected prove in any way misleadig then the misleading has been accomplished by the land holders themselves, mand not by any misapprehension of facts by Government officials.
5. Turning therefore to the statistics of the rental values and to the sister statistics of the sale values (because the sale price is simply the capitalised rental) we find that the existing assessment in these talukas is very light indeed, and far less than half of what the Government of India have long laid down as the fair standard of the State demand.
(6. It is not infrequently represented, and even sometimes seems to be felt by Settlement officers, that high rents press upon the cultivators and form an argunent against iucreasing the assessment. It should hardly be necessary to refer to this point, since obviously the assessment is paid by the person who takes the rent, and not by the person who paysit. Even though sometimes the tenant by his stipulation agrees that he will pay the assessment as well as the rent, still it requires very small reflection to see that if he did not do so - he would pay the rent phus the assessment to the landlord, and what presses H $890-17$
upon him is not the assessment but the gross amount which the landlord requires him to pay. The higher rents rise, and the more they seem to press upon the cultivator, through over population or unusual demand for land or from whatever cause. the more obvious it, is that those rents represent unearned increment to the landlord which must be made to contribute substantially to the State share.)
7. Again the chief fear which seems to have led the Assistant Settlement Officers and the Collector to abstain from recommending the full 33 per cent. is that the price of cotton maynot be maintainedat a sufficiently high level. At present cotton is the great rent and revenue paying staple of these talukas, butt there is not the slightest reason, except that hitherto the profit has been greater, why the whole land should not grow Jowari or some other crop. It certainly will do so immediately Jowari becomes more profitable. We have therefore not to fear the fall in cotton only but a fall in all produce, and that can only take place, if money rises in value. The monetary condition of India makes it extremely unlikely that any such rise will occur at all rapidly. For some time there was in progress a reduction of the amount of currency notes in circulation. That process has lately stopped, and there are indications of even a further inflation of currency impending by the issue of more notes and in other directions which need not now be diwelt upon. Let it suffice that to the undersigned there does not appear to be any strong reason for looking for a material fall in prices for good many years to come. No man however. wise could possibly venture to predict what will happen within 30 years, and the most far seeing prediction which could be made, would almost certainly be falsified by events: We hope, though we cannot guarantee, that for 10 years or so there will be a tendency of prices gradually to come down, but there is no probable expectation that they will tumble down or get back anywhere to their pre-war level. If therefore cotton, for any special reasons, ceases to be profitable there will still remain all the other uses to which the agricultural land of Khandesh can be put, and it is very doubtful whether the fall in rental value will be at all marked.
8. We are being told on every hand, whenever the pay of servants whether private or Government, the wages of labourers, the price of country produce of every sort; is discussed, that prices have risen all round and in every direction to nearly double what they were. Now if there is any shred of truth in this, and it is our every day experience that it is approximately true, then it is plain that if we double the assessments, we should only be keeping up the old demand to the old level at which it always stood, and should not be really asking for any increase or greater proportion of the gross produce in kind than bas been always taken. The undersigned therefore does not hesitate at all, in view of the general range of prices and rental value and the outlook of the future, to recommend that anything less than the regulation maximum increase of 33 'per cent. cannot be contemplated. Even that increase of 33 per cent. really means the grant of $a$ very substantial reduction in the intrinsic burden of the assessment. He does not therefore agree with the Collector or the Assistant Settlement Officers, but recommends that instead of raising the assessment by 4 annas in the rupee as they recommend, it should be raised by 5 annas at the very least.
9. As to the grouping he is prepared to accept the proposal for reducing 21 villages in Edlabad, but he is not prepared to endorse the graditit down of Bhusaval to the level of the surrounding villages. He cannot see whit is is. in the least "anomalous" for Bhusaval to be grouped by itself above the others. It is a big railway centre employing many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of railway men in all grades. Obviously it must constinte a good market at least for the land within the village itself, The only doubt one might feel is whether this increase in the class should not be extended to 2 or 3 of the surrounding villages. That the headquarter town in the taluka should be classed by itself is quite common and can be exemplified everywhere from Northern Gujarat down to the Karnatic. More usually the headquarter town and two or three of the villages surrounding it which enjoy the great advantage of proximity to a rapid and easy market from the highest group, and in this case the fact that Bhusaval stands alone much rather indicates under-assessment of the surrounding villages than any over-assessment of Bhusaval.
10. The problem for Government to decide is whether to take this certainly low increase of 25 per cent. or the higher rate nearer to 33 per cent. Under the system of survey and settlement guarantee a rate once fixed cannot be raised, but
history contains frequent instances of its having been reduced when the lapse of time and experience shows it to be excessive. The undersigned has already given as his opinion that no man can possibly foretell what the next 30 years will produce in the matter of prices, rents, and economic conditions. We are advancing along a path of which we see a few steps only and those but dimly, and beyond that all is totally veiled. That being the condition, what is the wise course to take? Should we tie our hands down now to an admittedly low and almost obviously inadequate rate which'we cannot raise, or shall we choose the higher rate for which there is ample justification, and which, if our prognostications prove incorrect, we can easily lower, even 5, 7 , or 10 years hence, or any other time before the expiry of the 30 years as soon as it can be shown that the statistics upon which we now rely have been overthrown by new conditions. If we choose the lower rate we have got to carry on our administration upon prices and wages which have certainly doubled, and for which we shall get no 30 years' guarantee of permanency.. They may go up to 3 or four times what they now are. On the other hand, they may come down, but they will only come down if all other prices of produce decline, and if the conditions in which a lowering of the assessment will he justified emerge. As between the high level'and the low level, there can be no question that the wise course to take now is to choose the high level, knowing that we have the means of remedy if it proves too high, rather than the low level for which there is no remedy except what would be very much like a breach of faith with the people. The whole of this dilemma is a very serious argument against the 30 years' settlement which everyone can see and has long been urging is an unduly long period in these days of violently oscillating prices and exchanges, and even of complete collapses of monetary systems.
11. Turning now to the two reports in detail the following comments over and above what has already been said are offered upon Mr. Taylor's BhusavalEdlabad report :-

Paragraph 27.--It has been ascertained that the consumption of liquor in both taluka and Peta in $1900-01$ was, 25 U. P. 9,125 gallons and 60 U. P. 18,625 gallons. Although Mr. Taylor does not state whether his $\mathbf{6 1 , 0 7 9}$ gallons are proof or (most probably) a mixture of 25 and 60 U . P. still there has plainly been a large increase. Even so when we are dealing with a population which seems to be about 130,000 the consumption of a quarter of a gallon of proof spirit in a year does not indicate any conditions of intemperance. The last sentence of Mr. Taylor's paragraph 27 is very pertinent, and shows that these people are not living anywhere near the margin of subsistence.

Paragraph 34.-It has been ascertained that the village Gombhi has been wrongly given for Dounde. Moreover these patasthal rates are just as much due for revision as all the other rates of the taluka. Mr. Taylor has been misled by R. 7049-08 which decided not to abolish the patasthal assessment in these two villages, but it is entirely a mistake to interpret those orders as though they were resettlements for 30 years from 1908. The question was should the assessment be struck off, and the decision was that it should not. Now the settlement period has expired and the rates require a fresh settlement and guarantee. There are only 5 acres concerned and the undersigned proposes that the rates should be raised approximately 33 per cent. to Rs. 14.

Paragraph 36.-Everybody knows that since the war broke out prices have been moving at quite a different rate from the pre-war movements. To take the combined average of the years before and the years since 1915 is indefensible. It would be better to take an average of the periods 1909-14 inclusive and 1915-20 inclusive. To suggest that land has been bought since 1914 at "speculative and inflated " prices is ta beg the whole question before us. We have to determine whether the general public estimate of the value of land has risen or not. To assume that certain figures are speculative and unduly inflated, and exclude them; and then work out an average of other figures is very much as though we set out to measure the depth of a river and when we found that it was more than 3 ft . deep at some parts we rejected those measurements as "uncertain and inflated" and confined ourselves to measuring the shallows where we knew it would not exceed 2 ft . If anybody set to work to cross a ford upon such measurements he would deservedly be drowned. The wisdom of the exclusion of three quarters of the total entries is
very doubtful. The ignorance of the people ought not in any way to affect the correctness of entries which are actually made in the Record of Rights. Ignorant people sometimes abstain from giving information at all. But when the information is given it rather depends upon the intelligence of the village officers than that of the people as to whether the record is correct. The only conclusion possible is that Mr. Taylor has manipulated the figures in such a way that his resultant values are quite below the real averages which actually prevail.

Paragraph 37.-To take the average from 1909-19 all together is unjustifiable and affords no proper basis for the valuation of the land holdings for an assessment which will last 30 years. The conditions produced by the war, and which are going to operate for a good many years yet to come, had not commenced to operate until 6 or 7 years of this total period had passed away, and the resultant average consequently can have no relation whatever to the facts which we have to face.

Mr: Taylor hardly seems to have realised that' if we take the price of land and the price of produce as they actually now stand in rupees, to this extent all questions of the rise or fall in the value of money are entirely eliminated. That question only comes in when we compare the number of rupees fixed for the future assess; ment with the number of rupees which were fixed 30 years ago for the expired settlement. Then we must remember that we are not comparing the same kind of rupees but coins of a different value, and that unfortunately there-does not seem any immediate prospect of the ratio between the two measures settling down.

Paragraph 40.-If as Mr. Taylor says the rent records are net rent after deducting the assessment payable by the land-lord, then that deduction is wrong. We want to know the gross rent so that we may know what proportion of it the rent constitutes. Mr. Taylor's figures should therefore be raised by 1 , and the multiples of assessment are now $7 \cdot 99$ (say 8) and 7•12. The figures of 1891 cannot possibly be correct. They have been also shown to be wrong in the Jamner statistics. The obvious reason was that in 1891 and for many years after there existed no such machinery as the Record of Rights by which any kind of scrutiny could be applied to the price records. Mr. Taylor', in order to get what-be thinks is a reasonable figure has had to exclude the remarkable and probably excessive proportion of 75 per cent. But in 1891 Mr. Turnbull probably aiccepted all the recorded figures and averaged them without having the means of scrutiny.

Paragraph 41.-Here undersigned cannot agree that we ought to expect any considerable difference. The classification of soils acts as handicap and if it is correctly estimated all the horses ought to reach the winning post in a bunch : or in other words the proportion of the rent to assessment would be every where exactly the same if the classers hit upon exactly the right proportion. Mr. Taylor is surprised that the results come so close, and thinks they ought to be wider apart. On the contrary the closeness of the proportion is evidence of the general soundness of the handicapping. No man can be quite perfect, but those classers did very well when some sixty years ago they so classed the land that even today the horses are sufficiently bunched to be covered by a difference of only 87 of one multiple of the assessment.

Paragraph 45.-We may roughly say that wages have been doubled. But prices have been more than doubled for leading products of the taluka. The net result is that the profits in spite of the increased wages are higher than ever. Another important point is this: these wages are not earned by people outside the taluka but very largely by small caltivators and small land-holders in the taluka itself. There are very many holders whose land does not occupy them even half the year, and there are others whose crops do not come to harvest at the same time as those of their neighbours. Quite a substantial portion of'the total wages is paid to these land-holders in the taluka and the members of their families. It is therefore very doubtful whether the high rate of agricultural wages is really a bear point in fixing the assessment.

Paragraph 55.-In 30 years the fact that there have been three years of scarcity is negligible. The rettlenients which bave been made during the last few years were not sufficiently influenced by the great changes produced by the war, and we are in no way bound by them. The Raver settlement was hamstrung by the operation of the 33 per cent. rule. What was Raver's good luck ought not to deter us from imposing a proper rate upon Bhusaval at least to the extent which the
same limitation will allow. With land values going up to five times what they were, and prices more than doubled, and rental values which cannot for any part of the taluka be put at less than seven times the assessment (whereas the standard assess-" ment is half the rental) any suggestion of increasing the rafee by less than the limit of $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. should be entirely rejected. If there were no such limits and we bad to discuss whether the increase should be 75 or 80 or 120 per cent. or whatnot we might then have to think it over cautiously and scrutinise details closely and there might be roon for difference of opinion, but that we should take less than 33 per cent. is a view to which the undersigned cannot subscribe. In the last sentence but one of paragraphs 55 surely Mr. Taylor means during the next 30 years.

Paragraph 58.-This is the first we had heard of the rate of Rs. 3-12 for BhusavaI village. This village obviously enjoys unique advantages, being at the junction of three lines of railway where there is a large industrial and mechanical population and a large market for all kinds of produce. There is not any justification for letting off any of these groups with less than 33 per cent. increase. Bhusaval village should be rated at Rs. 5. Group I should be rated at Res. 4-4 simply to avoid the awk ward fraction of Rs. 4-5-4; and Group II should be rated at Rs.. 4.

Appendix $H:$ has been wholly recast. In the first place the averages were taken pre-war and post-war all in lump which entirely obscured the recent movements. They have now been taken separately for years up to 1914 and from 1915 onwards. Then again the average was originally calculated by an entirely wrong method. To get the average of 14 entries we cannot simply add up the total of those entries and divide it by 14. However the whole of the appendices $G$ 'and $H$ have been rearranged and recalculated correctly.

Paragraph 53.-Mr. Taylor gives five reasons for increase but they are exceedingly indefinite and would justify any sort of increase from 1 per cent. to 1,000 per cent. In paragraph 54 he shows why Group I ought justly to have a rather larger increase than Group II, but if both the groups are equally held up by the 33 per cent. rule we cannot give effect to this desire. His arguments for giving less than 33 per cent. seem very unconvincing. They amount only to this, that there have been'three years of scarcity out of the last 30 years which is an exceedingly low proportion and proclaims that the tract is highly favoured. Again he says that the increase, ought to be in harmony with the increases in the adjacent talukas: though this might' be desirable under the usual rules of the game, a just and equal assessment is already barred, and if we introduce yet another rule that each taluka must keep in step with the surrounding talukas, even though they may have been revised' upon considerations of pre-war facts, we introduce still. greater absurdity. Raver was raised the limit and there is no reason why Bhusaval should not also be raised to the same limit. If there is inequality in this treatment then it was created in 1891, not now. The only reason for removing it would be that one or other taluka showed some symptoms of being over-assessed. On the contrary, both of them are very badly under-assessed to the detriment of the tax-payers of the rest of the Presidency.
12. This is the first settlement which Mr. Gavan Taylor has done. It is indeed rather a new departure for Assistant Collectors of short service to do settlements at all. He has taken great pains and has presented us with considerable material. That the undersigned is not altogether able to agree with him is no condemnation of his work. Quite possibly Goverament may decide to accept his recommendations. For a first effort it is a very creditable report.
13. In the Jamner Settlement Report by Mr. M. C. Kelkar the points deserving some comment are these:-

Paragraph 2.-Measurement and classification were carried out in Neri in 190809 and in Moykheda in 1910-11. There is consequently no necessity of revising the survey and classification (see R. 2653-17) at , present. Consequently the inclusion of these two villages in the settlement report is correct.

Paragraph 10.-Unless details, or at least the numbers, of some of the survey numbers are given we cannot check this; but the undersigned very much doubts if Mr. Kelkar knows enough about classing to be able to affirm this. It is all mere assertion unless he gives the survey numbers. It is quite natural that richer
soil gives increased yield rather in disproportion to the increase of classification value. But if the Assistant Settlement Officer thinks that the poorer lands are bearing too much of the burden then it is certainly not beyond his province to suggest improvement.

Paragraph 11.-The general belief that during the last 25 years rain-fall is not as it used to be is endorsed by Mr. Kelkar. Yet for the 30 years the rain-fall is 2 inches behind the average of the 10 years 1881-1890 which contained no marked years of scarcity, as the 30 years did. The number of people old enough and trust-worthy enough to compare their recollection of rain-fall before 1880 is negligible. There has been an enormous increase in the number of pukka wells which has put the tract very appreciably in a better position to meet fluctuating rain-fall.

Paragraph 16.-We all know that there are many people who will not plough and sow, when they can see a sufficient livelihood without exerting themselves: this is the first case the undersigned has yet come across in which people are credibly reported not even to take the trouble to pick their crop-especially such a valuable crop as cotton-when ripe. Concessions of light assessment to such people with the idea that it may leave a margin, which will in the words of the older economists, "fructify in the pockets of the people" would seem illusory.

Paragraph 22.-Mr. Kelkar ought to be aware. of the fact that from 1916 onwards there has been quite a different method of recording fallows; that is to say, if the village staff have obeyed the Revenue Account Manial instructions. Fallows do not include lands specially kept for grass, and the exclusion of this item has probably accounted for the decline of $\overline{60}$ per cent. in the previously alleged fallows.

Paragraph 24.-Has Mr. Kelkar got this from D.F. V, Holdings Return ? It seems not. Unless the lands of the different villages have been added together (when held by one man) the statement is untrustworthy. We cannot regard a holding up to 15 acres as uneconomic. Moreover he has worked out the percentage of uneconomic holdings upon the number of persons or holdings, and not the number of acres. Only 18.2 per cent. of the total land is comprised in holdings less than 15 acres, and probably not even 10 per cent. is comprised in holdings which ought to be called uneconomic.

Paragraph 26.-At the last settlement there was no Record of Rights, nothing but the survey numbers. In 1919 we have a full Record of Rights giving all the hissas, and to compare the greatèr figures of 1919, and call that "increase in the number of sub-divisions" is a grave misinterpretation : hence paragraph 27 collapses.

Paragraph 27.-It is difficult to feel much sympathy with the supposed sufferings of people who are idle for "at least half the year", and yet will neither go to work elsewhēre, nor even work in their own fields, where we have been told they leave weeds to grow until they overwhelm the land, and half the wells are not put in their full use, and even cotton when ripe is left unpicked.

Paragraph 30.-So far as marketing produce goes, the smooth roads dear to the townsman are not important. The bullock cart is by many supposed to have been the ancient.means of conveyance in pre-historic India. As a matter of fact it was not. The bullock cart (with tired and spoked wheels) as now used, was introduced into the Deccan by British officers, and it is an imported product, not swadeshi. But it was designed and is so constructed as to negotiate the roads of Khandesh without difficulty, and so long as the tract is practicable for a bullock cart, a little distance more or less makes very small difference.

Paragraph 37.-Who says that the normal increase in the population ought to be 1 percent. per annum? Plainly if it were then by this time there would not be standing room on the whole world for human beings ; but we should have completely wrought our own destruction. The human race is probably, very lucky when the normal rate of increase is anything at all, but if the normal rate were 1 per cent. per annum the consequences would in time be suicidal. There is however no doubt that in Khandesh, had Plague and Influenza not appeared, the population would have increased a great deal more. As the Land Revenue had nothing to do with either the.Plague or the Influenza, the inference is that such failure to increase as is noticed cannot be laid to the blame of excessive pressure of Land Revenue or economic inability to support the burden of life.

Paragraph 38.-Taking the prices given in Appendix I, and making a rough computation of the value of this cotton ginned, -at 120 seers per palla, we find that (though these figures do not include the output of one ginning factory) the value of the cotton exported was at least 4 lakhs, in the worst of all the years (1914) while in 1918-19 it was 10 lakhs: against the gross Land Revenue of 1 lakh 80 thousands!

Paragraph 39.-I think it is highly questionable whether high prices of • food grains can be attributed to, Government control. There is very substantial evidence to prove that if it had not been for this control the prices would have gone very much higher.

Paragraph 45.--The more area goes under cotton the more the people have to purchase outside grazing, and the more money they have the more valuable cattle and dairy produce become, the higher the income of the Forest grazing will naturally rise. It is a very sure evidence of local prosperity. People who have no money cannot purchase grazing rights.

Paragraph 58.-The figurres given would be considered good in any*other district. If there are about 2,000 persons in the taluka who are addicted to drink it is not at all serious. All money spent upon alcohol may perhaps be deplored, but it is also indubitable that it will not be spent unless it is there in their pockets.

Paragraph 60.-The gross crop value is entirely unsound as the basis of land revenue settlement. We are not assessing a percentage of the gross output. We are not taking anything of the profits of cultivation. What we take is a percentage not exceeding half of the rental value. Now this rental value if it were not taken by Government would remain as an unearned increment in the pockets of the people who had not done anything whatever to earn it. The profits of cultivation are earned and fully deserved by the cultivator, but the rent is a surplus above the normal profits of cultivation. There is a great danger of forgetting that when a cultivator is himself the owner of his own land, and pays no rent he has two very distinct capacities; that of a cultivator in which he earns the inalienable profits of cultivation, and that of land-lord in which he retains in his own pockets rent which he has not earned. To whom is this rent of land rightly due in strict economic theory? To the community at large. There are many people who regard the private ownership of land, even the private ownership of the rent of land he tills, by the cultivaton himself, as unwarranted robbery of the public. . Without discussing that point, we may say thato at any rate in India Government claim for the public one-half of the rent. This has nothing to do with the gross produce, and can in no way be calculated therefrom. Surely it is obvious that the gross produce of a sugar-cane field may be worth a very great amount, yet it costs a great deal to produce and the net rental value of the land is quite"a small fraction of the gross value of the crop and is indeed the same whatever crop be grown. Crop experiments, sales of standing crop for cash, and "private reliable accounts" are all utterly illusory bases for the land revenue assessment upon rental value. The only true base is the proved sale and lease rates for the land.

Paragraph 62.-Even if the gross yield were a sound basis it would be quite inadmissible to go back to the pre-war average price for its valuation.

Paragraph 64.-Item (1), (4) and (5) are exactly the same thing. Why are the heads unnecessarily multiplied? If land is bought too dearly then the certain and inevitable effect is a slump or a collapse in values just as would occur if eilver or kerosine oil were overbought at prices above its market value. But nothing of the sort has eccurred in Khandesh. Probably the Khandeshi kunbi really knows the value of his land better than Mr. Kelkar. Mr. Kelkar's own facts show us clearly that land has not gone into the possession of non-agriculturists but is held by actual cultivators to an even greater extent than in most other districts. The idea that land was being over-valued and bought at impossible prices in Khandesh was current even before the war. It was said that the prices paid were " ridiculous". But now the laugh is against those who laughed then. The man who bought land in Khandesh in 1910-11, at the price which was then regarded as ridiculous and impossible, would to-day be a rich man. It is always rash, especially in these days, to regard any price as unnatural or inflated. To-morrow may prove it to be a very prudent price.
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Paragraph 56 .-The statement that inam landa are "always badly cultivated " deserves particular emphasis. Compare this with what has been said on paragraph 27. It constitutes another strong argument against reducing the State demand. When this demand is reduced by means of an inam grant then the cultivator does not benefit by it in order to become rapidly richer, but he usually (Mr. Kelkar says 'always') badly cultivates the land and neglects it and thus injures the whole community.

At the time of the last settlement, as has already been pointed out, there was no Record of Rights, and Mr. Turnbull could not possibly have got such analysed and criticised figures as we now present. It is quite certain that the increase in rent is far greater than the figures represent. Mr. Kelkar should have called our attention to the fact that prior to 1910 we had no satisfactory machinery for recording the rents and it is not possible to scrutinise effectively such entries as were made 10 or. 15 years ago. The figures for. 1916 - 19 are much more certain and trustworthy. The error, however, it should be pointed out, is almost certainly in the direction of making the rents in the early years higher than we should now admit them to be ; that is to say, that when we find rents have increased from 55 to 65 per cent. the truth is that they have increased substantially more.. In days before 1891 no Assistant Settlement Officer really sifted the facts of the rents but they went astray after crop experiments and ide computations of net profits instead of taking the people's own estimate of the rent the land was capable of paying, which is afforded by the sale and lease statistics.

Paragraph 68.- But the person we are taxing is not the gentleman who pays these inflated rents, which are not imposed by Government as assessment but which are arrived at by bargaining amongst the people who know. If we were putting more taxation upon the payer of such rents he would probably deserve all the sympathy that is lavished upon him. But Mr. Kelkar should remind himself that the person who receives these rents pays the land revenue and not the cultivator who pays the rent.

Paragraph 72.-We have some increase in population, and quite a small increase in the amount of land under cultivation. How then can labor upon the land be any more scarce than it was before? The answer is that it is mathematically impossible, except upon the supposition that a much larger proportion of the people are now too rich and too idle to work.

Paragraph 75.-What we want are more facts and precise figures. There is a lot of rhetoric about "different conditions" and "peculiar circumstances" but no attempt to exhibit to us what these conditions and circumstances are.

Paragraph 78.-A reduction in the settlement period is against the "popular" (that is the land-lord's) interest only if it be assumed that at the close of the shorter period a further increase will be certain.

In the end the main point of his report is the proposed increase. Mr. Kelkar shows us plainly that land has increased in value by about 300 per cent. and the rents have ipcreased 65 per cent. (and that increase is greatly under-estimated on account of the uncertain figures of 30 years ago). Yet he thinks that 25 per cent. is all the increase he can propose. Now what are the reasons? We may take it that if the State is to take halt the rental value and the normal rate of interest is 5 per cent., then if land sells for 20 times the assessment it is fully assessed. Any increase in sale value above 20 times means that the assessment could be increased until the sale value is brought back to 20 times without exceeding the standard limit in rents. If the rent is twice the assessment, the assessment is pitched at the full standard. (No consideration of rates of interest comes in heie.) If the rent is more than twice the assessment the State ought to levy more in order to bring the multiple down. Here in Khandesh we have land letting for more than four times the assessment and selling for vastly more than 40 times the assessment (how much more than 40 times does not reaily matter). We could even double the 'assessment and not exceed the limit. Rents are more than 6 times the assessment, and yet Mr. Kelliar "cannot" increase the assessment by more than 25 per cent. The reasons that he gives are :-
(1) There has been an abnormal deorease in the supply of lahor and an increase of wages.
(2) There has been a check in the normal increase of population which he assumes should be 1 per cent. per annum.
(3) The recent fall during 1920 in cotton prices creates uncertainty as to their future course.

On these grounds he wants to postpone the revision altogether and continue "the present abnormally light assessment for an indefinite period. He gives some good reasons for a short term settlement ; but finally considering all the conditions and the large increase made in 129 villages 30 years ago he proposes a total increase of 25 per cent., which will still be about 客th of the total rent instead of one-half. He then compares it with Bhusaval which he has learnt-another officer has proposed to assess at Rs. 4-1 ; and he says that in proposing Rs. 3-12 for Jamner he has gone" as far as possible " towards assimilating Jamner to Bhusaval. Now in fact we are restricted to an increase of $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. at one revison. Therefore the only question before us is whether we can increase $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. or whether it is too much. From the figures of land value and rent and all the other facts in this report it is abundantly proved with a wealth of conviction which could hardly be surpassed that an increase of $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. will not even approach the proper assessment for the taluka. Consequently the rates should certainly be fixed at Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 4. This goes a good deal further towards assimilating Jamner to Bhusaval. The Settlement Commissioner does not propose Rs. 4-5-4 because - of the inconvenient fraction but if we take anything less than this we are giving Jamner an inam or exemption from its fair share of revenue which must inevitably be counterbalanced by the levy of more revenue from other people under other forms of taxation which are not so justifiable as the land revenue.
14. Before sending Mr. Kelkar's report to the press it was necessary to go over and remove a number of mistakes in spelling and syntax and composition: It is a lengthy report over which much trouble has no doubt been taken but the Settlement Commissioner is unable to agree with the views expressed in it, a great deal less even than he agrees with Mr. Taylor's report. He does not think Mr. Kelkar has quite grasped the economic principles of land settlement and so has been led aside into arguments and details which could have been dispensed with.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,<br>Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Below Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records'
-No. S.T.—247 of Sth January 1921.


No. $\xrightarrow[\text { L.N.D. }]{\text { L/4. }}$

- Poona, 7th June 1921.


## Submitted to Government.

2. The reports have been very fully reviewed and analysed by Mr. Anderson with whose views and arguments the Commissioner entirely agrees.
3. The two officers deputed for the revision of these settlements deserve credit for their thoughtful and laborious reports but they have fallen into many errors, both of detail and of principle. For success in such work there are required not only a thorough grasp of the economic principles of land settlement but also some skill and experience in handling and màrshalling statistics and in drawing from them correct inferences and conclusions.

Mr. Anderson has pointed out some of the worst mistakes and fallacies. The mistake of comparing assessments with net rents instead of gross rents is one which even an amateur should have avoided (vide paragraph 40 of the Bhusaval report). The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Anderson that the precedent set in the settlement of the adjacent talukas of Raver and Yawal must be followed in the case of these talukas also and that any increase short of the full 33 per cent. increase would be a totally unjustifiable sacrifice of revenue. The case is made even more convincing by what Mr. Anderson has reported about the neighbouring ta'uka of Jalgaon (vide his letter, attached herewith, No. S.T.- 266 of 2nd May 1921). The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Anderson that it would not be anomalous to put a full 33 per cent. increment on the existing Bhusaval rates so as to make the new maximum Rs. .

The real anomaly and injustice would be to do what the settlement oofficer proposes, viz., to let this flourishing village off with a merely nominal increase while raising the assessments all round it.
4. For the reasons stated in paragraph 10 of Mr. Anderson's review the Commissioner recommends a thirty years' period for the settlement.

Mr. Anderson's proposals about patasthal in Bhusaval taluka are supported; paragraph 34 of his review.

The petitions of objections call for no remarks. -

(Signed) F. G. PRATT,<br>Commissioner, C. D.

## Revenue Survey and Assessment.

East Khandesh.
Second Revision Settlement of the Bhusawal and Jamner talukas and Edlabad Petha.

## GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY.

# Retenue Department. 

Resolution No. 1822.
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.
Dated the 13 th July 1921.


#### Abstract

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D.-E.-2/4 dated 6th June 1921-Submitting, with his remarks, the papers mentioned below containing proposals for the revision settlements of the Bhusawal and Jamner talukas and the Edlabad petha of the East Khandesh district.


## List of papers.

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusawal taluka and Edlabad- petha, No. S.R. dated 17th May 1920.

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Jamner taluka, No. R.S.- 33 dated 31st May 1920.

Letter from the Collector of East Khandesh No. S.R.V.-3 dated 2nd September 1920.
Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.-247 dated 5th January 1921.

Resolution.-These are two settlement reports by two different officers; but the talukas are adjacent and similar and both officers make similar proposals, involving an increase of about 25 per cent. The Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner propose an increase of 33 per cent.
2. There are two ways in which the correctness of settlement proposals can be tested. One is to assume that the existing settlement was correct for the conditions prevailing when it was made and to see what the rise in prices of produce has been. In the present case it can be seen from the graphs that, even if figures after the year. 1913 are neglected, the rise has been so great that 33 per cent. does not approach it.
3. Another way is to ascertain the rent and compare it with the assessment. The remarks of the Settlement Commissioner about the futility of estimating the produce are not universally correct, because in many districts rents are generally shares of the produce and cannot be estimated in any other way. Butit is correct in this case, because these talukas are cash-rent talukas. In both talukas the average rent is about six times the assessment; so that Government is taking only one-sixth of the rent, and if the rates are raised by 33 per cent. the proportion will still be very low.
4. Government therefore fully approve of the proposals made by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., and are pleased to sanction the following rates :-

|  | Group. | Maximum rates. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bhusawal. | Jamner. |
|  |  | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|  | I | 440 | 400 |
|  | - II | 40.0 | 360 |

Bhusawal village should be rated at Rs. 5. The assessment on patasthal land should be fixed at Rs. 14 per acre. All the 25 inam villages of the Jamner taluka except one (Wadali) should be classed with Group I, and Wadali with Group II, and they should be rated accordingly.
5. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 192021, levied with effect from 1921-22 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.'
6. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds for a modification of the orders now passed.

By order of the Governor in Council,

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR, Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 1822, R. D., datcd the 13th July 1921.

To
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of East Khandesh (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,

The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department,
The Financial Department,
The Political Department, The Goverament of India (by letter).

REVISED APPENDIX L.

## Jamner Taluka, District East Khandesh.



## DIX L..

cocupied land, Taluka Jamner, District East Khandesh



IX I-mentinued.



DIX L-continued.


REVISED APPEN

(DIX L-continued.


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REVISED APPEN


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## DIX L -continued.


V. B. MARDHEKAR,

Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.


## PRICE GRAPH. JAMNER TALUKA.

$$
s^{8 B^{3}}\left(4^{5}\right)^{59^{2}} 0^{2 v^{2}}
$$

## INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT OF BHUSAWAL TALUKA AND EDLABAD PETA.



```
E. GAWAN TAYLOR, Esq., I. C. S.,
            Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta,
                District East Khandesh;
                    ..
            The COLLECTOR of EAST KHANDESH.
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To
Jalgaon, 17th May 1920.
-Sir,
' I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Government and alienated villages of Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta.
2. As Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta have now become separate units for all purposes of administration excepting that of Local Boards, it seems unnecessary to retain any longer the use made of the term Bhusaval Taluka in previous settlement reports to convey the sense of the Taluka proper and the Peta in conjunction. As the system of grouping which $I$ am proposing is determined by the . differences between these two areas, the retention of this comprehensive use of the term would make comparison and contrast more difficult and so lead to confusion. I have therefore throughout this report and the appendices used the term Taluka to denote the Taluka proper as distinct from the Peta.
3. The primary facts about these areas are tabulated below :-

|  | - | Ares in equare miler. | Population. | Total No. of villages. | Government villages. | Alienated viltages. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bhusaval Taluka |  | 321 | 86,787 | 130 | 126 | 4 |
| Edlabad Peta | * | 249 | 39,833 | 114 | 111 | 3 |

The above table involves a correction of paragraph 2 of the Settlement Report of 1891, in which it was stated that Edlabad contained 91 villages only. But by Government Revenue Notification No. 1578 of 15th March 1875 the number of Edlabad villages was increased to 114. There has been no change in the number of Edlabad villages between 1875 and to-day.
4. The First Revision Settlement was introduced into the 237 Government villages by Government Resolution No. 4145 of 17th June 1891. The First Revision Settlement was brought into force in 6 alienated villages in 1896-97 and 1 alienated village in 1911-12. In every case the period of guarantee was to 1920-21. Proposals are here made for the Second Revision Settiement of 237 Government and 7 alienated villages to take effect from the year 1921.
5. No reclassification of land has taken place during the existing settlement.
6. The details of pôt hissa measurement work completed during the settlement period are :-

7. Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta'constitute an irregular block situated in the centre of the eastern border of the East Khandesh Collectorate. This area is bounded on the north by Rawer Taluka and a few miles of Yawal Taluka with the
river Tapti between ; on the west by Jalgaon Taluka with the river Waghur between; on the south by Jamner Taluka with small river Sur as part of the boundary line ; and on the east by the districts of Nimar, Akola and Buldana. The eastern boundary line is broken by a narrow projection extending twenty miles into the side of the Central Provinces.
8. The area is well served by rivers and streams on all sides except the south. The Tapti has a continuous flow throughout the year. The Purna and the Waghur have an unbroken, though smaller, flow in years of normal rainfall. There are many streams which retain during the hot weather sufficient water either in scattered pools or just below the surface of their beds to satisfy the needs of the willages on their banks. Of thess the Bhogavati and the Sur are the most prominent. The Bhogavati follows a central course to the Tapti past the populous villages of Talvel and Warangaon. The Sur has a longer course before it reaches the Waghur, but it runs through hilly and thinly populated country. The'regions south of the Purna in the Peta, and south of the Bhogavati but north of the Sur in the Taluka, are not well supplied with streams.
9. There are four principal hill formations which, though not detached from one another, can be distinguished for the purpose of contrasting the land levels of the Taluka and the Peta. One is a rocky treeless ridge running from the mouth of the Waghur diagonally across the Taluka to its centre and mostly reserved for grazing as being useless for cultivation ; the other three are hill ranges under forest. Of these one lies along the south of the Taluka from the Waghur nearly to Bodvad; another forms an irregular boundary between the Taluka and the Peta; and the last traverses the northern side of the eastern projection of the Peta.

The Peta is more hilly than the Taluka and more difficult to approach from surrounding areas. One reason for this difficulty of access is that the boundary range between the two fringes Bhusaval while it spreads all over the west and south of Edlabad. Another reason is that whereas all the hills of Bhusaval are crossed by cart tracks, the hill range in the far east of Edlabad is on account of its steepness not open to heavy traffic. A third reason is to be found in the course of the Purna which presents an obstacle between eastern Edlabad and its best markets.
10. The soils and sub-soils of both Taluka and Peta show great varietyThere are four principal soils which may be arranged in the following descending order of fertility : black soil, a rich brown soil, a poorish light brown murum soil, and a yellowish soil containing a large element of chalk. Black soil is found along the whole stretch of the Tapti bank extending inland from the river for widths varying from one to three or four miles. It reaches its greatest depths in the neighbourhood of the town of Bhusaval and the village of Anturli in the north of the Peta. Near both these places survey numbers with six feet black soil may be found. Away from the Tapti black soil is found in scattered formations but these formations are much less dense and continuous than those to be found in the central lands of the border Taluka of Rawer. Throughout Bhusaval and Edlabad the distribution of black soil is so uneven that alternate streaks and patches of good black soil and poor murum soil cai be frequently found in the smallest sub-division of a survey number. The only point about the three inferior soils that need be mentioned here is that the poorest cultivated soils are proportionately more common in Edlabad thran in Bhusaval being found in large quantity among the western and southern hills of the Peta, and on the banks of the Purna.

## Climate.

11. The best tribute to the climate is the general appearance of the cultivators when seen in large numbers at bazaars or fairs. They look a strong healthy people. They are troubled to some extent by malaria in the cold weather, but the hot season, which visitors to Khandesh sometimes find trying, suits the health of the permanent pesidents. The only area which has had an unhealthy reputation lies between the Purna and the hills on the eastern border. The compilers of the Gazetteer of 1881 speak of the deadly climate of this track and refer in illustration to repeated failures to recolonise the deserted villages of Charthana and Wadhode. The correctness of the illustration seems open to question. For instance, Wadhode is now
a village with a population of 2,600 . Its appearance does not suggest that it was deserted forty years ago nor have its old men any memories of a time when it was deserted. However, there is no need to doubt the general accuracy of the statement that this area had a dangerous climate. It appears that the degree and area of unhealthiness have been reduced since 1891 by the clearing away of much bush jungle in that track. At present only the country round Charthana and Dhamangaon remains more malarious than the rest of the area under settlement, but this unhealthiness is only felt by certain castes. The Wanjaris and Kolis living there are not adversely affected.
"Rainfall.
12. Append $\mathbf{A}$ shows the average rainfall of the last nineteen years to have been 29.55 inches in the Taluka and 26.22 inches in the Peta, a difference of $\mathbf{3 . 3 3}$ inches in favour of the Taluka. The differenoe occurs within the period of the early rain between the 1st June and the 14th August. The later rain from the 15th August to the 21st October has been much the same in quantity in both areas. Although no separate figures for the rainfall in the two areas have been given in the report of 1891, the inferiority of Edlabad in respect of quantity was insisted on by the Settlement Commissioner at the time and has persisted unchanged.
13. The only seasons in which the failure of rain has been so serious as to $\delta$ ccasion the employment of famine machinery were 1896-97, 1899:1900 and 1918-19. The only complete failure of crops was in 1899-1900. In that season the rain amounted to 7.10 inches in the Taluka and 7.22 inches in the Peta. In the other two seasons only part of the crops failed. In the year 1911 the rainfall was only 11.94 inches in the Peta as against 26.03 inches in the Taluka, but it was not found necessary to suspend any revenue. In short, although the character of the rainfall must be described as uncertain, from the point of view of revenue administration there have only been three serious rain failures in thirty years. Cultivators have a habit of complaining that the rain of recent years, though generally sufficient in quantity, has not been so evenly distributed in the times of its fall as to satisfy the needs of the two chief crops, cotton and jowari. But the fact is that these two crops have very different requirements in point of rain, and it is only an exceptional fall which can satisfy all the needs of both of them.

Cultivation and crops.
14. During the settlement period there have been considerable changes in the acreage of the principal jirait and bagait crops. The following table of figures, taken from Appendix $\mathbf{B}$ and representing the average acreage of these crops for the last five years, shows what these changes have been:-


The increase in the total cropped area calculated by contrasting the figures of 1891 with the average figures of the last five years amounts to 20,635 acres. The fact that 18,533 acres have passed from Government waste to cultivated land
since 1891 accounts for the bulk of the increase of the cropped area. The increased acreage under cotton and pulses is made up, partly from land first brought under cultivation, partly from land which was formely sown with jowari, wheat and linseed.
15. The reason for the increased popularity of cotton is to be found in its. rise of.price during the last twenty years. Cultivators have increased the cultivation of cotton at the expense of all food-grains excepting pulses. The principal food of the people is jowari and tur. Jowari is sown in just sufficient quantity to satisfy the needs of the cultivators, their families and their servants in years of normal rainfall. It is only in years of exceptionally good harvests that they have any considerable amount of jowari for sale. Tur, the chief pulse crop, remains popular because it can be grown along with cotton without injuring the growth of cotton. Wheat and bajri are only eaten by comparatively few people. Wheat needs more attention than cotton, and so there has been no force present to prevent the decline in its area from 12,217 to 2,601 acres. Bajri will grow well on poor land which would not yield a profitable crop of cotton or jowari and so it has only fallen from 20,384 to 16,708 acres. Binseed used to be grown as a kharif crop. on land subsequently sown with rabi wheat, and has threrefore declined in area as. wheat gave place to cotton.
16. Bagait crops, namely, chilis, sugarcane, pan, castor fruit and vegetables, occupy a very small area. Their area was 1,563 acres in 1891 . It is now 2,355 acres, made up of 1,384 acres in the Taluka and 971 acres in the Peta. Central Bhusaval, particularly in the area round Talvel, has much land which by reason of its rich soil and the probability of finding water at an easy depth is very suitable. for bagait crops. But cotton profits are easily gained and cultivators are not economically pressed to take full advantage of the bagait possibilities of the Taluka. On the other hand, the Peta is handicapped by its distance from markets which will give a good price for its garden produce. The only village in the Peta where gardens are numerous is Wadhod which has easy access to Berar markets ${ }_{\text {r }}$ There are many wells in the east of the Peta which could be profitably used for irrigation if there were markets sufficiently accessible to make the business pay.

## Modes of husbandry.

17. The time-honoured methods of cultivation remain unaltered but there has been some improvement in economic management. It has often in the past been made a reproach against Khandesh Kunbis that they spend the profits of good seasons in wipins off the arrears of festal ceremonies which have accumulated in bad years. But this could not now be charged against the sub-caste of Kunbis. called Leva or Reva by themselves and Pajana by their enemies. They are only a small sub-caste, and the number of them in the Peta is negligible as far as their influence is concerned. But in the Taluka by a tightening of caste discipline and by their prohibitions against liquor drinking and other forms of extravagance they have lately set an example to other cultivators of the possibility of saving money in prosperous years to meet the emergencies of bad seasons. They have during the last five or six years shaiply distinguished themselves from the larger subcaste, Tirole Kunbis, and though they are comparatively few they have made their influence felt.
18. Some remarks are required as regards the comparative size of holdings. The following table gives the information in summary form. Each holding enumerated is made up of all the lands held on occupancy right by one man, however they may be distributed in different villages.


A holding paying an assessment of Rs. 25 may be regarded as economic. The average assessment of the whole area under the existing settlement is Rs. 1-7-10. It may therefore be assumed that an average holding of 17 acres is economic. It is not possible however to use this fact to draw from the above table exact conclusions as regards the ratio between economic and uneconomic holdings. For
conclusions regarding this ratio are misleading when deduced from the number of holdings of different sizes on occupancy tenure and not modified by reference to the existing system of renting lands. (Continual sub-division of holdings has had very bad results for Mahars and poor cultivators generally. But cultivators of moderate means frequently increase the size of their holdings by renting land for long terms of years from large holders, and the prevalence of this system does something to counteract the injurious effect of minute sub-divisions.)
19. Regarding the subject of the proportion of land held by agricultural and non-agriculturists the following are the summarised figures :-

|  |  |  | . | Acreage held by <br> agrioulturista |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Acreage held by |
| :---: |
| non-agriculturists. |

These figures also have only a limited value. The accepted definition of agriculturlist is "a person who depends mainly on agriculture for his livelihood." What we want to know is how far the ownership of the land is with men who cultivate it either with their own hands or by the agency of their servants. But what has happened in Khandesh is that as cottor proits have risen many moneylenders have reduced their money-lending business and begun to invest in land. The interest which they derive from leasing their lands has come to constitute the bulk of their income. They therefore become classed as agriculturists even though they do not farm the land themselves or by their servants. In this way the figures are vitiated. However, taking a broad view of the subject it may safely be said that agriculturists are not now under serious pressure to convey their lands to non-agriculturists in order to get credit. For there are among Kunbis a number of big land owners who carry on a regular money-lending business and many more who without calling themselves money-lenders give loans to their tenapts in times of need.) By going to them a Kunbi can often get money on easier terms than if he were obliged to go to men of a different caste. It is also worthy .of notice that there are now 21 Co-operative Credtit Societies in the Taluka and 20 in the Peta and these have done much to simplify the question of credit.

## Communications-railways, roads and ferries.

20. The railway communications are the same as in 1891. The G. I. P. Railway line after passing Bhusaval Station divides into two branches, of which the northern branch crosses the Tapti a mile from the point of division, while the southern branch goes nearly through the centre of the Taluka. The southern branch on its way to Nagpur passes two stations in the Taluka, Varangaon and Bodvad, and threestations in the district of Buldana, namely, Khamkheda, Malkapur and Biswa, all of which are useful either to the Taluka or the Peta, as the course of the line after leaving Bodvad is nearly parallel to the Purna. Khamgaon Station on the branch line from Jalamb is also of use to the Peta.
21. During the last $\mathbf{3 0}$ years the roads in the Taluka have received much more attention than those in the Peta. In the Taluka the only principal connection which still remains in its rough and primitive condition for the greater part of ite length is the southern country road from Bodvad to Nasirabad via Bhankheda and Kurha. Something however has been drne to remedy the stretch between Bodvad and Bhankheda by the Taluka Local Board in treating it as a section of the improved country track between Bodvad and Varangaon. The other main connections, namely, the Bhusaval-Jamner, Bhusaval-Varangaon, and Bodvad-Jamner roads, have all been given new or improved metal surfaces. As regards secondary connections a metal led road has been constructed between Bodvad and the big cattle bazaar of Jamthi. There are thus four metalled roads in the Taluka as egainst one in the Peta, namely, the Edlabad-Nadgaon road. This road was in existence but in bad repairs in 1891 and has since been put into order. The only other route in Edlabad on which any considerable amount has been spent is that between Chinchkheda and Vadhoda. Part of this track was embanked as a famine work before 1900 , but it remains in a bad state on account of the numerous nalas which intersect it. It is true that the Peta roads are to receive more attention
in the future. The Varangaon-Edlabad road will soon be finished. The Edlabad-Ghodasgaon-Chikhali road will soon be begun. A road between Edlabad and Burhanpur which is uinder consideration may possibly be made during the coming settlement period. But even when all these roads are ready, the Peta will still be worse off for communications than the Taluka. To realise this it is only necessary to contrast the shapes of the two areas, the courses of their rivers and the arrangements for crossing their rivers:
22. The important connections are those between the trading centres. Now Bhusaval is of a compact shape. Each of its roads serves the needs of people living over a wide area. Edalabad is composed of three prongs of land. In the eastern prong east of the point where the Purna becomes the boundary line there are no good roads existing and there is no project to construct any new road there at present. The track routes from there run due south and the people living there can hardly make any use of the western roads for trade purposes. These trade routes cross the Purna which is unbridged. The trade routes in north Edlabad cross the Tapti which is also unbridged. It is true that there are ferries over both these rivers at interxals but as they are not much used for trade they are not of importance in the present enquiry. The Edlabad rivers are therefore a serious hindrance to trade. On the other hand the construction of the causeway on the Yaval road has given Bhusaval Taluka an easy connection with the Trans-Tapti talukas. For all these reasons Bhusaval Taluka is bound to remain more easily accessible than. Edlabad Peta for as long a time as need be considered here.

## Markets and Fairs.

23. The markets of eminent importance to the cultivator are the cotton markets. The cotton goes principally to the following markets : from the Taluka to Bhusaval, Varangaon, Bodvad, Faizpur and Malkapur as determined by proximity and the prevailing rates; from the north of the Peta to Raver and Burhanpur; from the centre and south of the Peta to Edlabad, Bodvad and Malkapur ; from the east of the Peta to Malkapur and Khamgaon. As the amount of cotton which goes to Edlabad and Bodvad from the Peta is small, the bulk of the Peta cotton has to cross the Tapti gathe Purna to reach its markets. The only one of these crossings which has a metalled road leading to and from it is the Tapti ford on the way to Burhanpur. The Tapti fords at Shemalda and Narvel on the way to Raver . and all the Purna fords for the southern markets are situated between banks so steep and slippery that carts with heavy loads cannot climb them. Therefore carts have either to travel light or to leave part of their loads at the foot of the ascending bank and after taking the remainder to the top to return for what they have left. When a cart has to be unloaded and reloaded in this way, the time which it takes to make the crossing from bank to bank has been estimated to be one hour. Looking at all the' advantages which the Taluka has 'over the Peta, namely, internal markets for the greater part of its produce, a central railway connection and unbroken routes to external markets, it is easy to see why the people of the taluka have become the more prosperous of the two.
24. The largest annual fairs are held at Bhusaval and at Kothali and Changdeo in the Peta: These are however frequented by great numbers of visitors from the Central Provinces and are not distinctively Khandesh celebrations. A glance at the leading bazaars of the Taluka and Peta gives a better idea of the comparative prosperity of the two areas. The capital of the Taluka is primarily important as a railway junction and an industrial centre which attracts a large force of workmen from the Deccan and Northern India. But it has also to be considered as a market town of local prominence. Like Varangaon, Bodvad and Jamthi, it has a bazaar, in which goods to the value of more than Rs. 5,000 change hands weekly. Like Bodvad also it is a cotton dealing centre for most of the surrounding villages. Jamthi has a cattle market to which merchants and customers come not only from East Khandesh but also from Buldana Talukas. Varangaon is the second cattle market in importance after Jamthi in the area under settlement. Turning to the Peta we find a very different state of things. Its capital is an out-of-the-way village without importance or trade excepting the little cotton which goes to the single ginning factory there. At none of the principal bazaars, namely, Edlabad, Anturli and Kurha, does the value of the produce sold reach the figure of Rs, 5,000.

## Imports and exports.

25. The chief imports are grain, timber, coal, cloth, oil, sugar, salt and other necessaries. The chief export is cotton. Grain is only exported in any considerable quantity in years of exceptionally good harvests. No figures for the import and export of goods to and from the three Taluka stations have been given here for the following reasons. First, no figures have been given in the report of 1891 and so no comparisons are possible. Secondly, we cannot get figures of the amount of Khandesh cofton despatched from the stations of Malkapur and Khamgaon. Without this information the figures for the three Khandesh stations would be misleading.

The importance of Bhusaval as a station of import and export for the adjoining taluka of Yawal is worth notice. Yawal has only one small station on the railway. namely, Duskheda. The amount of goods which go to and from Yawal via the Tapti causeway is always large but especially large in years when the Yawal grain crops fail.

## Manufactures, industries and shops.

26. There are no manufactures worth consideration excepting the production of cotton lugadis by the home weavers of Varangaon who still manage to make a living out of their trade in spite of the competition of imported mill made lugadis.

The chief industry is that of ginning and pressing cotton. Hand gins have entirely given place to machine gins, a change which was in progress in 1891. There are seven ginning and three pressing factories in the Taluka as against one ginning factory in the Peta. The total number of factories has increased from 5 to 11 during the settlement period. The gins are worked partly by Khandesh
labourers and partly by labourers from the Deccan. Khandesh labourers usually prefer field work when they can get it on good terms. Examples of this fact are to be found not only in the working of the gin factories, but also in the repairing workshops at Bhusaval. Out of 898 lahourers employed in the Locomotive Workshops only 394 are Khandeshis.
27. Appendix $\mathbf{E}$ shows the number of liquor shops in the Taluka to be 14 now as compared with 16 in 1891. The consumption of liquor in 1917-18 is reported as 61,079 gallons. The destruction of records makes it impossible to institute any comparisons with earlier years as no figures of consumption are available for any year before 1910. However, the figures for 1917 may be compared with those of the scarcity year $1918-1919^{\circ}$ which were $45,029^{\circ}$ gallons. It is noticeable that in a year of partial crop failures and exceptionally high prices the people were still able to buy as much as three quarters of the normal amount of liquor annually drunk.

## Schools and Education.

28. The following table shows the progress made as regards the total number of schools and attendance in the Taluka and Peta:-

Government and Municipal Schools.

|  |  | Boys. |  |  | Girle. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | No. of Schools. | Average attendance. | No. of Sohools | Average attendance. |
| 1889-90 |  | . | 37 | 1,371 | 1 | 16 |
| 1918-19 | $\cdots$ | - | 71 | 4,273 | 7 | 312 |

There has also been an Anglo-vernacular school institated at Bhusaval under the control of the Municipality which has an average attendance of 165 . Out of 71 schools 49 are in the Taluka and 22 in the Peta.

In the Taluka the people are generally interested in education, and the chief difficulty is/rather in providing sufficient school buildings than in procuring good attendances. In the Peta many castes are still apathetic about education and send their children to work in the fields instead of sending them to school.

## Population and health.

29. The joint population of Taluka and Peta was-

| 1881 | $\ldots$ | 64,774 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1891 | $\ldots$ | 114,011 |
| 1901 | $\ldots$ | 109,315 |
| 1911 | $\ldots$ | 126,620 |

The nearness of the next census makes it impossible to give reliable figures for the present year.

The Taluka and the Peta have been attacked both by cholera and plague between 1891 and 1911. The worst attack of cholera was in 1899-1900 and of plague in 1902-03. The mortality caused on these occasions was:-

|  | Cholera in 1899-1900. |  | Plague in 1902.03 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 'Bhusaval Taluka | .. | 551 | 2,055 |
| Edlabad Peta | .. | 343 | 296 |

There was a fall in the joint population between 1891 and 1901, but an increase between 1901 and 1911 which brought the population to a figure exceeding that of 1891 by more than 12,000 .

The rise in population between 1901 and 1911 was well distributed between the two areas as the following figures show:-

|  |  |  | 1901. | 1911. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Blussval Taluka .. | .. | 76,943 | 86,787 |  |
| Edlabad Peta | .. | .. | 32,372 | 39,833 |

30. The severest attacks of disease between 1911 and 1919 have been plague in 1917 and influenza in 1918. The number of deaths caused was:-

|  | Plague in 1917. | Influenza in 1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bhusaval Taluka ..e | 1,863 | 4,259 |
| Edlabad Peta | 378 | 2,648 |

Between 1911 and 1919 the average birth and death rates per mile were :-

|  | - |  | Birth rate. | - Death ratu. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bhusaval Taluka .. | .. | 46.45 | 44.18 |  |
| Edlabad Peta | .. | .. | 49.33 | 45.74 |

As there has been no emigration to speak of since 1911 and as the material prosperity of the Taluka and Peta has been increasing, it might be expected that the population figures at the 1921 census will show considerable increase upon those of 1911. But owing to the terrible nature of the influenza attack the increase in 1921 can only be slight. The total number of deaths from plague in the Taluka and Peta between 1901 and 1918 was 9,901 . The total number of deaths from influenza was 6,907 . Influenza therefore in three months carried away more than twothirds of the total number destroyed by plague during its almost annual visitations for 18 years.
31. With regard to the different elements of the total population in 1911 89.1 per cent. were found to be Hindus, $8 \cdot 5$ per cent. Musalmans. The remaining 2.4 per cent. were made up of Christians, Zoroastrians, Jews, Animists and others. More than $2 / 3$ rds of the total population depend for their living on agriculture, either as owners, or as persons with an interest in the land or as labourers. There is no distinction between the principal land owning and labouring castes. The same castes supply both classes of persons.

## Live and Dead Stock.

32. The number of cattle fit for all kinds of field work was returned as:-

| 27,114 | in | 1891. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14,828 | in | 1900. |
| 22,925 | in | 1910. |
| 24,282 | in | $1919-20$. |

The decrease in 1900 was due to the mortality of the famine year i898-99. Recovery between in 1901 and 1910 was rapid. Cultivators did not take much interest in cattle-breeding, but as the price of cotton rose, they acquired the means to import what animals they wanted. The cattle mortality of the year of scarcity 1918-19 was mostly confined to animals unfit for work and so does not affect our figures. The number of cattle is generally sufficient for the needs of cultivators. However, no proportion can be struck between the number of land-holders and the number of working cattle. For many cultivators who could afford to keep a yoke of oxey do not do so but regard it as more economical to hire them when required.

The figures for milch cattle are not very enlightening. They have been returned as:-

> 23,671 in 1891.
> 6,681 in 1900.
> 23,920 in 1910.
> 22,900 in 1919.

But these figures include immature and senile animals and so are not a correct guide to existing conditions. The fact that Khandesh ghee is three rupees a sher, and milk four annas a sher throughout the Taluka at the time of writing indicates the shortage of milk. As the breeding and fodder of cattle are subordinated to the interests of cotton cultivation there is nothing surprising in this shortage.
33. Appendix $D$ shows that the number of goats and sheep is nearly doubled, a number of ploughs is increased by 300 ; a number of carts is about one and half times what it was in 1891. It has atways been a characteristic of the Khandeshi that he rides where the Deccani walks. In 1891 the number of carts was double what it had been at the time of the original settlement. The continuation of this increase is a good sign of the prosperity of the times.

## Water supply.

34. Figures regarding the cultivation of Bagait land irrigated by wells have already been given. The only large area of land irrigated by pats, measures 359 acres 15 gunthas, is watered by the Hartala tank, and has its assessment settled by the Public Works Department. There are five acres of patasthal land assessed by the Revenue Department at Gombhi and Rawat Chinchol in the Taluka, but they are not now due for re-assessment.
35. The only question of importance from the present stand point is that of the supply of water for drinking and other domestic purposes. In yeafs of weak rainfall there is a shortage of water in the south of the Taluka and the south of the Peta. In this area the wells are mostly deep and sunk in hard rock strata. The work of deepening them is expensive and troublesome and in years of water failure the villagers are often obliged to desert the gaothan wells and fetch their water from field wells. Their women folk are put to great trouble in having to make these long journeys to and from the fields. Mahars also are much troubled by the water shortage as their own shallow wells dry up first and they have to depend for water on the courtesy of the Kunbis.

## Value of land.

36. To obtain the details of transactions recorded in appendices $\mathbf{G}$ and $\mathbf{H}$ information has been taken from the Record of Rights in 36 taluka villages and 21 peta villages. The villages selected represent the geographical, agricultural and commercial variations of different parts of whole area. The information collected was amplified and corrected from enquiries made with the village officers. Entries referring to irrigated land, entries influenced by personal considerations and entries differing in nature from what they purport to be have been excluded. It was noticed that the value of land has risen more rapidly between 1914 and 1920 than at any other epoch of the past settlement period. For cultivators impressed by the rapid rise in the price of cotton since 1914 have bought land at such speculative prices and taken land on such high rents that the value of land has become inflated. To avoid averages unduly influenced by such speculations, sale and lease transactions
37. 1 680-3
have been recorded between the years 1909 and 1919 on the following principle. About $2 / 3$ rds of the entries recorded in the appendices have been taken from years 1909 to 1914 and about $1 / 3$ rd from the years 1915 to 1919. After taking all these precautions it was still found that not much more than one quarter of the entries originally examined could be admitted into the appendices: The fact is that business men who realise the evidential value of the Record of Rights take pains to get information correctly entered, while poor and ignorant men take little or no interest in the recprd. The result is that entries referring to the lands of the poor and ignorant are frequently inaccurate.

Figures have been separately collected for the Taluka and Peta. The figures taken for 1891 report referred to the whole area only. Exact comparison is not therefore possible.

## The value of land ascertained from sales.

37. The following comparative table shows the history of an average acre of land :-


Taking for comparison the present average sale price for the whole area, namely Rs. 104, we find that the value of land measured in terms of rupees is now five times what it was in 1891. When considering the amount of this increase, the diminution of the value of the rupee itself has to be borne in mind. But even when allowance is made for the lowering of our standard of valuation, the increase in the value of land is still remarkable.

- 38. Comparing the figures for the Taluka and the Peta separately, much importance should not be attached to the average sale price alone. The sale price considered as a multiple of assessment is the true standard for comparison: Judged by this standard it will be seen that the value of land in the Taluka is 12 per cent. higher than that of land in the Peta.' '

The prices paid for the best land in the Taluka are very much more than those paid for the best land in the Peta. In the Taluka Rs. 833 were paid for an acre of jirait land near Warangaon, while in the Peta the highest price appearing in the transactions selected is Rs. 385 for land near Anturi.. The area of land subject to such high priced transactions is strictly limited. Land sold at prices of more than Rs. 500 an acre in the Taluka was only found in the country surrounding Bhusaval and Warangaon. Land sold at prices of more than Rs. 300 an acre in the Peta was only found in the neighbourhood of Anturli, Changdev and Kurha.
39. Although the most valuable land in the Taluka is worth twice as much as the most valuable land in the Peta, the value of an average acre in the Taluka is not much above the value of an average acre in the Peta. It might have been expected that the disadvantages which the Peta suffers in respect of its communications would have had the effect of lowering the price of land there very much below what it is in the Taluka. But there is a counteracting force which prevents this. The Kunbis of the Peta are just as anxious to be cultivators as those of the Taluka. They regard the status of the labourer as less respectable than that of the cultivator. If they can manage either by buying land or by renting it*to get sufficient to form a barely economic holding they will not go out to labour. The result is that land even in remote parts of the Peta can always find a purchaser. In short the keenness of the demand in the Peta often forces up the price of land higher than the intrinsic value of the land appears to deserve. For the demand of the purchaser is influenced not only by commercial motives but also by a social motive, namely, the wish to command respect in the neighbourhood in which he is living.

## The value of land ascertained from leases.

40. The information collected has regard to cash leases only. (Produce or batai leases are in a small minority. They are unpopular because they give rise to so many quarrels about the divisions of the produce, where as the cash rent can be easily determined and easily collected. Rents recorded are net rents.) That is to say where the assessment is payable by the land lord, that amount has been deducted from the rent before recording.

The results arrived at are :-


It is impossible to accept the figures of 1891 as correct. They appear to be much too bigh. As Mr. Loch, Collector of Khandesh, remarked in his No. 3162 of 4th/5th May 1891 when submitting the Settlement proposals "I feel sure that land which can be bought for Rs. 21 an acre cannot be let for Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 an acre, and that enormous profits cannot be made out of investments in land ". It looks as if rent transactions about bagait land had crept, in and vitiated the figures of 1891, and it is therefore advisable to disregard them. It may be taken as certain that rents have risen considerably since 1891 although it is impossible to say exactly what the rise has been. For it would be inexplicable if rents had remained stagnant while land prices rose. Further, our figures show that rents have risen between 1909 and 1919 and there is no reason to believe that the rise began in 1909. It may be assumed that the rise became noticeable after 1900, when the cultivators had recovered from the effect of the famine and land prices were beginning to rise also.
(41. Taking the relation of rent to assessment as the standard for comparison of the Taluka and Peta figures, it will be seen that the Taluka figures are only higher by 87 . This difference is less than the circumstances of the two areas would lead one to expect. Here again the cause must be found in the eagermess of small cultivators to acquire sufficient land to become temporarily independent and their preference for working in their own lands as masters rather than on the lands of others as labourers.)

## Crop Production.

42. It is not possible to give any figures arrived at by experiment as there is no model farm in the Taluka or the Peta, and figures taken from the Jalgaon farm would be misleading.

However an estimate based on general experience may be given for the outturn of the two principal crops. Cotton soil of average quality yields from 4 to 5 maunds an acre. From the same soil the out-turn of jowari would be about one máp. At the time of writing the price of cotton is Rs. 12 a maund. The gross yield from an acre of cotton would therefore be about Rs. 60. The present price of a máp of jowari is from Rs. 50 to Rs. 51.

## Prices.

43. Appendix I shows the annual price of jowari, bajri, wheat, turdal, gram and sesame since 1888. Two graphs have been prepared to show the fluctuations in the price of the principal staple cotton and the principal food grain jowari since that year. The rise in the price of cotton has been from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 20 a maund between 1888 and 1919. The effect of war conditions after the first unsettlement of the markets had passed away ran up the price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a maund. But between the beginning of 1920 and the time of writing the price has fallen to Rs. 12. The rise in the price of jowari during the period 1888 to 1919 was from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 8 a maund. The sudden rise from 5-8-0. to Rs. 8 in 1918-19 was due to difficulties of transport caused by war conditions. But by April 1920, the price had fallen to Rs. 5 a maund.
44. A consideration of present prices taises the question how far the increased cost of living and cultivating should be regarded as a set off against the cultivator's. profits from the increased value of cotton. As the cultivator lives mainly on jowari and tur and grows enough of them for himself and his dependants, in normal years he is not much affected for the worse by the rise in the price of food. He has to pay more for his labourers, his bullocks and his carts. He has also to pay more for his clothes, his pots and pans, his oil and his luxuries. But as he still lives a simple life, his expenses on these accounts do not outweigh the advantages he derives from the increase in the value of cotton.

## Wages.

45. It is unnecessary to enumerate the wages drawn by artisans, railway workers and labourers in the ginning factories. For all these put together are only few in comparison with the large number of agricultural labourers. From the stand point of the present settlement what is of important is the rise in the pay* of the field labourer with reference to the increasing costs of cultivation.

Agricultural labourers are of two classes, those who receive their wages partly in food and partly in money, and those who receive their wages wholly in money. The first class predominates in small villages; the second in large villages. Labourers of the first class are protected against the adverse effects of rising food prices by the terms of their contract. Labourers of the second class have no such protection, and they have been obliged to force up the price of labour rapidly in self defence. The labour rates given below refer to this second class. No rates have been quoted in the report of 1891. From the Administration Reports written between 1905 and 1910 it appears that men were drawing from three to four annas and women from two to three annas for a day's work. In Mr. Jolly's Settlement Report of Raver in 1915 the average wage of a daily labourer, presumably male, is giveh as four annas and yearly wages as between 70 rupees and 100 rupees. At the present time averaging the wages of the busy and the slack'seasons men get eight annas a day and women five to six annas a day. Adult yearly labourers draw an average pay of about 160 rupees.
46. It cannot be argued that increase in the pay of labourers has been accompanied by increased efficiency in their work.: The character of the work of many labourers is as clearly defined as their caste. For instance Kolis and Bhils are known to be averse from hard or continuousfield work and an increasein their pay has not changed this characteristic.

From enquiries I found that the increased cost of cultivation was more often the subject of complaint in the Peta than in the Taluka. The reason for this seems to be that in the greater part of the Peta the nearness of the forest makes field watching more widely necessary than it is in the Taluka. The pay of a Bhil or Koli watchman which was formerly four or five rupees is now seven or eight rupees. Where the holding of a cultivator consists of scattered lands and he has. tơ employ more than one watchman he finds the increase in his expenses heavy.

Revenue History.-Explanation of variation in occupied area and revenue.
47. From Appendices $M$ and $B$ we can summarise the following results :-

|  |  |  | Area of <br> occupied land. | Asaesement of <br> occupied land. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |.

The increase represents the area taken up for cultivation between 1891 and 1919 from Government waste land, both assessed and unassessed.

The increase in the total cropped area has been 20,635 acres. For in addition to waste land taken up for cultivation a considerable area of occupied but uncultivated land has been brought under cultivation. The area of Government assessed
waste is now in the Taluka $\mathbf{2 , 8 1 9}$ acres and in the Peta 6,323 aores. Practically all land, not required for grazing or reserved for military purposes, which is capable of yielding a profitable crop has now been brought under cultivation.

Remissions of Land Revenue.
48. There have been no permanent remissions. The following summarisation from Appendix K shows what the casual remissions have been :-

Rs.

| Total amount remitted between 1891 and 1919.. . . |  |  |  | 62,017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subtract remissions due to introduction of first Revision Settlement |  |  |  |  |
| and Remission given to recruits |  |  |  | 11 |
| Remainder was remitted in connection with famine or scarcity |  |  |  |  |
| Bhusaval |  |  |  | 161 |
| dlabad |  |  |  | 3,0 |

1896-97 was a year of partial and 1899-1900 a year of general famine. 1918-19 was a year of scarcity. In all three years large suspensions of revenue were given in the Taluka and the Peta. But the bulk of these suspensions was recovered. The Taluka figure of the amount remitted is in considerable. The Peta figure of remission is made up mainly from two amounts Rs. 264 in 1898-99 and Rs. 2,732 in 1901-02. At the time of writing nearly the whole amount suspended in 1918-19 has been recovered and no remissions are anticipated.
49. Experience has shown that although the Taluka and the Peta have been liable to occasional periods of scarcity which have necessitated large suspensions of revenue, still recovery of these tracts in the good seasons following the bad ones has been so rapid that very little remission of revenue has been necessary. It was a matter of comment at the time of the excellent harvest of 1919 that long before the crops'were cut all appearances of the previous scarcity had disappeared. This tendency to rapid recovery shows the stamina of the cultivators and their ability to bear a heavier assessment.

## Revenue collections and coercive measures for recovery of revenue.

50. Collections are made with very little difficulty both in the Taluka and the Peta. Coercive processes, ending in an order of for feiture are very rare. The only cases on the record were 101 cases before 1,900 . No details of these cases have been preserved. There has been no instance of forfeiture during the last twenty years. As an instance of the readiness with which the people pay the revenue it may be mentioned that out of Rs. 1,31,928 suspended during the scarcity of 1918-19 in accordance with ordinary revenue rules, the sum of Rs. 71,020 was voluntarily paid by the cultivator.

## Proposed grouping.

51. Prior to 1891 the Taluka and Peta were divided into eight scattered groups bearing maximum rates ranging from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8. By the Revision Settlement of 1891, these eight groups were swept away and two groups established with maximum rates of Rs. 3 and 3-4. It now appears however that the principle which Government accepted as the basis for the determination of the constituents of those two groups was (owing to a misapprehension on the part of the settlement establishment) not correctly followed in composing those groups. To make this clear I give the history of the Settlement in brief. Mr. Turnbull, the Settlement Officer proposed to divide the Taluka and Peta into two groups, of which one should comprise all the villages lying within a certain radius of the three Taluka Railway stations, while the other should include all the remaining villages. Mr. Ozaune the Settlement Commissioner dissented. He accepted the proposed number of groups but disagreed as regards their constitution. In paragraph 15 of his letter 894 of 16th May 1891 he wrote: "I would urge that the whole of the Edlabad Peta should be placed at a lower maximum than the rest of the Taluka". Government accepted this view based on the arguments that the climate of the Peta was
much inferior to that of the Taluka, that the railway was more difficult of access from the Peta, that communications generally throughout the Peta were worse and. the rainfall less. Therefore in accordance with the orders of Government there should have been a common rate of Rs. 3 in all the Peta villages. But as has been pointed out in section 2 the Settlement Establishment was under the misapprehension that the Peta contained 91 villages only, whereas in reality at that time it, contained 114 villages. As a consequence of this misapprehension 20 of the Peta villages were wrongly included in group 1, that is the Taluka group, and not in group 2, which is a Peta group. The names of these 20 villages are:-
52. Manyarkheda.
53. Kothali.
54. Nimkhedi Khưrd.
55. Malegaon.
56. Salbardi.
57. Kanarkheds.
58. Chinchol.
59. Sarola.
60. Hingne Khurd.
61. Hartala.
62. Dhormal.
63. Dudhale.
64. Palaskhedàcharam.
65. Bhandgure.
66. Ruikheds.
67. Vadhwe.
68. Mehun.
69. Chikhali.
70. Taroda.
71. Satod .

The names are taken from the original manuscript list of the villages in each group. The later printed list of the villages in each group which forms part of the District Survey Records is incorrect and valueless. In 1896-97 at the time of the settlement of six alienated villages one more Peta village, Kasarkheda, was put in group 1 as a result of the original miscount. Out of the 23 miscounted villages 21 have been thus misplaced. The remaining two miscounted villages, namely Changdeo and Manegaon, were rightly placed in group 2. It is not now possible to say why out of the 23 villages 21 were misplaced and 2 rightly placed.

The constitution of the existing groups is therefore as follows:-
Group 1

|  |  |  | Rs. a. | p. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bhusaval Taluka | pius | 21 | Peta. |  |  |  |
| villages | . | .. | 3 | 4 | 0 |  |
| Edlabsd Peta minus | 21 | villages | .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |

52. These 21 border villages are subject to the same conditions of climate and communications as the rest of the Peta villages. The differences between the Taluka and Peta which Government accepted in 1891 as grounds for constitating the Taluka and the Peta two distinct groups are in my opinion even more marked now than they were then. I therefore propose that these 21 villages be transferred from group 1 to group 2 and that the 2 groups be retained without further change.

## Proposed Rates.

53. I submit that there is reason to increase the existing rates substantially in both groups. The following are the summarised grounds for this belief, based on the change of conditions since 1891 :-
(1) The area of occupied land under crops has increased by 20,635 acres. The acreage under the most valuable crop cotton has increased by 32,219 acres.
(2) The prices of the principle products cotton and Jowari are now three or four times gs much as they were in 1891.'
(3) The sale value of an acre of land is now 82 times the assessment as against 17 '1 formerly.
(4) The rental value of an acre of land is now 6.53 times the assessment.
(5) Excepting years of crop failure the revenue demand has been met with ease.

There have on'y been three years of serious crop failure in the 30 years of the sett.ement.
54. The following are my reasons for believing that the increase should be considerably higher for group 1 than for group 2 :-
(1) The Peta had an average rainfall of $3 \cdot 33$ inches less than the Taluka.
(2) The bulk of the road improvements, including the construction of a causeway over the Tapti, have been carried out in the Taluka.
(3) In times of scarcity Edlabad people suffer more than Bhasaval people from want of employment. For Bhusaval has industrial resourses whereas Edlabad is a purely agricultural area. Thus in 1918-19-2,000 persons left the Peta for Berar side in search of work and remained absent for four or five months. The emigration from Bhusaval during the same period wes inconsiderable.
(4) The people of the Taluka are in closer touch with the rest of the District and generally better educated in business matterts. With the help of their greater experience and their better communications they have been able to get more advantage from the increased profitableness of cotton cultivation and so to reach a higher standard of comfort than the people of the Pets. For instance the number of well buit houses is much higher in the Taluka. A subsidiary cause is the fact that Bhusaval has good building stone whereas Edlabad has not. But the main canse is that Bhusaval people have had more surplus money to spend on building.
55. With regard to fixing a maximum rate for group 1 , it might be argued that the figures of sale and rent transactions would supply an argument for giving a maximum increase by imposing a maximum rate of Rs. 4-5-0. But I think that there are other factors which make a maximum increase undesirable. I therefore propose a maximum rate of Rs. 4-1-0 and give the following reasons for my decision.

In the first place Bhusaval Taluka, like Edlabad Peta, has been three times visited by scarcity either in its milder or more severe forms during the last thirty years. It has been necessary to declare famine or scarcity three times in the Taluka and Peta as against once in the rest of the District. It was noticed both in 1896 and 1918 that the rainfall in the portion of the Taluka, north east of the Nagpur line was waker than that in the rest of the Taluka. It is necessary to remember this fact when looking at the figures of rainfall registered by the rain gauge at Bhusaval. These are the figures of rainfall of the west of the Taluka. It may be suggested that there is a tendency to a weaker rainfall in the tracts, of East Khandesh verging towards its central eastern border than in the rest of the District.

In the second place it is desirable that the rates fixed for Bhusaval Taluka should as faras possible in harmony with rates prevailing in adjoining Talukas which possess lands sufficiently similar to make comparison possible and which have been subjected lately to a revised assessment. Complete harmony would only be possible if the settlement of a whole District was made at one time. But even though separate Talukas are settled at different times, people living in adjoining Talukas under similar conditions not unreasonably expect that there should be an equitable relation between their different rates of land taxation. Now there is no comparison possible between Bhusaval and Malkapur Taluka lands. For the Malkapur lands are much superior in quality to those of Bhusaval and bear an average assessment of Rs. 2-10-0, whereas even under a maximum rate of Rs. 4-5-0 the average assessment for Bhusaval would be under Rs. 2. But comparison is possible between Bhusaval and Rawer Taluka lands. The maximum rate in Raver for group 1 which includes the bulk of the villages is Rs. 3-8-0. There is no doubt that this Rawer area is more prosperous than Bhusaval Taluka and able to bear a heavier assessment. But whereas Bhosaval Taluka at its original settlement was subjected to reasonably high rates, Rawer Taluka was brought under very low rates and the limitation rules have made it impossible to giveit such a higher assessment as it could bear. It is impossible to keep the Bhusaval maximum rate lower than Rawer maximum rate in order to preserve a harmony of assessment between the less prosperous and the more prosperous area. For that would mean depriving Government of their fair share of the profits of the Bhusaval cultivators during the next thirty years. The inequality between the two ratings cannot therefore be completely remedied, but by not pushing the Bhusaval rate to the legal maximum we avoid unduly emphasising the existing disproportion.
56. As regards group II, I am of opinion that its rate should be eight annas lower than that of Group I. In 1891 it was given a rate only four annas lower. But I have given some reasons for thinking that the differences between the two groups are more marked now than they were in 1891. I do not think that anything less than the proposed difference between the two rates, will represent correctly the present differences between the conditions of the two groups. I therefore propose a rate of Rs. 3-9-0.

- 57. Of the seven alienated villages, four are within Bhusaval Taluka and three within Edlabad Peta. These villages are subject to the same conditions as adjoining Government villages. Four have been therefore placed in group I and three in Group II. But a remark is necessary as regards the village of Bhusavail. Bhusaval under a revision settlement in 1912 received a maximum rate of Rs. 3-12-0. This rate was eight annas higher than that of any other village in the Taluka. This rate was due to the fact that Bhusaval had at its original settlement in 1880-81 been given a rate of Rs. 3-8-0 and it was impossible in 1912 without decreasing its rate to bring it into the same group as the other villages in the Taluka. It is now possible to remove this anomaly and to bring it into Group I.

58. The proposals may be summarised as below:-

| Group. Comprising. | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Previous } \\ \text { maximum } \\ \text { rate. }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { maximum } \end{gathered}$ | Increase Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |  |
| I (a) Bhasaval village | 3120 | 410 | 8•33 |
| (b) Former Group I minus 21 villages | 340 | 410 | 25. |
| II (a) 21 villages transferred from | 340 | 39 |  |
| (b) Former Group $\ddot{\text { II }}$, $\quad .$. | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 4 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 9 & 0 \\ 3 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | 9.62 18.75 |

It may perhaps be objected that the increase is inadequate in the 21 Peta villages transferred from Group I. The reply to the objection would be that the proper place for these villages is Group II, and that it is not possible to give a high rate for these 21 villages without disturbing the proper relation between the two Groups. Considering that these 21 Peta villages have been paying assessment according to a maximum rate which was fixed for Bhusaval villages enjoying better communications and climate, I do not think the present rate proposed for these $2 I$ villages inequitable.

For the bulk of the villages the proposals are convenient. The Taluka with the exception of Bhusaval village receives an increase of four annas in the rupee of revenue. The Peta with the exception of 21 villages receives an increase of three annas in the rupee.

Estimated result of the proposed grouping and rates. ${ }^{\circ}$
58. The average assessment under the existing and proposed settlement is shown below :-

| , | Group. | , |  | Under existing settlement. | Under proposed settlement. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group [I |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 9 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Rs. } & \text { s. } & \text { p. } \\ 1 & 13 & 0 \\ 1 & 13 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 0 & 5 & \text { cor } \\ 0 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ |
| Group ${ }^{\text {III }}$ |  | . |  |  | 1134 | 043 |

The relation of assessment to rent and selling prices under both settlement is given in the following table :-

| Group. | Under existing settlement. |  |  | Under proposed settlement. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sale price as multiple of assessment. | Assurance as percentag of rent. | Rent as multiple of assessment. | Sale price as multiple of asseasment. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Assessmentas } \\ \text { percentage } \\ \text { of rent. } \end{gathered}$ | Rent as multiple of assessment. |
|  | 86 | - 23.53 , | 6.99 | 69 | 29.41 |  |
| Formerly I now II (a) . | 68 | 20.98 | $6 \cdot 17$ | 62 | 23.00 | $5 \cdot 49$ |
| II (b) | 78 | $19 \cdot 04$ | $6 \cdot 12$ | 66 | 22.61 | $5 \cdot 15$ |

From this it will be seen that even after the present proposals have been brought into effect the assessment will still bear only a. small proportion to the selling and rental values of the land.

The increase in revenue resulting from the present proposals would be Rs. 69,260 in Government villages. and Rs. 1,721 in Alienated villages.


I recommend that the proposed rates if sanctioned be made applicable to all agricultural lands in Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta with effect from the season 1920-21 and be guaranteed for a term of thirty years.
? have the honour to be:
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. GAWAN TAYLOR,

Assistant Settlement Officer;
Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad
Peta, District East Khandesh.

## APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Bhusaval, District'East Khandesh.

E. G. TAYLOR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusawal.

## APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Edlabad, District East Khandesh.

E. G. TAYLOR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusawal.

APPENDIX B.
Delaits of oultivation and crops in the villages of the Bhusawoal Taluka and Edlabad Peta of the East Khandesh Collectorate:



## APPENDIX B-concluded



## APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation as per census of 1911, Taluka Bhusaval.


## APPENDIX $\mathbf{C O}^{\prime}$

Details of population according to occupation as per census of 1911, Edlabad Peta.

| Agrioultaral population. |  |  |  | Non-agricultaral population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Having intereat in land. |  |  |  |  |
| tenants and subsharery. | Other land holders. | Labourera. | Total. |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - 5 |
| 15,784 | 68 | 17,104 | 32,054 | 6,879 |

## APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 237 Government villages in the Bhusavoal taluba and Edlabad Peta during the year 1919-20.

| Number of villages. | Cattle. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For plough |  | For breeding. |  | For other purposes. |  | Milch cattio ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ |  | Young stock.* |  |
|  | Oxen. | He Buffa- loee. | Bulls. | Bull Bufia- loes. | Oren. | $\underset{\substack{\text { He } \\ \text { Buffa. } \\ \text { loes. }}}{ }$ | Cows. | She Bnffa- loes. | Calves. | Buffa. loe calves. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | $\underline{10}$ | 11 |
| -126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 24,272 | 10 | 103 | 90 | 2,068 | 263 | 14,361 | 8,539 | 16,790 | 6,980 |
| Last Settle ment. | 27,114 |  |  |  |  |  | 14,902 | 8,769 | 12,524 | 5,169 |

- Note-Animals are reckned as calves up to the time they commence work if male, or are matrure to breeding, if female.



## APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, ect., in the villages of the Bhusaval taluka and Edlabad Peta.

| Liquor Shope. | Hand Industries. |  |  |  |  | Mechanical Power. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ' Oil <br> Presses. | Cotton. Loomb. | Woolen Looms. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Silk } \\ \text { Looms. } \end{gathered}$ | Gins. | Gins. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Rice } \\ \text { Huraking } \\ \text { Machine. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Cotton Presses. | Flour Mills. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oil } \\ \text { Engine } \\ \text { Pamps. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Railway } \\ \text { work. } \\ \text { ohopa. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | 55 <br> 26 | 2 |  | busaval <br> 45 <br> Edlabad |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { ka. } & \\ & 7 \\ \text { a. } & \\ & 1 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ . | 4 .. |
| 14. | 81 | 7 | 7 | 45 | .. | 8 | $\cdots$ | 3 | 6 | - . | 4 |
|  | 105 | 125 | 91 | .. | 3,362 | 5 | $\cdots$ | . | .. | .. | $\cdots$ |

## APPENDIX F .

Wells Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water supply in the 237 Government villayes of the Bhusaval Taluka and Edlabad Peta, Taluka East Khandesh, for the year 1920.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Group.} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{No. of villages.} \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Wells, Bhudkis and the like.} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Tanks.} \\
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
For \\
Irrigation.
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{For drinking sapply of human beings but not for irrigation.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{For rattle and washing and other purposee but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{In disuse.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{For Irrigation.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{For drinking sapp of human beinys solely,} \\
\hline \& \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& ( \\
\hline I \(\quad .\). \& 123
\[
111
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
175
\] \\
871
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1,968 \\
30
\end{tabular} \& 1
\[
710
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bha } \\
737 \\
\text { Edl } \\
0
\end{gathered}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
saval \\
\(g\) \\
abad \\
23
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
22 \\
2
\end{tabular} \& 03

127 \& 100 \& 1 \& $*$
.
. \& $\bullet$

. \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline Total I \& II .. \& \& 1,046 \& 1,998 \& 711 \& -746 \& \& 24 \& 190 \& 112 \& 1 \& . \& . \& - <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



Abstract of Appendix. .


## APPRNDIX G.

Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Bhusawal taluka.






\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Serial No.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Name of village.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Area of land sold.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{'Assessment.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Sale price.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Number of
times the
assessment
represented
by price.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Year.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Average of col. 7 for eath village.} \\
\hline \& \& Survey No. \& Area. \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 25
1 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Group 1-contd. \\
Vanjols
\end{tabular} \& 40
44
60
17
41
39
98
73
93
17
8
78
4 \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}4 \& \mathrm{~g} \\ \mathbf{2} \& 15 \\ 24 \& 27 \\ 5 \& 3 \\ 7 \& 15 \\ 24 \& 27 \\ 8 \& 30 \\ 11 \& 4 \\ 7 \& 32 \\ 7 \& 19 \\ 3 \& 15 \\ 6 \& 24 \\ 4 \& 19 \\ 1 \& 31\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text { Rs. } \& \text {. } \& p \\
5 \& 0 \& 0 \\
12 \& 0 \& 0 \\
9 \& 0 \& 0 \\
14 \& 0 \& 0 \\
12 \& 0 \& 0 \\
17 \& 0 \& 0 \\
4 \& 0 \& 0 \\
12 \& 0 \& 0 \\
11 \& 5 \& 0 \\
14 \& 0 \& 0 \\
8 \& 0 \& 0 \\
13 \& 14 \& 0 \\
6 \& 0 \& 0
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{c} 
Rs. \\
165 \\
600 \\
400 \\
800 \\
500 \\
1,716 \\
\hline 150 \\
1,200 \\
1,000 \\
1,500 \\
900 \\
1,475 \\
900
\end{tabular} \& 33
42
44
68
42
101
112
100
91
107
113
105
150. \& 1911
1910
1910
1912
1912
1113
1913
1914
1914
1916
1917
1918
1918 \& \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{26} \& \& \& 11817 \& \& 11,506 \& - 1,098 \& \& 84 \\
\hline \& Vithale \&  \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}4 \& \\ 5 \& 1 \\ 7 \& 29 \\ 4 \& 20 \\ 8 \& 12 \\ 9 \& 12 \\ 9 \& 4 \\ 11 \& 8 \\ 15 \& 7 \\ 10 \& 29 \\ 10 \& 29 \\ 1 \& 13 \\ 6 \& 5 \\ 18 \& 3 \\ 11 \& 39 \\ 10 \& \\ 18 \& 24 \\ 2 \& 4\end{array}\) \& \begin{tabular}{rrr}
6 \& 0 \& 0 \\
5 \& 8 \& 0 \\
25 \& 0 \& 0 \\
4 \& 0 \& 0 \\
10 \& 8 \& 0 \\
5 \& 0 \& 0 \\
6 \& 0 \& 0 \\
6 \& 4 \& 0 \\
15 \& 0 \& 0 \\
5 \& 0 \& 0 \\
12 \& 0 \& 0 \\
8 \& 8 \& 0 \\
7 \& 0 \& 0 \\
10 \& 0 \& 0 \\
9 \& 0 \& 0 \\
12 \& 5 \& 0 \\
6 \& 8 \& 0
\end{tabular} \& 500
300
2,000
300
1,500
600
400
200
2,000
200
1,200
273
400
1,000
1,200
1,500
1,000 \& 83
65
80
75
143
100
66
31
133
40
100
78
57
100
133
122
154 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1900 \\
\& 1909 \\
\& 1910 \\
\& 1910 \\
\& 1911 \\
\& 1911 \\
\& 1912 \\
\& 1913 \\
\& 1813 \\
\& 1914 \\
\& 1914 \\
\& 1915 \\
\& 1915 \\
\& 1916 \\
\& 1917 \\
\& 1918 \\
\& 1918
\end{aligned}
\] \& . \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{27} \& , \& \& 13527 \& \& 14,473 \& 1,550. \& \& 91 \\
\hline \& Viohwa \& 84 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}12 \& 19 \\ 14 \& 25\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ccc}16 \& 0 \& 0 \\ 16 \& 0 \& 0\end{array}\) \& 1,000
\(\mathbf{1 , 8 5 0}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
62 \\
116
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1913 \\
\& 1919
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{28} \& \& \& 27.4 \& 3200 \& 2,850 \& 278 \& \& 89 \\
\hline \& Shindi

.

- \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
120 \\
121 \\
21 \\
141 \\
16 \\
18 / 3 \\
18 / 1 \\
61 \\
46 \\
125 \\
63
\end{array}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{rr}6 & 10 \\ 18 & 6 \\ 13 & 31 \\ 9 & 6 \\ 15 & 26 \\ 3 & 10 \\ 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 18 \\ 8 & 34 \\ 12 & 28 \\ 25 & \end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{rrrr}7 & 8 & 0 \\ 19 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 8 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 12 & 0 \\ 5 & 12 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ \& 700

$\mathbf{1 , 4 0 0}$
800
1,000
8,000
600
1,000
700
2,500
4,600
800 \& 93
74
63
105
200
218
174
78
139
205

89 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1909 \\
& 1910 \\
& 1911 \\
& 1911 \\
& 1912 \\
& 1913 \\
& 1913 \\
& 1916 \\
& 1917 \\
& 1918 \\
& 1919
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>

\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{29} \& \& \& 1268 \& \& 17,000 \& 1,428 \& \& 130 <br>
\hline \& Shelwad \& 240
241
189
813
168
26
212
306
174

187 \& $$
\begin{array}{rr}
10 & 6 \\
9 & 31 \\
6 & 10 \\
6 & 1 \\
7 & 6 \\
6 & 18 \\
6 & 37 \\
8 & 2 \\
8 & 37 \\
7 & 20
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rrr|}
16 & 0 & 0 \\
12 & 0 & 0 \\
7 & 0 & 0 \\
6 & 8 & 0 \\
8 & 0 & 0 \\
6 & 8 & 0 \\
10 & 0 & 0 \\
7 & 0 & 0 \\
15 & 0 & 0 \\
7 & 0 & 0
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 275

$-\quad 400$
400
400
600
200
825
450
1,000

700 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
17 \\
33 \\
57 \\
73 \\
75 \\
31 \\
82 \\
64 \\
67 \\
100
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1909 \\
& 1911 \\
& 1912 \\
& 1913 \\
& 1914 \\
& 1915 \\
& 1918 \\
& 1918 \\
& 1917 \\
& 1919
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline \& \& - \& 719 \& \& 8,250 \& 589 \& \& 60 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

8 $880-9$

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Serial No.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Name of village.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Area of land sold.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Assess. ment.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Sale price.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Number of timen the assessment represented by price.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Year.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Average of col. 7 for each village.} <br>
\hline \& \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Survey } \\
\text { No. }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& Area. \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $$
30
$$ \& Group 1-contd. Salki \& Nu.

97
7
12
61
14
15
44
90
109
32
93
34 \& $\begin{array}{rr}\text { A. } & \mathrm{g} \\ 19 \\ 19 & 18 \\ 7 & 32 \\ 1 & 31 \\ 4 & 26 \\ 6 & 29 \\ 3 & 22 \\ 11 & 26 \\ 2 & 22 \\ 10 & 19 \\ 10 & 37 \\ 2 & 9 \\ 17 & 31\end{array}$ \&  \& Rs.
2,500
2,000
300
800
1,500
650
400
400
2,500
2,500
700

3,000 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
68 \\
143 \\
120 \\
213 \\
107 \\
72 \\
62 \\
100 \\
147 \\
158 \\
175 \\
176
\end{array}
$$ \& 1909

1911
1911
1912
1912
1913
1913
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 10020 \& \& 17,250. \& 1,538 \& \& 128 <br>
\hline 31 \& Sakegaon \& 56
299
49
91
188
37
334
80
16
93
395
197
238
140

81 \& $$
\begin{array}{rr}
7 & 34 \\
6 & 23 \\
16 & 19 \\
15 & 38 \\
8 & 7 \\
21 & 22 \\
2 & 3 \\
4 & 25 \\
3 & 37 \\
13 & 30 \\
4 & 26 \\
4 & 5 \\
7 & 37 \\
12 & 36 \\
6 & 4
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
12 & 8 & 0 \\
6 & 0 & 0 \\
23 & 0 & 0 \\
18 & 0 & 0 \\
25 & 0 & 0 \\
11 & 0 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & 0 \\
14 & 8 & 0 \\
12 & 0 & 0 \\
29 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 5 & 0 \\
7 & 0 & 0 \\
24 & 0 & 0 \\
27 & 0 & 0 \\
21 & 0 & 0
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | 500 |
| ---: |
| 100 |
| 1,500 |
| 400 |
| 2,500 |
| 900 |
| 400 |
| 2,000 |
| 1,300 |
| 1,000 |
| 200 |
| 1,000 |
| 4,500 |
| 2,000 |
| 3,000 | \& 40

40
17
65
22
100
82
100
138
108
33
86
142
187
74
143 \& 1910
1911
1911
1912
1912
1913
1913
1914
1914
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918

1918 \& | . |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |
| . | <br>

\hline \& \& \& 13618 \& \& 21,300 \& 1,337 \& \& 89 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{32.} \& Salsingi \& 251
80
186
49
257
141
266
58
81
252
244
116
135
106
178

21 \& $\begin{array}{rr}8 & \\ 4 & 11 \\ 7 & 24 \\ 11 & 88 \\ 8 & 11 \\ 9 & 27 \\ 6 & 36 \\ 14 & 32 \\ 8 & 1 \\ 11 & 26 \\ 12 & 34 \\ 11 & 23 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 34 \\ 8 & 7 \\ 8 & 38\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{rrr}8 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 32 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0 \\ 17 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
800 \\
400 \\
600 \\
2,000 \\
500 \\
600 \\
500 \\
3,500 \\
800 \\
1,500 \\
2,00 \\
1,000 \\
500 \\
700 \\
2,000 \\
1,000
\end{array}
$$ \& 100

50
120
91
71
100
71
109
58
115
111
71
125
87
95
59 \& 1809
1910
1910
1911
1911
1912
1912
1918
1913
1913
1914
1915
1917
1918
1916
1919 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 13824 \& \& 18,400 \& 1,433 \& \& 90 <br>

\hline 33 \& Sanasgaon .. \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
38 \\
229 \\
68 \\
136 \\
82 \\
170 \\
50 \\
26 \\
69 \\
205 \\
50 \\
26 \\
240 \\
33 / 2 \\
33 / 1
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
4 & 29 \\
0 & 22 \\
1 & 9 \\
1, & 25 \\
2 & 2 \\
0 & 26 \\
5 & 35 \\
3 & 30 \\
2 & 31 \\
16 & 20 \\
5 & 35 \\
4 & 35 \\
3 & 23 \\
7 & 15 \\
5 & 8
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

\left|$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
9 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 14 & 0 \\
1 & 14 & 0 \\
3 & 0 & 0 \\
4 & 8 & 0 \\
1 & 14 & 0 \\
7 & 0 & 0 \\
5 & 12 & 0 \\
5 & 3 & 0 \\
7 & 0 & 0 \\
7 & 13 & 0 \\
11 & 9 & 0 \\
7 & 0 & 0 \\
14 & 9 & 0 \\
7 & 9 & 0
\end{array}
$$\right|
\] \& 400

100
200
400
800
100
400
600
400
300
400
3,000
2,000
1,500
1,300 \& 44
114
107
133
177
53
56
104
77
43
51
259
285
103
172 \& 1909
1909
1910
1910
1911
1912
1914
1914
1914
1915
1916
1916
1917
1918
1918 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& $68 \quad 25$ \& \& 11,900 \& 1,778 \& \& $110^{\circ}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Serial Nio. | Name of village | Area of $\qquad$ Surfey No. | land sold. <br> Area. | Assessment. | Sale price. |  | Year. | Average of col. 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $34{ }^{\circ}$ | Group I-coned. <br> Surwade Bk. | $\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 77 \\ 88 \\ 1 \\ 44 \\ 72 \\ 27 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}\text { A. } & \mathrm{g} \\ \\ 9 & 19 \\ 145 & 21 \\ 21 & 28 \\ 4 & 24 \\ 17 & 9 \\ 7 & 28 \\ 11 & 1 \\ 8 & 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} \text { Rg. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} R 8 . \\ 600 \\ 2,260 \\ 1,000 \\ 200 \\ 1,500 \\ 600 \\ 422 \\ 422 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 80 \\ & 42 \\ & 36 \\ & 50 \\ & 85 \\ & 42 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1911 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1916 \\ & 1916 \\ & 1919 \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $95 \quad 27$ |  | 6,994 | 449 |  | . 66 |
| 35 | Hatnur .. | 94 140 84 64 97 41 26 45 92 118 69 40 60 117 141 | 8  <br> 3 2 <br> 3 34 <br> 13 35 <br> 4 25 <br> 3 3 <br> 5 15 <br> 9 33 <br> 7 23 <br> 15 3 <br> 6 22 <br> 15 15 <br> 3 24 <br> 7 6 <br> 8 12 | $\begin{array}{rrr}15 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 8 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0 \\ 7 & 15 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 8 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 11 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 600 350 160 800 700 80 300 1,000 1,400 400 800 2,000 400 900 1,500 | 40 58 60 62 66 49 37 91 78 25 70 143 100 66 187 | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 . \\ & 1910 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1915 \\ & 1916 \\ & 1917 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ | $\bullet$ |
|  |  |  | 11512 | , | 11,380 | 1,132 |  | 75 |
| 36 | Harankhede . .. | $\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ 107 \\ 89 \\ 89 / 1 \\ 155 \\ 82 \\ 84 \\ 81 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 9 & 33 \\ 5 & 7 \\ 8 & 21 \\ 4 & 10 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 6 & \\ 13 & 15 \\ 11 & 34 \\ 0 & 32 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 275 \\ 1,000 \\ 600 \\ 100 \\ 1,000 \\ 3,500 \\ 2,500 \\ 200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ 61 \\ 56 \\ 66 \\ 67 \\ 91 \\ 167 \\ 119 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | 1909 <br> 1909 <br> 1911 <br> 1912 <br> 1914 <br> 1916 <br> 1917 <br> 1918 <br> 1919 | $r$ |
|  | - |  | $60 \quad 33$ |  | 8,475 | 760 |  | 84 |
|  | Trotal Group I . |  | 350131 | * | 3,67,584 | 35,876 | , | 86 |
| Average sate price per ato of 36 villages in Group 1Average of column 7, i, e, sale price as multiple of assessment $\quad \ldots$Entries 413. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

E. G. Taylor,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusaval.

## APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Edlabad Pett.


Average sale price of 2 villages in Gruup II-a .. .. Rs. 76.
18 Transactions. Average of column 7. Sale price as multiple of asseasment .. "69. .

## APPENDIX G-contd.

Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Edlabad Pela.

| Brial N 。 | Name of village. | Aree of land sold. |  | Aвsesqment. | Sale price. | Number of times the lassessment represented by price. | Year. | Average of Col, 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Survey No. | Ares. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Grouip 11 -b. <br> Anturl | 103 241 63 218 242 102 183 271 250 332 163 20 319 148 155 | A. g <br> 7  <br> 7 30 <br> 4 30 <br> 12 8 <br> 5 19 <br> 7 35 <br> 4 4 <br> 8 13 <br> 4 24 <br> 9 31$*$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|rrr\|} \text { Rs. } & \text { an } & \text { p } \\ 17 & 9 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 & 0 \\ 17 & 8 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 26 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 6 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Rs. 700 400 $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ $\mathbf{1 , 3 7 5}$ $\mathbf{7 0 0}$ 1,000 500 2,250 1,725 2,000 575 600 2,000 1,350 425 1,800 | 39 47 58 40 83 62 87 133 83 178 55 72 75 108 169 | 1909 1909 1910 1910 1910 1912 1912 1914 1914 1915 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 |  |
|  |  |  | 95 | - | 17,500 | 1,287 |  | 86 |
| 2 | Kurhe | 5 100 77 119 64 119 94 60 94 90 2 7 75 1 | $\begin{array}{cc}1 & 29 \\ 13 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 38 \\ 7 & 3 \\ 5 & 38 \\ 9 & 35 \\ 5 & 14 \\ 9 & 35 \\ 9 & 20 \\ 2 & 28 \\ 2 & 28 \\ 4 & \\ 8 & 16 \\ 11 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 3 & 8 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 82 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 17 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 300 600 300 600 600 1,200 1,000 200 2,000 3,200 900 700 1,000 2,500 1,700 | $\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ 29 \\ 89 \\ 50 \\ 92 \\ 120 \\ 62 \\ 40 \\ 125 \\ 150 \\ 250 \\ 233 \\ 200 \\ 147 \\ 81 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1916 \\ & 1916 \\ & 1917 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ | , |
|  |  |  | 10012 |  | 18,700 | 1,752 |  | 117 |
| 3 | Parsmbi | 20 92 19 47 114 60 118 42 95 80 106 | $\begin{array}{rc} 8 & 39 \\ 10 & 12 \\ 4 & 19 \\ 7 & 17 \\ 11 & 18 \\ 6 & 32 \\ 5 & 31 \\ 9 & 1 \\ 2 & 18 \\ 8 & 23 \\ 5 & 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 8 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 350 750 400 800 900 200 300 600 300 1,400 400 | $\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 54 \\ 50 \\ 73 \\ 50 \\ 31 \\ 42 \\ 77 \\ 66 \\ 107 \\ 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1915 \\ & 1815 \\ & 1917 \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  | $80 \quad 24$ |  | 6,300 | $\begin{array}{r} 621 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 56 |
| 4 | Pimpri Nundu | 48 65 12 18 68 67 18 6 19 41 42 | $\begin{array}{rr} 11 & 27 \\ 6 & 1 \\ 4 & 15 \\ 6 & 18 \\ 5 & 10 \\ 5 & 18 \\ 6 & 18 \\ 1 & 25 \\ 6 & 10 \\ 20 & 6 \\ 3 & 24 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} 23 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 6 & 0 \\ 4 & 11 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 9 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,850 \\ 1,000 \\ 700 \\ 600 \\ 400 \\ 400 \\ 1,000 \\ 500 \\ 1,250 \\ 400 \\ 1,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 56 \\ 41 \\ 60 \\ 65 \\ 86 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 113 \\ 44 \\ 83 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 \\ & 1909 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1915 \\ & 1916 \\ & 1917 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 7721 |  | 9,100 | 818 |  | 74 |


| Serial No. | Name of village. | Area of land sold. |  | Assessment. | Salo price. | Number of times the aseessment represented by price. | Year. | A verage of ool. 7 lor each villaye. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Survey No. | Area. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Group II b-conld. ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Bolaswadi $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ 79 \\ 48 \\ 13 \\ 54 \\ 11 \\ 59 \\ 73 \\ 103 \\ 79 \end{array}$ | A. g. <br> 3 12 <br> 2 16 <br> 3 13 <br> 6 37 <br> 2 39 <br> 2 1 <br> 5 30 <br> 5 31 <br> 7 33 <br> 2 16 | $\begin{array}{rrr\|} \text { Rs } & a & p \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 5 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 12 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 14 & 0 \\ 15 & 8 & 0 \\ 23 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 5 & 0 \end{array}$ | Ra 400 400 $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ 335 300 200 100 500 1,000 $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ | 36 82 30 43 142 33 103 68 88 136 | $\cdots \begin{aligned} & \\ & \\ & 1909 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1915 \\ & 1917 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1918\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 42.28 |  | 6,435 | 657 |  | 66 |
| 6 | Vadhode | $\begin{aligned} & 446 \\ & 103 \\ & 175 \\ & 232 \\ & 157 \\ & 117 \\ & 204 \\ & 86 \\ & 391 \\ & 208 \\ & 385 \\ & 171 \\ & 271 \\ & 287 \\ & 231 \\ & 114 \\ & 514 \\ & 176 \\ & 382 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}7 & \\ 5 & 26 \\ 5 & 14 \\ 5 & 19 \\ 4 & 23 \\ 1 & 23 \\ 1 & 39 \\ 3 & 7 \\ 11 & 10 \\ 5 & 19 \\ 8 & 33 \\ 3 & 10 \\ 8 & 2 \\ 8 & 28 \\ 3 & 19 \\ \mathbf{2} & 3 \\ 6 & 28 \\ 2 & 17 \\ 10 & 11\end{array}$ | 7 $n$ 0 <br> 6 0 0 <br> 10 0 0 <br> 8 0 0 <br> 6 8 0 <br> 2 8 0 <br> 3 8 0 <br> 2 8 $n$ <br> 20 0 0 <br> 5 0 0 <br> 10 0 0 <br> 7 8 0 <br> 9 0 0 <br> 15 0 0 <br> 6 0 0 <br> 8 0 0 <br> 9 8 0 <br> 4 0 0 <br> 10 0 0 | 300 600 600 960 300 200 200 300 2,000 500 800 500 650 1,350 850 700 575 400 900 | 43 100 60 119 46 80 67 120 100 100 80 66 72 90 125 88 61 | 1909 1909 1910 1910 1912 1912 1912 1913 1913 1918 1914 1914 1915 1916 1916 1916 1917 1918 1918 |  |
| - |  |  | 1059 |  | 12,675 | 1,597 |  | 84 |
| 7 | Uchande | 46 80 79 116 53 109 97 48 53 109 160 | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 7 \\ 5 & 12 \\ 7 & 31 \\ 5 & 9 \\ 1 & 25 \\ 4 & 21 \\ 3 & 26 \\ 4 & 27 \\ 3 & 18 \\ 6 & 18 \\ 1 & 29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \\ 4 & 10 & 0 \\ 8 & 6 & 0 \\ 9 & 15 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 12 & 0 \\ 8 & 6 & 0 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{array}$ | 100 1,200 400 200 250 700 400 1,100 300 500 200 | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 100 \\ 27 \\ 31 \\ 53 \\ 85 \\ 41 \\ 92 \\ 34 \\ 60 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 \\ & 1909 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1916 \\ & 1917 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $45 \quad 17$ |  | 6,350 | 810 |  | 55 |
| 8 | Edlabad .. | 240 89 277 346 182 350 38 19 40 82 139 245 92 350 40 142 134 |  | $\begin{array}{rrr\|} 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 14 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 7 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 9 & 0 \\ 13 & 3 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 400 <br> 400 <br> 400 <br> 400 <br> 450 <br> 1,000 <br> 700 <br> 600 <br> 600 <br> 600 <br> 3,000 <br> 400 <br> 500 <br> 1,000 <br> 500 <br> 2,000 <br> 525 | 44 100 50 44 74 76 88 55 71 120 143 57 195 71 55 153 88 | 1909 1909 1910 1910 1911 1911 1912 1912 1913 1913 1914 1914 1915 1916 1916 1017 1918 |  |
|  | i, |  | $1089^{\circ}$ |  | 13,475 | 1,414 |  | $\stackrel{83}{ }$ |


| Serial No. | Name of village. | Arsea of land mold. |  | Assessment. | Sale price. | Number of times the assensment reprevanted by price. | Year. | Averase of coL 7 for each villace. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Survey No. | Area. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Group 1I-b-oontd. <br> Karki | $\begin{array}{r}  \\ 13 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 14 / 1 \\ 14 / 2 \\ 28 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}\text { A. } & 8 \\ & 8 \\ 6 & 20 \\ 5 & 33 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 39 \\ 4 & 27 \\ 17 & 23\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rs, a } & \text { a } \\ 11 & 0 & \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 13 & 0 \\ 9 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | Rs. $\mathbf{1 , 5 0 0}$ $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ 1,600 1,800 2,500 | 136 168 71 162 199 156 | $\begin{aligned} & 1808 \\ & 1908 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1918 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 4324 |  | 9,600 | 890 |  | 148 |
| 10 | Khamkhede .. | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 5 \\ 25 \\ 15 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 15 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}4 & 30 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 10 & 11 \\ 4 & 11 \\ 8 & 35 \\ 4 & 10 \\ 4 & 11 \\ 14 & 21\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}8 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 200 100 70 240 700 400 300 1,500 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \\ & 40 \\ & 70 \\ & 62 \\ & 50 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1908 \\ & 1009 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1915 \\ & 1917 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 5611 | - | 3,510 | 336 |  | 42 |
| 11 | Ghodeagaon | 189 189 181 215 190 209 183 16 188 881 241 200 242 34 280 | $\begin{array}{rr}7 & 18 \\ 13 & 2 \\ 12 & 5 \\ 4 & 6 \\ 10 & 23 \\ 10 & 18 \\ 11 & 3 \\ 19 & 31 \\ 14 & 22 \\ 14 & 21 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 11 & 8 \\ 9 & 23 \\ 11 & 6 \\ 6 & 34\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}3 & 8 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 42 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 35 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 13 & 0\end{array}$ | 162.8 999 1,000 600 500 2,500 500 2,200 7,75 2,500 1,000 1,200 2,500 800 1,100 | 46 47 83 50 33 100 45 50 97 51 71 120 89 67 102 | 1909 1909 1910 1910 1911 1911 1912 1912 1913 1913 1915 1916 1917 1918 1918 |  |
|  | , |  | 16834 |  | 18336.8 | 1,041 |  | 69 |
| 18 | Changdev | 47 112 122 45 22 120 188 105 135 77 22 18 125 188 157 | $\begin{array}{rr} 3 & 37 \\ 2 & 37 \\ 5 & 27 \\ 7 & 10 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 18 \\ 1 & 16 \\ 2 & 23 \\ 4 & 10 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 23 \\ 6 & 2 \\ 4 & 18 \\ 5 & 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \\ 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ | 300 675 1,250 350 600 1,800 1,500 600 400 500 600 1,500 2,000 1,800 1,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 90 \\ 120 \\ 60 \\ 100 \\ 180 \\ 115 \\ 160 \\ 63 \\ 71 \\ 100 \\ 188 \\ 166 \\ 138 \\ 120 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 \\ & 1909 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1915 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1917 \\ & 1918 \end{aligned}$ | - |
|  |  |  | 6536 | . | 14,875 | 1,726 |  | 115 |
| 13 | Chinchishede (budruk). | $\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ \mathbf{9 6} \\ 62 \\ 45 \\ 19 \\ 55 \\ 26 \\ 80 \\ 72 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 19 & \\ 11 & 1 \\ 11 & 29 \\ 8 & 28 \\ 2 & 24 \\ 19 & 19 \\ 11 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 \\ 18 & 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 30 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 7 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 8 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,000 \\ 600 \\ 400 \\ 1,000 \\ 500 \\ 1,000 \\ 600 \\ 600 \\ 1,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & 33 \\ & 20 \\ & 69 \\ & 62 \\ & 50 \\ & 40 \\ & 62 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1908 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1011 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1915 \\ & 1916 \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 108 4 |  | 7,600 | 442 |  | 49 |

40. 

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Sarial No.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Name of village.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Area of land sold.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Assegs. ment.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Sale price.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Number of times the assessment reprosented hy price.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Year.} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Average of col. 7 for each village.} \\
\hline \& \& Survey No. \& Area. \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \[
14
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Group II-b-cond. \\
Dhamangaon
\end{tabular} \& 21
89
4
5
8
9
28
29
34
43
49
54
55
57
60
61
71
86
88 \& \begin{tabular}{rrr} 
A. \& g \\
\\
12 \& 19 \\
4 \& 2 \\
15 \& 35 \\
\hline 2 \& 36 \\
2 \& 4 \\
0 \& 31 \\
17 \& 10 \\
1 \& 19 \\
14 \& 18 \\
11 \& 26 \\
10 \& 15 \\
10 \& 26 \\
11 \& 23 \\
16 \& 1 \\
13 \& 33 \\
9 \& 39 \\
23 \& 12 \\
6 \& 28 \\
4 \& 18
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{rrrr|} 
Rs. \& a \& \(\mathbf{p}\) \\
22 \& 0 \& 0 \\
5 \& 0 \& 0 \\
19 \& 0 \& 0 \\
3 \& 8 \& 0 \\
3 \& 4 \& 0 \\
1 \& 4 \& 0 \\
25 \& 0 \& 0 \\
2 \& 7 \& 0 \\
20 \& 0 \& 0 \\
16 \& 0 \& 0 \\
18 \& 0 \& 0 \\
23 \& 0 \& 0 \\
17 \& 0 \& 0 \\
34 \& 0 \& 0 \\
24 \& 0 \& 0 \\
11 \& 0 \& 0 \\
38 \& 0 \& 0 \\
8 \& 0 \& 0 \\
6 \& 0 \& 0
\end{tabular} \& RRs.

2,000
150
600
150
600
100
1,000
100
1,500
1,400
1,500
2,100
1,500
800
1,500
1,000
2,000
500
500 \& 91
90
32
32
43
183
80
40
41
75
87
83
91
88
44
62
91
53
62
63 \& 1909
1909
1910
1910
1911
1911
1912
1912
1913
1913
1914
1914
1916
1915
1916
1917
1918
1918
1919 \& - <br>
\hline \& 1 \& \& 18935 \& \& 19,000 \& 1,341 \& \& 71. <br>

\hline - 15 \& Bodwad \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 76 \\
& 77 \\
& 10 \\
& 72 \\
& 79 \\
& 47 \\
& 45 \\
& 80 \\
& 76 \\
& 72 \\
& 4 \\
& 23 \\
& 37 \\
& 58
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{rrr}4 & 30 \\ 7 & \\ 4 & 31 \\ 5 & 15 \\ 21 & 20 \\ 8 & 3 \\ 10 & 31 \\ 2 & 30 \\ 1 & 31 \\ 2 & 27 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 18 & 20 \\ 15 & 25 \\ 9 & 36\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{rrrr}10 & 8 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 13 & 0 \\ 4 & 15 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 \\ 31 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ \& 325

300
200
200
1,000
1,000
300
200
400
225
100
1,000
1,000
1,000 \& 31
33
31
28
83
83
38
13
79
64
29
49
60

60 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1909 \\
& 1909 \\
& 1910 \\
& 1910 \\
& 1911 \\
& 1911 . \\
& 1912 \\
& 1913 \\
& 1913 \\
& 1915 \\
& 1916 \\
& 1917 \\
& 1918 \\
& 1919
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& 117.22 \& 15560 \& 8,250 \& 701 \& \& 529 <br>
\hline 16 \& Bhod \& 50
21
31
11
1
33
34
65
24
67
25
62
45

34 \& $$
\begin{array}{rr}
4 & 22 \\
18 & 17 \\
11 & 3 \\
14 & 5 \\
7 & 38 \\
12 & 38 \\
16 & 7 \\
7 & 33 \\
2 & \\
7 & 36 \\
7 & 38 \\
10 & 37 \\
3 & 31 \\
16 & 7
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
3 & 0 & 0 \\
15 & 0 & 0 \\
9 & 8 & 0 \\
22 & 0 & 0 \\
9 & 0 & 0 \\
9 & 0 & 0 \\
11 & 0 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 10 & 0 \\
7 & 8 & 0 \\
9 & 1 & 0 \\
6 & 0 & 0 \\
5 & 5 & 0 \\
11 & 0 & 0
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 100

500
400
1,550
400
775
1,500
300
100
400
350
300
500

1,500 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
33 \\
33 \\
43 \\
70 \\
44 \\
86 \\
136^{\circ} \\
75 \\
61 \\
73 \\
39 \\
50 \\
94 \\
136
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1909 \\
& 1909 \\
& 1911 \\
& 1911 \\
& 1912 \\
& 1913 \\
& 1913 \\
& 1914 \\
& 1914 \\
& 1915 \\
& 1915 \\
& 1916 \\
& 1917 \\
& 1919
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& $\cdots$ <br>

\hline . \& \& \& 14133 \& \& 8,675 \& 973 \& \& 69 <br>

\hline 17 \& Rigson \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
41 \\
12 \\
56 \\
18 \\
20 \\
23 \\
5 \\
59 \\
18 \\
64
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
6 & 10 \\
2 & 20 \\
-10 & 13 \\
8 & 5 \\
13 & 16 \\
10 & 34 \\
1 & 31 \\
9 & 2 \\
4 & 9 \\
4 & 8
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
5 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 4 & 0 \\
11 & 11 & 0 \\
20 & 0 & 0 \\
38 & 0 & 0 \\
30 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 7 & 0 \\
12 & 0 & 0 \\
10 & 0 & 0 \\
5 & 11 & 0
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 200

95
440
1,000
1,500
1,500
90
700
$\mathbf{7 , 0 0 0}$

475 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
40 \\
37 \\
37 \\
50 \\
38 \\
50 \\
36 \\
58 \\
100 \\
80
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1909 \\
& 1909 \\
& 1910 \\
& 1913 \\
& 1914 \\
& 1914 \\
& 1916 \\
& 1917 \\
& 1918 \\
& 1919
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& 70 21 \& \& 7,000 \& 530 \& \& 53 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| Serial No. | Name of village. | Area of land mold. |  | Assessment. | Sale price. | Number of times the asgess. ment represented by price. | Year. | Average of Col. 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Survey } \\ \text { No. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Area. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Group 1I-b-centd Shemalde | 39 40 70 77 57 81 39 40 28 2811 30 64 | A. g <br> - 1 <br> 4 19 <br> 4 11 <br> 7 32 <br> 2 26 <br> 2 20 <br> 8 13 <br> 4 35 <br> 4 8 <br> 1 11 <br> 2 24 <br> 3 12 <br> 1 32 | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Rs. } & \text { ar } & \mathrm{p} \\ 16 & \\ 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 8 & 0 \\ 26 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \\ 8 & 12 & 0 \\ 11 & 2 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ | Ra 875 875 1,000 300 300 1,00 1,134 1,134 185 500 875 600 | 65 60 38 38 35 36 76 80 43 57 79 82 | 1909 1909 1909 1910 1913 1913 1914 1914 1915 1917 1918 1919 |  |
|  |  |  | 493 |  | 8,678 | 679 |  | 57 |
| 19 | Sarola | 79 107 18 8 84 33 37 | $\begin{array}{rr}15 & 9 \\ 9 & \\ 5 & 39 \\ 7 & 5 \\ 11 & 11 \\ 16 & 9 \\ 11 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}9 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 8 & n \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 \\ 10 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 300 700 200 100 500 150 500 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 61 \\ & 28 \\ & 33 \\ & 36 \\ & 43 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1908 \\ & 1908 \\ & 1808 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1916 \end{aligned}$ | - |
|  | ! |  | $77 \quad 36$ |  | 2,450 | 282 |  | 40 |
|  | Tatal Group II-b |  | 1,745 4 |  | 1,95,509 | 18,727 |  | 78 |
|  | Grand Total |  | 5,47831 |  | 5,80,628 8 | 64,829 |  | 82 |
| Average sale price of 19 villagea in Group II-a |  |  |  |  |  | Rs. |  |  |
| Average of colvmn 7, Sale price ss multiple of Asseagment Transections 231 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 .. " |  |  |
| Average sale price of 57 villages in Groupe $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{II}-a, \mathrm{II}-\mathrm{b}$ |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |
| Average of column 7, Sale prioe as multiple of Assessment |  |  |  |  |  | ". ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |  |

## REVISED APPENDIX G.

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


## REVISED APPENDIX G.-coned.

Selling price of dry crop lands in the villages of Edlabad Peta.


## APPENDIX H.

Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Bhusaval taluka.



| Serial No, |  | Ares of land leased. |  | Ansesgment | Rento. | Percentageof reatrepresentedby theassesgment. | Year. | Average of eol. 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1 /{ }^{\circ}$ | Survey No. | Area. |  |  |  |  |  |
| troup I-contd. <br> Bhankheed Pr. Varen- <br> A. gaon |  |  | A. g. | Rs. a.p. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 69 | 921 | 600 | 50 | 12.00 | 1809 |  |
|  |  | 12 | 632 | 1200 | 50 | 24:00 | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 46 | 1519 | 1000 | 21 | $47 \cdot 62$ | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 14 | 108 | 1600 | 70 | 22.86 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 54 | 819 | -800 | 36 | 22.22 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 23 | 1113 | 1100 | 60 | 18.27 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 50 | 14.7 | 700 | 19 | 36.84 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 13 | 55 | 500 | 20 | $25 \cdot 00$ | 1915 |  |
|  |  | 50 | 140 | 700 | 17 | $41 \cdot 18$ | 1916 |  |
|  |  | 53 | 10 5 | 1400 | 60 | 23.33 | 1917 |  |
|  |  | 30 | 105 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 100 | $9 \cdot 00$ | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 68 | 729 | 8120 | 50 | $17 \cdot 50$ | 1919 | - |
|  |  |  | 12233 | 113 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12236 | 113120 | 653 | $289 \cdot 82$ |  | 24.99 |
| 13 | Kurhe Pr. Naghirabad. | 41 | $14 \quad 27$ | 1400 | 40 | $35 \cdot 00$ | 1909 |  |
|  |  | 40 | 1128 | 1400 | 51 | 27.45 | 1910 |  |
|  | - | 52 | $18 \quad 37$ | 1700 | 125 | 13.60 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 202 | $14 \quad 13$ | 2000 | 80 | 25.00 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 51 | $8{ }^{8} 8$ | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | 22 | $28 \cdot 41$ | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 76 | 119 | 1100 | 95 | $11 \cdot 58-$ | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 129 | $\begin{array}{lll}4 & 20 \\ 8\end{array}$ | $2 \leq 0$ | 27 | $\begin{array}{r}8.33 \\ \hline 10.28\end{array}$ | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 70 | 250 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}9 & 4 & 0 \\ 11 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ | 65 | 17.50 17 | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 186 | $20 \quad 24$ | 4100 | 115 | 35.65 | 1915 |  |
|  |  | 230 | 29 | 500 | 80 | $6 \cdot 25$ | 1916 |  |
|  |  | 293 | 6 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 35 | 17.14 | 1917 |  |
|  |  | 22 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 1 \\ 12\end{array}$ | 300 | 44 | 6.82 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | 480 |  | 2500 | 130 | $19 \cdot 23$ | 1919 |  |
|  |  |  | 15939 | 18520 | 999 | 262-24 |  | 11.59 |
| 14 | Chinohlchedesim ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 88 |  | 1300 | 30 | $43 \cdot 33$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  | 94 | $\begin{array}{rr}8 & 33 \\ 10\end{array}$ | 900 | 20 | $45 \cdot 00$ | 1915 |  |
|  |  | 28 | 1026 | 1600 | 50.12 | 31.53 | 1916 | - |
|  |  | 43 | 5 36 <br>   | 800 | 38 | 22.22 | 1917 |  |
|  |  | 8 78 | $\begin{array}{rr}15 & 32 \\ 8 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 90 70 | $16 \cdot 66$ 17.14 | 1918 |  |
|  |  | . 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 591 | 7300 | $296 \cdot 12$ | 175-88 |  | $29 \cdot 31$ |
| 15 | Jalachakra Khard .. |  |  | 11120 | 63 | $18 \cdot 65$ | 1909 |  |
|  |  | 16 | 97 | 1000 | 10 | 100.00 | 1909 |  |
|  |  | 29 | 2016 | 2300 | 37 | $62 \cdot 16$ | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 135 | 1830 | 2900 | 48 | - $60 \cdot 42$ | 1910 |  |
|  |  | 47 | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 14\end{array}$ | 600 | 29 | $20 \cdot 69$ | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 128. | 89 | 1800 | 42 | 19.05 | 1911 |  |
|  |  | 45 | $10 \quad 39$ | 700 | 10 | 70.00 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 57 | 138 | 1460 | 120 | 12.98 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 128 | 89 | 800 | 37 | 21.62 | 1912 |  |
|  |  | 74 | 1212 | 14.00 | 100 | 14.00 | 1913 |  |
|  |  | 78 | $14 \quad 33$ | 2500 | 65 | $38 \cdot 45$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  | $\cdot 34$ |  |  | 136 | $10 \cdot 29$ | 1915 |  |
|  |  | 110 | 820 | 1000 | 60 | 16.86 | 1916 |  |
|  |  | 9 89 | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 39 \\ 9 & 30\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 8 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 12 | 11.84 12.00 | 1917 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cr}9 & 30 \\ 8 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}12 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 100 20 | 12.00 50.00 | + 1918 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | . - |  | 17810 | 204100 | 889 | 538.81 |  | $33 \cdot 67$ |
| 16 | Jamti | 85285775288847803855 | 10 ' 15 | 1200 | 68 | $17 \cdot 65$ | 1911 |  |
|  |  |  | 324 | 700 | 33 | 21:21 | 1912 |  |
|  |  |  | 32 | 600 | 44 | 13.63 | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 921 | 900 | 46 | $19 \cdot 57$ | 1913 |  |
|  |  |  | 324 | 700 | 28 | $25 \cdot 00$ | 1914 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rr}8 & 27 \\ 12\end{array}$ | $7{ }^{7} 00$ | 68 | $10 \cdot 29$ | 1915 |  |
|  |  |  | 1214 | 1100 | 64 | $17 \cdot 69$ | 1915 |  |
|  |  |  | 9 19 | 1100 | 134 | 8.21 | 1917 |  |
|  |  |  | 14.36 | 21.0 | 240 | $\begin{array}{r}8.75 \\ \hline 8.00\end{array}$ | 1918 |  |
|  |  |  | $10 \quad 34$ | 1600 | 64 | $25 \cdot 00$ | 1919 |  |
|  |  |  | 8116 | 10700 | . 789 | * 167.00 |  | 16•70 |



| $\begin{gathered} \text { Serial } \\ \text { Nu. } \end{gathered}$ | Name of village. | -Area bf land. leased, |  | Assessment | Rents. | Percentageof rentrepresentedby theassessment. | Year. | Average of ©ol. 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Survey No. | Area. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Group I-conld. <br> Varad Khed | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 16 \\ & 45 \\ & 14 \\ & 15 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { A. } & \mathrm{g} \\ 10 \\ 10 & 3 \\ 12 & 6 \\ 17 & 24 \\ 12 & 10 \\ 9 & 20 \\ 9 & 28\end{array}$ | Rs. a p <br> 7   <br> 7 0 0 <br> 10 0 0 <br> 19 0 0 <br> 10 0 0 <br> 6 0 0 <br> 7 0 0 | $\prime$ 20 45 79 14 9 58 | $35 \cdot 00$ $22 \cdot 22$ $24 \cdot 05$ 71.43 $66 \cdot 66$ $13 \cdot 46$ | 1912 1912 1914 1918 1918 1919 |  |
|  |  |  | 7111 | 8100 | 219 | 232-82 |  | $38 \cdot 80$ |
| - 23 | Varad Sim | $\begin{array}{r} 208 \\ 155 \\ 50 \\ 53 \\ 56 \\ 208 \\ 164 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}14 & 23 \\ 11 & 36 \\ 11 & 6 \\ 3 & 32 \\ 15 & 15 \\ 14 & 23 \\ 7 & 35\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}38 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 27 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 38 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 140 <br> 99 <br> 110 <br> 80 <br> 30 <br> 140 <br> 148 | $27 \cdot 14$ $13 \cdot 13$ $24 \cdot 55$ $16 \cdot 66$ $66 \cdot 66$ $27 \cdot 14$ $8 \cdot 11$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1911 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1918 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $78 \quad 20$ | 15800 | 727 | 183.39 |  | 26-20 |
| 24 | Vaki | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 12 \\ & 31 \\ & 38 . \\ & 38 \\ & 94 \\ & 12 \\ & 15 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 14 & 8 \\ 8 & 16 \\ 10 & 22 \\ 14 & 8 \\ 14 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 8 \\ 10 & 9 \\ 10 & 22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}19 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 8 & 0 \\ 19 & 0 & 0 \\ 19 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 14 & 0 \\ 14 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 22 28 27 25 100 16 13 70 30 | $86 \cdot 36$ $28 \cdot 57$ $50 \cdot 70$ $78 \cdot 00$ $19 \cdot 00$ 12.50 $33 \cdot 46$ $15 \cdot 54$ 48.33 | 1911 <br> 1912 <br> 1912 <br> 1913 <br> 1914 <br> 1916 <br> 1917 <br> 1918 <br> 1918 |  |
|  |  |  | $88 \quad 22$ | 111140 | 331 | $375 \cdot 46$ |  | 41:72 |
| 25 | Vanjole | 15 83 57 11 73 13 13 22 |  |  |  | $27 \cdot 14$ 18.00 $18 \cdot 60$ $39 \cdot 72$ 11.45 $25 \cdot 49$ 20.31 $25 \cdot 83$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1910 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1917 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 7319 | 117120 | 53712 | 186.54 |  | 23-32 |
| 28 | Vichwa | 78 79 72 22 42 60 40 10 39 38 41 28 33 36 | $\begin{array}{rr}9 & 22 \\ 15 & 21 \\ 19 & 15 \\ 26 & 9 \\ 17 & 20 \\ 20 & 27 \\ 13 & 28 \\ 10 & 38 \\ 17 & 39 \\ 19 & 31 \\ 11 & 2 \\ 11 & 28 \\ 14 & 28\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}6 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 12 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 19 & 0 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 27 & 0 \\ 72 & 0 \\ 99 & 0 \\ 50 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \\ 57 & 4 \\ 18 & 0 \\ 27 & 4 \\ 32 & 4 \\ 110 & 0 \\ 67 & 5 \\ 67 & 5 \end{array}$ | $22 \cdot 22$ <br> $22 \cdot 22$ <br> $22 \cdot 22$ <br> 22.22 <br> 26.00 <br> 3.00 <br> 43.33 <br> 20.96 <br> $26 \cdot 39$ <br> 44.04 <br> $37 \cdot 21$ <br> $17 \cdot 27$ <br> $38 \cdot 39$ <br> 27 | 1909 1909 1910 1911 1911 1912 1913 1914 1916 1917 1918 1919 1919 |  |
|  |  |  | 20824 | 197120 | 737-6 | $351 \cdot 17$ |  | 27.01 |
| 27 | Vilhale | 131 80 44 128 191 203 212 18 131 134 99 10 60 208 | $\begin{array}{rr} 11 & 7 \\ 16 & 24 \\ 18 & 22 \\ 7 & 22 \\ 10 & 16 \\ 11 & 27 \\ 14 & 13 \\ 26 & 24 \\ 11 & 7 \\ 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 34 \\ B & 11 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr\|} 36 & 0 & 0 \\ 17 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 36 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 6 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 141 & 0 \\ 88 & 0 \\ 65 & 0 \\ 85 & 0 \\ 37 & 0 \\ 35 & 0 \\ 62 & 0 \\ 37 & 0 \\ 150 & 0 \\ 34 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 \\ 125 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 \end{array}$ | $25 \cdot 53$ <br> $19 \cdot 32$ <br> $27 \cdot 69$ <br> $18 \cdot 82$ <br> 24.32 <br> $23 \cdot 86$ <br> $17 \cdot 31$ <br> $54 \cdot 05$ <br> $24 \cdot 00$ <br> 47.06 8.75 <br> 8.75 4.80 <br> 21.25 <br> $22 \cdot 60$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1910 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1914 \\ & 1915 \\ & 1916 \\ & 1917 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1910 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | - | 14519 | 20360 | 9290 | 339.26 |  | 24.23 |



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serial } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of village. | Ares of land leased. |  | Assessment | Renta, | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Percentage! } \\ \text { of rent } \\ \text { xepresentited } \\ \text { by the } \\ \text { assessment. } \end{array}$ | Year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average of } \\ & \text { col. } 7 \text { for } \\ & \text { onch } \\ & \text { village. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Survey No. | Area. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | Group 1-contd. <br> Sarwade Budrak | $\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ 64 \\ 32 \\ 84 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} \text { A. } & \mathrm{g} . \\ 17 & 8 \\ 8 & 4 \\ 19 & 7 \\ 11 & 6 \end{array}$ | -Rs. a. p. <br>    <br> 30 0 0 <br> 7 0 0 <br> 28 0 0 <br> 16 0 0 | 140 34 20 225 0 | 21.43 20.59 12.44 6.40 | 1809 <br> 1909 <br> 1911 <br> 1916 | - |
|  |  |  | 5526 | 8100 | 6490 | 60.86 |  | 16.21 |
| 35 | Hatnur | $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 75 \\ 109 \\ 66 \\ 89 \\ 30 \\ 26 \\ 44 \\ 62 \\ 44 \\ 12 \\ 120 \\ 95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}10 & 14 \\ 10 & 20 \\ 4 & 3 \\ 14 & 19 \\ 8 & 4 \\ 13 & 15 \\ 6 & 5 \\ 18 & 16 \\ 12 & 39 \\ 18 & 16 \\ 9 & 0 \\ 8 & 27 \\ 4 & 35\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}7 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}60 & 0 \\ 50 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 \\ 72 & 0 \\ 57 & 0 \\ 60 & 0 \\ 116 & 0 \\ 60 & 0 \\ 74 & 0 \\ 63 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 \\ 200 & 0\end{array}$ | $14 \cdot 00$ $22 \cdot 00$ $27 \cdot 50$ $27 \cdot 50$ $11 \cdot 11$ $23 \cdot 51$ $8 \cdot 33$ $13 \cdot 79$ $20 \cdot 00$ $21 \cdot 62$ $12 \cdot 70$ $23 \cdot 81$ 4.85 | 1809 <br> 1909 <br> 1911 <br> 1910 <br> 1911 <br> 1912 <br> 1913 <br> 1914 <br> 1915 <br> 1916 <br> 1917 <br> 1918 <br> 1919 |  |
| , |  |  | 13913 | 12600 | 8830 | 230-12 |  | 17•70 |
| 36 | Harankheda | 29 94 135 84 97 158 94 111 118 30 79 111 | $\begin{array}{rr} 4 & 8 \\ 12 & 37 \\ 10 & 13 \\ 13 & 15 \\ 8 & 33 \\ 4 & 38 \\ 11 & 37 \\ 2 & 38 \\ 14 & 24 \\ 10 & 4 \\ 3 & 24 \\ 2 & 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}12 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0 \\ 19 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}19 & 0 \\ 60 & 0 \\ 162 & 0 \\ 91 & 0 \\ 80 & 0 \\ 33 & 0 \\ 99 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 \\ 140 & 0 \\ 150 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \\ 34 & 0\end{array}$ | $63 \cdot 16$ $33 \cdot 33$ $13 \cdot 57$ $23 \cdot 08$ $23 \cdot 75$ $27 \cdot 27$ $22 \cdot 22$ $33 \cdot 33$ $15 \cdot 71$ $13 \cdot 33$ $11 \cdot 66$ $14 \cdot 71$ 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 1909 \\ 1911 \\ 1911 \\ 1912 \\ 1912 \\ 1913 \\ .1914 \\ 1915 \\ 1916 \\ 1917 \\ 1918 \\ 1919 \end{array}$ | , |
|  |  |  | 10029 | 1788 | 9040 | 295-12 |  | 24.59 |
|  | , |  | 3,769 18 | 4,17600 | 29,208 10 | 8588-66 | - | 23.53 6-99* |
| Transeations 365. Assessment as percentege of rent in Group I in 36 villages .. .. 23.53. *Rent as multiple of Assessment in Group I in 36 villages <br> .. 6.99. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

E. G. Taylor,

Assistant Settlement Oficer, Bhusawal Taluka.

| Serial No. | Name of village. | Ares of land leased. |  | Assessment | Rents. | Percentage <br> of rent <br> represented <br> ty the <br> asesessment.$\|$ | Year. | Average of Col. 7 for earh village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Survey No. | Area. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1, 1 | Group II-a <br> Parodo | 1 1 41 88 17 86 91 11 17 49 21 .21 62 | A.  | Re. a. p.  <br> 8 0 0 0 <br> 14 0 0  <br> 8 0 0  <br> 28 0 0  <br> 5 0 0  <br> 8 0 0  <br> 24 0 0  <br> 28 0 0  <br> 12 0 0  <br> 25 0 0  <br> 25 0 0  <br> 15 0 0  |  | 16.00 26.92 32.00 28.00 16.66 32.00 24.66 14.00 20.69 20.83 22.73 12.00 | $\begin{array}{r} 1909 \\ 1909 \\ 1910 \\ 1910 \\ 1911 \\ 1911 \\ .1912 \\ 1912 \\ 1916 \\ 1917 \\ 1918 \\ 1919 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 13323 | 20000 | 11850 | 268.49 |  | $22 \cdot 21$ |
| 2 | Hartala | 127 181 74 329 243 398 25 78 169 326 16 18 27 30 108 284 285 |  | 14 0 0 <br> 17 0 0 <br> 5 0 0 <br> 6 0 0 <br> 6 0 0 <br> 18 0 0 <br> 24 0 0 <br> 14 0 0 <br> 11 0 0 <br> 13 0 0 <br> 10 0 0 <br> 10 0 0 <br> 9 0 0 <br> 30 0 0 <br> 10 8 0 <br> 8 0 0 <br> 18 0 0 |  | $31 \cdot 82$ 13.52 20.00 $17 \cdot 14$ $23 \cdot 08$ 9.00 $19 \cdot 20$ $21 \cdot 54$ $21 \cdot 15$ 23.00 $33 \cdot 33$ $18 \cdot 18$ $22 \cdot 60$ 35.29 21.00 $5 \cdot 00$ $7 \cdot 20$ | 1809 1909 1910 1910 1911 1911 1912 1912 1913 1913 1914 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 | 1 |
|  |  |  | 22223 | 22388 | 14170 | 341.95 |  | $20 \cdot 11$ |
|  | Total |  | 3586 | 42380 | 26120 | $608 \cdot 44$ |  | 0.98 6.17 |

29 Transaotions Asassement as percentage of rent in two villages in Group II a 20.98
-Rent as multiple of assasament .. ..e .. 6.17*
52.


| $\because$ | Name of villaye. | Ares of land leased. |  | Assessment | Rents. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { of rent } \\ \text { represented } \\ \text { by the } \\ \text { asseasment. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Year. | Average of Col. 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. | Area. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Growp II -a-contd. <br> Belaswadi | 41 30 28 28 40 54 32 17 36 31 65 69 47 68 20 |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Rs. } & a & p \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 27 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 44 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | 33 75 75 20 150 150 100 100 200 126 0 | $45 \cdot 46$ $25 \cdot 33$ $30 \cdot 00$ $14 \cdot 66$ $18 \cdot 00$ $11 \cdot 00$ $12 \cdot 60$ $16 \cdot 00$ $10 \cdot 00$ $15 \cdot 00$ 11.67 $12 \cdot 14$ $13 \cdot 93$ $16 \cdot 39$ $14 \cdot 43$ $16 \cdot 36$ | 1909 1909 1910 1910 1911 1912 1912 1913 1913 1914 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 |  |
|  |  |  | 18929 | 2720 | 17350 | $287 \cdot 87$ |  | 17-99 |
| 6 | Vadhode | $\begin{array}{r} 13 / 1 \\ 27 \\ 8 \\ 32 \\ 250 \\ 257 \\ 412 \\ 44 \\ 407 \\ 113 \\ 368 \\ 373 \\ 375 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 5 & 33 \\ 8 & 23 \\ 6 & 10 \\ 10 & 7 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 9 & 30 \\ 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 39 \\ 3 & 35 \\ 4 & 32 \\ 17 & 5 \\ 8 & 36 \\ 6 & 9 \end{array}$ | 6 0 0 <br> 11 0 0 <br> 7 0 0 <br> 12 0 0 <br> 11 0 0 <br> 21 0 0 <br> 2 8 0 <br> 6 0 0 <br> 5 0 0 <br> 8 0 0 <br> 16 0 0 <br> 10 0 0 <br> 7 0 0 | $\begin{array}{rrr}40 & 0 \\ 85 & 0 \\ 45 & 0 \\ 48 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 \\ 175 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 \\ 35 & 0 \\ 80 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \\ 165 & 0 \\ 130 & 0 \\ 55 & 0\end{array}$ | $15 \cdot 00$ 11.58 15.55 27.08 44.00 $12 \cdot 00$ 10.00 17.14 $.8 \cdot 25$ 26.66 19.70 7.69 12.73 | 1911 1911 1912 1912 1913 1913 1914 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 |  |
|  |  |  | 9621 | 12280 | 9480 | 225-38 |  | 17-34 |
| 7 | Group II - 6 . <br> Uehande | 164 6 111 8 87 129 112 37 61 164 91 156 97 133 81 71 88 | $\begin{array}{rr}12 & 16 \\ 12 & 14 \\ 11 & 24 \\ 14 & 12 \\ 2 & 25 \\ 9 & 22 \\ 6 & 7 \\ 20 & 21 \\ 7 & 5 \\ 12 & 18 \\ 6 & 19 \\ 4 & 28 \\ 7 & 22 \\ 15 & 25 \\ 18 & 3 \\ 14 & 32 \\ 6 & 31\end{array}$ | 19 0 0 <br> 24 0 0 <br> 9 0 0 <br> 21 0 0 <br> 4 12 0 <br> 12 0 0 <br> 9 8 0 <br> 28 0 0 <br> 24 0 0 <br> 10 0 0 <br> 7 8 0 <br> 8 0 0 <br> 24 0 0 <br> 24 0 0 <br> 38 0 0 <br> 12 0 0 <br> 12 0 0 | 100 190 60 125 125 25 50 50 60 100 100 95 0 | $19 \cdot 00$ $12 \cdot 63$ $18 \cdot 00$ $16 \cdot 80$ 19.00 $24 \cdot 00$ $15 \cdot 83$ $26 \cdot 00$ $25 \cdot 26$ $11 \cdot 54$ $13 \cdot 64$ $88 \cdot 89$ $16 \cdot 80$ $16 \cdot 00$ $9 \cdot 92$ $9 \cdot 60$ $3 \cdot 64$ | 1909 1909 1910 1910 1911 1911 1912 1912 1913 1913 1914 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 |  |
|  |  |  | 1802 | 290120 | 2218 0 | 346.55 |  | 20.39 |
| 8 | Edlabad | 204 169 188 360 91 335 20 46 183 198 19 38 94 169 147 363 228 | $\begin{array}{rr} 11 & 37 \\ 11 & 0 \\ 6 & 32 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 11 & 31 \\ 8 & 28 \\ 6 & 33 \\ 18 & 34 \\ 12 & 9 \\ 6 & 28 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 30 \\ 1 & 26 \\ 10 & 32 \\ 10 & 23 \\ 13 & 17 \\ 16 & 31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}16 & 0 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 17 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 31 & 0 & 0 \\ 36 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 80 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 & 0 \\ 27 & 0 & 0 \\ 34 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  | 19.09 2.19 <br> $18 \cdot 57$ <br> 18.00 <br> 12.96 20.00 <br> 17.74 <br> 31.00 20.67 <br> 8.97 <br> 16.92 <br> $14 \cdot 56$ <br> $25 \cdot 10$ 18.18 <br> $19 \cdot 20$ <br> $23 \cdot 48$ $25 \cdot 38$ | 1909 1909 1910 1910 1911 1911 1918 1912 1913 1913 1914 1914 1915 1918 1917 1918 1919 |  |
|  | Total |  | 16125 | 33300 | 18220 | 308.79 |  | $18 \cdot 16$ |




| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Serial } \\ & \text { Nu. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of village. | Ares of land leased. |  | Assessment | Rents. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage } \\ \text { of rent } \\ \text { represented } \\ \text { ky the } \\ \text { assessment. }\end{array}\right\|$ | Year. | Average of Col. 7 for each village. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sarvey Nu. | Area. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | Growp II-b-concld. <br> Shemsilde | 75 32 54 77 73 20 11 80 51 12 63 74 81 | A. $\begin{array}{rr}\text { g. } \\ 9 & 11 \\ 12 & 1 \\ 5 & 11 \\ 2 & 28 \\ 10 & 24 \\ 9 & 38 \\ 20 & 23 \\ 7 & 22 \\ 8 & 13 \\ 25 & 7 \\ 7 & 17 \\ 8 & 10 \\ 10 & 11\end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rrr} \text { Rs. } & \text { P. } \\ 25 & 0 & 0 \\ 40 & 0 & 0 \\ 17 & 8 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 36 & 0 & 0 \\ 32 & 0 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 21 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 0 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | 175 0 | $24 \cdot 29$ $30 \cdot 77$ $29 \cdot 17$ $16 \cdot 00$ $18 \cdot 00$ $17 \cdot 88$ $17 \cdot 60$ $17 \cdot 60$ $23 \cdot 33$ $32 \cdot 31$ $20 \cdot 00$ $20 \cdot 00$ $16 \cdot 92$ | 1909 1909 1910 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 |  |
| 19 |  |  | 13716 | 31480 | 165 | 273.87 |  | $21 \cdot 07$ |
|  | Sarola | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 84 \\ 21 \\ 45 \\ 19 \\ 62 \\ 43 \\ 10 \\ 104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 23 \\ 11 & 11 \\ 12 & 16 \\ 22 & 11 \\ 13 & 17 \\ 14 & 28 \\ 14 & 28 \\ 14 & 29 \\ 23 & 39\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}14 & 0 & 0 \\ 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 66 \\ 35 \cdot 00 \\ 8 \cdot 42 \\ 24.44 \\ 23 \cdot 08 \\ 12 \cdot 41 \\ 10.91 \\ 15 \cdot 79 \\ 15 \cdot 67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1909 \\ & 1911 \\ & 1912 \\ & 1913 \\ & 1915 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1917 \\ & 1918 \\ & 1919 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 13252 | 9780 | 569 | 164-38 |  | $18 \cdot 26$ |
|  | Total II (b) |  | 2782-13 | $4377 \cdot 8$ | 26784 | 5448-60 |  | $19 \cdot 04 * 6 \cdot 12$ |
|  | Total II- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) and $\mathrm{II}(\mathrm{l})$. |  | 3118-19 | 4801 | 29396 | 6057-04 |  | 20-19 6-12 |
|  | Grand Total |  | 6887-37 | 8977 | 58604-10 | $14645 \cdot 90$ |  | 21-54 6.52 |
| Transactions 286 Assessment ae percentsge of rent in Group II b in 19 villages <br> *Rent as multiple of assessment ir Group II b in 19 villages |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\because \cdot$. | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 04 \\ 6 \cdot 12 \end{array}$ |
| Transactions 315 Assessment as percentage of rent in 21 villages in Group II a and II b "Reat as multiple of Assessment in 21 viliages in Group II a and II b |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \cdot 19 \\ 6 \cdot 12 \end{array}$ |
| Transsotions 680 Assessment ae percentage of rent in 57 villages in Groups 1, II a and II b *Rent as multiple of Assessmant in 67 villages in Groups 1, II a and II b |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21.54 \\ 6.52 \end{array}$ |

## REVISED APPENDIX H.

Leases of diry crop lands in of Bhusawal Taluka.


## REVISED ÁPPENDIX H.

Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Edlabad Pela.


REVISED APPENDIX H.
Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of Edlabad Peta, District East Khandesh. :


## APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Bhusaval Taluka from 1889 to 1919.


Prices prevalent in the Edlabad Peta from 1889 to 1919.

| Rate per Rupee. |  |  | Seers of 80 Tolus per Rupee. |  |  | 1 Chhatal 5 Tolas. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yesm. | Jowar. | Bajri. | Wheat. | Tardal. | Gram. | Cocton with seeds. | * Seaame. | Remarke. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|  | S. oh. | 8. ch. | S. oh. | S. .ch. | S. ch. | 8. ch. | S. ob. |  |
| 1888.88 | 18 6 | 1710 | 1412 | 1015 | 1412 | 814 | 64 |  |
| 1889.90 | 1914 | 187 | 1215 | 913 | 140 | 7\% 3 | 62 | - |
| 1890-91 | 2612 | 298 | 142 | 126 | 142 | 158 | 71 |  |
| 1891-92 | 2618 | $25 \quad 12$ | 125 | 147 | 147 | 9.0 | 612 |  |
| 1892-98 | 2318 | 223 | 1311 | 147 | 147 | 611 | 614 |  |
| 1893-94 | 180 | 100 | 13 2 | $14 \quad 8$ | 157 | $7 \quad 12$ | 78 |  |
| 1894-95 | 208 | 1914 | 15 I | 1310 | 167 | $8 \quad 4$ | 78 |  |
| 1895 | 2210 | 24.7 | 108 | 14.2 | 161 | $7 \quad 15$ | $7 \quad 7$ |  |
| 1896 | $16 \quad 12$ | 162 | 10 i | 105 | 110 | 714 | 712 |  |
| 1897 | 911 | 10 0 | 7 4 | $5 \quad 14$ | 7 | 87 | 95 |  |
| 1898 | 288 | 2713 | 92 | 98 | 97 | 107 | 7*14 |  |
| 1899 | 160 | 196 | 0 4 | 10.9 | ** | 88 | $7 \quad 7$ |  |
| 1900 | 0 9 | 918 | 7 4 | 72 | 98 | $\cdots$ | $5 \quad 14$ |  |
| 1901 | 173 | 160 | 83 | $7 \quad 4$ | 18 | $\cdots$ | , |  |
| 1802 | 18 7 | 167 | 96 | 95 | 1010 | 6.8 | . |  |
| 1903 | 243 | 1811 | 96 | 9 | 116 | 80 | ** |  |
| 1904 | 18 4 | 193 | 1011 | 10 ? | 14 3 | 510 | . |  |
| 1905 | 1715 | 186 | 112 | 10 3 | 13 11 | 58 | $\bullet$ |  |
| 1806 | 161 | 1410 | 96 | 814 | 10 5 | 53 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1907 | 158 | 15 1 | 86 | 615 | 107 | 64 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1908 | 109 | 101 | 614 | 511 | 711 |  | . |  |
| 1809 | 155 | 142 | 70 | 65 | $9 \quad 7$ | . | . |  |
| 1910 | 16.8 | 1414 | 80 | $8 \quad 13$ | 1115 | ** | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1911 | 1414 | 1313 | 9 9 | 120 | 130 | 50 | . |  |
| 1918 | 1016 | 105 | $7 \quad 12$ | 813 | 1013 | $\leqslant 5$ | . |  |
| 1918 | 110 | 113 | 89 | 614 | 11 | 45 | - |  |
| 1914 | 140 | 1312 | 75 | 66 | 812 | 77 | . |  |
| 1916 | 137 | 129 | 70 | 6 | 98 | 80 | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1916 | 1712 | 1614 | 714 | $7 \quad 2$ | . 92 |  | - $\cdot$ | - |
| 1917 | 14. 4 | 130 | 711 | $7 \quad 15$ | 93 | 38 | . |  |
| 1918 |  | 71 | 414 | 610 | 72 | 80 | \% .. |  |
| 1919 | - 11 | * | 43 | 35 | 414 | 26 | -• |  |

## APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assesssment on Government land in the villages of the taluka of Bhusaval.


Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Edlabad Peta.

| צaor. | Demand : |  | Outteranding at end of yoar. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Authoried | Unauthorised. |
|  |  |  ..... R月, $9.9-0$ |  |  |

APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

L.
ocoupied land, in Bhusaval Taluka.



L-continued.



## I-conlimead.



Effect of Revision Settlement proposals


## L-continued.

on Government occupied land in Edlabad Pela.

m 7 630-18


I-concimued.


APPENDIX.


## L-conlinued.



Effect of Recision Settlement Proposals

| $\frac{1}{1}$ | Neme of Filige， <br> 2 | By yarmies sectumotir |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | maximurr Ratm |  |  | Dry－crop． |  | R10\％． |  |  | carden． |  |  | Tomat |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 多 |  |  |  | 18 | \％ |  |  | 考 |  | 告 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{ll} x_{8} & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 4 \\ 8 & 12 \\ 8 & 4 \\ 8 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Re. } 0 . \\ 8 . \\ 8 . \\ 8.42 \\ 822 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Acres. } \\ 1,030 \\ 678 \\ 1,986 \\ 1,911 \end{array}$ |  | $\mathrm{mas}_{\text {mipe }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 6，888 | 0，982 $1-100.5$ |  |  |  | 123 | 876 |  | 5，982 | 10，008 | ${ }^{1-10-10}$ |
| 2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \text { In } \\ & \text { II } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \\ : & 0 \\ \\ & \end{array}$ |  | 84 880 80 | $\begin{aligned} & 400 \\ & 200 \\ & 060 \end{aligned}$ |  | . Pere | ．． | ．． | . <br>  <br> 16 | . <br>  <br> 12 |  |  |  | ．． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，316 | 2，655 $1-2-8 \mid$ |  |  |  | 26 |  | 12 O－12：10 | 1，381 | 1，547 | 1－2－7 |

## L-continued.

on occupied land in alienated brtages.


Summary of dry-crop vates in Bhusawal Taluka and Edlabad Pela required in connection with the Second Revision Survey.


## APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccapied land in the Bhusaval saluka.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eerial } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Name of village.\%2 | - Population. |  | Unoccupied Government land. |  | Remarke. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | At the beginning of the expining settlement. | At the end of the expiring settlement. | Arean |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | At the beginning of the expiring rettlement | At the end of the expiring settlement. |  |
| 1 |  |  |  | 5 | 6 |  |
|  | Group-I. |  |  | A. g. | A, g. |  |
| 1 | Anjansonde . . . . | 296 | 337 |  | .. $\cdot \square$ |  |
| 2 | Amadgaon | 295 | 348 | 2520 | .. |  |
| 3 | Achegaon | 830 | 835 | 02 | 0 2 |  |
| 4 | Ujani | - | io | $317 \quad 7$ |  |  |
| 5 | Kathore Khard. . .. | 144 | 164 | 1749 | 2 i2 |  |
| 6 | Kathore Budruk -. | 150 | 188 | 30 | 1537 |  |
| 7 | Kandari $\quad$. | 1,006 | 937 | 10910 | - 2631 |  |
| 8 | Kanhale Khurd | 208 | 227 | $50 \quad 27$ | $\because 7$ |  |
| 9 | Kanhale Budrut | 715 | 641 | 497 | 4713 |  |
| 10 | Karanji $\quad$. | 385 | 355 | 6714 | 2212 |  |
| 11 | Kahulkhede | 314 | 348 | 21227 | 528 |  |
| 12 | Kinhi | 931 | 1,050 | 3229 | $\begin{array}{cc}0 & 10 \\ 20\end{array}$ |  |
| 13 | Kirole  <br> Karhe hardo $\therefore$ | 880 | $\cdots{ }^{.} \mathbf{1 , 0 1 6}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}144 & 33 \\ 43 & 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}22 & 18 \\ 22 & 37\end{array}$ |  |
| 15 | Kurhe P. Neshirabad | 2,306 | 2,887 | 531 5019 | 22 7 7 38 |  |
| 16 | Kolhadi | 1,000 | 1,080 | 1336 | 1336 |  |
| 17 | Khadki |  | .. | 536 | 536 |  |
| 18 | Khadke | 1,101 | 809 |  |  |  |
| 19 | Khandsla \} | 363 | 548 | 23.28 | 2 i 28 |  |
| 20 | Kharag .. | $\ldots$ |  | 37, 2 | 37.2 |  |
| 21 | Khalkheda | ..... | 6 | 3831 | - |  |
| 22 | Khedi Khurd | [.'. |  | 115 | 1 15 |  |
| 23 | Khedi Budruk - . - | 87 | 223 | 11832 | 115.21 |  |
| 24 | Kholpimpxi .. | $\cdots$ |  | 4116 |  |  |
| 26 | Gojore $\quad . \quad$ | 985 | 1 1,008 | 128.26 | 12826 |  |
| 20 | Gombhi $\quad$.. | 111 | 132 | 035 | 035 |  |
| 27 | Golegaon Khurd | 274 | 324 | 818 | 238 |  |
| 28 | Golegaon Budruk | '86 | 139 | -• $\cdot$ | $\cdots$. $\because$ |  |
| 29 | Ghargaon . | $\square$ |  | , $\ddot{\text { c }}$ | $\because \square$ |  |
| 30 | Ghanlshede - | 546 | 489 | 24 32 | 2432 |  |
| 31 | Chandkhede | -••• | -...' | 1010 | 1010 |  |
| 32 | Ohikhli Khurd | . $\therefore$ | -17 | $\because 0$ | .. |  |
| 38 | Chikhli Budruk | 426 | 472 | 490 | . 37 15 |  |
| 34 | Chikhli Sim | - ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | $\cdots$ |  | .. .. |  |
| 35 | Chinchkhede Pr. Bodwad... | 205 | - 250 | 914 | .. .. |  |
| 36 | Chinohkhede Sim . .. | 764 | - 832 | 257 | 9 is |  |
| 37 | Chorkurhe | - | .... | 15727. |  |  |
| 38 | Chormad | 392 | - 399 | 4.25 | 425 |  |
| 30 | Jalachakra Khurd | 311 | 267 | 9934. | 99.34 |  |
| 40 | Jslachakra Budruk | 345 | 402 | 2929 | 2929 |  |
| 41 | Jatgeon | 274 | 347 | 410 | 419 |  |
| 42 | Jamti | 771 | 845 | a 30 | 030 |  |
| 48 | Jogalkhede | 182 | 167 | - 3821 | 252 |  |
| 4 | Jogalkhori | 138 | 85 | 1838 | i7** |  |
| 46 | Tahokali | 468 | 442 | 1824 | 176 |  |
| 46 | Titvi ${ }^{\text {The }}$ |  | $\cdots$ | 1025 | $\because \%$ |  |
| 47 | Talwol ${ }^{\text {Daryapur }}$ | 1,548 | 1,054 |  | 5 |  |
| 48 49 | Daryapur Davande . | 42 | 74 25 | $\begin{array}{rr}30 & 0 \\ 3 & \\ \\ \end{array}$ | 30 0 |  |
| 50 | Dhanori | 186 | 162 | 35316 | 12 is |  |
| 61 | Dhandkhodo | 577 | 556 | 186.31 | 15722 |  |
| 62 | Nadgaon | 1,092 | 1,362 | $\begin{array}{llll}-1 & 37\end{array}$ | .. .. |  |
| 53 | Nandgaon - | 495 | 615 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| 54 | Nimkhode . . . | 405 | 540 | 3716 | 1936 |  |
| -85 | Nimbole Nimbhore Khard | 89 | 59 121 | $\because$ | $\because \quad$. |  |
| 57 | Nimbhore Budrak | 69 | 80 | +16 | -i i6 |  |
| 88 | Palaakhede'Khurd | 43 | 58 | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 68 | Palanthede Budruk | 178 | 228 | 28816 | 127 15 |  |
| 80 | Paleakhede Pr. Varangaon |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61 | Panohdovli | 146 | -169 | 169 | 53 |  |
| 69 | Pimpri'Sokam | 449 | 546 | 17.17 | 1238 |  |
| 88 | Pimpri Pr. Nashirabad | 985 | 685 | 7320 | 4 180 16 |  |
| ${ }_{64}^{65}$ | Pimpalgaon Khurd | 656 839 | 685 889 | $\begin{array}{r}172 \\ 93 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}120 \\ 20 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| 66 | Pimpaigaon Budruk | .... |  | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 18 \\ 76 & 38\end{array}$ | 22.36 |  |
| 67 | Fulgaon : | . 062 | 1,290 | , 10330 | 1013 |  |
| 68 | Fekri | 540 | 697 | - 3929 | 3624 |  |
| 69 | Belvahal | 480 | 476 | 3929 | 2924 |  |



APPENDIX M.
Population and area of Government unoccupied land, in the Peta Edlabad.


79

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Serisl \\
Number as in Appendiz \(L\).
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{Name of Village.

2} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Population.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Unoccupied Govarnment land.} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Area.} <br>
\hline \& \& At the beginning of the expiring settlement. \& At the end of the expiring aettlement. \& At the begiñing of the expiring settlement. \& At the end of the expiring settlement. <br>
\hline 1 \& \& 3 \& 4 \& 5 \& 6 <br>
\hline \& Old growp II. New group II. \& \& \& A. g. \& A. g. <br>
\hline 70 \& Parambi .. \& 1,058 \& 989 \& $15 \quad 13$ \& 15. 13 <br>
\hline 71 \& Parthal .. \& 39 \& 7 \& 8035 \& $80 \quad 35$ <br>
\hline 72 \& Patondi .. \& 537 \& 427 \& 3036 \& $30 \quad 36$ <br>
\hline 73 \& Pimprala \& 362 \& 494 \& 6533 \& 4533 <br>
\hline 74 \& Pimpri Nandu \& 415 \& 529 \& 142 \& 142 <br>
\hline 75 \& Pimpri Aksrant .. \& 769 \& 970 \& 320 \& 320 <br>
\hline 76 \& Pimpri Pancham .. \& 132 \& 229 \& 24910 \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline 77 \& Pimpri Bhojna .. \& $\cdots$ \& \& 319 \& 319 <br>
\hline 78 \& Purnad -. \& 336 \& 380 \& 59 14 \& 2335 <br>
\hline 79 \& Bahadarpur
Belkhede \& $\underset{22}{ }$ \& \& ${ }_{2}$ \& ${ }_{24}{ }^{\text {a }}$ <br>
\hline 81 \& Belaswadi \& 672 \& 719 \& 24
8
81 \& 24
889 <br>
\hline 82 \& Bodwad \& 432 \& 486 \& 28126 \& $293 \quad 2$ <br>
\hline 83 \& Borkhede Khurd \& 119 \& . $\cdot$. \& \& $\cdots$ <br>
\hline 84 \& Borlchede Budruk . .. \& $\cdots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 1711 \& 17 11 <br>
\hline 85 \& Bhokari ri.. \& 296 \& 251 \& 0836 \& $70 \quad 16$ <br>
\hline 88 \& Bholi \& 774 \& 881 \& 21224 \& 21224 <br>
\hline 87 \& Bhod \& 90 \& 278 \& 55012 \& 11321 <br>
\hline 88 \& Madapuri .. \& F \& F \& F \& F <br>
\hline 89 \& Mahalkhede \& 201 \& 218 \& $93 \quad 2$ \& 76 9 <br>
\hline 90 \& Manegaone \& 499 \& 499 \& $47 \quad 31$ \& 47. 31 <br>
\hline 91 \& Mardi \& $\cdots$ \& - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 20117 \& $90 \quad 35$ <br>
\hline 92 \& Mendhode -. \& - 69 \& 110 \& 6121 \& 68 39 <br>
\hline 93 \& Morzari .. \& F \& F \& F \& F <br>
\hline 94 \& Melsangwe \& 764 \& 671 \& \& .... <br>
\hline 95 \& Mondholde \& 228 \& 217 \& . $\therefore$. \& $\because \cdot$ <br>
\hline 98 \& Rajur \& 163 \& 119 \& \& <br>
\hline 97 \& Rigoon \& 215 \& 229 \& 6716 \& 6716 <br>
\hline 98 \& Rukhoti \& -... \& $\cdots$ \& 432 \& 432 <br>
\hline 99 \& Lohar khede \& 208 \& 272 \& 013 \& 013 <br>
\hline 100 \& Vadgaon \& 13 \& \& $84 \quad 27$ \& 84. 27 <br>
\hline 101 \& Vadhode $\quad$. \& 2;270 \& 2,678 \& 77325 \& 893 12 <br>
\hline 102 \& Vayale
Shemald, \& ${ }_{302}$ \& ${ }_{2}$ \& ${ }_{119}{ }^{\text {F }}$ \& $119{ }^{\text {F }}$ <br>
\hline 1114 \& Sukali $\quad .$. \& 302
379 \& 291
470 \& $\begin{array}{rr}119 & 24 \\ 59 & 23\end{array}$ \& 119
13
24 <br>
\hline 105 \& Sule \& 287 \& 610 \& 2930 \& 1210 <br>
\hline 106 \& Somangaon \& .... \& .... \& \& <br>
\hline 107 \& Halkhede \& .... \& . \& 6757 \& 32712 <br>
\hline 108 \& Fingni \& - \& . \& $15 \quad 15$ \& 1515 <br>
\hline 109 \& Hingne Charam \& 41 \& 76 \& 13334 \& 12414 <br>
\hline 110 \& $\underset{\text { Hingne Budruk }}{\text { Hivi }}$ - .. \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& 37
1718 \& $\begin{array}{r}22 \\ 146 \\ \hline 13\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \& \& 35,627 \& 39,833 \& 9,815 34 \& 0,322 27 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

E. G.-TAYLOR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusaval and Edlabad.

No. S.R.V.-3 of 1920.
From.

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

## To

The SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER and
DIRECTOR of LAND RECORDS,
Poona.
Jalgaun, 2nd September 1920.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward, for transmission to Government through the Commissioner, Central Division, proposals for the revision of the current Revenue Settlements of the Bhusawal Taluka including Edlabad Petha and the Jamner Taluka.
2. I received Mr. Taylor's report some time ago, but concluded as the two talukas in question are contiguous to await Mr. Kelkar's report and submit both together.
3. I have read these proposals carefully and I do not know that there is very much for me to say about them. Mr. Kelkar leaves the present grouping undisturbed for Jamner while Mr. Taylor proposes a modification by which some 21 villages of the Edlabad Petha, included apparently under a misapprehension in the first group by the officer who did the current settlement, are transferred to the second group. I think he has shown very good cause for the proposed modification, as well as for the proposed removal of the anomaly of Bhusawal village being placed in a group by itself.
4. Both officers arrive at much the same conclusion in the main as regards the degree of enhancement which the history of the past 30 years justifies-namely, about 25 per cent. for the greater part of the area. The village of Bhusawal is of necessity an exception, but for the Bhusawal Taluka generally Mr. Taylor and for Jamner Mr. Kelkar propose this rate of increase. For Edlabad the percentage of increase proposel is considerably less, and there is no doubt in my mind that this difference is fully justified. Edlabad is in a much inferior position to the Bhusawal Taluka in respect of markets and communications and in respect of rainfall and harvests the revenue history of the tract shows it to be less well off than the remainder of the area dealt with. My own observation points in the same direction.
5. The question is whether the percentages of increase proposed could justly be raised for all villages in due proportion-that is, the 25 percentage increases to 33 per cent., and proportionately for the rest : a cursory view of these records of priees of produces and of sales and leases of land might seem to justify further increase. Had the period of the current settlement terminated in 1914 or 1915, the question would have been easier to answerand the answer might well have been proved later to be wrong. The history of the last few years introduces complications. . Prices of food-grain have risen in an abnormal degree, and are still abnormal though they have fallen somewhat in the past year. They may fall still further, but it is doubt ful if they will ever again approach pre-war level. If one argued simply from those one would recommend without hesitation the highest amount of enhancement that the law allows, and still think it too low. But it would not be safe to argue from the increase in prices of grain: For one thing, not much grain is exported, and not very much in fact sent to market. This district is as far as grain is concerned, largely an importing district, and it is rather cotton than grain that pays the Government and other dues.
6. The Khandeshi cultivator has owed his great prosperity of recent years to the extraordinarily high rates commanded in the market by cotton. Can one confidently expect these to continue-I do not say the rates of the last few years; but those of about half a current settlement period-of course with ups amd downs, but maintaining generally a similar high average? It is difficult to say, and I submit it would not be safe to look for the return to the prices to which the last few years have accustomed the cultivator. Cotton has slumped badly in the year of report and at the present moment rates are little, if at all, higher than at the beginning of the current settlement. They may recover to some extent-very likely they will, but when I doubt whether any one can say. There is just now no demand for Khandesh cotton in Bombay, a state of things I am told whick is quite likely to continue, for Khandesh cotton has earned rather a bad name for itself: The general result is that despite recent prosperity money is at the time of writing very tight in this district, a fact which is well illustrated in transactions of the co-operative bank and co-operative societies.
7. Another thing is that the prices of other commodities-clothes and other articles necessary to the cultivator-have risen no less abnormally than those of produce : and so has the cost of cultivation. Up to the time the most recent revision settlements were made wages of agricultural labour had apparently changed very little, but they were bound to respond eventually to the general change of conditions. The recent influenza epidemic hastened the result, so that the cultivator has now to pay for labour three times what he had to pay when Mr. Jolly, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Kelkar submitted their various reports, and in the harvesting season even more-in fact the labourer can at that time get pretty well whatever he asks for. This is a serious item in the cost of cultivation, and there are others, for instance prices and cost of upkeep of cattle.
8. I come to the selling and letting value of land. It is clear that there has been a very great increase in the prices at which fair and good land sells, but I am inclined to agree with Mr. Kelkar that the sale prices are not altogether a safe guide. There has been a growing amount of competition for the possession of land, and many of the prices paid scarcely represent good investment, and to that extent artificial. However, it may be said that the letting value of land affords a fairly safe indication of the pressure of assessment, and I think myself-as I gather youdo from the concluding portion of your note on Land Revenue. Settlement (your No. 654-S.S., dated 16th November 1915)-that this factor might well be taken as the principal if not the only basis for fixing assessment rates. Rents indicate a steady growth of prosperity, and if one can be reasonably sure that they will be maintained there need be little hesitation about making proposals for assessment. Can one be reasonably sure? I have referred to the great increase in cost of cultivation, and of the different things which the cultivator cannot do without. I would refer also, without trying to discuss it, to what you say in your note above quoted in regard to the relation of assessment to gross or nett produce. It seems to me that in the light of recent history much of what you say cannot now hold good, seeing that the basis of comparison with the conditions of 50 years ago has been so completely changed since the time at which you wrote. The value of the rupee in relation to the pound sterling is just now much what it was in 1880, but there is no resemblance between its purchasing power in those days and in these, and there cannot be, while the purchasing power of the sovereign itself remains so greatly deteriorated. It would be useless to speculate on the probable future course of exchange or on what is likely to happen to the purchasing power of the rupee, but it is probably safe to say we shall not see a return to conditions approximating those of 50 , or 30 , or even 10 years ago.
9. Is it not likely that these different factors will react on the rental value of land, whether or not the cultivator continues to put most of his land under cotton'? It is possible that continuance of the present lack of demand may induce him to curtail the proportion of cotton in favour of grain, and that would be a good thing. There is some indication of it this year, but even assuming that the cultivator makes this change to some unpredictable extent, will not.rental values of necessity be adversely affected by the sum total of the changes that have taken place and have been-I admit very inadequately-discussed in this report?
10. Finally comparison with rates recently sanctioned for other talukas in the district indicate-especially in the light of events apparently scarcely antici-
pated by the framers of proposals for those talukas-that those proposed for the talukas under consideration are probably at least high enough. Four other talukas fall due for resettlement in successive years from now on, and these are all contiguous to one another and two of them to Bhusawal and Jamier. I should feel rather inclined-if you thought there was justification in present circumstances for asking Government to wait for two or three years longer for the increase of revenue which is proposed in these reports-to suggest postponement of the decision about Bhusawal and Jamner till proposals for the other talukas are received. By that time conditions may be clearer. However, you may have more definite views than I have on the subjects to which I have referred, and may accordingly see no necessity to advise postponment. In that case I would support the proposals as they stand.
11. Both officers have been careful and thorough in the collection of data, have sifted and analysed them intelligently, and have written good and interesting reports. Mr. Kelkar's is perhaps rather long, but he as well as Mr. Taylor knows his area intimately and his observations are sound and-deserve close attention.

## I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

- G. MONTEATH,

Collector, East Khandesh.

Below S. R. V. -3 of 2nd September 1920 from the Collector, East Khandesh.
No. S. T.-247.
Poona, 5th January 1921.
These two reports are forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.
2. Since the Collector has dealt with both of them in one report, and since the questions of general principle which they raise are the same for each, it is proposed, in the first place, to submit remarks which apply to both the reports, and then toturn to each of the reports and make a few comments which apply to it individually.
3. The Collector is very hesitating in his views. He is right in singling outthe one great issue of both the reports, which is whether we are now to levy 25 per cent. increase as recommended, or whether we should go further and take 33 per cent. which under existing standing orders is the maximum. In Khandesh, every one is fully agreed that 25 per cent. can be taken, and it would be superfluous: to argue that point, because all the statistics convince the Settlement Commissioner that if it were not for the 33 per cent. limit, we could even put on an increase of 50 per cent. without the least fear of overassessing the talukas.
4. There are two methods of determining assessments. One is to work outlaboriously and in infinite detail all the receipts and expenditure, and deduce from that a "net profit", and determine what portion of that net profit can justly be regarded as the State share. In the early days of our settlements we were obliged to adopt that method because we had no other statistics and our settlement reports even to-day are inclined too much to follow the old exemplars and dwell on. the cost of agricultural implements, cost of manure and seed, the rate of interest charged for capital advanced to agriculturists, the price of cattle, and all the other things which constitute factors in the calculation of net profit. However, the Land Revenue tax is really a tax on the rental value of land. That rental value grows up without any effort on the part of the holder of the land, whether he does his own cultivating or whether he lets to tenants, or even if he does not use the land at all. The rental value grows upon the foundation of the proved net profit, not assessed as was described in the last paragraph but as assessed by the people themselves who pay rent and take rent. The method of endeavouring to work out net profit is a perfect quagmire of uncertainty and contention on everyside; whereas the net rental is absolutely certainly provable; and has the supreme advantage already pointed out of heing assessed by the people themselves. Now-a-days in the Record of Rights, and the Records of the Registration Department; we have constantly increasing and by now amply sufficient material for determining rental value in these talukas, and moreover the Government of India have laid down that. a land tax not exceeding half the proved rental value is the fair and proper standard. Consequently the Settlement Commissioner always inclines more and more to thepractice of basing settlements upon proved rental values, rather than upon the debatable and unascertainable "net profit". Should the rental values collected prove in any way misleading then the misleading has been accomplished by the land holders themselves, and not by any misapprehension of facts by Government officials.
5. Turning therefore to the statistics of the rental values and to the sister statistics of the sale values (because the sale price is simply the capitalised rental) we find that the existing assessment in these talukas is very light indeed, and far less than half of what the Government of India have long laid down as the fair standard of the State demand.
6. It is not infrequently represented, and even sometimes seems to be felt by Settlement officers, that high rents press upon the cultivators and form an argument against increasing the assessment. It should hardly be necessary to refer to this point, since obviously the assessment is paid by the person who takes the rent, and not by the person who pays it. Even though sometimes the tenant by his stipulation agrees that he will pay the assessment as well as the rent, still it requires very small reflection to see that if he did not do so he would pay the rent plus the assessment to the landlord, and what presses H $680-28$
upon him is not the assessment but the gross amount which the landlord requires him to pay. The higher rents rise, and the more they seem to press upon the cultivator, through over population or unusual demand for land or from whatever cause, the more obvious it is that those rents represent unearned increment to the landlord which must be made to contribute substantially to the State share.
7. Again the chief fear which seems to have led the Assistant Settlement Officers and the Collector to abstain from recommending the full 33 per cent. is that the price of cotton may notbe maintained at a sufficiently high level. At present cotton is , the great rent and revenue paying staple of these talukas, but there is not the slight'est reason, except that hitherto the profit has been greater, why the whole land *hould not grow Jowari or some other crop. It certainly will do so immediately Jowari becomes more profitable. We have therefore not to fear the fall in cotton only but - f fall in all produce, and that can only take place, if money rises in value. The monetary condition of India makes it extremely unlikely that any such rise will occur at all rapidly. For some time there was in progress a reduction of the amount of currency notes in circulation. That process has lately stopped, and there are indications of even a further inflation of currency impending by the issue of more notes and in other directions which need not now be dwelt upon. Let it suffice that to the undersigned there does not appear to be any strong reason for looking for a material fall in prices for good many years to come. - No man however wise could possibly venture to predict what will happen within 30 years, and the most far seeing prediction which could be made, would almost certainly be falsified by events. We hope, though we cannot guarantee, that for 10 years or so therc will be a tendency of prices gradually to come down, but there is no probable expectation that they will tumble down or get back anywhere to their pre-war level. If therefore cotton, for any special reasons, ceases to be profitable there will still remain all the other uses to which the agricultural land of Khandesh can be put, and it is very doubtful whether the fall in rental value will be at all marked.
8. We are being told on every hand, whenever the pay of servants whether private or Government, the wages of labourers, the price of country produce of every sort, is discussed, that prices have risen all round and in every direction to nearly double what they were. Now if there is any shred of truth in this, and it is our every day experience that it is approximately true, then it is plain that if we double the assessments, we should only be keeping up the old demand to the old level at which it always stood, and should not be really asking for any increase or greater proportion of the gross produce in kind than has been always taken. The undersigned therefore does not hesitate at all, in view of the general range of prices and rental value and the outlook of the future, to recommend that anything less.than the regulation maximum increase of 33 per cent. cannot be contemplated. Even that increase of 33 per cent. really means the grant of $a$ very substantial reduction in the intrinsic burden of the assessment. He does not therefore agree with the Collector or the Assistant Settlement Officers, but recommends that instead of raising the assessment by 4 annas in the rupee as they recommend, it should be raised by 5 annas at the very least.
9. As to the grouping he is prepared to accept the proposal for reducing 21 villages in Edlabad, but he is not prepared to endorse the grading down of Bhusaval to the level of the surrounding villages. He cannot see why it is in the least "anomalous" for Bhusaval to be grouped by itself above the others. It is a big railway centre employing many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of railway men in all grades. Obviously it must constitute a good market at least for the land within the village itself. The only doubt one might feel is whether this increase in the class should not be extended to 2 or 3 of the surrounding villages. That the headquarter town in the taluka should be classed by itself is quite common and can be exemplified everywhere from Northern Gujarat down to the Karnatic. More usually the headquarter town and two or three of the villages surrounding it which enjoy the great advantage of proximity to a rapid and easy market from the highest group, and in this case the fact that Bhusaval stands alone much rather indicates under-assessment of the surrounding villages than any over-assessment of Bhusaval.
10. The problem for Government to decide is whether to take this certainly low increase of 25 per cent. or the higher rate nearer to 33 per cent. Under the system'of survey and settlement guarantee a rate once fixed cannot be raised, but
history contains frequent instances of its having been reduced when the lapse of time and experience shows it to be excessive. The undersigned has already given* as his opinion that no man can possibly foretell what the next 30 years will produce in the matter of prices, rents, and economic conditions. We are advancing along a path of which we see a few steps only and those but dimly, and beyond that all is totally veiled: That being the condition, what is the wise course to take? Should we tie our hands down now to an admittedly low and almost obviously inadequate rate which we cannot raise, or shall we choose the higher rate for which there is ample justification, and which, if our prognostications prove incorrect, we can easily lower, even 5, 7, or 10 years hence, or any other time before the expiry of the 30 years as soon as it can be shown that the statistics upon which we now rely have been overthrown by new conditions. If we choose the lower rate we have got to carry on our administration upon prices and wages which have certainly doubled, and for which we shall get no 30 years' guarantee of permanency. They may go up to 3 or four times what they now are. On the other hand, they may come down, but they will only come down if all othęr prices of produce decline, and if the conditions in which a lowering of the assessment will be justified emerge. As between the high level and the low level, there can be no question that the wise course to take now is to chonse the high level, knowing that we have the means of remedy if it proves too high, rather than the low level for which there is no remedy except what would be very much like a breach of faith with the people. The *whole of this dilemma is a very serious argument against the 30 years' settlement which everyone can see and has long been arging is an unduly long period in theso days of violently oscillating prices and exchanges, and even of complete collapses of monetary systems.
11. Turning now to the two reports in detail the following comments over and above what has already been said are offered upon Mr. Taylor's BhusavalEdlabad report :-

Paraaraph 27.-It has been ascertained that the consumption of liquor in both taluka and Peta in $1900-01$ was, 25 U. P. 9,125 gallons and 60 U. P. 18,625 gallons. Although Mr. Taylor does not state whether his 61,079 gallons are proof or (most probably) a mixture of 25 and 60 U . P. still there has plainly been a large increase. Even so when we are dealing with a population which seems to be about 130,000 the consumption of a quarter of a gallon of proof spirit in a year does not indicate any conditions of intemperance. The last sentence of Mr. Taylor's paragraph 27 is very pertinent, and shows that these people are not living any where near the margin of subsistence.

Paragraph 34.-It has been ascertained that the village Gombhi has been wrongly given for Dounde. Moreover these patasthal rates are just as much due for revision as all the other rates of the taluka. Mr. Taylor has been misled by R. 7049-08 which decided not to abolish the patasthal assessment in these two villages, but it is entirely a mistake to interpret those orders as though they were resettlements for 30 years from 1908. The question was should the assessment be struck off, and the decision was that it should not. Now the settlement period has expired and the rates require a fresh settlement and guarantee. There are only 5 acres concerned and the undersigned proposes that the rates should be raised approximately 33 per cent. to Rs. 14.

Paragraph 36.-Everybody knows that since the war broke out prices have been moving at quite a different rate from the pre-war movements. To take the combined average of the years before and the years since 1915 is indefensible. It would be better to take an average of the periods 1909-14 inclusive and 1915-20 inclusive. To suggest that land has been bought since 1914 at "speculative and inflated" prices is to beg the whole question before us. We have to determine whether the general public estimate of the value of land has risen or not. To assume that certain figures are speculative and unduly inflated, and exclude them, and then work out an average of other figures is very much as though we set out to measure the depth of a river and when we found that it was more than 3 ft . deep at some parts we rejected those measurements as "uncertain and inflated " and confined ourselves to measuring the shallows where we knew it would not exceed 2 ft . If anybody set to work to cross a ford upon such measurements he would deservedly be drowned. The wisdom of the exclusion of three quarters of the total entries is
very doubtful. The ignorance of the people ought not in any way to affect the correctuess of entries which are actually made in the Record of Rights. Ignorant people sometimes abstain from giving information at all. But when the information is given it rather depends upon the intelligence of the village officers than that of the people as to whether the record is correct. The only conclusion possible is that Mr. Taylor has manipulated the figures in such a way that his resultant values are quite below the real averages which actually prevail.

Paragraph 37.-To take the average from 1909-19 all together is unjustifiable and affords no proper basis for the valuation of the land holdings for an assessment which will last 30 years.' The conditions produced by the war, and which are going to operate for a good many years yet to come, had not commenced to operate. until 6 or 7 -years of this total period had passed away, and the resultant averageconsequently can have no relation whatever to the facts which we have to face.

Mr . Taylor hardly seems to have realised that if we take the price of land and the price of produce as they actually now stand in rupees, to this extent all questions of the rise or fall in the value of money are entirely eliminated. That question only comes in when we compare the number of rupees fixed for the future assessment with the number of rupees which were fixed 30 years ago for the expired settlement. Then we must remember that we are not comparing the same kind of rupees but coins of a different value, and that unfortunately there does not seem. any immediate prospect of the ratio between the two measures settling down.

Paragraph 40.-If as.Mr. Taylor says the rent records are net rent after deducling the assessment payable by the land-lord, then that deduction is wrong. We want to know the gross rent so that we may know what proportion of it the rent. constitutes. Mr. Taylor's figures should therefore be raised by 1, and the multiples of assessment are now $7 \cdot 99$ (say 8) and $7 \cdot 12$. The figures of 1891 cannot possibly be correct. They have been also shown to be wrong in the Jamner statistics. The obvious reason was that in 1891 and for many years after there existed no such machinery as the Record of Rights by which any kind of scrutiny could be applied to the price records. Mr. Taylor, in order to get what he thinks is a reasonable figure has had to exclude the remarkable and probably excessive proportion of 75 per cent. But in 1891. Mr. Turnbull probably accepted all the recorded figures and averaged them without having the means of scrutiny.

Paragraph 41.-Here undersigned cannot agree that we ought to expect any considerable difference. The classification of soils acts as a handicap and if it is correctly estimated all the horses ought to reach the winning post in a bunch : or in other words the proportion of the rent to assessment would be everywhere exactly the same if the classers hit upon exactly the right proportion. Mr. Taylor is surprised that the results come so close, and thinks they ought to be wider apart. On the contrary the closeness of the proportion is evidence of the general soundness of the handicapping. No man can be quite perfect, but those classers did very well when some sixty years ago they so classed the land that even today the horses are sufficiently bunched to be covered by a difference of only 87 of onemultiple of the assessment.

Paragraph 45.-We may roughly say that wages have been doubled. But prices have been more than doubled for leading products of the taluka. The net result is that the profits in spite of the increased wages are higher than ever. Another important point is this -these wages are not earned by people outside the taluka but very largely by small cultivators and small land-holders in the taluka itself. There are very many, holders whose land does not occupy them even half the year, and there are others whose crops do not come to harvest at the same time as those of their neighbours. Quite a substantial portion of the total wages is paid to these land-holders in the talula and the members of their families. It is therefore very doubtful whether the high rate of agricultural wages is really a bear - point in fixing the assessment.

Paragraph 55.- In 30 years the fact that there have been three years of scarcity is negligible. The settlenients which have been made during the last few years were not sufficiently influenced by the great changes produced by the war, and we are in no way bound by them. The Raver settlement was hamstrung by the operation of the 33 per cent. rule. What was Raver's good luck ought not to deter us from imposing a proper rate upon Bhusaval at least to the extent which the-
same limitation will allow. With land values going up to five times what they were, and prices more than doubled, and rental values which cannot for any part of the taluka be put at less than seven times the assessment (whereas the standard assessment is half the rental) any suggestion of increasing the rates by less than the limit. of $33 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ per cent. should be entirely rejected. If there were no such limits and we had to discuss. whether the increase should be 75 or 80 or 120 per cent. or what not we might then have to think it over cautiously and scrutinise details closely and there might be room for difference of opinion, but that we should take less than 33 per cent. is a view to which the undersigned cannot subscribe. In the last .sentence but one of paragraphs 55 surely Mr . Taylor means during the next. 30 yeara.

Paragraph 58.-This is the first we had heard of the rate of Rs. 3-12 for Bhusaval village. This village obviously enjoys unique advantages, being at the junction of three lines of railway where there is a large industrial and mechanical population and a large market for all kinds of produce. There is not any justification for letting off any of these groups with less than 33 per cent. increase. Bhusaval village should be rated at Rs. 5. Group I should be rated at Res. 4-4 simply to avoid the awkward fraction of Rs. 4-5-4, and Group II should be rated at Rs. 4.

Appendix $\boldsymbol{H}$ : has been wholly recast. In the first place the averages were taken pre-war and post-war all in lump which entirely obscured the recent movements. They have now been taken separately for years up to 1914 and from 1915 onwards. Then again the average was originally calculated by an entirely wrong method. To get the average of 14 entries we cannot simply add up the total of those entries and divide it by 14 . However the whole of the appendices $G$ and: $H$ have been rearranged and recalculated correctly.

Paragraph 53.-Mr. Taylor gives five reasons for increase but they are exceedingly indefinite and would justify any sort of increase from 1 per cent. to 1,000 per cont. In paragraph 54 he shows why Group I ought justly to have a rather larger increase than Group II, but if bqth the groups are equally held up by the 33 per cent. rule we cannot give effect to this desire. His arguments for giving less than 33 per cent. seem very unconvincing. They amount only to this, that there have been three years of scarcity out of the last 30 years'which is an •exceedingly low proportion and proclaims that the tract is highly favoured. Again he says that the increase ought to be in harmony with the increases in the adjacent talukas: though this might be desirable under the usual rules of the game, a just and: equal assessment is already barred, and if we introduce yet another rule that: each taluka must keep in step with the surroundint talukas, even though they may have been revised upon considerations of pre-war facts, we introduce still greater absurdity. Raver was raised the limit and there is no reason why Bhusaval should not also be raised to the same limit. If there is inequality in this. treatment then it was created in 1891, not now. The only reason for removing it would be that one or other taluka showed some symptoms of being over-assessed. On the contrary both of them are very badly under-assessed to the detriment of the tax-payers of the rest of the Presidency.
12. This is the first settlement which Mr. Gavan Taylor has done. It is indeed rather a new departure for Assistant Collectors of short service to do settlements at all. He has taken great pains and has presented us with considerable material. That the undersigned is not altogether able to agree with him is nocondemnation of his work. Quite possibly Government may decide to accept his recommendations. For a first effort it is a very creditable report.

## 13. In the Jamner Settlement Report by Mr. M. C. Kelkar the points

 deserving some comment are these:-Paragraph 2.-Measurement and classification were carried out in Neri in 1908-09 and in Moykbeda in 1910-11. There is consequently no necessity of revising the survey and classification (see R. 2653-17) at present. Consequently the inclusion of these two villages in the settlement report is correct.

Paragraph 10.-Unless detailsar at least the numbers, of some of the survey numbers are given we cannot cheok this; but the undersigned very much doubta: if Mr. Kelkar knows enough about classing to be able to affirm this. It is all mere assertion unless he gives the survey numbers. It is quite natural that richer-
soil gives increased yield rather in disproportion to the increase of classification value. But if the Assistant Settlement Officer thinks that the poorer lands are bearing too much of the burden then it is certainly not beyond his province to suggest, improvement.

Paragraph 11.-The general belief that during the last 25 years rain-fall is not as it used to be is endorsed by Mr. Kelkar. Yet for the 30 years the' rain-fall is 2 inches behind the average of the 10 years 1881-1890 which contained no marked years of scarcity, as the 30 years did. The number of people old enough and' trust-worthy enough to compare their recollection of rain-fall before 1880 is negligible. There has been an enormous increase in the number of pukka wells which has put the tract very appreciably in a better position to meet fluctuating rain-fall.

Paragraph 16.-We all know that there are many people who will not plough and sow, when they can see a sufficient livelihood without exerting themselves: this is the first case the undersigned has yet come aoross in which people are credibly reported not even to take the trouble to pick their crop-especially such a valuable crop as cotton-when ripe.' Concessions of light assessment to such people with the idea that it may leave a margin, which will in the words of the older economists, "fructify in the pockets of the people" would seem illusory.

Paragraph.22.-Mr. Kelkar ought to be aware of the fact that from 1916 onwards there has been quite a different method of recording fallows; that is to say, if the village staff have obeyed the Revenue Account Manual instructions. Fallows do not include lands specially kept for grass, and the exclusion of this item has probably accounted for the decline of 60 per cent. in the previously alleged fallows.

Paragraph 24.-Has Mr. Kelkar got this from D. F. V, Holdings Return ? It seems not. Unless the lands of the different villages have been added together (when held by one man) the statement is untrustworthy. We annot regard a holding up to 15 acres as uneconomic. Moreover he has worked out the percentage of uneconomic holdings upon the number of persons or holdings, and not the number of acres. Only 18.2 per cent. of the total land is comprised in holdings less than 15 acres, and probably not even 10 per cent. is comprised in holdings which ought to be called uneconomic.

Paragraph 26.-At the last settlement there was no Record of Rights, nothing but the survey numbers. In 1919 we have a full Record of Rights giving "all the hissas, and to compare the greater figures of 1919, and call that "c increase in the number of sub-divisions" is a grave faisinterpretation : hence paragraph 27 collapses.

Paragraph 27.-It is difficult to feel much sympathy with the supposed sufferings of people who are idle for "at least half the year", and yet will neither go to work elsewhere, nor even work in their own fields, where we have been told they leave weeds to grow until they overwhelm the land, and half the wells are not put in their full use, and even cotton when ripe is left unpicked.

Paragraph 30.-So far as marketing produce goes, the smooth roads dear to the townsman are not important. The bullock cart is by many supposed to have been the ancient means of conveyance in pre-historic India. As a matter of fact it was not. The bullock cart (with tired and spoked wheels) as now used, was introduced into the Deccan by British officers, and it is an imported product, not swadeshi. But it was designed and is s 9 constructed as to negotiate the roads of Khandesh without difficulty, and so long as the tract is practicable for a bullock cart, a little distance more or less makes very small difference.

Paragraph 37.-Who says that the normal increase in the population ought to be 1 per cent. per annum? Plainly if it were then by this time there would not be standing room on the whole world for human beings ; but we should have completely wrought our own destruction. The human race is probably very lucky when the normal rate of increase is anything at all, but if the normal rate were 1 per cent. per annum the consequences would in time be suicidal. There is however no doubt that in Khandesh, had Plague and Influenza not appeared, the population would have increased a great deal more. As the Land Revenue had nething to do with either the Plague or the Influenza, the inference is that such failure tin increase as is noticed cannot be laid to the blame of excessive pressure of Land Revenue or economic inability to support the burden of life,

Paragraph 38.-Taking the prices given in Appendix I, and making a rough : computation of the value of this cotton ginned, at 120 seers per palla, we find that - (though these figures do not include the output of one ginning factory) the value of the cotton exported was at least 4 lakhs, in the worst of all the years (1914) while in 1918-19 it was 10 lakhs: against the gross Land Revenue of 1 lakh 80 thousands!

Paragraph 39.-I think it is highly questionable whether high prices of food grains can be attributed to Gavernment control. There is very substantial evidence to prove that if it had not been for this control the prices would have gone very much higher.

Paragraph 45.-The more area goes under cotton the more the people have to purchase outside grazing, and the more money they have the more valuable cattle and dairy produce become, the higher the income of the Forest grazing will naturally rise. It is a very sure evidence of local prosperity. People who have no money cannot purchase grazing rights.

Paragraph 58.-The figures given would be considered good in any other district. If there are about 2,000 persons in the taluka who are addicted to drink it is not at all serious. All money spent upon alcohol may perhaps be deplored, but it is also indubitable that it will not be spent unless it is there in their pockets.

Paragraph 60.-The gross crop value is entirely unsound as the basis of land revenue settlement. We are not assessing a percentage of the gross output. We are not taking anything of the profits of cultivation. What we take is a percentage not exceeding half of the rental value. Now this rental value if it were not taken by Government would remain as an unearned increment in the pockets of the people who had not done anything whatever to earn it. The profits of cultivation are earned and fully deserved by the oultivator, but the rent is a surplus above the normal profits of cultivation. There is a great danger of forgetting that. when a cultivator is himself the owner of his own land, and pays no rent he has two very distinct capacities; that of a cultivator in which he earns the inalienable profits of cultivation, and that of land-lord in which he retains in his own pockets rent which he has not earned. To whom is this rent of land rightly due in strict economic theory? To the community at large. There are many people who regard the private ownership of land, even the private ownership of the rent of land he tills, by the cultivator himself, as unwarranted robbery of the public. Without discussing that point, we may say that at any rate in India Government claim for the public one-half of the rent. This has nothing to do with the gross produce, and can in no way be calculated therefrom. Surely it is obvious that the gross produce of a sugar-cane field may be worth a very great amount, yet it costs a great deal to produce and the net rental value of the land is quite a small fraction of the gross value of the crop and is indeed the same whatever crop be grown. Crop experiments, sales of standing crop for cash, and "private reliable accounts" are all utterly illusory bases for the land revenue assessment upon rental value. The only true base is the proved sale and lease rates for the land.

Paragraph 62. - Even if the gross yield were a sound basis it would be quite inadmissible to go back to the pre-war average price for its valuation.

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Paragraph 27.-It is difficult to feel much sympathy with the supposed sufferings of people who are idle for "at least half the year", and yet will neither go to work elsewhere, nor even work in their own fields, where we have been told they leave weeds to grow until they overwhelm the land, and half the wells are not put in their full use, and even cotton when ripe is left unpicked.

Paragraph 30.-So far as marketing produce goes, the smooth roads dear to the townsman are not important. The bullock cart is by many supposed to have been the ancient means of conveyance in pre-historic India. As a matter of fact it was not. The bulloek cart (with tired and spoked wheels) as now used, was introduced into the Deccan by British officers, and it is an imported product, not swadeshi. But it was designed and is so constructed as to negotiate the roads of Khandesh without difficulty, and so long as the tract is practicable for a bullock cart, a little distance -more or less makes very small difference.

Paragraph 37. Who says that the normal increase in the population ought to be 1 per cent. per annum? Plainlyif it were then by this time there would not be standing room on the whole world for human beings; but we should have completely wrought our own destruction. The human race is probably very lucky when the normal rate of increase is anything at all, but if the normal rate were 1 per cent. per annum the consequences would in time be suicidal. There is however no doubt that in Khandesh, had Plague and Influenza not appeared, the population would have increased a great deal more. As the Land Revenue had nething to do with either the Plague or the Influenza, the inference is that such failure to increase as is noticed oannot be laid to the blame of excessive pressure of Land Revenue or economic inability to support the burden of life,

Paragraph 38.-Taking the prices given in Appendix I, and making a rough : computation of the value of this cotton ginned, at 120 seers per palla, we find that - (though these figures do not include the output of one ginning factory) the value of the cotton exported was at least 4 lakhs, in the worst of all the years (1914) while in 1918-19 it was 10 lakhs : against the gross Land Revenue of 1 lakh 80 thousands!

Paragraph 39.-I think it is highly questionable whether high prices of food grains can be attributed to Government control. There is very substantial evidence to prove that if it had not been for this control the prices would have gone very much higher.

Paragraph 45.-The more area goes under cotton the more the people have to purchase outside grazing, and the more money they have the more valuable cattle and dairy produce become, the higher the income of the Forest grazing will naturally rise. It is a very sure evidence of local prosperity. People who have no money cannot purchase grazing rights.

Paragraph 58.-The figures given would be considered good in any other district. If there are about 2,000 persons in the taluka who are addicted to drink it is not at all serious. All money spent upon alcohol may perhaps be deplored, but it is also indubitable that it will not be spent unless it is there in their pockets.

Paragraph 60.-The gross crop value is entirely unsound as the basis of land revenue settlement. We are not assessing a percentage of the gross output. We are not taking anything of the profits of cultivation. What we take is a percentage not exceeding half of the rental value. Now this rental value if it were not taken by Government would remain as an unearned increment in the pockets of the people who had not done anything whatever to earm it. The profits of cultivation are earned and fully deserved by the cultivator, but the rent is a surplus above the normal profits of cultivation. There is a great danger of forgetting that. when a cultivator is himself the owner of his own land, and pays no rent he has two very distinct capacities ; that of a cultivator in which he earns the inalienable profits of cultivation, and that of land-lord in which he retains in his own pockets rent which he has not earned. To whom is this rent of land rightly due in strict economic theory? To the community at large. There are many people who regard the private ownership of land, even the private ownership of the rent of land he tills, by the cultivator himself, as unwarranted robbery of the public. Without discussing that point, we may say that at any rate in India Government claim for the public one-half of the rent. This has nothing to do with the gross produce, and can in no way be calculated therefrom. Surely it is obvious that the gross produce of a sugar-cane field may be worth a very great amount, yet it costs a great deal to produce and the net rental value of the land is quite"a small fraction of the gross value of the crop and is indeed the same whatever crop be grown. Crop experiments, sales of atanding crop for cash, and "private reliable accounts" are all utterly illusory bases for the land revenue assessment upon rental value. The only true base is the proved sale and lease rates for the land.

Paragraph 62.-Even if the gross yield were a sound basis it would be quite inadmissible to go back to the pre-war average price for its valuation.

- Paragraph 64.-Item (1), (4) and (5) are exactly the same thing. Why are the heads unnecessarily multiplied? If land is bought too dearly then the certain and inevitable effect is a slump or a collapse in values just as would occur if silver or kerosine oil were overbought at prices above its market value. But nothing of the sort has occurred in Khandesh. Probably the Khandeshi kunbi really knows the value of his land better than Mr. Kelkar. Mr. Kelkar's own facts show us clearly that land has not gone into the possession of non-agriculturists but is held by actual cultivators to an even greater extent than in most other districts. The idea that land was being over-valued and bought at impossible prices in Khandesh was current even before the war. It was said that the prices paid were "ridicu" Jous". But now the laugh is against those who laughed then. The man who bought land in Khandesh in 1910-11, at the price which was then regarded as ridiculous and impossible, would to-day be a rich man. It is always rash, especially in these days, to regard any price as unnatural or inflated. To-morrow may prove it to be a very prudent price.

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Paragraph 56.-The statement that inam lands are "always badly cultivated ? deserves particular emphasis. Compare this with what has been said on para-graph 27. It constitutes another strong argument against reducing the State demand. When this demand is reduced by means of an inam grant then the cultivator does not benefit by it in order to become rapidly richer, but he usually (Mr. Kelkar says 'always') badly cultivates the land and neglects it and thus injures the whole community.

At the time of the last settlement, as has already been pointed out, there was no Record of Rights, and Mr. Turnbull could not possibly have got such analysed and criticised figures as we now present. It is quite certain that the increase in rent is far greater than the figures represent. Mr. Kelkar should have called our attention to the fact that prior to 1910 we had no satisfactory machinery for recording the rents and it is not possible to scrutinise effectively such entries as were made 10 or 15 years ago. The figures for 1916-19 are much more certain and trustworthy. The error, however, it should be pointed out, is almost certainly in the direction of making the rents in the early years higher than we should now admit them to be $\overline{\text {; that }}$ th to say, that when we find rents have increased from 55 to 65 per cent. the truth is that they have increased substantially more. In days before 1891 no Assistant Settlement Officer really sifted the facts of the rents but they went astray after crop experiments and idle computations of net profita instead of taking the people's own estimate of the rent the land was capable of paying, which is afforded by the sale and-lease statistics.

Paragraph 68.-But the person we are taxing is not the gentleman who pays these inflated rents, which are not imposed by Government as assessment but which are arrived at by bargaining amongsit the people who know. If we were putting more taxation upon the payer of such rents he would probably deserve all the sympathy that is lavished upon him. But Mr. Kelkar should remind himself that the person who receives these rents pays the land revenue and not the cultivator who pays the rent.

Paragraph 72.-We have some increase in population, and quite a small increase in the amount of land under cultivation. How then can labor upon the land be any more scarce than it was before? The answer is that it is mathematically impossible, except upon the supposition that a much larger proportion of the people are now too rich and too idle to work.

Paragraph 75.-What we want are more facts and precise figures. There is a lot of rhetoric about " different conditions" and "peculiar circumstances" but no attempt to exhibit to us what these conditions and circumstances are.

Paragraph 78.-A reduction in the settlement period is against the "popular" (that is the land-lord's) interest only if it be assumed that at the close of the shorter period a further increase will be certain.
-In the end the main point of his report is the proposed increase. Mr. Kelkar shows us plainly that land has increased in value by about 300 per cent. and the rents have increased 65 per cent. (and that increase is greatly under-estimated on account of the uncertain figures of 30 years ago). Yet he thinks that 25 per cent. is all the increase he can propose. Now what are the reasons? We may take it that if the State is to take halt the rental value and the normal rate of interest is 5 per cent., then if land sells for 20 times the assessment it is fully assersed. Any increase in sale value above 20 times means that the assessment could be increased until the sale value is brought back to 20 times without exceeding the standard limit in rents. If the rent is twice the assessment, the assessment is pitched at the full standard. (No consideration of rates of interest comes in heie.) If the renf is more than twice the assessment the State ought to levy more in order to bring the multiple down. Here in Khandesh we have land letting for more than four times the assessment and selling for vastly more than 40 times the assessment (how much more than 40 times does not reaily matter). We could even double the assessment and not exceed the limit: Rents are more than 6 times the assessment, and yet Mr. Kellar "cannot" increase the assessment by more than 25 per cent. The reasons that he gives are:-
(1) There has been an abnormal decrease in the supply of labor and an incrcase of wages.
(2) There has been a check in the normal increase of population which he assumes should be 1 per cent. per annum. .
(3) The recent fall during 1920 in cotton prices creates uncertainty as to their future course.

On these grounds he wants to postpone the revision altogether and continue the present abnormally light assessment for an indefinite period. He gives some good reasons for a short term settlefment; but finally considering all the conditions and the large increase made in 129 villages 30 years ago he proposes a total increase of 25 per cent., which will still be about 5 th of the total rent instead of one-half. He then compares it with Bhusaval which he has learnt another officer has proposed to assess at Rs. 4-1; and he says that in proposing Rs. 3-12 for Jamner he has gone" as far as possible " towards assimilating Jamner to Bhusaval. Now in fact we are restricted to an increase of $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. at one revison. Therefore the only question before us is whether we can increase $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. or whether it is too much. From the figures of land value and rent and all the other facts in this report it is abundantly proved with a wealth of conviction which could hardly be surpassed that an increase of $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. will not even approach the proper assessment for the taluka. Consequently the rates should certainly be fixed at Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 4. This goes a good deal further towards assimilating Jamner to Bhusaval. The Settlement Commissioner does not propose Rs. 4-5-4 because of the inconvenient fraction, but if we take anything less than this we are giving Jamner an inam or exemption from its fair share of revenue which must inevitably be counterbalanced by the levy of more revenue from other people under other forms of taxation which are not so justifiable as the land revenue.
14. Before sending Mr. Kelkar's report to the press it was necessary to go over and remove a number of mistakes in spelling and syntax and composition. It is a lengthy report over which much trouble has no doubt been taken but the Settlement Commissioner is unable to agree with the views expressed in it, a great deal less even than he agrees with Mr. Taylor's report. He does not think Mr. Kelkar has quite grasped the economic principles of land settlement and so has been-led aside int 9 arguments and details which could have been dispensed with.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,<br>Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

# Below Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records' <br> No. S.T:-247 of 5th January 1921. 



Poona, 7th June 1921.

## Submitted to Government.

2. The reports have been very fully reviewed and analysed by Mr. Anderson with whose views and arguments the Commissioner entirely agrees.
3. The two officers deputed for the revision of these settlements deserve credit for their thoughtful and laborious reports but they have fallen into many errors, both of detail and of principle. For success in such work there are required not only a thorough grasp of the economic principles of land settlement but also some skill and experience in handling and marshalling statistics and in drawing from them correct inferences and conclusions.

Mr. Anderson has pointed out some of the worst mistakes and fallacies. The mistake of comparing assessments with net rents instead of gross rents is one which even an amateur should have avoided (vidè paragraph 40 of the Bhusaval report). The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Anderson that the precedent set in the settlement of the adjacent talukas of Raver and Yawal must be followed in the case of these talukas also and that any increase short of the full 33 per cent. increase would be a totally unjustifiable sacrifice of revenue. The case is made even more convincing by what Mr. Anderson has reported about the neighbouring taluka of Jalgaon (vide bis letter, attached herewith, No. S.T.- 266 of 2nd May 1921). The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Anderson that it would not be anomalous to put a full 33 per cent. increment on the existing Bhusaval rates so as to make the new maximum Rs: 5.

The real anomaly and injustice would be to do what the settlement officer proposes, viz, to let this flourishing village off with a merely nominal increase while raising the assessments all round it.
4. For the reasons stated in paragraph 10 of Mr . Anderson's review the Commissioner recommends a thirty years' period for the settlement.

Mr. Anderson's proposals about patasthal in Bhusaval taluka are supportedparagraph 34 of his review.

The petitions of objections call for no remarks.
(Signed) $\begin{aligned} & \text { F. G. PRATT, } \\ & \text { Commissioner, C. D. }\end{aligned}$

East Khandesh.
Second Revision Settlement of the Bhusawal and Jamner talukas and Edlabad Petha.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

# Reviènue Department. 

Resolution No. 1822.
Secretariat; Fort, Bombay.
Dated the 13th July 1921.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D.-E.-2/4 dated 6th June 1921 -Submitting, with his remarks, the papers mentioned below containing proposals for the revision settlements of the Bhusawal and Jamner talukas and the Edlabad petha of the East Khandesh district.

## List of papers.

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Bhusawal taluka and Edlabad petha, No. S.R. dated 17th May 1920.

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Jamner taluka, No. R.S.- 33 dated 31st May 1920.

Letter from the Collector of East Khandesh No. S.R.V.-3 dated 2nd September 1920.
Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records - No. S.T.-247 dated 5th January 1921.

Resolution.-These are two settlement reports by two different officers; but the talukes are adjacent and similar and both officers make similar proposals, involving an increase of about 25 per cent. The Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner propose an increase of 33 per cent:
2. There are two ways.in which the correctness of settlement proposals can be tested. One is to assume that the existing settlement was correct for the conditions prevailing when it was made and to see what the rise in prices of produce has been. In the present case it can be seen from the graphs that, even if figures after the year 1913 are neglected, the rise has been so great that 33 per cent. does not approach it.
3. Another way is to ascertain the rent and compare it with the assessment. The remarks of the Settlement Commissioner about the futility of estimating the produce are not universally correct, because in many districts rents are generally shares of the produce and cannot be estimated in any other way. Butit is correct in this case, because these talukas are cash-rent talukas. In both talukas the average rent is about six times the assessment; so that Government is taking only one-sixth of the rent, and if the rates are raised by 33 per cent. the proportion will still be very low.
4. Government therefore fully approve of the proposals made by theSettlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., and are pleased to sanction the following rates :-

|  | Group. |  | Maximum rates. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Bhusswal. | Jamner. |
| - |  |  | Rs. a. p. | Rs. 8. p. |
|  | I |  | 440 | 4. 00 |
|  | II | , | 400 | 360 |

Bhusawal village should be rated at Rs. 5. The assessment on patasthal land should be fixed at Rs. 14 per acre. All the 25 inam villages of the Jamner taluka except one (Wadali) should be classed with Group I, and Wadali with Group II, and they should be rated accordingly.
5. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 192021, levied with effect from 1921-22 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.
6. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds for a modification of the orders now passed.

By order of the Governor in Council,

> SHAMRAO D. MANKAR, Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 1822, R. D., dated the 13th July 1921.

To

The Commissioner; C. D.,
The Collector of East Khandesh (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,

The Accountant General, The Public Works Départment, The Financial Department, The Political Department, The Government of India (by letter).

REVISED APPENDIX L.

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DIX $L$
land in Bhusaval Taluka of the East Khandesh District.


APPENDIX

-continued.


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L-continued.


APPENDIX



APPENDIX



## APPENDIX


-oontinued.

V. B. MARDHEKAR,

Superintendent, Lānd Records, C. D.






Map showing the grouping \& rating as finally sanctioned by Govt


Map showing the grouping \& rating as finc

|  |
| :---: |

1922

INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT OF JALGAON TALUK OF THE EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT.



No. S. S.-35, .

From

> C. H. BRISTOW, Esquire, I. C. S.,
> Assistant Settiement Officer, Jalgaon, East Kbandesh;

To
The COLLECTOR of EAST KHANDESH.
'Jalgaon, 3rd May 1921.
. Sir,
I have the honour to submit proposals for the second Revision Settlement of the Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District. The previous settlements are :-

| . | No. of Villagee. | Former Taluka. | Year of settlement. | Government Resolntion. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 89 | Nasirabad | 1859.60 | Government Resolution No. 3628 of 11 th October 1860. |
| Original - .. | 3 | Jamner | 1863 -64 | Government Resolution No. 3600 of 22ad August 1805. |
|  | 18 | Lohars | 1861.65 | Government Resolution No. 1890 of 18th May 1866. |
| First ravision .. | 110 | Jalgaon | 1893.82 | Governmen't Resolution Nu. 4729 of 6th June 1892. |

2. The present settlement comprises 110 Government villages of which 21 are waste, and one Inam village, Murarkheda, in which the Survey was introduced in 1910 and guaranteed for 11 years until 31st July 1922.

> Position, physical features, soils:
3. Jalgaon Taluka is in the centre of East Khandesh District and its northern boundary is 10 miles south of the Satpura Hills: It is bounded on the North by the Tapti which separates it from Chopda and Yawal Talukas, on the East by the Waghur, a tributary of the Tapti which forms the Western boundary of Bhusawal

- Taluka, and on the West by the Girna, where it abuts on Erandol Taluka. On the South and South-East there is no natural boundary and the taluka adjoins Pachora and Jamner Talukas. The northern half of the taluka consists of a level black soil plain extending from the line of the Jalgaon-Nasirabad road northwards to the Tapti, and running out in a long narrow tongue to the North-West between the Tapti and Girna. The centre and South of the Taluka is hilly with a light stony soil. These hills run from West to East from Shirsoli to Kandari and South to Nayagaon Budruk. They form the watershed of the Taluka. The greater part of the Taluka is drained by a big nala which starts in these hills and runs into the Girna at Phupni. The level plain starts again near Mhasawad in the SouthWest and black cotton soil reappears. The villages of the Northern plain are all clustered along the banks of the two rivers, the reason being the difficulty of water supply owing to the depth to which wells have to be sunk in the black soil. The gin at Dhamangaon has a well 120 feet deep and this reaches the level of the Tapti. The land however is excellent for dry crop. It is a rich black except where the nalas have eaten back into the soil. This erosion is particularly noticeable along the Tapti where many of the village sites have had to be moved further
inland owing to the erosion of the river. Also the soil near the nalas is impoverished by the action of the water draining through it in the rains. Reclassification is not within the scope of revision settlement; otherwise it might be recommended for all the land within a mile of these nalas. But the cultivators are largely to. blame as they will not take the trouble to build ridges to protect the soil. Also the loss by diluvion is to some extent remediable under section 47 of the Land Revenue Code.

4. The Northern part of the Taluka is similar to Yawal Taluka, while the South and East is more akin to Jamner. This lighter stony soil is well wooded especially with mango trees, but such soil will not usually grow wheat. The richest tract in the taluka is the neighbourhood of Nasirabad and Asoda. Here there is rich black soil with water 30 or 40 feet from the surface, so that garden cultivation is possible. It is also heavily timbered.

## Communications.

5. The Taluka is well supplied with communications internally and has the main line of the G. I. P. Railway running through it from South-West to Easit. There are four stations, Mhasawad, Shirsoli, Jalgaon and Bhadli. Trains for Delhi and Cawnpore on one branch and Nagpur on the other branch of the G. I. P. pass through and there is also a service on the branch line from Bhusawal through Jalgaon to Amalner. Jalgaon is thus connected with the Tapti valley system as well as with the North, centre and East of India,
6. The only metalled roads of any length are the Dhulia road from Nimkhedi through Jalgaon to Khirdi leading to Bhusawal, and the Jalgaon-Neri road, and a piece of the Mhasawad to Neri road. The first these three crosses the Girna and Waghur rivers. Neither is properly bridged. There is a temporary bridge over the former and a causeway over the latter. The old road from Mhasawad to Jalgaon has long ceased to have any surface and is merely a jumble of dust and stones.
7. The whole of the northern portion of the taluka and the villages to the South which are not on the metalled roads are served by cart-tracks which generally follow one course in the rains and another in the fine weather. The northern portion has two long roads one each side of the great central nala and sufficiently far from the rivers to a,void the small nalas which cut up river banks. Each village has a small connecting road with one or other of these.
8. During the rains the taluka is cut off from the North by the Tapti which in its deep bed is a formidable obstacle. There are ferries for pedestrians at Bhokar, Nandra Khurd, Shelgaon and Vitgaon. Bullock carts can cross the river by numerous fords in the hot weather, but the only connection by metalled roads is through Bhusawal, a round about route which is liable to be cut by floods either at the crossing of the Waghur, or of the Tapti.
9. The only new metalled roads are the 4 miles connecting the Government buildings at Jalgaon built in 1907 and the mile of road running to the agricultural farm at Tandlaj. This was built in 1918. A new road is under construction from Shirsoli to the Jalgaon-Neri Road. The other metalled roads are old but their surface has been improved. The Local Board built a metalled road from Umala to Kandari ( 3 miles) in, 1901', and there is a mile of road from Nasirabad to Bhadli station also in charge of the Local Board. Other Local Board roads are unmetalled.

## Markets and F'airs.

10. The subjoined tabular statements show that the annual fairs and weekly markets are mostly held on or quite close to the Dhulia-Bhusawal road. This is the most convenient line both by road and rail, and Jalgaon forms the central point in it. Mhasawad is the centre of the rich tract on the South-West, and Nandre serves the Northern plain. The fairs at Palsod and Raipur are held at these places for religious reasons. A remarkable point is that the only formal market for cattle is Jalgaon; other transactions being conducted privately.

Statement of annual fairs held in Jalgaon Taluka.

11. The statements given below are for the years dependent on the monsoons of 1909, 1914 and 1919, except that as the calendar. year has been taken in the first of these, the monsoons of both 1909 and 1910 affect the 1910 figures. All these seasons were good ones. The most noticeable point about the figures is the falling off all round in 1915. This is probably due to the dislocation of trade and traffic caused by the war.
12. The figures given are for 4 stations. Of these Shirsoli may be neglected as unimportant. Bhadli stands for Nasirabad, the old Taluka town, "and we thus have figures for the three centres of Jalgaon, Nasirabad and Mhasawad, in all of which are cotton gins, and these are probably the destination of the coal imported into tise Taluka.
13. The increase in the area under cotton is not reflected in the figures of cotton exported. There is instead a decrease of 28 per cent. in the export of cotton in 1915 and 1920 from that in 1910. The price in 1915 was very low and export overseas had practically ceased. In 1920 the price had suddenly fallen to half its war level. Possibly too the bad season of 1918 had reduced the supplies.
14. The increase in the area under cotton is probably responsible for the decrease in the export of sugar from 32 to 9 thousand maunds but as the imports have also decreased, the difference may also be due to a greater proportion of the sugar which is grown in the taluka being consumed locally.
15. As was to be expected, the import of food grains has increased by 50 per cent. over 1910. What is remarkable is that the exports of grains has increased still more and is now 150 per cent. greater than it was in 1910 and 50 per cent. greater than in 1915. Possibly high prices have induced cultivators to part with a greater proportion of their grain than usual, and to make up the deficit by purchasing imported grain. But the reason is not clear.
10. The ratio between imports and exports of grain deserves notice. Although the taluka is essentially agricultural it imports more than 4 times as much
grain as it exports. For oils and sugar the proportion is 6 to $I$ and 8 to $t$ respectively. In other words.the taluka is very far from being self-supporting as regards foodstuffs, and its purchasing power depends very largely on a single factor; the price of cotton:-

## Imports.

[Articles have been shown in mannde.]


Exports.


## Industries and Manufactures.

17. As might be expected industry for the most part is concerned with cotton. Jalgaon is the centre of the ginning and pressing industry and it has one mill which takes cotton in the raw stage and puts it through all the processes of ginning, spinning, weaving, bleaching and dyeing. There are gins also at Mhasawad, Nasirabad and Dhamangaon. From the fact that the number of gins and presses has decreased since 20 years ago it appears that they are adequate for the work of the district.
18. As regards hand industries Appendix $E$ shows a steady increase in the number of cotton looms and oil presses.

## Population.

19. The report is written in a census year, and the figures for 1921 have just been obtained. Appendix M gives the figures for 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1921, showing an increase of 10.338 .over $83 \cdot 703$, i.e., 8.09 in the 20 years $1891-1911$, and a total - increase of 14,244, i.e., $17 \cdot 01$ in the 30 years $1891-1921$ : In 1918 there were 6,830 deaths from influenza alone. Nevertheless in the period 1893-1920 the number of births $(102,370)$ exceeds that of deaths $(99,855)$ from all causes by $(2,515)$, i.e., 02 per cent.

## Education.

20. The following statement shows that from 1915-16 to 1918-19 the number of vernacular boys' schools, Local Board and Municipal, rose from 44 to 48, but that there was a decrease of 239 in the average attendance. On the other hand an English High School was opened in 1915-16 and the attendance rose from 304 in that year to 359 in 1919 . In the latter year an Anglo-Vernacular school also was opened with an attendance of 139 . The value that is set upon education in the higher standards is shown by the fact that the Reva Kunbis are about to build a. hostel for the boys of their community opposite the Jalgaon High School.
21. Girls' school (vernacular) have increased from 5 to 9 in the last 6 years, and the attendance proportionately. There is no High School for girls.

Boys' schools.


## Climate.

22. The climate is dry and healthy, though there is occasional malaria in the hilly parts. November to February are cool, but in and after March the heat is excessive.

The following statement shows that far the most serious epidemic was that of Influenza in 1918 which caused 6,830 deaths in that year alone, while plague was responsible for only 8,910 in the 19 years from 1901-1920. The Influenza epidemic was world wide and its results, while greatly affecting statistics of mortality, do not really throw any light on the general healthiness of the taluka.

Statement showing the number of Births and Deaths in the Jalgaon Taluka
from 1893 to 1920.


## Rainfall.

23. The average rainfall of the last 30 years is 27 inches, the most frequent annual fall being 32 inches. The figures in Appendix A show a progressive decrease of rainfall in the 3 decades, the average of the years 1891-1900 being 31 in spite of a record light fall of 8 inches in 1899. The averages of the following two decades were 29 and 27 inches respectively: $1900-1910$ had no bad seasons, while 1911-1920 has had one poor year (1911) and two years (1918 and 1920) in which the rainfall was seriously deficient. In short the monsoon has shown a tendency to decrease in strength and bad geasons have been rather more frequent of late.

## Methods of cultivation and crops.

24. The chief instrument of cultivation is the wooden country plough. A few iron ploughs are used by the wealthier land-owners. Appendix $D$ shows that the number of small ploughs has decreased and the number of large ones has increased, as also the number of plough cattle, though the last named are fewer than they were in 1916, probably owing to the bad season of 1918.
25. The staple agricultural product of the taluka is cotton and $48 \%$ of the cultivated land of the taluka is under this crop. The extension in the area of cotton at the expense of food crops is shown by the following figures:-


Cotton is popular because it is easy and cheap. to sow, needs little attention and is easily collected and marketed. To these advantages was added during the war the attraction of very high prices. Consequently cotton was grown wherever possible and as often as possible. Now that cotton prices have fallen and a bad season has occurred, the inevitable shortage of grain and fodder is being felt. Had the price of cotton kept up, the shortage of grain and fodder would have been but little noticed. As it is, the cultivators have not grown enough fodder of their own and have no money with which to buy it because of the slump in cotton.
26. The popularity of cotton has naturally kept the area under bagait very small. There are gardens of oranges, limes, plantains and betel، and vineyards in a few places, e.g., Nasirabad, Asoda, Shirsoli, but they involve a great deal of labour. Consequently it is not at all uncommon to see wells in good repair standing idle in fields sown with dry crops.
27. The chief food grain is kharif jowari. This is frequently grown in alternation with cotton, more often cotton is grown for two years and jowari the third, the numbers of years for which cotton is grown continuously being limited by the amount of manure available.
28. Other crops, especially mug, math, tur and ambadi, which are grown as mixed crops, are grown in small quantities, as also oil seeds. Groundnut of the Japanese variety which needs no irrigation is becoming more and more popular. It has done better than any other crop where sown this year.
29. Vegetables, particularly brinjals, sweet potatoes and chillies are grown here and there under wells generally near big villages. Potatoes, melons and brinjals are grown where suitable soil is left in the river beds when the water has subsided.
30. There is no regular system of fallows, in fact land does not appear ever to be left fallow of set purpose. The only rotation noticeable is the relief given to cotton land by a change every second or third year by the sowing of jowari or mixed pulses.
31. The taluka is sown ahmost entirely with kharif crops, rabi being grown very little unless the late rain has proved more favourable than the early. Cotton too ripens early and the first picking is done in November and the late picking is completed in January. In a poor season like the present there is no cotton left in the fields by the middle of December.
32. Cowdung is almost the only manure. The land is ploughed up in January and February and manure is spread over the fields in March and April.
33. A great deal of land, especially black soil, is spoiled by "Kuida," a kind of grass with thick strong roots which chokes all other vegetation. It spreads outwards from hedgerows and boundary strips and has to be dug out with a pick.
34. The greater portion of the land in the taluka is cultivated by its owners as might be expected where the soil is rich and the greater part of the cultivators are Kunbis. Land is usually let for a cash rent, the assessment being paid by the occupant or the tenant according to agreement.
35. Where rent is taken in kind the profits are always shared equally, the expenditure, assessment, etc., being also shared equally.

## Agricultural stock, live and dead.

36. Appendix $D$ shows that plough cattle have increased by nearly 900 in the last twenty years though there is a falling off since 1916, the latter is probably due to the bad year of 1918. Milch cattle and young stock, horses and sheep show the same variations. On the other hand 'other cattle' show a marked increase after years of scarcity. The truth seems to be that the number of cattle which religious prejudices prevent from being killed, while economic reasons prevent from being used and fed, are increased by famine conditions, since the cultivator solves the religious and economic difficulty alike by simply turning his less useful cattle astray. $19 \cdot 2$ acres per pair of plough cattle is a very small area and it shows that there are sufficient plough cattle. Milch cattle are also numerous. A tour of the taluka gives the impression that the removal of the cattle 'for other purposes' would bea great economic advantage. They are usually half starved and nierely reduce the forage available for useful cattle.
37. The figures for ploughs show a slight movement in favour of the larger ploughs requiring more than 2 cattle.
38. The increasing prosperity of the taluka is shown by the steady advance in the number of carts both for passengers and for produce, the former being $38 \%$ and the latter $40 \%$ higher.

## Water supply.

39. Appendix $\mathbf{F}$ shows that the number of wells used for irrigation has increased by more than $50 \%$ in the last 20 years and those used for drinking purposes by about $25 \%$. The number in disuse is halved. It appears that many of these wells have been repaired, a sure sign of prosperity.
40. There are two tanks for drinking water.
41. At the previous settlement patasthal was assessed in two villages, Meherun and Pimprala, but the latter has been struck off. Otherwise the only irrigation in the taluka is from wells.
42. Water supply is good and sufficient except in the black soil in the North. The great depth at which water is there found has caused the removal of most village sites to the banks of the Girna or Tapti. where river water is always available. As only jirait is grown the lack of well water in the cultivated land at a convenient depth is not serious.

## Prices of land.

43. Appendices G, G1, H, and H1 show the sale prices of jirait and bagait land and the rates of leases for bagait and jirait land in Jalgaon Taluka during the three decades which make up the period of the present settlement. The figures are the totals of sales and leases in each saza village of the Taluka, and thus comprise information for all the transactions in about a third of the villages in the whole taluka. The amount of the transactions is shown in multiples of the assessment. The following are the averages which result:-

## Multiples of the assessment.

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

44. To ascertain the average capital and rental value of land both jirait and bagait per acre, the sales and leases of 33 villages have been taken for the 3 periods and the average found for each period. The folloing results are the results for the three decades :-

|  |  |  |  | of jirait land. | Sales of bagait land. | Leases of jirait land. | Leases of bagait land. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891-1900 |  |  |  | 55.88 | 110.04 | 4. 15 | 8 |
| 1901-1910 | - |  |  | $78 \cdot 41$ | 217.42 | 7.54 | $16 \cdot 33$ |
| 1911-1920 | - |  |  | $169 \cdot 96$ | 568.78 | $11 \cdot 68$ - | 37-23 |

A comparison with the figures of the period of the previous settlement is diffcult owing to the form in which they are given but the following summary supplies some basis for comparison. The figures are taken from Appendices K and L of Mr. Fletcher's report. They appear to belong to the years 1886-1891 :-
$\%$
Sales.
Rate per acre.
1,257 acres .. .. Rs. 238 7 equivalent to 24 times the assessment.
The rate per acre runs from Rs. $12-10-0$ to Rs. 308-5-4 per acre and the multiples of assessment from 13 to 295 :-

Leases.
Rate por acre.
Multiples of assessment.
733 acres
Rs. 154 I
11
The rate per acre runs from Rs. 8-1-5 to Rs. 71-6-10 and the multiples of assessment from 11 to 150 .
45. The details given in the report of 1891 show that in 94 per cent. of the sales the amount was between 13 and 34 times the assessment, and in 95 per cent. of the leases the multiple was between 6 and 14. The latter figure for leases is remarkably high and is probably due to the very low assessment in the II and III groups then existing. The figures for sales under the previous settlement compared with those for the decade 1891-1900 show that the average sale price was a higher multiple of the assessment in the latter period although the assessment has been increased. The former is $23 \frac{1}{2}$, the latter 33 for jirait and 45 for bagiat land. In the earlier period the maximum rates varied from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. $3-8-0$, in the latter it was Rs. 3-4-0 throughout.
46. Exact comparisons between the current and the past settlement are impossible owing to the different system on which the figures have boen collected. The comparison between the 3 decades of the present settlement are, however, exact and conclusive. They show a progressive and rapid increase in both sales and leases of jirait and bagait.
47. The leases by themselves show that the assessment never amounted to more than $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ of the rent paid to the owner for jirait and bagait respectively and now represents only $1 / 6$ th and $1 / 15$ th respectively. This is equivalent to saying that in 1891-1900 the assessment was $1 / 3 \mathrm{rd}$ and $1 / 5$ th respectively of the gross rental value and in 1911-1920 was only $1 / 7$ th and $1 / 16 \mathrm{th}$, since the figures given for rent are those of the net rent exclusive of the assessment paid to Government.
48. The ratio can also be estimated from the figures of sales. I have selected the villages of Murarkheda and Phupni for sales of jirait land and Nasirabad for sales of bagait, since these villages have about the same average selling rate for Iand as that of the whole taluka. Taking the current rate of interest at 6 per cent. and the years purchase accordingly, at 16, we get the following:*


These figures confirm those of the actual leases. It appears unnecessary to labour the point further.

## The demand for land.

49. The demand for land may be estimated in three different ways-viz:-
(1) the price of land,
(2) the number of sales,
(3) the increase in the area under cultivation.
(1) The average price of jirait land has risen from Rs . 55 in the first decade to Rs. 167 in the last and from Rs. 110 to Rs. 567 for bagait land.
(2). The number of sales in 33 villages has risen from 499 to 780 for jirait land and from 27 to 57 for bagait land.
(3) Appendix M shows that the ares of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land has decreased from $4851 \cdot 21$ acres in 1891 to $2270 \cdot 34$ in 1919, i.e., by 46 per cent. The Taluka presents the appearance of having no uncultivated land which is fit for cultivation, and it is remarkable that there should have been any extension of the area under crops since Mr. Fletcher seems to have thought even in 1891 that all the available land was under cultivation.
(4) The number of sub-divisions has increased from 1,069 in 1891 to 18,418 in 1919. As, however, hissas were not taken into consideration in 1891 the figures afford no basis for comparison.

Prices.
50. The prices prevailing in the last 30 years are given in Appendix $I$ and they are illustrated by a graph for cotton and the two main-food grains, jowari and bajri.

For purposes of comparison the averages of the 3 decades of the previous settlement are given below :-

| Year. |  |  |  |  |  | Lbs. Jowari. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Por Rupee Wheat. |  |  |  |  |  |  | | Rs. per mannd. |
| :---: |
| cotton. |

The level of prices of jowari and wheat was very level throughout while that of cotton shows sharp rises and falls.
51. It appears advisable to consider the prices during the present settlement in two parts, viz., the periods before and after the outbreak of war. In the former period there is evident a constant tendency to rise, though the fluctuations from year to year are considerable. Jowari and bajri rose from Rs. 2-10-0 and Rs. 2-6-0 in 1889 to Rs. 4-2-0 and Rs. 3-11-0 in 1913, and cotton rose from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 9-8-0, but as regards cotton, the price fluctuated round Rs. 7 until 1909. Thus we have in the pre-war period a steady rise amounting to 62 per cent. and 52 per cent. for foodgrains, and a sharp rise in cotton in the last few years of 50 per cent. 52. The period subsequent to 1914 shows the violent fluctuations which might be expected, due first to restrictions of export followed by a world scarcity of materials resulting in fabulous prices which did not begin to decline till 1919. The present state of affairs is that food-grains are 150 per cent. above the 1899 level and 50 per cent. above the 1913 level, while cotton has fallen rather below the 1913 level and is 33 . per cent. above that of 1899.
52. As prices are still disturbed and the economic upheaval caused by the war has not yet reached an equilibrium, no definite conclusions can be drawn from the present prices, but the pre-wiar figures show a definite advance in the prices of food-grains of over 50 per cent. and it is safe to predict that even if prices do not maintain their present level they-will not return to that of 1913.
53. The fluctuations of cotton are so violent that the price is seldom the same for two years running, but it may be anticipated that when trade revives cotton will recover from its present slump. The fact which is useful for the purposes of settlement is that in the present 'slump' the price is about the same as it was in 1912 and 1913, i.e., about 30 per cent. above the level prevailing from 1892 to 1907.

Wages.
54. The following table shows the rates of wages in 1914 and 1919 :-

55. The most marked change is the doubling of agricultural labourers' wages. This is probably due to the rise in the cost of living which makes a certain minimum wage absolutely necessary for existence for whole-time labourers. The payment of wages in kind may also have affected cash wages, since the value of grain, etc., given as wages in kind, has increased rapidly. The figures show that agricultural labourers have improved their position considerably as compared with other labour, skilled and unskilled.

## Revenue History.

56. The first revision settlement came into force in 1892 and this increqased the revenue demand by. Rs. 56,490-1-0. The large increase in some'villages rendered necessary remissions extending over 6 years, that is, up to 1897-98. Since then
there has been little change. Land acquisition and transfers to gaonthan made some small reductions in 1900 and 1903, and in 1906 the acquisition of land for Government buildings at Meherun, near Jalgaon, caused a decrease of Rs. 147 ; and in 1914 another reduction of Rs. 650 was caused by the purchase of land for the model farm at Tandlaj. The present demand is Rs. 2,53,987.
57. The figures for remission up to 1913-14 in Appendix $K$ are taken from the old T.F. 27, the register of remissions (T.F. 29 old) having been destroyed. In spite of suspensions due to bad seasons which amounted in 1900 to Rs. 141, 916 remissions due to distress are practically nil; this shows that the cultivators recovered rapidly after bad seasons. It is noteworthy that the column for unauthorised outstandings is blank. Thus a revenue of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was collected in full for 30 years with negligible remissions. The ease with which it was collected is shown by the following figures:-

58. The absence of remissions and of unauthorised arrears is a sure sign of the lightness of the assessment and of the prosperity of the cultivators. Absence of coercive processes is often taken as a sign pointing in the same direction, but this is fallacious. It is a matter of common experience that poor cultivators pay up more promptly than rich, and that coercive processes are gencrally required to deal with persons who can pay easily bitt refuse to do so from personal or political perversity. In this taluka the tradition has been to pay up punctually and voluntarily, and this is the main reason for the absence of notices. This does not, however, affect the conclusion arrived at on other grounds that the assessment. is very light.

## Holdings of Agriculturists.

59. The following figures show the numbers of holdings of various sizes. As the holdings of the same owner in various villages appear as separate holdings, the figures are not very accurate, but they serve roughly to show the distribution of land and the size of individual holdings. The great increase between 1905 and 1916 of holdings of less than 5 acres probably does not represent any economic development, but is the result of the activities of hissa-mapni parties which have led to many conglomerate holdings being recorded in detail under the names of individual owners. The greater part of the land is comprised in the holdings between 6 and 25 acres and the variation in these is very small.

60. The area of land held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the last five years is shown in the statement below:-

| Year: | Agricalturiate. |  |  | Non-agriculturists. |  |  | Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 ATten. | Asecesment. | Incidence. | Acres. | Assessment. | Incidence. | Acres. | Assess. ment. | Incldence. |
| 1913-16 | 140,880 | $\underset{2,30,082}{\text { Rs. }}$ | 1.11.8 | 20,742 | $\underset{50,213}{\text { 理泿 }}$ | 2.6.8 | 161,631 | 2,00,195 | 1.12.8 |
| 1916-17 | 141,046 | 2,40,257 | $1 \cdot 11.3$ | 20,570 | 40,856 | $2 \cdot 6 \cdot 8$ | 161,616 | 2,90,113 | 1.12.8 |
| 1017-18 | 141,948 | 2,41,093 | 1-11.2 | 10,043 | 48,089 | 2:8:0 | 161,591 | 2,00,082 | 1.12.8 |
| -1018-19 | 142,091 | 2,41,897 | 1-11*8 | 19,442 | 48,640 | 2*8.0 | 161,588 | 2,00,087 | 1\%2.9 |
| 1019-20 | 142,285 | 2,41,581 | 1-11.2 | 19,442 | 48,640 | $2 \cdot 8.0$ | 161,687 | 2,00,221 | 1.12.0 |

Two points deserve notice : (a) the area held by agriculturists is more than 7 times that held by non-agriculturists and has increased steadily, while that held by non-agriculturists has decreased ; (b) the average of assessment on the land held by non-agriculturists is very much higher than that on agriculturists' holdings.
61. The above figures reflect very clearly the social condition of the taluka. Seven-eighths of the land is in the hands of those who cultivate it.) There are 4,058 holdings of from 6 to 25 acres and these represent the great body of cultivators. There are some wealthier land-owners with holdings up to 100 acres and these number 990 , and beyond that are a few large holdings probably belonging to money-lenders. The 3,000 odd small holdings below 5 acres represent the labourers who own a little land and work for others to make a living, holders of service inam and others who have an interest in agriculture but do not live by it entirely.
62. Appendix C shows that the labourers in the whole taluka numbered 23,265 in 1911 while tenants and sub-sharers were 31,909, the other land-owners numbering 991, a figure which closely approximates to the number of large holdings given above.

## The present settlement.

63. The first revision of the settlemént of this taluka was done by Mr. Fletcher in 1892. The changes in grouping and in the standard rate which were then affected were as follows :-


Mr. Fletcher points out that in the original settlement the light soils of the south were deliberately underassessed in order to assist the development of the less prosperous villages of that area, and as this arrangement had effected its purpose and was also contrary to the principles of the survey he proposed a single rate for the whole taluka, since the communications and climate of the south are quite as good as those of the rest of the taluka. The difference in soil is made up for by difference in classification. Mr. Fletcher proposed the maximum increase possible (actually some 31 per cent.), as everything pointed to the light incidence of the assessment, and he noted that the rate was higher than those of some adjoining talukas, e.g., Chopda and Savda (i.e., Yawal and Raver) only because the raising of the rates in the latter had been limited by the 33 per cent. rule.
64. Sixty-three out of the 110 villages had a maximum rate of Rs. 3 and for two others the maximum rate was Rs. $3-8-0$, Thus though Mr. Fletcher's conclusion was that every village should be raised to the maximum extent possible, more than half were only raised $1 / 12$ th and two were actually reduced. On the other hand,
in 25 villages the assessment was increased by 85 per cent. Thus at the very commencement of the present settlement a majority of the villages.in the taluka were admittedly underassessed owing to the rules of limitation, and those in which there was a large increase had originally been purposely underassessed.

## Proposals for revision.

65. The conclusions arrived at as regards the progress of the taluka may be briefly summarised :-
(a) The climate is healthy and the monsoon in most years sufficient and well distributed.

* (b) Population has increased and so has wealth, judging by the increase in trade.
(c) Prices of food-grains have risen 50 or $\mathbf{6 0}$ per cent. Cotton has been higher than ever before and is now 30 per cent. above its price at the beginning of the period.
(d) Carts for traffic, cattle, both plough and milch, are more numerous.
(e) Agricultural wages have doubled.
(f) The price of land has risen steadily and rapidly.

I $g$ ) The assessment represents a continually decreasing proportion of the rent.
66. The position of the agriculturist in the last decade of the present settlement (1911-1920) may be compared with that in 1891-1900 as follows :-

Jirait land worth Rs. 100 in 1891-1900 is now worth Rs. 304.93 and if its rent was Rs, 9 then it is now Rs. 25.59. If the land be bagait its value has risen from Rs. 100 to Rs. 516-88 and its rent from Rs. 18 to Rs. $76 \cdot 76$.

In 1891-1900 jirait land was sold for $31^{\circ}$ times and fet for 3 times its assessment. In $1911-1920$ it sold for 116 times and let for 6 times its assessment. The increases are 274 and 100 respectively.

Bagait land sold for 65 and let for 4 times its ássessment in 1891-1900, and in 1911-1920 for 207 times and 12 times respectively, increase of 218 and 200.
67. These figures show not only that the incidence of assessment has become enormously lighter, but than from the start of the present settlement it never approached 50 per cent. of the rent, in fact was never more than 25 per cent. for the taluka as whole.
68. The facts may now be considered from Government's point of view. In 1891-1900 Government was levying an assessment on dry crop land equivalent to $1 / 4$ th of the rent. It is now levying $1 / 7$ th. Suppose assessment to have been levied in kind. If the field measured an acre and grew cotton at the average price prevailing from 1891-1900 Government would have taken 23 seers $2 \frac{1}{2}$ chhataks for their Rs. 3-4-0. The value of 23 seers $2 \frac{1}{2}$ chhataks at the average rate for the decade 1911-1920 was Rs. 5 -31

If the field had grown jowari Rs. $3-4-0$ would have been represented by 69 seers $8 \frac{1}{4}$ chhataks which would now be worth Rs. 15-10. Thus it is clear that if Government had merely collected assessment in kind instead of in cash the amount of assessment would have risen automatically; if we take an average of the rise in prices of the three main crops, cotton, jowari and bajri, the assessment would now be $\frac{(018101+0915+21 \cdot 02)}{8}$, i.e., $68 \cdot 92$ per cent. higher than it was in 1889-91 and $\frac{\left.176 \cdot 4+7 \cdot e^{2}+60 \cdot 50\right)}{2}$ i.e., $69 \cdot 14$ per cent. higher than it was in 1891 to 1900 .
69. This fact in itself would justify an increase of 68 per cent. in the assess: ment even had Government taken the maximum assessment to which it was entitled in 1891, but we know that the increase then made was limited by the 1/3rd rule.
70. In fixing Government assessment it has been the rule that Government be entitled to not more than 50 per cent. of the rent. It has been shown above that in Jalgaon taluka the average assessment was. 25 per cent. of the rent at the beginning of the settlement period and is now only 14.28 per cent. To bring the assessment up ta the maximum allowable it would have to be raised by a figure equal to about 35 per cent. of the rent, i.e., it would have to be more than tripled ( $14.28 \times 3=42 \cdot 84$, i.e., less than 50 per cent.).

- $=103-4$

71. There is one more point. Calculations have shown that the value of money fell by 33 per cent. between 1904 and 1914. The subsequent fall during the war period has not and probably cannot yet be scientifically determined. It is generally considered to be not less than 50 per cent. and probably is a great deal more. It is safe to say that the value of money has fallen by 83 per cent. between 1904 and 1921. This would justify the raising of a money rent by 83 per cent.

## Proposed rate.

72. The above figures have been given to show the actual incidence of the assessment. We are, however, limited by rule. There is only one group assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 3-4-0. I propose an increase of 33 per cent. to the nearest anna, i.e., to Rs. 4-5-0.
73. The adjoining talukas in which revised rates have been introduced have the following maximum rates :-

74. It is true that the rate now proposed is considerably higher than that in the adjoining talukas (except Bhusawal where Rs. 4-1-0 has been proposed and may be sanctioned), but as Government have already foregone so large a percentage of assessment by the rules of limitation, there does not appear to be any reason to forego any more simply in order to preserve uniformity, especially as the taluka is easily able to bear the increase. As prices increase more than 100 per cent. every 100 years it is clear that even enhancements of 33 per cent. every 30 years will never bring the assessment up to its proper level. There is good reason, then, to make the maximum increase allowed by the rules.
75.. My proposals will result in the following increase :-

| Present settlement. |  |  | Proposed settlement. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of villages. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maximum } \\ \text { rate. } \end{gathered}$ | Aesessment. $\therefore$ | No. of villages. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maximam } \\ \text { rate } \end{gathered}$ | Assemment. |
| 110 | $\underset{3}{\text { Rs. }}$ a. ${ }_{4} \mathrm{p}_{0}$ | $\underset{2,53,988}{\mathbf{R g}_{\mathrm{g}}}$ | 110 | Rs. s. ${ }_{\text {R }}$ | $\underset{3,39,651}{R_{\mathrm{s}}}$ |

Details are given in Appendix L.
76. The above proposals apply only to assessed agricultural land and not to land assessed for non-agricultural purposes.

## Inam.

77. There is one Inam village, Murarkheda. It was surveyed and the present rates introduced before 31st July 1910 and these were guaranteed until 31st July 1922. The same maximum rate of Rs. 3-4-0 was fixed as for the adjoining villages. The conditions of Murarkheda are exactly the same as those for the surrounding Government villages. I, therefore, propose that the maximum rate be raised similarly to Rs. $4-5-0$. The financial result of this proposal is. shown in Appendix L.

## Patasthal.

78. The patasthal area is small. The area assessed at Pimprala was exempted under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7049, dated 13th July 1908. All that remsins is 6 numbers of Meherun. In Mr. Fletcher's report (paragraph 4 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4729 of 6 th June 1892) it is stated that these are assessed at the maximum rate of Rs. 14 which was fixed for other talukas. - In Government Resolution, Revenue Department; No. 7049, dated 13th. July 1908, the maximum rate is given as Rs. 5-12-0. The actual patasthal assessment amounts to only Rs: 45-12-0. The Survey numbers
are in two groups; one north and one south of Meherun, and both adjoining nalas which run from the big Meherun tank. The first group has taken no water for 6 or 7 years from the pat which is cat in two by the road, and the other group only gets water for two months in the monsoon. The whole of the numbers assessed grow fruit trees but they are watered from wells which are numerous.

The land assessed in combination with other land which grows similar crops but is not assessed to patasthal is let as follows:-

| Area, | Asseasment. | - Renk | Period. | Rent ai mul. tiples of asceament. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. g. 8. | Rs. ${ }^{\text {'8. }}$ p. |  | Per annum. |  |
| 20150 | 6360 | 1,600 | For 10 years | 23.58 |
| 7120 | 2820 | 450 | For 5 years | 16.00 |
| 5100 | 1666 | 500 | For 5 years | 16:66 |

In each case the owner pays assessment. This shows that the land is very lightly assessed. As the pats are out of use no increase in the patasthal rate is suggested, but there is no reason to abolish it since, though the water is not drawn out of the pat, the water in the nalas feeds the wells in the land and gives the land its value for garden purposes. The assessement on the land will be increased by the increase of the maximum rate for the soil, and these numbers can easily bear it.

I, therefore, propose that the patasthal rate should remain unchanged.
79. Finally I request that if the above proposals be sanctioned, they shouldcome into force from lst August 1922.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,
C. H. BRISTOW,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Jalgaon Taluka, East Khandesh.

APPENDIX A.
Rainfall recorded at Jalgaon District, East Khandesh.


Remarke as the eharacter of the season in Jalgaon Taluis, Diatrict Zatt Ehandesh during 1910-1920.
1010:-Raln during the year above the average. There was fairly good rain in ante monsoon period. Mronsoon commenced in the frst weok of June and rain foll almost continovaly retarding getueral kharif sowing which was taken after the break from the second weok in July, Rain in August was excessive requiring a break for the propar developement of seedings. The fall in September tho average. Rabi mowlng was commenced and inlshed ln November under useful raln which however again proved injurious to cotton and fowarl. Docember was dry. Rabi crops did well an there was aufticient molsture. Season on the whole pas fair for kluarif and rairly good for rabl.
1011 :- The total fall of the year abnormally low. Ante monsoon period practically dry. Monsoon set in early in Jone and continued tifi middle of the month. The fall was inadequate for general kharif sowing. Fain in July though und or averpge enabled tharif bowings fo be pustised on. Wha rainioss. Rabi sowing was confned to moist places only. Good rain largely in excess of the average was recelved in ile last woek of November which was too tate for kharit but helped somewhat the etapding rabi crops. No rain in Cecemler. geason on the whole was much below average.
1912 :-Annual rain alfghtly below the ubual guantity Ares monsoon rain absent. Monsoon commenced in the third week of June and kharif sowing was started in the last week and was puhhed on Vlgorongly under beasonai rain in July. The fall in August was up to requiremonta and the crops progressed well. But September rain wal very deficient and more raln was badly nceded far development of cotton boils and oars in jowari. There was practicaly no rain in Octoter. But the paexperted and heavy rain though there was no rain in December. Sceson poor for kharif and fals for rabi.
1918 :-Rain during the year silightly over average. No rain in ante monsoon perlod. Monsoon burst in the Arat week of June and kharif sowng was done seasonally under fayourabie conditions. Anain in July was continour ond the ecedinge trere in need of fair ber which benefted standligg cropt. Thero was practically no rain in the two subzequent monthb, Rabl sowing was completed with the molsture left by the September fall. The rabl seedling recolved bedencial raln in December. Eeason on the whole normal for kharif and fair for rabl crops.
1914 :-The total of the year conslderably above the average. Fair rain In ante monsoon period. Monsoon opened timely In June and the fall of the month being sufficient kharif sowing was started everywhery and completed under favaurable rain in July. Th.e tall in August was up to requirementa and the crops did well. Bot the fall in September was excessive and proved injurious to Thay wore completed under favonrabie raln in November and some raln in December proved ureful for their grovith. Iut they mifered later on by unfavourable winds and frost which prejudiced their ontturn. 8eason on the whole telow average,
1915 :-Annual raln almost tomo what in excess of the average. Auts monioon period had somine light rain. The monsoon get to, In the third woek and the fall belng sufficient kharif sowing was commenced and completed by the middy of July when gcod rain was recolved and the seodinge were much benefited. In August the fal was below requiremonts end cropg on ights soll cemmenc cd to nuffer. But Soptomber rain more than made up the deficlency and all cropa did nell. The fall In October pras abundant Rahl sowing was pusiod on and oompleted in November under good conditlons. December rain was usefol for the rabi cropy
which grow woll without any dificulty. Seacon vory good.
$1910:-$ Rati during the year alightly in excese of the avorage. Fair raln pas received in the antr monsoon perfod. Yonsoon began early Continuous rain in August retarded agricuitural operations and the cropa noffered a littie. The rain in septemi ar completed with intervening breake which holped the growth of crope. The fall in Octoter came mostly in $1 t$ o seccrd icrinigit sod boint

1917 :-Total fall of the year alghty below the average. There was some rain in the ente monsoon period and the reguiar monsoon having commenced in the beqinaing of Juna kharif sowinge were finished by the end of the month, hain in Jony nas nadequale but
 bajrl and cotion and roduced their yteld. There was practically no rain in Novemter. Rabs senlings wele puahed on and comploted before the end of this month as there wha sufficient molstore from the rains of the two previous mentif. The area mider rabl crops was much Increased by utiliaing the area under bajri which had to be removed. Thare waz no rain in December and none wail deeded. The rabl crops throve well. The season on the whole falr for kharif and geced for rebl crars.
1018 :- Rain during the year wass nearly half the average. The ante monsoon rin was fair and usoful for preparing lands. The regular monsoon oponed alyout middle of Juno and the fall was ukeful for sowing which was started at once and complet ed by the end of
 bajri sowing. Tio rain in August foll in the arst and third weeks and was ufedulthough beion arerage. Standing crops tegan only. Kharif cropa in consequence sufferad serlously in outtura, which was much below average. Ralif sowing was restricted to favourable situation only. There was some rain at the end of Norember. Rabi cropa where sown did not thrive well and the qualty of wheat and gram was infertor. The stason was poor for both kharif and rabi cropm.
1H10:-There wan heavy arta monsoon rain which onabled lands belng prepared for eultivation. The regolar monsoon or ened in th. frat week of Jung. The rain was general and sutferont and enabled completion of sowing on cottou and other crops. Freferenco Was given to bajri, which mature early, to supply food and rodder for mon and cattio as here has scarery cifcth in the prevk ui
 ayaln more than sumblent and belng heavy on the jast two daye proved altghtly injoripue to standing crops. The fapla in of tober and Novomber wan genaral and in places sifighty demnged sott on and tur plante. Late ratas being favourable rabl crops fared well and yielded more than average crop. On the whole the esacon wat very favourable for both kharif and rak: arc pe.
$14 \pm 0$ :-Total raln of the year abnormally bolow the avorage. There was practically oo anto monsoon fulf. The monsoon commenced Iate In third week of June and tho fall being Inauticjent sowing of kharlf crops was completed only at the ond of July. The fall In Auguat was considerably boiow the avarago. Tober and November were dry and did nopt give any rellof. Kilarlif erops theres frope withered ln many places and rabi sowing was only restricted to places where irrigation facilities were availatie. Season und the whole very unfavourable.


Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the

B.

Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh Collectorate.


APPENDIX $C$.
Details of population according to occupation as jer Imperial Census of 1911 for Jalgaón Taluka.
Flaring intereat in land.

APPENDIX D.

APPENDIX
Agricuitural Stock of the 110 Government villages


* Note. Animals are reckoned as calvea up to the time they commenced work, if, male, or are mature for breading, if female.
D.
in the Jalgaon Taluka during the year 19 .



## APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Jalgaon Taluka.

|  |  | Hand Industries. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mechanlcal Power. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Xear | $\mid$ | Onl Pres- | Cotton Looms. | Foolen Looms. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { silk } \\ \text { Loomb } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Gins. | , | , |  | ${ }^{\text {Glan. }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Rice } \\ \text { Huak- } \\ \text { Hach } \\ \text { Machine. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Cotton Prestes. | Steam Pumpe | $\left.\begin{array}{c\|} \text { On } \\ \text { Rn. } \\ \text { Rn. } \\ \text { gump } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Weaving } \\ \text { spld } \\ \text { spln- } \\ \text { ning } \\ \text { milfe. } \end{array}$ |
| 1901 | 12 | 93 | 849 | 7 | . | .. | .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 | . | 7 | . | . | 1 |
| 1908 | 12 | 47 | 356 | 7 |  | .. | . | -.. | .. | 10 | .. | 7 | $\cdots$ | . | 1 |
| -1911 |  | 40 | 889 | 7 | $\cdots$ | . | .. | . | $\cdots$ | 0 | .. | 7 | $\cdots$ | -. | 1 |
| 1016 |  | - 53 | 452 | 7 | . | . | . | $\cdots$ | -.. | - 0 | . | " 6 | . | . | 1 |
| 1950 |  | 70 | 505 | 7. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | . | 6 | $\cdots$ | . | 1 |

APPENDIX F.

## APPENDIX

[Form V
Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water supply

| Year | No. of villages. | Woill, Bhadkia and the like. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tayke, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | For Irrigation. |  | For drinking supply of human. for imisation. |  | Por cattie and washIng and other purposea but not for irfigatlon or drinking aupply of human belogs. |  | In disain. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { For Iriga- } \\ \text { tion. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Por driaking suipply of humanybsinga solely. |  |
|  |  | Pakka. | Kacha | Pakks. | Kacha. | Pakka, | Kacha. | Fallen la | Other | Pakica | Kseha. | Phkka. | Kacha. |
|  | 2 |  |  | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 12 |  | 14 |
| 1896-97 | 110 | 748 | 45 | 1,370 | 2 | 21 | - | 240 | 22 | $\cdots$ |  | 2 |  |
| 1908-04 | 110 | 958 | 85 | 1,541 | 5 | 33 | . | 148 | 69 | . | -.. | 2 |  |
| 1912-13 | 110 | 1,200 | 22 | 1,800 | 2 | 26 | . $\cdot$ | 142 | 36 |  |  |  |  |

## F.

F. 16.]
in the 110 Government villages of the Jalgaon, Taluka East Khandesh.

| $\square$ <br> Tor eattle and wash ing and other porposes bat not for int gation or drintiag uupply of human Defiges. |  |  |  | Other Seurces. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Remarkn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | In diface. |  | Fotismar |  |  |  | For cattic and washIng and othar purposee but not for irfigation or arintbelnghe |  | In diamo. |  |  |
| Pakka. | Eachas, | Fallen in or in die repait. | Other cunce. | Pabra. | Tache | Pakha. | Sache. | Palka. | Yacha. | Fajlen to 0 ito die repas. | ctioner |  |
| 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 30 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 28 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 27 |
| . | $\cdots$ | -. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | : | - |
| . | . | - $\cdot$ | -• | $\cdots$ | -• | -• | - | -• | $\because$ | ** | - | -• |
| . |  |  | .. | . | .. | . | .. | .. | . |  | - | . |

28
Abstract of Appendix F..

| District. <br> 1. | Details. | Wells, Bhudkie and the like |  | Tanke. |  | Other Sources. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pakkn. | Kacha. .4 | Pakka. <br> 6 | Kacha, <br> 6 | Paikra. | Kacha 8 |
|  | For irrigation | 1,200 | 22 | - | $\checkmark$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | For arinkink mupply of human belogs out not for írigation. | 1,800 | 2 | 2 | - . | -• | . |
|  | For cattle and washing and other purposes, a etc. | 25 | * | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ |
|  | In disuse - .. | . 142 | 86 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | " |
|  | . Total .. | 2,973 | 60 | 2 | . | . | - |
|  | fotals recorded at the provious setilemonta. |  | 684 | 2 | . | . | . ${ }^{*}$ |

APPE゙NDIX 3.

ㄴ103-8

APPENDIX
Statement showing selling valve of dry crop lands in the

| Serisì No. 25 inAppendix $L$. | Name of village. | Year 1891 to 1800. |  |  |  |  | No of trangactions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of transactions. | Ares of. land sold. | Ansesa:- | Sale price. | No. of times the assems. ment roprosented by the prices. |  |
| 1 | Asode | 16 | 76 | 210 | 9,685 | $48 \cdot 12$ | 16 |
| 3 | Amoda BE. | $6{ }^{\circ}$ | 3) | 72 | 2,445 ${ }^{-}$ | 33.96 | 22 |
| 5 | Avhano | 25 | 139 | 420. | 15,679 | $37 \cdot 33$ | 22 |
| 0 | Urealo | 9 | 91 | 85 | 2,777 | $32 \cdot 07$ | 20 |
| 8 | Kedgeon | 24 | 111 | 280 | 12,490 | 44.61 | 25 |
| 9 | Kandari | 32 | 321 | 378 | 14,375 | 38.03 | 37 |
| 10 | Karany - . | 5 | 36. | 42 | 587 | 13.97 | 60 |
| 12 | Kanaldo | 22 | 181 | 279 | 8,800 | 31.54 | 25 |
| 27 | Chincholi | 6 | 81 | 58 | 2,350 | $40 \cdot 52$ | 19 |
| 30 | Jalgeon Kd: | 5 | 27 | 44 | 2,000 | $45 \cdot 91$ | 7 |
| 31 | Jaigaon City | 25 | 171 | 381 | 14,465 | $37 \cdot 96$ | 19 |
| 49 | Dhamangeon | 8 | 75 | 135 | 2,832 | 20.97 | 18 |
| 52 | Nssirabad | 18 | 95 | 272 | 11,610 | 42.68 | 27 |
| 55 | Nendre Bk. | 25 | 241 | 384 | 9,053 | 23.58 | 25 |
| 65 | Pathri | 13 | 154 | 338 | 10,178 | 30-11 | 16 |
| 68 | Pimprala | 17 | 168 | 167 | 4,946 | 29:62 | . 16 |
| 69 | Fupni | 6 | 59 | 172 | 4,500 | 28.16 | 15 |
| 70 | Fupangeri | 14 | 158 | 261 | 8,525 | $32 \cdot 66$ | 25 |
| 80 | Bhadli Bk. | 20 | 63 | 190 | 10,194 | - 53.65 | 19 |
| 76 | Boli | 13 | 145 | 202. | 8,075 | 39-87 | 24 |
| 81 | Bhokar | 23 | 249 | 430 | 20,190 | 46.95 | 25 |
| 82 | Bholane - | 15 | 9 | 227 | 7,125 | 31.38 | 22 |
| 85 | Mamurabed | 23 | 183 | 516 | 12,707 | 124.82 | 25 |
| 86 | Mhasawnd - .. | 11 | H5 | 209 | 6,735 | 32.22 | 25 |
| 88 | Moherun | 23 | 179 | 144 | 4,185 | 29.06 | 25 |
| 89 | Mohad | 11 | 188 | 195 | 3,991 | $24 \cdot 68$ | 18 |
| 92 | Lamangaon - .. | 5 | 35 | 110 | 3,300 | - 30:0 | 18 |
| 97 | Vadis | 3 | 30 | 50 | 1,400 | 23.73 | 15 |
| 102 | Vitner | 17 | 253 | 171 | 3,910 | 22.86 | 20 |
| 103 | Vitgaon | 9 | 92 | 218 | 5,720 | 26.24 | 13 |
| 104 | Shirroli Pr. Nasirabad | 25 | 272 | 262 | 8,577 | 32.73 | 29 |
| 105 | Shinoli Pr. Bornar | 25 | 230 | 294 | 6,965 | 23.77 | 22 |
|  | Total | 499 | 4,301 | 7,203 | 2,40,371 | $33 \cdot 37$ | 710 |
|  | Average price por aore | . | .. | .. | . | 65-88 | .- |
| 111 | Murarkhede Digar | . | .. | - | . | . | 3 |
|  | Avorage price por more | . | . $\cdot$ | . | $\cdots$ | . | . |
|  | Grand Total | 499 | 4,301 | 7,203 | 2,40,371 | $33 \cdot 37$ | 713 |
|  | A vorage price per acre | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $55 \cdot 88$ | $\cdots$ |

G.
villages of the Jalgaon Tahuka, Distriot East Khandesh.

| 1801 to 1010. |  |  |  | 1911 to 1920. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arem of hand nold. | Acsosys ment. | Balo price. | No. of timea the assessment represented by the price.* | No. of transactions. | Ares of land sold. | Antese ment. | Salo price. | No. of timen the asmespment represanted by the price. |
| 81 | 230 | 10,690 | $46 \cdot 47$ | 14 | 62 | 136 | 20,878 | 163.62 |
| 115 | 197 | 12,002 | 66.00 | 21 | 111 | 141 | 12,305 | 87.81 |
| 105 | 360 | 16,300 | $42 \cdot 6$ | 25 | 178 | 435. | 61,260 | 140.82 |
| 339 | 287 | 13,313 | 46-38 | 29 | 335 | 270 | 18,801 | . $69 \cdot 12$ |
| 188 | 163 | 11,763 | $70 \cdot 3$ | 25 | 135 | 221 | 20,670 | 93.07 |
| 310 | 417 | 18,597 | 44.59 | 66 | 494- | 648 | 40,188 | 76.34 |
| 432 | 878 | 18,830 | 62.46 | 38 | 242 | 25E | 33,180 | 130.11 |
| 185 | 236 | 18,012 | 85-38 | 24 | 100 | 189 | S0,840 | 163.12 |
| 108 | 227 | -12,608 | 65-70 | 18 | 204 | 197 | 14,975 | 76.01. |
| 34 | 70 | 8,775 | 53.91 | 10 | . 48 | 107 | 71,800 | 107'29 |
| 127 | 269 | 16,258. | 00.48 | 19 | 02 | - 227 | 24,718 | 194.88 |
| 199 | 407 | 30,730 | 06.80 | 20 | 146 | 308 | 23,280 | 75-69 |
| 108 | 274 : | 22,750 | . 8303 | 31 | 210 | 361 | 18,325 | 177 -55 |
| 108 | 389 | 15,900 | 44.49 | 25 | 132 | 293 | 45,500 | $185 \cdot 29$ |
| 135 | 224 | 9,713 | 43-36 | 18 | 132 | 247 | 23,200 | 03.02 |
| 176 | 147 | 0,587 | 33.43 | 28 | 239 | 287 | 30,703. | 106.08 |
| 139 | 168 | 10,180 | 62-65 - | 20 | 31 | 65 | 7.760 | 119.28 |
| 231 | 851 | 37,618 | 68.08 | 23 | 179 | 277 | 36,850 | 183.03 |
| 81 | 248 | 0,625 | 88-81 | 22 | 62 | 191 | 27,716 | 145.01 |
| 280 | 200 | 21,325 | 75.53. | 97 | 171 | 158 | 18,820 | 121-41 |
| 152 | 988 | 14,770 | 7068 | 16 | 123 | 320 | 20,036 | -62 61 |
| 138 | 307 | 18,142 | 52.58 | 26 | 89 | 238 | 32,730 | 137. 62 |
| 17? | 473 | 22,511 | 47-59 | 24 | 151 | 400 | 45,911 | $114 \cdot 77$ |
| 229 | 822. | 21,163 | 40-62 | 16 | 100 | 173 | 20,080 | $116 \cdot 18$ |
| 232 | 214 | 11, 24. | 55-85 | 21 | 143 | 117 | 14,7¢1 | 126.00 |
| 215 | '222 | 7,025 | 31-64 | 19 | 182 | 178 | 12,780 | 73.00 |
| 139 | 303 | 2 11,207 | 36.74 | 23 | . 339 | 334 | 32,090 | 96.07 |
| 129 | 169. | 6,505 | 40.91 | 95 | 193 | 347 | 36,200 | 10432 |
| 307 | 212 | 0,975 | $32 \cdot 9$ | 25 | 347 | 289 | 24,060 | 35-27 |
| 102 | 223 | 0,300 | 40-79 | 21 | 93 | 149 | 12.700 | $85 \cdot 23$ |
| 329 | 233 | 13,047 | 46.01 | 34 | 317 | 441 | R4,060 | 129.88 |
| 138 | 184 | 7,375 | 40.48 | 25 | 161 | 148 | 13,800 | 93-24 |
| 6,868 | 9,082 | 4.59,665 | 50.61 | 780 | 8,290 | 8,035 | 0,00,635 | 112.08 |
| . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $78 \cdot 41$ | $\cdots$ | - | -• | - | $160 \cdot 96$ |
| 13 | 45 | 1,148 | 25.61 | 10 | 19 | - 55 | 6,492 | $89 \cdot 95$ |
| -• | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | 88-31 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | 305.15 |
| 5,875 | -0,127 | 4,60,813 | 60-49 | 790 | 5,317 | 8,090 | 8.06,127 | 112.01 |
| -• | -• | " | 78.43 | . | * | -• | $\cdots$ | 107-04 |

## APPENDIX

Statement showing selling value of Bagait lands in the

| Serial No. as in Appendiz 1. | Name of villega. | Year 1801 to 1400. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of transactions. | Area if land sold. | Arsessment | Sale price. | No. of timen the assese. ment repre. wented ty the price. | No. of trans ectione. |
| 1 | Asods. | 10 | 21 | 74 | 3,913 | 61. 52 | 16 |
| 31 | Jalgann City | 12 | 59 | 143 | 6,550 | 45.80 | 15 |
| 58 | Naxirabad | 1 | 2 | 7 | 900 | 123.67 | 3 |
| 65 | Pathri . .. | - | . | . | . | - | 1 |
| 80 | Bhadli Bt. .. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | - | - | 0 |
| 85 | Mamirabid | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | . | - | 2 |
| 88 | Meheran | 4 | 31 | 53 | 1,295 | 24.24 | 22 |
| 102 | Vitner $\quad$ Totel | - | . | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | -* |
|  |  | 27. | 112 | 277 | 12,548 | $45 \cdot 6$ | 68 |
|  | Average price per acre .. | - | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | 110.04 | . |
| 111 | Musark heda Digar <br> Average price per ance. <br> Grand Total | - | $\cdots$ | . | * | $\cdots$ | .. 1 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | .. | . |  | . | . |
|  |  | 27. | 113 | 277 | 12,543 | $\because 45 \cdot 29$ | 69 |
|  | Average price per acre .. | - | - '" | - $\cdot$ | - | 110.04 | - • |

G1.
villages of the Jalgaon Taluka, District East Khandesh.

| 1901 to 1010. |  |  |  |  | 1811 to 1920. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ares of land sold. | Assessment | Sale price. | No. of times the assessment represented byothe price. | No. of transaction | Area of land sold. | Assesbment | Sale price. | No. of times the assessment repre: sented by the prioe. |
| 36 | 119 | 8,303 | 69-77 | 13 | 20 | 63 | 10,358 | 164.41 |
| 51 | 134 | 11,600 | 86.58 | 13 | 31 | 87 | 24,880 | $285 \cdot 07$ |
| 6 | 17 | 2,050 | 120.50 | 3 | - 8 | 21 | 4,400 | 209.52 |
| 3 | 10 | 1,000 | 100.00 | . | - | - | . | . |
| - 18 | 60 | 2,716 | 44.63 | 9 | 13 | 40 | 5,035 | 125.87 |
| 9 | 30 | 3,000 | 100.00 | 2 | 7 | 21 | 4,500 | $214 \cdot 28$ |
| 120 | 238 | 26,349 | 110.71 | 13 | 72 | 168 | 37,625 | 226.65 |
| - | - |  | . | 1 | 6 | 9 | 2,500 | $277 \cdot 07$ |
| 253 | 608 | 55,018 | 90-49 | 54 | 157 | 407 | 89,298 ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | $210 \cdot 41$ |
| -• | *.. | - | 217-42 | . | . | . | . | $568 \cdot 78$ |
| 0.8 | 0.11 | 52 | 75:83 | 33 | . 6 | 22 | 3,158 | $143 \cdot 64$ |
| - | -• | . | 115.55 | - | - | . | - | 526.33 |
| 254 | 609 | 65,070 | 90-42 | 57 | 163 | 429 | 92,456 | 215.51 |
| -• | .. | - | 216.81 | - | - | $\cdots$ | .. | 567.21 |

APPENDIX
Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the

| Serial No. as in Appendix 1. | Name of village | Year 1891 to 1900. |  |  |  |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. of transactions. | Area of land leas: ed. | Assessment. | Rente. | Rent as mul tiplies of assessment. | No. of transactiona. |
| 1 | Asoda | 1 | Acre. 89 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Rs} . \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $0 \cdot 73$ | 19 |
| 3 | Amoda Kd. | 2 | 11 | 22 | 41 | $1 \cdot 86$ | 20 |
| 5 | Avhane | 1 | 9 | 16 | 31 | 1.94 | 25 |
| 6 | Umala | 1 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 1.25 | 18 |
| 8 | Kadgaón | 2 | 7 | 23 | 114 | 4.95 | 34 |
| 9 | Kandari | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 25 |
| 10 | Karanj | - | - | - | .. ${ }^{+}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 12 | Kanalde | 7 | 74 | 149 | . 499 | $3 \cdot 35$. | 29 |
| 27 | Chinohali | 4 | . 31 | 43 | - 135 | $3 \cdot 14$ | 13 |
| 30 | Jalgain Kd. | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 9 |
| 31 | Jalgaoy City | 2 | 9 | 30 | 77 | 2.57. | 19 |
| 49 | Dhamangaon | . 8 | 42 | 74 | 222 | 3 | 21 |
| 52 | Nasirabad | 3 | 19 | 52 | 133 | 2-56 | 18 |
| 55 | Nandra Bk. | 4 | 130 | 318 | 444 | 1.39 | 20 |
| $65^{\circ}$ | Pathri | -• | $\therefore$ | - | - | $\cdots$ | . 11 |
| 68 | Pimprala | - | - | - | -• | $\cdots$ | 27 |
| 69 | Fupni | -• | . | ${ }^{-}$ | - | $\cdots$ | 11 |
| $70^{\circ}$ | Fupnagari | 1 | 10 |  | 36 | 1.2 | 4 |
| 80 | Bhadi Bk. | $\cdots$ | .. | - | $\bullet$ | $\cdots$ | 21 |
| 75 | Beli | - | -• | - | $\cdots$ | - | 7 |
| 81 | Bhokar | - | \%* | - | - | $\cdots$ | 3 |
| 82 | Bhelane | 5 | 16 | 52 | 108 | - 2.08 | . 14 |
| 85 | Mamurabad | - | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | - | 26 |
| 86. | Mhasawed - | 1 | 11 | 37 | 137 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 12 |
| - 88 | Moherun | 2 | 18 | 17 | 31 | $1 \cdot 82$ | 12 |
| 88 | Mohadi | $\cdots$ | - | - | . | - | 18 |
| 02 | Lamanjan | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | - | - | . $\cdot$ | - | 39 |
| 07 | Vadli | - | - | -• | - . | - . | 13 |
| 102 | Vitner | 1 | 1.7 | 6 | 30 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 23 |
| 103 | Vitgron | $\cdots$ | -• | - | - | - | 19 |
| 104 | Shirsoli Pr, Nasirabad | $\cdots$ | -• | $\therefore$ | - | - | 7 |
| 105 | Shirsoli Pr. Bornar | . | -• | -• | -• | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 111 | Total | 46 | 500 | 908 | 2,077 | $2 \cdot 29$ | 542 |
|  | Average rent per acre <br> Murarkheda Digar <br> Average rent per aore <br> Grand total <br> Average reat per acre | * | - | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | . | $4 \cdot 15$ | . |
|  |  | . | - | - | - | . | 3 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | -• | $\cdots$ | . | - | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | 46 | 500 | 908 | 2,077 | $2 \cdot 29$ | 545 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | -• | . | $\cdots$ | $4 \cdot 15$ | - |

II.
villages of the Jalgäon Taluka, District East Khandesh.

| 1901 to 1910. |  |  |  | 1914 to 1920. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area of I and leased. | Asseasment. | Rent. | Ront as multiples of assesment. | No. of transac. tions. | Ares of land leased. | Assessment. | Rent. | Rent as mul tiples of assessment. |
| Acea. 184 | Rg, <br> 407 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & \mathbf{9 9 5} \end{aligned}$ | 2:44 | 15 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Acre. } \\ 102 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & 272 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. } \\ & 733 \end{aligned}$ | $2 \cdot 69$ |
| 132 | 211 | 951 | 4.51 | 19 | 205 | 300 | 1,679 | $5 \cdot 59$ |
| 101 | 421 | 1,979 | 4.7 | - 25 | 227 | 745 | 3,078 | 4.13 |
| 287 | 227 | 738 | 3.25 | 25 | 351 | 430 | 2,190 | 5.09 |
| 232 | 863 | 2,300 | 3.47 | 25 | 289 | 653 | 4,362 | 8.88 |
| 370 | 524 | 1,967 | 3.75 | 25 | 385 | 556 | 2,461 | $4 \cdot 62$ |
| - | -' | - | - | 16 | 133 | 103 | - 687 | $5 \cdot 7$ |
| 207 | 471 | 2,331 | $4 \cdot 95$ | 25 | 250 | 469 | . 3,210 | 6.83 |
| 202 | 211 | 1,050 | $4 \cdot 97$ | 25. | 198 | 215 | 1,231 | $5 \cdot 7$ |
| 35 | 113 | 223 | 1.97 | 15 | 89 | 188 | 771 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| 170 | 493 | 1,630 | $3 \cdot 31$ | 24 | 126 | 385 | 1,045 | $5 \cdot 05$ |
| 184 | 524 | 1,597 | $3 \cdot 04$ | 20 | 117 | 535 | 2,852 | $5 \cdot 33$ |
| 109 | 398 | 2,007 | $5 \cdot 11$ | 19 | 118 | 238 | 2,318 | 9-74 |
| 281 | 636 | 1,709 | $2 \cdot 69$ | 25 | 333 | 700 | 2,661 | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| 113 | 267 | 944 | $3.53+$ | 19** | 408. | 984 | 6,746 | 6.85 |
| 244 | 323 | 1,524 | $4 \cdot 72$ | 21 | 227 | - 410 | 2,098 | 5-12 |
| 148 | 388 | 1,737 | 4.48 | 16 | 159 - | 528 | 3,745 | 2-18 |
| 35 | 108 | 441 | $4 \cdot 08$ | 24 | 227 | 583 | 3,125 | $5 \cdot 38$ |
| 161 | 483 | 2,276 | 4.71 | 12 | 88 | 210 | 969 | 4.61 |
| 140 | 110 | 438 | $4 \cdot 48$ | 19 | 239 | 341 | 2,201 | 6.45 |
| 64 | 184 | 979 | 5.32 | 19 | 197 | 563 | 3,432 | 6.09 |
| 50 | 119 | 397 | - 3.33 | 14 | 112 | 307 | 945 | 3.08 |
| 328 | 940 | 3,874 | $4 \cdot 12$ | 30 | 416 | 1,124 | 6,817 | 6.06 |
| 112 | 270 | 1,118 | $4 \cdot 14$ | 21 | 101 | 399 | 3,642 | $0 \cdot 13$ |
| 111 | 99 | 428 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 19 | 290 | 232 | 1,611 | 6.94 |
| 382 | 380 | 2,052 | 5.4. | 25 | 273 | 3:0 | 2,372 | $7 \cdot 41$ |
| 323 | 658 | 3,103 | $4 \cdot 71$ | 31 | 230 | 537 | 3,543 | 6.59 |
| 161 | 271 | 1,019 | $3 \cdot 76$ | 21 | 146 | 388 | 2,437 | 6.28 |
| 432 | 302 | 1,528 | $5 \cdot 06$ | 25 | 398 | 609 | 4,052 | $6 \cdot 65$ |
| 133 | 270 | 837 | $2 \cdot 36$ | 12 | 67 | 156 | 636 | 4.08 |
| 176 | 181 | 1,213 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 23 | 257 | 122 | 2,068 | 16.95 |
| 63 | 76 | - 298 | 3. 92 | 22 | 233 | 208 | 1,546 | 7.4 |
| 5,773 | 10,727 | 43,536 | 4.08 | $67{ }^{-7}$ | 7,029 | 13,811 | 82,113 | 5.95 |
| . ${ }^{\prime}$ | - | -• | 7.54 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 11.68 |
| 21 | 68 | 210 | $3 \cdot 09$ | 13 | 158 | 518 | 2,677 | $5 \cdot 22$ |
| - | .. | . | $10 \cdot 0$ | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | -• | 17.57 |
| 5,794 | 10,795 | 43,746 | 4.05 | 689 | 7,187 | 14,323 | 84,790 | $5 \cdot 92$ |
| - | * | $\cdots$ | 7.48 | $\cdots$ | . | -• | $\cdots$ | 11.79. |

APPENDIX
Statement showing leases of bagait lands in the villages

H. 1.

Df the Jalgaon Taluka, District East Khandesh.

| to 1910. |  |  |  | 1911 to 1920. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ares of fand leased. | Asseas. ment. | Rent. | Rent an multiples of sesessment. | No. of transactions, | Ares of land sold. | Assessment. | Rent. | Rent as multiples of assessment. |
| Acre. $40$ | R8. 75 | $\underset{668}{\text { Rs. }}$ | 7-36 | 10 | Acre. | Rs. | Re, $\mathbf{1 , 4 6 0}$ | 13.39 |
| - | -• | . | ' | 1 | 6 | 23 | 35 | -1. 52 |
| - | - | $\cdots$ | . | 3 | 18 | 50 | 850 | - 17 |
| 42 | 107 | 743 | 6-94 | 15 | 74 | 191 | 1,980 | 10.36 |
| - | -• | - | - | 9 | 36 | 31 | 332 | 10.71 |
| 4 | 14 | 50 | 3.57 | 4 | 19 | 57 | 505 | 8.86 |
| 3. | 0 | 109 * | 12-11 | 10 | 94 | 244 | 5,560 | 22.64 |
| 88 | 205 | 1,454 | $7 \cdot 09$ | 52 | 288 | 705 | - 10,722 | 15.21 |
| -• | . | " | 16.33 | - | $\cdots$ |  |  | 37-23 |

## APPENDIX 1.

Prices prevalent in the Jalgaon Taluka from 1888-1889 to 1920.


APPENDIX K.
Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Tahuka of. Jalgaon of East Khandesh District.


Effect of Revision Settlement Proposal:

| Nnm- | Name of Village. <br> 2 | By former Settlement. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No.OfOroup.8 | Maximum rates. |  |  | Dry crop. |  |  | Rice. |  |  | Garden, |  |  | Total. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Drycrop. 4 | sice. <br> 5 | Garder. | Area. | Asseasmeat. 8 | Avarage. | Area. | Assess. | A verage. | Area. | (Ansess- | Average. | Area. | Ansessment. 17 |  |
| 1 | Asode | ' 1 |  |  |  |  | 16,822 |  |  |  |  | 48 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Amode Khurd |  |  | , |  | 583 | 1,042 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Amode Budruk | . |  |  |  | 1,023 | 1,907 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,023 | 1,807 |  |
| 4 | $\Delta$ vhar |  |  |  |  | 451 | 1,083 | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 461 | 1,083 |  |
| 5 | Arhane |  |  |  |  | 3,198 | 8,192 |  |  |  | . |  |  |  | 3,108 | 8,192 |  |
| 6 | Umalo | . |  |  |  | 1,730 | 1,708 |  | . |  |  | 31 | ${ }^{68}$ |  | 1,761 | 1,774 |  |
| 7 | . Kathore | . |  |  |  | - 445 | 1,237 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 445 | 1,287 |  |
| 8 | Kadgaon | . |  |  |  | 3,568 | 0,050 |  |  |  |  |  | \%0 |  | 3,005 | 0,126 |  |
| 9 | Kandari | '. |  |  |  | 2,574 | 3,518 |  |  |  |  |  | 63 |  | 2,608 | 3,581 |  |
| 10 | Karanj | , | - |  |  | 878 | 1,310 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 870 | 1,310 |  |
| 11 | Kanoswade . | . |  |  |  | 831 | 1,242 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 891 | 1,242 |  |
| 12 | Kanalde | . |  |  |  | 4,004 | 8,771 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,004 | 8,771 |  |
| 18 | Klood | . |  |  |  | 801 | 2,548 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 801 | 2,548 |  |
| 14 | Korhadada | - |  |  |  | 400 | 612 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 409 | 611 |  |
| 15 | Kuvharkhode | N |  |  |  | 320 | 744 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 828 | 744 |  |
| 16 | Kurumbe K ${ }^{\text {K }}$ ard | . |  |  |  | 1,018 | 1,881 |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  | 1,023 | 1,868 |  |
| 17 | Kuaumbe Budruk | . |  |  |  | 867 | 049 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 070 | 054 |  |
| 18 | Eharag | . |  |  |  | 480 | 882 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 488 | 862 |  |
| 18 | Khaparkhede | . |  |  |  | 262 | 723 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 262 | 723 |  |
| 20 | Ehirdi | . |  |  |  | 471. | 1,021 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 476 | 1,026 |  |
| 21 | Khodl Khurd | . |  |  |  | 526 | 1,299 |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | 520 | 1,209 |  |
| 22 | Khodl Budiuk |  |  |  |  | 521 | - 060 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  | 521 | 950 |  |
| 28 | Khedl SIm | . |  |  |  | 148 | . 212 |  |  |  |  |  |  | t | 146 | 212 |  |
| 24 | Gadhode | . |  |  |  | 945 | 2,471 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 045 | 2,471 |  |
| 25 | Ghardi | . |  |  |  | 568 | 080 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 568 | 680 |  |
| 26 | Chasale | . |  |  |  | 368 | . 568 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 363 | 568 |  |
| 27 | Chlucholi | . |  |  |  | 1,280 | 1,584 |  |  |  |  | 42 | 73 |  | 1,922 | 1,850 |  |
| 28 | Jevaikhede | . |  |  |  | 1,208 | 2,290 |  |  |  |  |  | 48 |  | 1,224 | 2,933 |  |
| 29 | Jelake | . |  |  |  | 1,365 | 1,805 |  | - |  |  |  | 101 |  | 1, 408 | 1,006 |  |
| 80 | Jelgaon Khuxd | . |  |  |  | 952 | 2,476 |  |  |  |  |  | 101 |  | 092 | 2,578 | : |
| 82 | Jalgaon cley | - |  |  |  | 2,817 | 6,485 |  |  |  | - | 478 | 877 |  | 2,790 | 7,312 |  |
| 52 | Jamod | . |  |  |  |  | 1,232 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 938 | 1,281 |  |
| 93 | Jambuhal | . | - | - |  | 255 | 254 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 255 | 254 |  |
| 34 | Thokelo | . |  |  |  | 502 | 625 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 662 | S25 |  |
| 35 | Dikal | . |  |  |  | 900 | 1,485 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -08 | 1,486 |  |
| 36 | Domgaon | - |  |  |  | 682 | 1,408 |  |  |  |  | 18 | 56 |  | 700 | 1,554 |  |
| 37 | Tarsod | $\cdot$ | - |  |  | 1,280 | 2,941 |  |  |  |  | $\because 76$ | 206 |  | 1,336 | 3,147 |  |
| 58 | Tandiaj | 1 |  |  |  | 225 | 730 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 285 | 730 |  |
| 30 | xighre | . |  |  |  | 842 | 1,348 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 842 | 1,348 |  |
| 40 | Turkhedo | . |  |  |  | 411 | 1,100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 411 | 1,100 |  |
| 41 | Datale | -+ |  |  |  | 682 | 953 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68 | 958 |  |
| 48 | Dapore | . |  |  |  | 1,100 | 1,546 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,100 | 1,546 |  |
| 48 | Douivade | $\cdots$ |  | , |  | 748 | 2,145 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 748 | 2,145 |  |
| 4 | Doognon | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 632 | 1,077 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 532 | 1,077 |  |
| 45 | Dovhar! | 1. |  |  |  | 539 | 536 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 533 | 536 |  |
| 46 | Dhanwad | $\therefore$ |  |  |  | 2,540 | 2,464 |  |  |  |  | 12 | 20 |  | 2,560 | 2,484 |  |
| 47 | Dbanore Ehurd | . |  |  |  | 200 | 337 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 268 | 337 |  |
| 48 | Dhanore Badruk |  | - |  |  | 481 | 781 |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  | 487 | 700. |  |
| 49 | Dhamangan | $\cdot$ |  | . |  | 714 | 1,810 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 714 | 1,810 |  |
| 50 | Dharaglr |  |  |  |  | 272 | 315 |  |  |  |  |  | . 8 |  | 278 | 329 |  |
| ${ }^{6} 1$ | Nandgaoz |  |  |  |  | 097 | 1,486 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 897 | 1,438 |  |
| 52 | Nasirabad |  |  |  |  |  | 16,466 |  |  |  |  | 863 | 1,005 |  | 8,021 | 17,471 | 1 |

## L.

on Government occupied land.



| Nrm. ber. | Name of Village. | No. <br> of <br> Croup. <br> 3 | By former settioment. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Maximum rates. |  |  | Dry crop. |  |  | Hica. |  |  | Gardea. |  |  | Total. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Dry- <br> crop. <br>  | Bice. 5 | GardeIf: | Area. | Assess. ment. | Avarage. | Area. | Assessment. 11 | Average. | Areà. 18 | Asser: ment. 14 | Average. <br> 15 | Ares. 10 10 |  | Average |
| 53 | Nagatir |  |  |  |  | 410 | 898 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 3 |  | 422 | 901 |  |
| 54 | Nandre Khurd | . |  |  |  | 485 | 1,264 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 185 | 1,264 |  |
| 55 | Nandre Budruk | $\cdot$ |  | - |  | 1,077 | 8,784 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,077 | 3,784 |  |
| 86 | Nayagabn Khurd | - |  |  |  | 2,100 | 1,297 |  |  |  |  | 11 | 15 |  | 1,201 | 1,812 |  |
| 57 | Mayagaon Budrak | .. |  |  |  | - 1,570 | 1,551 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,570 | 1,551 |  |
| 58 | Ntmkhed! Ehurd | .. |  |  |  | 000 | 1,196 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 609 | 1,196 |  |
| 59 | Nimgaon Budrak | .. |  |  |  | 547 | 673 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 5 |  | 349 | 678 |  |
| 60 | Nohere Khurd | .. |  |  |  | 704 | 673 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 764 | 878 |  |
| 61 | Nohere Budruk | - | - |  |  | 818 | 840 |  |  |  |  | 3 | 0 |  | 816 | 848 |  |
| 62 | Pathrad | $\cdots$ | - |  |  | 815 | . 555 | . | . |  |  |  |  |  | 815 | 585 |  |
| 68. | Penhall | -. |  | , |  | 480 | 672 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 420 | 672 |  |
| 64 | Palsod | - |  |  |  | 784 | 1,412 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 784 | 1,412 |  |
| 65 | Pathr | -. |  |  |  | 2,487 | 8,240 |  |  |  |  | 63 | 105 | - | 1,850 | 8,436 |  |
| 66 | Pilkhede | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 491 | 811 |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | 491 | 811 |  |
| 67 | Pimpal* | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 437 | 454 |  |  |  |  | 18 | 32 |  | 465 | 486 |  |
| 68 | Pimprale . | .. |  |  |  | 1,501 | - 1,904 |  |  |  |  | 97 | 149 |  | 1,598 | 2,113 |  |
| 69 | Pupal | $\cdot \cdot$ |  |  |  | 982 | 2,750 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 088 | 2,750 |  |
| 30 | Fupaagar | . |  |  |  | 1,478 | 3,078 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 1,479 | 8,679 |  |
| 71 | Fesardi | . $\cdot$ |  |  |  | 378 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 878 | 729 |  |
| 72 | Bamkhede | . |  |  |  | 497 | 509 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 497 | 509 |  |
| 78 | Bilkhode | .. |  |  |  | 267 | 458 |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | 207 | 609 |  |
| 74 | Bilwadi | . $\cdot$ |  |  |  | 667 | 1,307 |  |  |  |  | 14. | 38 | - | 661 | 1,435. |  |
| 75 | Bell - | .. |  |  |  | 1,248 | 1,834 |  |  | . |  | 6 | 11 |  | 1,254 | 1,845 |  |
| 76 | Bodhare * | .. |  |  |  | 852 | 870 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 852 | 870 |  |
| 77 | Bornar | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 2,051 | 4,372 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 0 |  | 2,053 | 4,378 |  |
| 78 | Bhagpur. | . $\cdot$ |  |  |  |  | 806 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 10 |  | --887 | 816 |  |
| 79 | Bhadll Khurd | .. |  |  |  | 950 | 2,320 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 950 | 2,320 |  |
| 80 | Bhadll Budruk | . $\cdot$ |  |  |  | 1,826 | 5,993 |  |  |  |  | $244 *$ | 787 |  | 2,170 | 6,780 |  |
| 81 | Bhokar | .. |  |  |  | 2,413 | 4,838 |  |  |  |  |  |  | , | 2,413 | 4,888 |  |
| 82 | Bhotane | .. |  |  |  | 2,050 | 5,106 |  |  | . |  | - |  |  | 2,050 | 5,108 |  |
| 83 | Matane | .. |  |  |  | 272 | 658 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 272 | 568 |  |
| 84. | Manyarkhede | .. |  |  |  | 2,821 | 8,765 |  |  |  | . | . 24 | 57 |  | 2,395 | 8,822 |  |
| 85 | Mamirabad | . |  |  |  | 6,012 | 10,550 |  |  |  |  | 21 | 57 |  | 6,032 | 10,615 |  |
| 88 | Mhisawad | .. |  |  |  | 1,101 | 2,762 |  |  |  |  | 18 | 40 |  | 2,110 | 2,801 |  |
| 87 | Muradpur | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{694}$ | . 717 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 694 | 717 |  |
| 88 | Moheran | . ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |  |  | 4,715 | 4,808 |  |  |  |  | 165 | 47 | . | 4,880 | 4.850 |  |
| 80 | yohault | i. | . |  |  | 978 | 1,104 |  |  |  |  | 8 | 13 |  | 086 | 1,117 |  |
| 90 | Rayapur | - |  |  |  | 1,048 | . 1,509 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 7 |  | 1,059 | 1,606 |  |
| 91 | Eidhtur - |  |  |  |  | 650 | 1,268 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 650 | 1,263 |  |
| 82 | Lamanjan Bornar | . |  |  |  | 284 | 716 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 284 | 716 |  |
| 93 | Lemanjatit Erandol |  |  |  |  | 430 | 620 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 450 | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 94 | Lonwadi Khiund | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 526 | 487 |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | 520 | 487 |  |
| 95 | Conwadi Budruk |  |  |  |  | 676 | 868 |  |  | - |  | 4 | 7 | - | 670 | 876 |  |
| 96 | Vadoagari | .. |  |  |  | 787 | 2,418 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 3 |  | 739 | 2,416 |  |
| 97 | Fadll |  |  |  |  | 1,254 | -2,289 |  |  |  |  | 20 | 63 |  | 1,180 | 2,286 |  |
| 08 | Vared Khurd |  |  |  |  | 848 | 380 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$48 | s80 |  |
| 09 | Varad Budruk |  |  |  |  | 041 | 1,244 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 041 | 1,244 |  |
| 100 | Wakedi . |  |  | - |  | 783 | 1,186 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  | 788 | 2,185 |  |
| 101 | Wavadadho |  |  |  |  | 1,187 | 1,032 |  |  |  |  | 2 | c |  | 1,180 | 2.656 |  |
| 102 | Vitaer |  |  |  |  | 2,471 | 2,472 |  |  |  |  | 57 | 97 |  | 2,588 | 2,509 |  |
| 103 | Vitgaon |  |  |  |  | 1,183 | 2,616 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,183 | 2,018 |  |
| 104. | Shirsoli Pr. Nasl bad. |  |  |  |  | 1,887 | 2,288 | - |  |  |  | 158 | 227 |  | 2,040 | 2,515 |  |
| 105 | Shirmoll Pr. Bornar |  |  |  |  | 1,250 | 1,608 |  |  |  |  | 249 | 459 |  | 1,401 | 2,102 |  |

F-conlinued.


APPENDIX


L-continued.


## SUMMARY OF DRY CROP RATES.

| Proposed group. | No. of villages (in batches according to the existing group-* ing). | Current dry orop rate of each batch. | Propomed dry crop rate for group of eaoh batch. | Increase per cent. | Increase per rupee (to nearest quarter anna). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - |  | EKalsa | villages. |  |  |
| 1 | 110 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Re. a. } & \text { p. } \\ 3 & \pm & 0\end{array}$ | - Re. a. p. | $32 \cdot 69$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rs. a. } & \text { p. } \\ 0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 1 | 1 | 340 | 4.50 | 32.69 | $060^{\prime}$ |

V. M. KULKARNI,

31st Nay 1921.
District Deputy Collector, E.D.

## APPENDIX M

Showing village, population, and area of unoccupied cullivable Government land.

|  | Village. | Population. |  |  |  | Ares of tmoccrpied assessed eultivable Government land. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1881 | 1001 | 1911 | 1021 | 1801 | 1001 | 1911 | 1018 | Remarks. |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Anodo | 4,070 | 5,254 | 5,341 | 8,558 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Amode $\mathbf{K d}$. | 196 | 137 | 241 | 192 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Amode Bk. | 650 | 450 | 558 | 457 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 4 vhar | 263 | 277 | 873 | 488 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Avhane | 1,209 | 1,437 | 1,944 | 1,558 | $15 \cdot 34$ | 21-20 | $41 \cdot 28$ | 4128 |  |
| 6 | Umale | 424 | 886 | 430 | 484 | $72 \cdot 1$ | 6. 29 | 48.28 | 82.8 |  |
| 7 | Kathote | 661 | 498 | 486 | 404 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Kadgaon | 1,618 | 1,888 | 1,884 | 1,504 | 118-19 | $264 \cdot 18$ | 282-6 | 282.5 |  |
| 0 | Eadart | 034 | 847 | 1,040 | 998 | $105 \cdot 10$ | $68 \cdot 17$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 4.2 |  |
| 10 | Karand | 832 | 279 | 812 | 856 |  |  | - |  |  |
| 11 | Kaooswadl | 268 | 230 | 228 | 157 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Kanalia | 2,816 | 2,061 | 8,286 | 2,751 | 17.8 | 14.8 | $14 \cdot 8$ | 14.8 |  |
| 18 | Ktnod | 854 | 807 | 388 | 886 | B. 18 | .. | .. | $\cdots$ |  |
| 14 | Kurbadedo | 279 | S04 | 164 | 134 | $67 \cdot 24$ | 165.24 | 111.16 | 127.8 |  |
| 15 | Kuvharichede | 247 | 268 | 202 | 327 | 0.8 | . | $4 \cdot 28$ | $4 \cdot 28$ |  |
| 16 | Eusumbe Kd. | 878 | 287 | -888 | 857 | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | Kusumbe Bk. | 14 | 20 | 27 | 50 | 26.7 | 22.0 | $4 \cdot 17$ | 2.36 |  |
| 18 | Kharas |  | Uninha | bitod. |  | $80 \cdot 0$ | $86 \cdot 5$ | 63:38 | - |  |
| 19 | Ehaparichode | 06 | - 94 | 103 | 76 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Emind | 65 | 67 | 94 | 213 | 76-28 | 50.84 | 50.34 | 50.34 |  |
| 21 | Ebedl Kd. | 587 | 637 | 687 | 663 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | Khodl Bk. | 187 | 141 | 188 | 288 | 10.12 | . | . | - |  |
| 28 | Khodialm |  | Uninhe | bited. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | Gadhodo | 851 | 018 | 675 | $4{ }_{48}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Chardl | 216 | 208 | 880 | 102 | 36.7. | $12 \cdot 7$ | " | . |  |
| 26 | Ghosato |  | Unluhs | bited. |  | 28.28 | 41.18 | $28 \cdot 18$ | $0 \cdot 6$ |  |
| 27 | Chtrichoil | 756 | 826 | 746. | 777 | 110.36 | 112.22 | 111.34 | 04.5 |  |
| 28 | Javakhode | 248 | 322 | 810 | 804 | 62.80 | $47 \cdot 6$ | 19.23 | 19.28 |  |
| 20 | Jalke | 812 | 540 | 601 | 845 | 128.21 | 18.88 | -. | 0.6 |  |
| 80 | Jalgnon Ed. | 040 | 783 | 1,126 | 1,020 | $137 \cdot 16$ | 115.21 | 100.80 | 100.20, |  |
| 81 | Jaigaon Olity | 14,872 | 15,874 | 17,780 | , 27, 307 | $18 \cdot 12$ | $18 \cdot 10$ | C. 17 | $1 \cdot 29$ |  |
| 22 | Jamod | 229 | 288 | 202 | 160 | 30.16 | 1•28 | 1.28 | 1'23 |  |
| 89 | Jamblval |  | Uninda | blted. |  | 18* | $\cdots$ | - | - |  |
| 84 | Thokalo |  |  |  |  |  | $4 \cdot 88$ | - | - |  |
| 35 | Digbal | 288 | 16.4 | 260. | 268 | $21 \cdot 38$ | 7-84 | 0.26 | 6.26 |  |
| 80 | Dongeon | '02 | 514 | 468 | 687 |  |  | 11.7 | 11.7 |  |
| 87 | Tarsod | 704 | 650 | 686 | 786: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88 | Tandial |  | Eninha | bitod. | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 90 | Tighare | 187 | 165 | 170 | 431 | $205 \cdot 6$ | $222 \cdot 11$ | 210-30 | 219.80 | , |
| 40 | Turichede | 80 | 77 | 185 | 195 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | Ditale |  | Onlohn | bltod. |  | 71.10 | 39. | $28 \cdot 3$ | 29.8 | - |
| 48 | Dapoŕ | 086 | 838 | 01,104 | 1,205 | 6. 20 | 80. 10 | $28 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 38$ |  |
| cs | Dealmade | 64 | 405 | 551 | 512 | 0. 25 | -• | $10 \cdot 10$ | $10 \cdot 10$ |  |
| 4 | Devgeon | 185 | 219 | 188 | 155 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | Devhert | 81 | 110 | 105 | 162 | 138.10 | 64.5 | 50. 20 | 50.29 |  |
| 40 | Dhanwal | 000 | 624 | 808 | 841 | 14.8 | 80.89 | $18 \cdot 1$ | 12.1 |  |
| 47 | Dhanore Ed. | 108 | 87 | 09 | 0 | $7 \cdot 5$ | - | - | $\cdots$ |  |
| 48 | Dhanore BL. | 41 | 205 | s01 | 851 | 68.9 | 74.9 | $25 \cdot 11$ | $15 \cdot 88$ |  |
| 40 | Dhenungrama | 510 | 683 | 788 | 845 | 11.18 | - | - | - |  |
| 60 | Dharagtr |  | Oninha | dtod. |  | \% | - | - |  |  |
| 0 | Nandgram | 400 | 849 | 471 | 389 |  | 16.28 | . |  |  |
| 68 | Nuelrabad | 11,468 | 18,175 | 12,891 | 2,006 |  | 67-35 | 59. 28 | 80.12 |  |
| 65 | Nagzit | 816 | 250 | 178 | 118 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Nandre Kd. | 175 | 284 | 219 | 185 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 85 | Nander Bix. | 2,98 | 2, 185 | 1,204 | 1,182 |  |  |  |  |  |

APPENDIX M-continued.


## APPENDIX N.

(1) Original and revision Settlement.

No. CCLXII-New series.
110 Government villages.
(1) Settlement of Insm village, Murarkheda

Correspondence ending with Commissioner, C. D.'s No. C-1511 dated 7th May 1901 (printed below).

$$
\text { No. } 500 \text { of } 1910 .
$$

## From

H. V. SATHE, Superintendent, L.R. \& R.C.D.

To
The COMMISSIONER, C. D., Poona.
Patan, 5th April 1910.
Siri,
I have the honour to submit proposals for the original settlement of the Inam village of Murarkheda in the Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District.
2. As will be seen from the map, bound up with seleetion No. CCLXII.-New series for the Jalgaon Taluka, the village is situated to the North of the Market town of Nasirabad about 5 miles to the east of Jalgaon.
3. The provisions of Chapters VIII and IX of the Land Revenue Code were extended to this village by Government Resolution No. 12988, dated 21st December 1908.
4. The village was measured and classed in $1908-09$ by the Superintendent, L.R. and R.C.D. The field work was tested by the Head Surveyor in charge of the Field Party.
5. The result of the operations is shown below under the several heads of cultivation :-

|  |  |  |  |  | Acres. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dry erop | .. | . | . | . | . | 412 |
| Garden \{ Patasthal | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | $\cdots$ | 0 |
| Garden \{ Motasthal | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | 52 |
| Rive | . | . | $\cdots$ | . | . | 0 |
| Unassessed unarable | .. | . | - | . | $\cdots$ | 21 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 485 |

6. As the whole taluka is rated at a maximum dry orop rate of Rs. 3-4-0 the village under report takes the same rate.
7. There is no Patasthal land in the village and the Motasthal land of which there are 52 acres, has been assessed as usual at the proposed maximum dry crop rate.
8. It will be seen from Áppendix $Q$ that the proposed rating results in a moderate increase of 38 per cent. over the existing revenue.
9. The assessment under all heads is given below :-

|  |  |  |  | Acres. | Assenament. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Government ocoupied land | $\cdots$ | - |  | 335 | 1,154 |
| Do. unoooupied land | . | . |  | 3 | 3 |
| Inam | . | $\cdots$ |  | 126 | 409 |
| Unassessed unarable | . | . | .. | 21 | 0 |
|  |  | Total | -• | 485 | 1,566 |

10. Should these proposals be sanctioned I would recommend that the assessment be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with the sessment of the taluka, i.e., in 1921-22.

I have etc.,
. (Sd.) H. V. SATHE,
Superintendent, L.R. \& R.C.D.

Through :-
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.
No. 253/S. S. of 1910.
Poona, 16th April 1920.
Forwarded with compliments to the Collector of East Khandesh for favour of remariks.
(Signed) G. H. ANJANGAONKAR,
For Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.
No. 2774 of 1910.
Camp Edlabad, 17th/23rd April 1910.
Returned with compliments.
2. The undersigned fully agrees with the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, C. D., and has no remarks to offer.
(Signed) A. F. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of East Khandesh.
Ref. No. 253-A-S. S. of 1910.
. Poona, 4th May 1910.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.
2. The Undersigned accepts the proposals made by the Superintendent and concorred in by the Collector.
(Signed) G. S. CURTIS,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No. C.-1511 of 1910.
Camp Mahsbleshwar, 7th May 1910.

## To

## The SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER and DIRECTOR of LAND RECORDS.

 Sir,With reference to your endorsement No. 253-A-S. S. of the 4th instant, I have the honour to intimate my sanction to the proposals of the Superintendent of Land Records for the original settlement of the Inam village of Murarkheda in the Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District.
2. The rates should be introduced before 31st July 1910 and levied from 1910-11 inclusive, They should be guaranteed so as to expire on 31st July 1922.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) W. T. MORISON, Commissioner, C. D.

No. S. R. V.-4 of 1921.
From

B. W. KISSAN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of East Khandesh;

To

## The SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER and DIRECTOR of LAND RECORDS.

Jalgaon, 14th October 1921.

Sir,
I have the honour to forward herewith the Settlement Report of Mr. C. H. Bristow, Assistant Collector, dated 3rd May 1921, submitting proposals for the second Revision Settlement of the Jalgaon Taluka of this District.
2. Objections from revenue patils within the prescribed period of two months have been received from the villages of Chincholi, Bhoker, Bhadli Budruk, AmodeBudruk, Sujde, Pathrad and Nasirabad. The objections are-
(a) The land is of poor quality and does not produce good crops (Chincholi).
(b) The cultivators are in debt and have mortgaged their land to sahukars (Chincholi).
(c) The assessment was increased at the last revision survey and should not be again increased.
(d) The land is of poor quality on account of nalas (Bhadli Budruk).
(e) The prices of iron and labour and manure have risen.
(f) Owing to insufficient rainfall the land does not yield a good income (Sujde).
(g) With the increase in the price of cotton the prices of all other things have increased.
(h) The increase in the price of cotton due to the war and before the war the price was not so high. Prices before 1914 should be taken into consideration.
3. I agree that the fullincrease proposed by Mr. Bristow is justified, None of the objections outweighs the arguments adduced in the Report. The annormal war prices of cotton have been specially allowed for in paragraph 51.
4. The existing one group is sufficient. The improvements in communication during the Settlement period have taken the form of improving existing roads and river-crossings. The Jalgaon-Amalner Railway is new, but has no station in Jalgaon Taluka. Lest it be thought that the Mill in Jalgaon, which now employs 1,437 permanent hands as against the 750 mentioned by Mr. Fletcher, forms a peculiarly convenient market for cotton, it may be mentioned that this Mill uses little, if any, Khandesh cotton, but imports its raw material. Nor does the fact that Jalgaon became a District head-quarters in 1906 constitutes sufficient reason for disturbing the grouping.
5. The figures for sales and leases given in paragraphs 43 and 44 of the Report would be more valuable if the circumstances of each transactions had been examined. Also the number of leases (Appendix H) on which the rents for the first decade care calculated is small. But it is clear that there has been a progressive rise in rents and sale-values, and that the present proportions borne to the assessment are very high. The average annual number of assistance cases in the last seven years has been 30 , but more than half the total number occurred in two bad years.
6. As regards prices, therates for cereals and pulses are not of the first importance as these crops are largely grown for food and fodder. In so far as the landholder consumes his produce it does not matter to him what the price of it is. The money crop is cotton, and its overwhelming importance is due to the fact that it
is grown in nearly half the cultivated area of the Taluka. The war-time prices of cotton cannot be taken as a safe guide. But the price was maintained at a high level in the years preceding the war, and I see no reason why we should hesitate to increase assessments through any possible fear that the price will fall in future years.
7. However, I must refer to a fallacy contained in paragraph 74. The maximum 33 per cent. rise every 30 years for settlement purposes means a rise in geometrical progression. 100 after 30 years would rise to 133 , which after another 30 years would rise to 177 , and after a third period of 30 years this would become 235. This is a different matter from doubling after 100 years.,
8. To sum up, there is plenty of evidence of the prosperity of the Taluka. We have the healthy climate and the regular monsoon, the increase in trade and in carts and wells, the great rise in rents and in sale-values of land and the high proportion these bear to the assessment, the rise in the price of cotton, the ease with which land revenue is collected, the diminution in the small unoccupied area of cultivable land. In addition, the fall in the value of money justifies raising assessments. Further, during the period of the settlement, about 20 Co-operative Credit Societies have been established, and credit has to that extent been cheapened.
9. Thus I support the proposal to fix the maximum rate at Rs. 4-5-0. The maximum rates which have just been sanctioned by Government for adjoining similar areas of Bhusaval and Jamner Talukas are Rs. 4-4-0 and Rs. 4-0-0 respectively, these being maximum permissible increases.
10. Mr. Bristow's reason for retaining patasthal assessment on those Survey Numbers which get no water by a pat is insufficient, and these Survey Numbers should be exempted from patasthal assessment.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
B. W. KISSAN,

Collector, East Khandesh.

# Below No. S.R.V.--4 dated 14th October 1921 from the Collector of East Khandesh. 

- No. S.T.-266,

Poona, 20th January 1922.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.
2. The taluka at present consists of one group only, and neither general considerations nor the lease statistics suggest that there should be more.
3. The proposed increase in assessment of 33 per cent-the maximum ordinarily allowable-appears to me to be fully justified in the report, which is commendably brief and to the point; and in these circumstances it is unnecessary for me to discuss more than a few details.
4. The discussion of prices would to my mind be more satisfying if the percentage worked out depended less on figures for particular years. The prices in consonance with which the existing maximum rate of Rs. $3-4-0$ was fixed may be taken as the average for the period 1882 to 1891, preceding the existing settlement, figures for which period are given in Appendix N of the first revision settlement report for jowari, wheat and cotton. Compared with the averages for this period, the averages for the pre-war period 1910-1913 for jowari and wheat show percentage increases as follows:-

| Jowari | .. | .. | 55 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wheat | .. | .. | 77 |

For cotton, the prices given in Appendix N to the first revision report are for ginned cotton, and therefore not comparable with those given in the present report. The Assistant Settlement, Officer has, however, given in Appendix I figures for unginned cotton for the 3 years 1888-89 to 1890-91, which may be taken as a basis for comparison since the average for these 3 years was higher than that for the decade 1882 to 1891. The calculations show a rise in price of cotton with seed of 51 per cent.
5. Compared with the average price for the first decade of the existing settlement, omitting the exceptional year 1900, the averages for the pre-war period-1910 to 1913-show percentage increases as follows :-

| Jowari | .. | .. | 42 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bajri | .. | .. | 53 |
| Wheat | .. | .. | 38 |
| Cotton with seed | .. | .. | 75 |

6. : Since the close of the war, the prices of jowari, bajri and wheat have consistently been far higher than in the pre-war period 1910-13, as pointed out in paragraph 51 of the report; whereas in 1920 the price of cotton reverted towards the same level as in that period. There is thus as regards food-grains a secure increase of far more than 33 per cent. as compared with the prices on which the existing settlement is based, and even as compared with the price of the first decade of the existing settlement. As regards cotton, the average price for the 6 years 1910 to 1913 and 1920,1921 is 42 per cent. higher than that for the three years preceding the introduction of the existing settlement; and the increase as compared with the first decade of the existing settlement is still greater. I think it is justifiable to rely on such increases being maintained for the future, cotton being an article in constant demand all over the world.
7. The other indications of the value of agricultural land and of the profits of agriculture on which the increase of assessment can legitimately be based are as striking and convincing as those furnished by prices. I accordingly support the proposed increase of the maximum rate of dry-crop land from. Rs. $3-4-0$ to Rs. 4-5-0.
8. I agree with the proposal for raising the maximum rate in the Inam village of Murarkhede from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 4-5-0.
9. Patasthal exists in 6 survey nos. of one village and bears a total assessment of Rs. 45-12-0 only, the maximum rate (which is of course to be distinguished from the highest rate under the pat) being Rs. 14. Three of these survey nos. have taken no water from the pat for 6 or 7 years; and therefore cannot be regarded as patasthal. I think the patasthal assessment for these 3 survey nos. should be abolished. The other 3 survey nos. get water for only 2 months in the monsoon, which is not sufficient to bring them into even the lowest water-class of patasthal. Accordingly I recommend that the patasthal assessment on these 3 survey nos. also be abolished. The figures given in paragraph 78 of the report show that this land is extremely profitable; and with the abolition of the existing patasthal assessment it will be still more profitable, but, as the profit is derived from the use of wells and. not from pat-water, only dry-crop assessment can be levied.
10. I am not acquainted with this region, and do not gather from paragraph 3 of the report precisely how the impoverishment of the soil there referred to is brought about. But apparently it can be prevented by the building of ridges, which, however, the cultivators will not take the trouble to do any more than, as noted in paragraph 26 of the report, they will take the trouble to make adequate use of their wells. As the occupants will not take this reasonable trouble for protecting their lands, I do not think it is necessary for Government to initiate reclassification of it. In any case before the issue of general orders, a preliminary test would have to be taken to ensure, in the first place, that the land is really of less classification value than that recorded in the records.
11. I think that the proper conclusion to draw from paragraph 48 of the report is that 6 per cent. is approximately the return derived from investment in land in this taluka.

A. MACKIE,<br>Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records

Belou Drmorandum No. S.T.-266, dated 20th January 1922, from the
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.
No. L.N.D./E.-2-8,
Poona, 2nd March 1922.

## Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The Settlement Officer proposes to raise the assessment by 33 per cent., a proposal in which the Settlement Commissioner agrees. The Taluka is essentially a cotton producing area, nearly half the cultivated area being sown with cotton and its purchasing power largely depends on the price of cotton. Food crops are grown only for home consumption and far more grain is imported than exported. Ordinarily therefore cotton would be the ruling factor which should determine the cultivator's ability or otherwise to pay an enhanced assessment. The price of this commodity however depends but little on local conditions and very largely on extraneous circumstances and conditions of trade. Consequently it has not only fluctuated very largely during the last ten years owing to unsettled conditions throughout the world but the vagaries are such as cannot be easily accounted for as will be seen from the following figures :-


In the year 1920-21 which was a year of deficient rain-fall a rise in prices due to smaller output would naturally be expected, whereas the price fell precipitably from Rs. 14-8-0 in 1919 to Rs. 8-4-0 in 1920. The only definite fact that stands out prominently is that during the first twenty years of the current settlement the price fluctuated between the narrow limits of Rs. 7 and Rs. 5. Though a fair increase may be counted upon'when trade and other conditions have settled down it would be hazardous to assume any level round which the price of this commodity would fluctuate in next few years.
3. One must therefore rely on other more stable factors on which to base the future demand from the Taluka, such as the value of land and general prosperity of the Taluka. The following figures show a steady and well sustained rise in the selling and letting value of land:-

|  |  | Salos. | Leasees. | Salos. | Leases. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891-1900 | Rs. | $55 \cdot 88$ per acre | $4 \cdot 15$ | $33 \cdot 37$ | $2 \cdot 29$ |
| 1901-1910 | , | 78.41 | 7.54 | $50 \cdot 61$ | $4 \cdot 06$ |
| 1911-1920 | " | 169.96 | 11.68 | 112:08 | $5 \cdot 95$ |

Bagayat land has risen from Rs. 110 (sales) in 1891-1900 to Rs. $568 \cdot 21$ in 19111920, and leases from Rs. 8 to Rs. 37.23. The increase both in the value of land and in the rate of leases is enormous:-a lease of 1891-1900 which would bring in Rs. 4 now brings in Rs. 117 per acre and all we ask the landlord to pay us out of his increased profit of Rs. 777 is 33 per cent. on his previous assessment, about a rupee. This is a very small extra share to take of the high profits that cultivation is now yielding in the Taluka.

The Taluka is well supplied with communications, has two lines of railway passing through it with four stations on the main G. I. P. line. The headquarters of the Taluka has become the headquarters of a district during the currency of the present settlement, and all conditions point to the general prosperity of the area.
4. In these circumstances the full 33 per cent. increase proposed by the Settlement Officer and supported by the Settlement Commissioner is fully justified, and the Commissioner supports the proposal.
5. The Commissioner agrees that the Taluka should continue to be assessed in one group and concurs in the Settlement Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 10 on the question of re-classification referred to by the Settlement Offiger in paragraph 3 of his report.
6. Lastly as regards patasthal assessment it exists only in 6 survey numbers with a total assessment of Rs. 45. As the lands do not get " pat" water and are watered by private wells the Commissioner agrees with the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner that the patasthal assessment should be abolished and the cultivators encouraged to make every use they can of such water.

## L. J. MOUNTFORD ${ }_{2}$ <br> Commissioner, C. D.

## Revision Settlement.

Second - of the Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Rèvenue Department.<br>Resolution No. 4374.

Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.
Dated the 15th June 1922.


#### Abstract

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D.E.-2-8 dated 2nd March 1922Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below* containing proposals for the second revision Settlement of the Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.


* Letter from Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Jatgaon, No. S.S.— 35 dated 3rd May 1921.

Letter from the Collector of East_Khandesh No. S.R.V.-4 dated 14th October 1921.
Memorandum from the Settleinent Commisaioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.-266 dated 20th January 1922.

Resolution.-These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of the Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District.
2. The Assistant Settlement Officer has given very sound reasons, summarized in paragraph 65 of his report, for a maximum increase ( (..e., 33 per cent.) in the present rates of assessment owing'to the material prosperity of the taluka. He has in fact made out a strong case for a considerably high increase, but Government are restricted to an increase of one-third only. The full 33 per cent. increase proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer and supported by the Collector, the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., is accordingly sanctioned.
3. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposal for raising the maximum rate in the Inam village of Murarkhede from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. $4-5-0$ is approved.
4. As regards the patasthal assessment, the Assistant Settlement Officer has suggested that the rate should remain unchanged, although the pats are not actually used. Government, however, are not prepared to accept this proposal and direct that the patasthal assessment should be abolished.
5. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.
6. The revised rates should be introduced in 1921-22, levied in 1922-23 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.
7. Mr. Bristow is commended for his excellent report.

By order of the Governor in Council,

## SHAMRAO D. MANKAR, Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, C. D.
The Collector of East Khandesh (with petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,

The Accountant General, The Public Works Department, The Finance Department, O. H. Bristow, Esquire, I.O.S., The Government of India (by letter).

Note.-Revised Appendix L not necessary as Government have approved the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals.

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4 193-17
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Map showing grouping and rating as finally sanctioned by Government

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Map showing grouping and rating as $f_{1}$

|  |
| :---: |





## From

No. R.S.-20.

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

To

> Thr COLLECTOR of EAST KHANDESH, Jalgaon.

Jalgaon, 3rd September 1919.

Sir,
Under orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 539, dated 20th January 1919, I beg to submit the following report for the second Revision Survey Settlement of the agricultural lands in the Erandol Taluka. I assumed charge of this office on 1st March 1919 and have spent about two months in making special careftl inquiry in the whole of the taluka, though I am in charge of this taluka for the last four years and have had an opportunity to study the conditions therein for a sufficiently long time.
2. The taluka till 1st Norember 1917 comprised of 228 Government Khalsa:villages and one Inam village-Bhondan. But when the Parola Peta was transformed into a separate taluka some rearrangement was made and 10 villages on the north and north-west were transferred to Amalner and 33 villages including the Inam village on the west were given over to the new Parola Taluka. The first Revision Survey was introduced in 227 Government villages of the old Erandol Taluka in the year 1889-90, while the original Survey Settlement was extended to the village of Ringangaon, which being originally Inam had lapsed to Government in the year 1879, in the same year (vide Government Resolution, Revenue Department, Nos. 3924 of 6th June 1890 and 5091 of 19th July 1890). The Inam village of Bhondan has been surveyed and settled in the year $1870-71$ but as it has to be remeasured and classified the question of introducing a Revision Survey to that village is not under consideration. Out of the remaining 228 villages, 42 have been transferred to Amalner and Parola Talukas, but I find that while submitting his proposals for the second Revision Survey Settlement of the old Amalner Taluka including Parola Peta villages, Mr. Abbott considered the 10 villages transferred to the Amalner Taluka and has left out the 32 villages given over to the new Parola Taluka. So I have now to submit my proposals for the Revision Survey Settlement of the remaining 186 villages of the Erandol Taluka and 32 of the Parola Taluka. Hence most of the appendices to this report will contain information for these 218 villages. I shall, however, have to consider the figures of all the 228 villages for comparison on some points in the body of this report and so they will not be found in the appendices.

## Measurement and Classification.

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

## Position.

4. The taluka is one of the central talukas of the old Khandesh District and has got many features similar to those of its surrounding talukas of Jalgaon, Pachora, Amalner and Chopda. It is bounded on the east and - 894-1

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

## To

Ths COLLECTOR of EAST KHANDESH,
Jalgaon.

Jalgaon, 3rd September 1919.
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2. The taluka till 1st Norember 1917 comprised of $\dot{2} 28$ Government Khalsa-villages and one Inam village-Bhondan. But when the Parola Peta was transformed into a separate taluka some rearrangement was made and 10 villages on the north and north-west were transferred to Amalner and 33 villages including the Inam village on the west were given over to the new Parola Taluka. The first Revision Survey was introduced in 227 Government villages of the old Erandol Taluka in the year 1889-90, while the original Survey Settlement was extended to the village of Ringangaon, which being originally Inam had lapsed to Government in the year 1879, in the same year (vide Government Resolution, Revenue Department, Nos. 3924 of 6th June 1890 and 5091 of 19th July 1890). The Inam village of Bhondan has been surveyed and settled in the year 1870-71 but as it kas to be remeasured and classified the question of introducing a Revision Survey to that village is not under consideration. Out of the remaining 228 villages, 42 have been transferred to Amalner and Parola Talukas, but I find that while submitting his proposals for the second Revision Survey Settlement of the old Amalner Taluka inoluding Parola Peta villages, Mr. Abbott considered the 10 villages transferred to the Amalner Taluka and has left out the 32 villages given over to the new Parola Taluka. So I have now to submit my proposals for the Revision Survey Settlement of the remaining 186 villages of the Erandol Taluka and 32 of the Parola Taluka. Hence most of the appendices to this report will contain information for these 218 villages. I shall, however, have to consider the figures of all the 228 villages for comparison on some points in the body of this report and so they will not be found in the appendices.

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## Position.

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

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

## Physical features.

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

## Soil.

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

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

## Water system.

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

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

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

## Rainfall and climate.

8. In appendix A figures of the rainfall have been given for which I am obliged to the Director of Agriculture. I also have attached to it the total rainfall figures for the previous 20 years and the notes about the nature of the last 10 seasons received from the Director. The statistical atlas gives the
average rainfall as 28 inches, while in the first Revision Survey Settlement report Mr. Pitt gives it as $32: 85$. The average of the last 10 years comes to 28.09 in 48 rainy, days. The average for the 30 years comes to 28.33 . For the dry kharif and rabi crops grown in the taluka, this quantity is more than sufficient. However it is advisable and proper to have under review the conditions of rainfall during the last 23 years from 1896 to 1918. During the period of the last 10 years there were three years of deficient rainfall and in the previous period of 20 years there were only two. From appendix A it will be seen that in three years the xainfall was abnormally heavy, being over 30 inches. On the whole however it may be said that the tract generally gets sufficient and well distributed rainfall and cannot be called a precarious one.

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

## Cultivation and crops.

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

|  |  |  |  | 1914 to 1918 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1. | Cotton | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $39 \cdot 30$ |
| 2. | Jowari | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17.85 |
| 2. | Bajri | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $18 \cdot 13$ |
| 4. | Wheat | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3.75 |

5. Other cereals and pulses ... $19 \cdot 28$ (tur, udid, mug and kulith are important cereals and pulses).
6. Miscellaneous ... ... $\mathbf{1 . 6 9}$

100
The percentage for the average gross occupied cultivable area including fallows is as given below and against it I give the figures of the percentage from Mr. Pitt's report of 1890 :-

| - |  |  |  | Percentage for 1914-1919. | Percentege in 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton | ... - | ... | ... | 38.24 | 32-9 |
| Jowari | ... | ... | ... | 17.37 | 24.9 |
| Bajri | ... | ... | ... | 17.64 | $19 \cdot 2$ |
| Other eareals | pulses | ... | $\ldots$ | 18.76 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| Wheat | ... | ... | ... | $3 \cdot 60$ | 7.8 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | $1 \cdot 69$ | 7.5 |
| Fallows | ... | ... | ... | $2 \cdot 70$ | $5 \cdot 6$ |
|  |  |  |  | 100 | 100 |

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

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

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


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

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

| Year. |  | No. of <br> villages. | No. of irrigan <br> tion wells. | Acres of <br> bagait orops. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890 | $\cdots$ | 227 | 1,975 | 1,751 |
| $1917-18$ | $\cdots$ | 218 | 2,917 | 3,977 |

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

## Fallows.

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

## Agricultural holdings.

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


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

Diviisions of land.
12. Pieces of agricultural land ... ... 21,761 35,800

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

## Communications.

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

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

## Bazars.

14. There are marginally noted weekly bazars in the taluka. Of these 1. Dharangaon. Dharangaon is the most important. On account of the
15. Firandol.
16. Kasoda.
17. Peldbi.
18. Utrar.
19. Ringangron.
-Railway stations at Dharangaon and Amalner, these two places have become trade centres for my division of four talukas. Dharangaon Bazar supplies the wants of the whole of Erandol and many villages in Amalner, Parola, and Chopda Talukas. It is now well known that the cultivators go in for more of cotton crop and have to import a large quantity of food-grains even in addition to the other necessaries of life and luxury, such as cloth, sugar, oils, iron, etc. Dharangaon has now also a big timber market. The only cattle bazar in the taluka is also there. Large transactions of cotton are also made here. Erandol and Kasoda bazars. are next in importance, while the remaining four bazars are only places where 884-s
minor things of necessity are sold to the people of surrounding villages. I have attempted to find out the value' of transactions done at each of the seven Bazars and the average approximate estimate arrived at is as follows. These figures do not include sales of cattle and timber:-

| Bazar. |  |  |  |  | Value of transsotiona. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Dharangaon | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | 15,650 |
| 2. Erandol | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | 4,200 |
| 3. Kasoda | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | 5,350 |
| 4. Paldhi | $\cdots$ | ... |  | ... | ... | 1,230 |
| 5. Sonvad | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | 850 |
| 6. Utran | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | 700 |
| 7. Ringangaon | . | ... |  | ... | ... | 850 |

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

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

## Import and Export.

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

Imports (in Bengal maunds).

|  | Rice. | Jowar and Bajri. | Wheat. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } \\ & \text { dal. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Oil-aeeds. | Cotton and Yam. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Avarage for 1904 to 1907 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maunds. } \\ 9,714 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maunds. } \\ \text { 60,051 } \end{gathered}$ | Maunds. 11,218 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mau, } \\ \text { IБ, } \end{gathered}$ |  | Manndg. $\mathbf{1 , 6 9 2}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maunds. } \\ 5,767 \end{gathered}$ |
| A verage for 1908 to 1912 | 17,941 | 112,587 | 28,798 |  |  | 25,7 |  | 2,178 | 6,906 |
| Average for 1918 to 1918 | 88,920 | 109,100 | 24,824 |  |  |  |  | 2,249 | 6,709 |
| (Exports in Bengal maunds). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Jawar and Bajri. | Wheat. | Gram Tur |  | Oil-seeds, |  | Cotton. |  | Cotton seed, |
| Avarage for 1904 to 1907 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Maunds } \\ 1,306 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Maunds. } \\ 2,373 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Maunds. } \\ 4,157 \end{array}$ |  | Mannds. <br> 4,155 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maunds. } \\ & 200,618 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Maunds } \\ 41,309 \end{array}$ |
| Average for 1908 to 1919 | 2,217 | 350 |  |  |  |  | 177,592 |  | 50,819 |
| Average for 1918 to 1918 | 1,682 | 543 |  | 99 | $249$ |  | 166,548 |  | 82,036 |

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

Manufactures and Industries.
16. There are no important manufactures or local industries in the táluka. At Erandol there are a few Mahomedans who are called Kagdis and who mana-
facture some kinds of rough and thick paper by hand from the pulp prepared from useless paper sold in offices, \&c. The best of these papers is used for making account books for Khándesh and Berar Banias. The industry is however no way flourishing. There are 15 houses, of which 10 are working and make in all about 1,000 reams, each of 240 papers in a year.

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

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

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

|  | Year. |  | Pallas ginned. | Baleg. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $1914-15$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 18,565 |  |
| $1915-16$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 27,295 | 15,270 |
| $1916-17$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 18,079 | 18,366 |
| $1917-18$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13,202 | 8,481 |
| $1918-19$ | $\ldots$ | 20,058 | 15,109 |  |
|  |  | Total | $\ldots$ | $102,206 l$ |
|  |  | Average | $\ldots$ | 20,441 |
|  |  |  |  | 12,227 |
|  |  |  |  | 14,445 |

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

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

Except at Dharangaon and Erandol the population is mostly agricultural. During the last 30 years, plague, cholera and influenza have done much havoc in some places. The last epidemic itself oarried away 10,023 souls in 228 villages. The figures are really surprising. They show that during the 1st 10 years the normal increase had disappeared during the famine of 1899-1900 and tiough during the next 10 years there was an increase of 10.7 per cent. still during the last 10 years instead of the normal increase there was an actual deorease of 9,121 souls. This means that the population is less by $11,718+9,121$, i. e., 20,839 or $16 \cdot 2$ per cent. less than what it ought to have been. This result is due to the epidemios of cholera, plague and influenza and not due to the poverty or similar causes arising out of the depressed material condition of the people. On the contrary I may venture to say that in the materially prosperous condition of the taduka there have been so many mouths less to feed, and the decrease has partially improved the status of the labouring classes by creating zoore demand for labour. As for the health of the people during the last

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

| Year. |  |  | Oholera. | Plague. | Small.pox. | Infuensm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1897 | ... | $\ldots$ | 304 | ...... | 60 |  |
| 1900 | .. | ... | 1,474 | .. | 237 | .... |
| 1905 | ... | $\cdots$ |  | 387 | 993 | .... |
| 1912 | ... | $\ldots 1$ | 578 | 51 | 523 | . |
| 1917 | ... | $\cdot \cdot$ | ...... | 1,458 | 5 |  |
| 1918 | ... | ... | 4 | 455 | 154 | 10,023 |

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

|  | Year. | Deatiss. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1899 |  | 1,847 |  |
| 1900 |  | 5,714 | There may be many deaths from cholera in thi |
| 1910 |  | 2,002 | figure in the famine year. |
| 1912 |  | 2,295 |  |

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

|  | Years, | - | Cholera. | Small-pox- | Plague. | Influenza, | Fever and Others. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890-1918 | ... | ... | 8,978 | 2,994 | 4,796 | 10,023 | 102,715 | 124,306 |

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

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

## Prices.

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


I have purposely omitted to consider the prices for the year 1918 as they were abnormally high on account of abnormal conditions of war, famine and control of prices, which are not likely to stay on. They are as under:1918 ... $. . . \quad 5 \quad 10 \quad 5 \quad 11 . \quad 2 \quad 0$
The above decennial average figures show a steady increase in the prices of the 3 important articles. These could oertainly be considered in revising the Land Revenue of the taluka. They show that the quantity of jowari and bajri which fetched rupee one in the market during the first decennium, has now been bringing in Rs. 1-10-2 and Rs. 1-8-11, respectively. This means that the prices of these artioles have gone higher during the last 30 years by

63:5 and 55.95 per cent. As for the cotton no data is available for the 1st decennium. However comparing the average for the 2nd decennium with that of the 4th we find that the value of the cotton too has increased by $42 \cdot 91$ per cent. It has however to be noted that during the last decennium the prices of cotton in the years 1915 and 1917 were 8 seers 7 chataks and 3 seers respectively per rupee. These abnormal figures of the fall and rise in the price of cotton show the unsettled condition of the cotton market during the war period. So we have really to omit these figures from the 4th decennium average. If we do this we get an average of 3 seers and $10 \frac{1}{2}$ chataks per rupee for the 8 normal years and on comparing this average with that of the 2 nd decennium we find that prices have nearly doubled or are $91 ; 45$ per cent. higher now. This really corresponds to the ideas of even the ignorant agriculturists who admit that the prices of cotton have doubled during the last 30 years.

From the figures of imports of Jowari and Bajri in para. 15 and considering the fact that the expenses of cultivation have largely increased lately, it may be said that the local produce of food-grains is not sufficient for the local consumption and so the rise in prices of these articles would not really support an increase in the maximum rate of the Land Revenue. But when we consider the fact that the area under cotton crop has increased from $32 \cdot 9$ per cent. to 38.24 per cent. during the last 30 years, and that the prices of it have gone up by $91 \cdot 45$ per cent., any one will have to admit that the agriculturists are now in a far better condition and can easily bear the maximum increase of 33 per cent. under the standing orders.

## Wages.

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

| ManWoman | Buey Season. |  | Slaok Season. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Towa. . | Village. | Town. | Village. |
|  | Ris. 8. p. | Rs. a. $\mathbf{p}$. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. |
|  | 070 | 060 | 0.0 | 04 |
|  | 050 | 040 | 040 | 02 |

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


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

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

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

## Agricultural stock.

20. I give figures of the present agricultural stock in Appendix D and below them the figures for some 5 previous representative years beginning with 1891-92 for comparison. The figures for 1918-19 have been separately collected by me this season through the village officers and the Circle Inspectors and those of the previous years are taken from the Mamlatdar's record for all 228 villages. A glance at the figures shows that during the last 30 years the total number of cattle has gone down by about 5,600 and that in the famine year 18991900 the decrease was very marked showing that about 24,000 of the cattle head had disappeared in the famine. It has, however, to be noted that the system of recuperation was going on for the last 18 years and now the number of cattle has reached its first limit. The number of plough bullocks is now less by 3993 than in 1891-92 though the cultivable area is now increased somewhat. The area of cultivable land per pair of plough cattle comes to be $21 \frac{1}{2}$ acres as compared with 17 acres in 1891. Looking to the nature of the soil and the method of cultivation I do not think that the number of plough cattle is much less than the required number. Looking to the number of breeding bulls and buffaloes I find that it has increased a bit more during the 30 years and that the number of cows and their calves has remained almost stationery. But I have to note that no regular system or schemes of cattle-breeding are followed any where in the Taluka and few specially good kind bulls are reared for the purpose. The bullocks and cows are of ordinary country breed and generally supplemented from Malwa animals. Nobody seems to take any special interest in cattle-breeding and there being very little suitable forest area in the Táluka it ; is not likely. that any attempts will be made in the matter.

As for the number of she-buffaloes and their calves, it will be seen that their number has been reduced by about 4,500, i.e., $32 \cdot 8$ per cent. These cattle are chiefly kept for their milk and ghee, which are so essential for the physique of the people. But this state of things is probably due to the want of sufficient fodder in the villages as buffaloes are not sent away for grazing.

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

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

## Material condition of people.

21. (a) We can classify the population in the following 4 olasses.
(1) Banias or Sawkars.
(2) Bond fide cultivators or agriculturists.
(3) Labourers.
(4) Others including writers, servants, petty industry men, eto.
(1) The condition of the Banias and Sawkars is very prosperous. The following figures of Income tax will give an idea of their earnings. They are, however, makers of their own fortunes by work and enterprise. Sometimea they gain or lose very heavily :-

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

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


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

At page 43 of the statistical atlas of 1906 the following remarks are made generally about the eoonomic condition of the Khandeshi cultivators as a whole.
"The Gazetteer dealing with the whole district gives an unfavourable verdict: 'Khandesh oultivators are as a rale poor. Without forethought or
self-restraint they readily rum into debt and by grasping and unsorapulous money-lenders are forced to pay back large sums.' The conditions of the rayats of East Khandesh before the famine was, however, better tinan is here described. Trade and manufactures and a long succession of normal seasons had increased the local capital. The oultivators were fairly well off, lived easily in ordinary seasons and possessed-fair credit. At the present time the economic condition of the cultivator cannot be said to be more than fair, the succession of bad seasons since 1896-97, combined with extravagance, having markedly impaired it."

I am however not inclined to accept the view given here so far as Erandol Taluka is concerned. For the reasons given above I think that the material economic condition of the cultivator has certainly improved. Ignorance is now passing away and the cultivator is now not so much defrauded by the moneylenders as bofore and in spite of the few bad seasons that had to be faced since 1896 the cultivator has got now more staying power than before.
(3) The labour class has now become alive to its interests and the struggle of life has now taught them to assert their own terms. The tide of industrial upheaval in the country during the last 30 years, new openings for work elsewhere, the increasing local demand for labour and the unfortunate havoc done by plague, Cholera and Influenza, have all contributed to the increasing proseprity of this class of poeple. In the famine of 1900 in spite of the low prices of food grains and other necessaries of life as compared to those for the year 1918-19, the labourers came out in numbers on relief works. But in spite of the very adverse circumstances of the current year very few of the labourers required relief on works. This class of people have largely contributed to the above-mentioned liquor traffic. So, on the whole, I can say that the material condition of these people too has been very prosperous.

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


These figures show that much land has not gone into the hands of the Banias. It is also well known that amongst the persons included in the class of non-agriculturists there are several who are really bona fide agrioulturists themselves though their greater income is from other non-agricultural sources. I therefore do not propose to make any comments on this point as it does not affect the question of revision of assessment.
(4) Leaving aside the above classes I must say that the economic condition of the remaining classes of people has not been quite so prosperous. But we are not concerned much as regards these people in the settlement report and so I do not discuss or give reasons on the point.
(b) The number of schools and the average attendance of boys and girls are given below for different representative years :-


This shows that in point of education the Taluka is also improving largely.
There have been now two private Angle-Vernacular schools at Erandol and Dharangaon and number of boys in both the schools together is about 150.
(c) I find that in the year 1889 there were 19,607 flat and tiled roofed houses and 2,474 huts in 228 villages and that the number of houses and huts in 218 villages under report are as under :-


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

Revenue History.

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

|  | Year. | Population. | Occupied area. | Assessment. | Area. | Incidence assessment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891 |  | 105,808 | Acres. 232,863 | $\underset{3,26,674}{\text { Rs. }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { A. }}{2} \mathrm{~g}$. | Rs. a.  <br> 3 1 p. |
| 1911 |  | 117,186 |  |  |  |  |
| 1918 |  | 108,065 | 235,483 | 3,27,525 | 27 | 300 |

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

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

## Crop experiments and khoti.

23. There is yet another direct test to see what enhancement in the assessment could be made. It is to find out a peroentage the present assessment bears to the value of gross produce, whioh an acre of crop yields in a normal year. Theoretically this is a very sound test, but practically speaking it is not a quite trustworthy one for several reasons. In the first place the value of the yield of every crop varies according to the kind of soil, nature of rainfall, the method and care of cultivation, expenses of cultivation and the market prices of the produce. Hence even if it be possible to have by an experiment the correct value of a partioular artiole produced in an acre of particular kind of the soil under particular conditions of a season and market, still practically it would be a very doubtful method to be applied with any confidence for forming a basis to justify a particular increase in assessment even for a particular village-then not to speak of a whole Taluka-Even holding the above views on the point I shall try to apply the method at least theoretically from what little data is available. This method is based on crop experiments or on khoti transactions. I tried to find the data from private accounts but could not get
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any. Oral inquiry is of no use. Crop experiments are now a days stopped and even though I obtained the published report on crop experiments done in previous years I did not find any data applicable to this Taluka except in two cases given below:-

|  | Value of gross produce. | Assessment. | Percantage of assesment to value of gross produce. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs |  |  |
| Erandol 1906-07-Jowari | 11.2 | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { R8, } & \text { 8. } & \text { p. } \\ 1 & 13 & 3\end{array}$ | ${ }_{16.44}$ |
| Dharangaon 1902-03-Jowari | 16-124 | 0145 | $5 \cdot 37$ |

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


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

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

|  | Crop. | Value of gross produce. | How many times of assessment. | Percentage of assessment to gross proảuce. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Rs. a. p. |  |  |
| Jowari |  | $15 \quad 20$ | $11 \cdot 17$ | $9 \cdot 26$ |
| Cotton |  | 1860 | $13 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 65$ |

The above percentage of Jowari does not agree with that of the crop experiments percentages given above. If we assume that in these days 50 per cent. of the gross produce goes for the expenses of cultivation we get Re. 7-9-0 and Rs. 9-3-3, and even if we deduct the Government and Local Fund dues from these figures we get Rs. 6-1-2 and 7-11-2 respectively as net profit per acre. Supposing these results are correct, I think we shall be justified if we enhance the assessment by 33 per cent. and take 0-15-0 more for the 2 acres of the orop yielding a net profit of Rs. 12-13-4 to the holder, under the present altered prosperous conditions of the Taluka. This shows that by the proposed average rate of Rs. 1-13-11 we shall be charging only 16.75 per cent. on the gross yield of one acre of land giving cotton and Jowari half and half or nearly 33.48 per cent. on the net profit which we have assumed to be $1 / 3$ of the gross produce only. The present net profit, however, is shown to be at an average of $5 \cdot 13$ assessments in Appendix H-2. So on this net profit we shall be charging only 26 per cent. by increasing the assessment to its maximum limit. But I shall not base my proposals on this ground as there is other more direct and indirect evidence to support them.

> Value of Land. (a) Sales.
24. Information about the sale prices of dry crop land has been given in Appendices G, G-1 and G-2. The information is collected from the

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

The following transactions were excluded :-
(a) Nominal sales in which land was to return to the vendor.
(b) Sales to money-lenders who accepted land in payment of their debts without caring for the real market value.
(c) Civil Court's decree sales, in many of which low prices are realized on account of existing other burdens on the land sold.
(d) Conditional sales.
(e) Sales which are really in the nature of mortgages.
( $f$ ) Sales of lands which are valued abnormally high on account of their peculiar advantageous position with regard to the situation or with regard to their proximity to the land of the purchaser who generally gives more for securing the land for his own convenience.
(g) Sales in whioh other landed property is included with land.
( $h$ ) Sales of land having wells on them.
On examining the figures in the Appendix $G$ it will be seen that the value of land hasgot a steady upward tendency to increase and that in the three periods of 10 years each it has gone up by leaps and bounds till the average value of dry crop land is now found to be nearly 90 assessments while in the beginning of the current settlement period it was only $17: 1$ assessments. The value of land per acre was Rs. $26^{\circ} 5$ in the beginning but now it is about Rs. 100 . It will however be noticed that in the case of partioular villages, most of which lie in the north black soil tract beyond Dharangaon, the average sale value is far higher than 100 assessments, while that for some others which are in the poor soil tract below 100. But these are exceptions. In many cases the average comes to between 75 to 100 gssessments. It is also to be remembered that the Khandesh Kunbi agriculturist is nowadays really mad after seouring more and more land, and I have noticed instances of some fools who go in for land by inourring debt at about 12 per cent. and pay an abnormal price, by mortgaging the same to the vendor or another sawkar, without any the least regard for actual net return they will get out of the land. The result of their transactions is that the price of land is unnecessarily inflated, and in the end it goes back in the hands of the sawkar. Really speaking, the idea of these people is that in some good seasons and at high prices of cotton they oan repay the debt easily, but the actual result is quite the reverse. From the statement of rents it will be seen that the usual net return to the landlord is $5 \cdot 13$ assessments, and I think that in these days a sane and reasonable man could not risk his money if he could not secure land within 100 assessments on it. Six per cent. is considered to be a fair return if it is actually recovered without trouble and expenses by way of rent. But in practioe we find that these people pay much more and do not get even 4 per cent. net return on the whole. They think they get more because they value their and their family's personal labour at much less than at what it actually is.

I have not taken the trouble of collecting statistios from Registration books as it is now unnecessary to do so, nor from mortgage deeds and Civil Court deoree sales. Mortgage values are no real indication of sale values, and in Civil Court deoree sales there are many oases of previous enoumbrances involved and in many cases the sales are concealed private arrangements between parties. I know this from my long experience as Mamlatdar. It may however be noted that in this District, the Collector has laid down the set price of dry crop land in these sales at an average of 100 assessments and he never sanotions these sales when they are below 75 assessments including the encumbrances on the land. So on the whole we take it that 100 assessments is the reasonable bond fide sale value per acre of the dry crop land, and this in itself is far more than what it was at the beginning of the current settlement period and that this sale value whioh is due to the high prices of the agricultural products will by itself justify our levying the full maximum increase under the rules over the present
assessment. For getting a vivid idea of the sale values on sight for the Erandol and Parola villages separately for the last 30 years by acre and by assessment I tabulate the figures below in round figures from the Appendices G, G-1, G-2 :-


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


This shows that the value of land has steadily increased and is now 3.77 times more per aore and $5 \cdot 3$ times more per rupee of assessment.

> Value of Land. (b) Leases.
25. Rental ivalue.-Appendices $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{H}-1, \mathrm{H}-2$ give the average net rents received by landlords for lands leased out. I have given the figures for 50 representative villages for three different periods of 10 years each. The information is collected from the Record of Rights and has been verified in villages by making personal inquiries with the people who are likely to know the nature of the transactions and by referring to the actual leases in some cases, and I can say that the figures show the net rents of bona fide lease transactions and can be relied on. As in the case of sales I have discarded the following kinds of transactions:-
(a) Leases which are nominal deeds for rents which really represent the interest on the mortgage amounts, though the lands are apparently sold.
(b) All leases of inam lands.
(c) All leases which are simply passed to show to the sawkars that the land is not the property of the holder but which however is nominally sold or transferred to a friend or relative.
(d) Leases in which rents are agreed to be paid in kind as Batai but nominally some amount is put in as a matter of form or as a supposed penalty in oase the lessee turns out to be dishonest.
(e) All leases in which irrigated land is involved.

In this taluka the majority of leases are for rents in cash and the landlord generally is liable to pay the Government dues from out of the rent.) I have however deducted the Government dues in suoh cases to find out the net rents. (Among the 50 villages examined, in 22 only I have found-during the last 15 years-in all 290 cases in most of which the rent was agreed to be in kind mostly equal to half the gross produce and the landlord agreed to pay half the Government dues. These are called Nimbatai leases. There are noticed a few cases in which in the Nimbatai lease compensatory or a penal rent is mentioned but which is seldom actually recovered, being really too high for the customary cash rents. The average rent of these cases comes to 9.40 assessments but
obviously it is too high to give a true rental value for settlement parposes. I have therefore excluded these. There are also cases of transactions in which a lessee advances money to the lessor and takes up his land for certain number of years in satisfaction of the debt and himself pays the assessment. In these cases the average yearly rent is rather less than the customary yearly cash rent in the village but this is due to the fact that the lessee has to compensate himself for the loss of interest on the money advanced beforehand. The average of these cases noted in the 50 villages gives the rental figure at 2.45 and 3.65 assessments in the last two periods of 10 years each. These rents are obviously too low to be considered as bonad fide rents. So these cases too are not worth being considered.)

Now to come to the figures of bond fide rents of leased land we have to examine the Appendices $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{H}-1, \mathrm{H}-2$. Comparing the figures of rent per acre and per rupee of assessment with those mentioned in Mr. Pitt's report and Appendix O, I find that they give an unfavourable aspect for the settlememt purposes. I wonder how the figures given by Mr. Pitt were so high. I have now collected figures for three different periods and have found that the present rate of went per acre is Rs. $6 \cdot 22$ and per rupee of assessment is Rs. $5 \cdot 13$ only. Taking into consideration the value of land prevailing in 1889 as given in paragraph 37 of Mr. Pitt's report it will be seen that the rental value he gives in the same paragraph further up is greatly disproportionate. But it being now impossible to obtain any explanation on the point I must stop any further discussion and inference by comparison.

In Amalner Taluka Mr. Abbott has found the net profit to the landiord on average cash rents to be Rs. $5 \cdot 58$ assessment. This is a little more than what I have found in Erandol, i.e., $5 \cdot 13$. The average sale value of dry crop land in the taluka is 90 assessments. Hence it is seen that the capitalised value of the landlords' annual net profit is 17.56 years' purchase. The present average assessment of the taluka is Rs. 1-6-5, and if it is increased by $33 \frac{1}{8}$ per cent., the net profit to the landlord will be 2.84 assessments, and so the capitalised value would be 31 years' purchase or the average value of the land will be 67.4 assessments.

It may also be noted that to the present average rate of assessment per acre-which is Rs. 1-6-5-the net rent bears a ratio of $27 \cdot 29$ per cent., and that if we increase it by $\frac{1}{3}$ the ratio will be only 36.45 per cent., which is much less than the standard assessment which we could rightly levy on the net rent profit. In 1889 the value of a rupee was one-eleventh of a pound. Since 1897 it had got a fixed value of one-fifteenth of a pound. Now it is one-twelfth of a pound. We do not know whether it goes still higher or lower. However it may be said that the land assessed at Rs. 100 in 1889 should now be assessed at Rs. 109 in order to maintain the assessment at exactly the same proportion to gross or net produce, if the prices of agricultural products bad not risen at all. But as a matter of faot the prices have now risen by 50 per cent. on an average as is shown above. Hence we would be perfectly justified if we increase the assessment by more than 41 per cent. However leaving aside these considerations about the value of rupee, I can base my proposals on the average increase in the net rental profits to the landlords and the increase in the value of the lands in general as shown above.

## General Summary.

26. Considering the statistics and the remarks in the previous paragraphs one comes to the following conclusions:-
(1) The soil though somewhat of poor quality is ordinarily fertile. (Vide paragraphs 6 and 9. )
(2) The rainfall is generally copious, sufficient and well distributed. (Vide paragraph 8.)
(3) The olimate is generally healthy and suitable for dry and irrigated orops. (Vide paragraph 8.)
(4) The value of land has enormously increased during the last 30 years. (Vide paragraph 24.)

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(5) The rental value of land has increased by 1.67 times during the last 20 years. (Vide paragraph 25.)
(6) The means of communications have largely increased all over and more railway facilities are available for imports and exports. (Vide paragraph 13.)
(7) The prices of jowari and bajri and cotton have steadily risen and are now $63 \cdot 5,55 \cdot 45$ and $91 \cdot 45$ per cent. respectively above those in the beginining of the current lease. (Vide paragraph 18.)
(8) Though the wages and cost of cultivation have greatly increased still the cultivator is in a position to get far higher return from his land than he used to get before.
(9) Though the stock of plough cattle and milch cattle has not materially increased in these $0^{\circ} 30$ years still the number is quite sufficient for the present agricultural requirements of the people. (Vide paragraph 20.)
(10) The agriculturists are well able to pay the land revenue dues in time and quite easily. (Vide paragraph 22.)
(11) The material and economio condition and the credit of the agrioulturists and of the other class of people has moderately improved. (Vide paragraph 21.)

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

## Final Proposals.

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

It has to be noted that the soil of all the lands in the taluka has been properly reclassified before the first Revision Survey was introduced and that a general position class has been applied to every survey number in every village of the taluka. Mr. Pitt in paragraph 47 of his report remarks: "The application of the general position class equalizes the rise in the assessments which will take place when applying an uniform rate by increasing the assessment of the good soil villages proportionately more than that of the poorer soil and higher assessed villages." It has also been held by several high officials long before this that Erandol Taluka being in the better position and circumstances than Amalner, has been rather lightly assessed on account of the fixed limit of 33 per cent., and I have already shown above that the direct and indirect evidence collected and the past revenue history fully justify the increase in the land revenue by 33 per cent. The present sanctioned maximun dry crop rate is Rs. 2-10-0 per acre, and supposing we fix it at Rs. $3-8-0$, the total increase will be exactly $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. I understand that for Amalner Taluka Mr. Abbott has proposed a rate of Rs. 3-5-0 but I think that was necessary because in Amalner the reclassification was still to be done and the general position class introduced. Under these circumstances if we increase the assessment in the 32 villages by $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent., the final result will not be disproportionate to the actuad results in the Parola Taluka under Mr. Abbott's proposals. The present percentage of assessment on the average rental profit is as under :--

| Taluka 88 a whole... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $19 \cdot 47$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Erandol villages | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Parola villages | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
|  |  | $\ldots$ | $18 \cdot 00$ |  |

This percentage on the increased assessment will be-

| Taluka as a whole... | $\ldots$ | .. | .. | $25 \cdot 96$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Erandol villages | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | .. | $26 \cdot 17$ |
| Parola villages | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | .. | 24.00 |

For these reasons I would like to follow the method adopted by Government in the case of the Yawal, Raver and Chopda Talukas and propose that in revising the present settlement rates an all round increase of $33 \frac{1}{8}$ per oent. should be made in the previous maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0 for all the pieces of land in all the villages. The actual figures of increase in the land revenue on Government occupied land is seen from Appendix L.

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

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. C. KELKAR, Assistant Settlement Officer, Erandol Taluka, East Khandesh.

## APPENDIX A.

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


## APPENDIX A.

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

| Year. | Early rain (lat January to 10th April). |  | Ante-monBoon (11th April to 4th June). |  | Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August). |  | Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October). |  | Late Rains$(22 \mathrm{nd}$ Octoberto S1stDecember). |  | Total. |  | Remaris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fall. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rainy } \\ & \text { days. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Rainy days. | Fall. | Rainy days. |  | Rainy days. | Fall. | Rainy days. |  | Rainy days. |  |
|  | Ins. | No. | Ing. | No. | Ins. | No. | Ins. | No. | Ins. | No. | Ins. | No. |  |
| 1908 | 0.15 | 1 |  | ... | $20 \cdot 40$ | 36 | 5.01 | 12 | 0.05 |  | 25.61 | 49 |  |
| 1909 | 0.80 | 1 | 1.87 | 4 | $12 \cdot 74$ | 28 | $9 \cdot 44$ | 14 | 0.80 | 1 | 24.55 | 43 |  |
| 1910 |  |  | 0.39 | 1 | $18 \cdot 68$ | 29 | 9.57 | 15 | 1-17 | , | 29.75 | 47 |  |
| 1911 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 1 | 0.49 | 2 | 14.02 | 19 | 2.04 | 8 | 8.96 | 5 | $20 \cdot 62$ | 95 |  |
| 1912 | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | 14.44 | 27 | 1.85 | 4 | $8 \cdot 79$ | 2 | 20.08 | 83 |  |
| 1918 |  | ... | 0.56 | 2 | 19.81 | 24 | $5 \cdot 41$ | 8 | 0.82 | 2 | $26 \cdot 60$ | 96 |  |
| 1914 | 0.85 | 1 | 2.02 | 4 | 22.57 | 28 | 23.87 | 19 | 1.21 | 2 | 49.52 | 54 |  |
| 1916 | $1 \cdot 77$ | 6 | 0.24 | 1 | 11.81 | 28 | $12 \cdot 69$ | 17 | 0.65 | 2 | $27 \cdot 16$ | 49 |  |
| 1916 |  |  | 1.21 | 8 | 20.07 | 90 | $10 \cdot 29$ | 18 | 8.43 | , | 34.94 | 58 |  |
| 1917 | 0.51 | 2 | 0.30 | 1 | 14.25 | 24 | 20.76 | 81 | 0.47 | 2 | 36-29 | 60 |  |
| 1918 | 0.08 | $\cdots$ | 0.90 | 8 | 8.55 | 16 | $2 \cdot 89$ | 7 | 1.50 | 1 | $13 \cdot 87$ | 97 |  |
| Average | 0.28 | 1 | 0.73 | 2 | 16.11 | 25 | $0 \cdot 39$ | 14 | 1.58 | 2 | 28.09 | 44 |  |

Remarks as to the character of season in Erandol Taluka of East Khandesh District for 1908-1918.
1908.-Rain during the year was below the average. Anti-monsoon period wis dry. Monsoon oommenced in the second week of June but sowing rair was received in the last week. Rain in July was almost oontinuous, kharif sowing being in full swing ; but a hreak was desired in places. August fall was again above the average affecting cottou crop and stunting the growth of other orops. In September the rainfall was oonfined to the first fortnight and with it the monsoon prnctically ceased. The break in the scoond fortnight of Soptember was rery useful to the crops but the absence of eubsequent rain did not allow an average kharif yield. Rabi sowing was commenced but there being practically no rain in October or November the rabi area was curtailed. December was dry. Sason on the whole fair.
1909.-Annual fall was in defect of the averagn. Rain in anti-monsoon period was fairly heavy. Monsoon opened in the second week of June but kharif sowing commenced only with the fall in the last week. It was oontinued and almost finished in July under favourable circumstances. Soedings were thriving but weeding was retarded owing to excessive moisture. In August the fall was below the average but was bemeficiul to tho etanding erops. Septemher rain was good and the standing crops were in good condition. Habi sowing was commenced. Fall in Ootober was light and partial aud there was no rain in Novomber. Rabi sowing was complated with difficulty. The rabi crops recaived useful rain in the third week in Deamber. Soason on the whole was normal. There was some rain in the first weak of July followed by a break during the rest of the month which
retarded bajri sowing. In August the fall was general but in places excessive requiring broak. The September rain in defeot of the average and proved injarious to cotton. October fall was above the average and was confined to the first week. Standing crops throve well. Rabi sowing was commencod. In November rain fell in the second week and was agsin harmful to jowari and cotton. Rabi sowing was completed and the seedlinge were in good condition. There was some rain in Decamber. Season on the whole wes good.
1911.-Rain during the year was much below the average. Anti-monsoon rain was light. Monsoon opened enrly in June and rain was recaived in the first two weeks when kharif sowing was started but was retarded by the subsequent break. In July though the fall was below the average it was beneficial for the resumption of the retarded kharif sowings. Seedlings were in good condition. Kharif sowing wa completed though rain in August was short of the average. The fall in September was considerably in defect of the average and the standing crops required rain for their development. There was no rain in October, Kharif orops further deteriorated. Rabi sowing was confined to places of gufficiant moisture. Good rain largely in excess of the average fell in the last week of November and proved very beneficial to the rabi crops especially wheat. Thers was no rain in December. Season poor for tharif and fair for rabi.
1912.--Annual rsin was far short of the average. Anti-monsoon period was dry. Monsoon set in rather late in the third week of June and the fall on the last two days was general and sufficient for the start of kharif sowing. August rain was upto requirements and the crops progressed well. But the very meagre rain in September marred the prospeots of the kharif crops which stood in immediate need of more rain. October did not improve matters as there was practically no rain. Rabi sowing was undertaken in places in expectation of further rain. The unexpected and heavy rain in the third week of November changed the situation including further rabi sowing. There was no rain in December but the rabi crops did well. Season on the whole was poor for kharif and fairly good for rabi orops.
1918. Total fall of the year was slightly in defect of the average. Anti-monsoon rain was fair. The monsoon commenced from the second week in June affording suffioient moistare for kharif sowing whioh began seasonably: In July the fall was almost continuous from the second week and the seedlings in places cuffered owing to excessive moisture. A break was desired to ramove staguation. August rain was poor and the need for more rain felt by the end of the month. In September good rain fell in the frist week but it held off subsequently. The crops grow fairly well. Rabi sowing was undertaken in places of sufficient moisture. Here was practically no rain in October or November ; but some useful rain was received in the first week of December which benefited the rabi crops. Season on the whole wes fairly good.
1914.-Aggregate minfall of the year was more than one and half times the normal. Anti-monsoon rain was good. Monsoon began timely in June and the fall of the month being sufficient kbarit sowing was seasonably done. July rain was favourable and the seedings did well. In August the fall exceeded the sverage retarding weeding in plaoes. The excessive fail in September did muah damage to the standing crops inoluding cotton and stunting their growth. In October slight rain was reoaived and rabi sowing was commenced. It was completed under favourable rain in November the area devoted to these orops boing larger than usual. Some rain in December helped the rabi seedlings which promised well. But unfavourable wind and fog in places reduced their outturn. Season on the whole below normal.
1915.-Annual fall slightly under the average. Light rsin in anti-monscon period. Monsoon opened rather late in the third week of June. The fall being sufficient kharif sowing was commenced briskly and was almost finished by the middie of July and the seedlings throve well. Rain in August was much under average and crops on light soils required more rain. The fall in September was in excess of the avarage and proved very beneficial to the standing crops. In October the fall was good and the standing crops and proved very benbiciawing was taken in hand. It was completed under favourable conditions in throve well and rabi sowing was taken in hand. It was completed under favourable conditons in whole was very good.
1916.-Rain during the year was in excess of the average. Anti-monsoon shower was fairly good, Monscon set in early in the first week of June. The fall was sufficient and kharif sowing was seasonably commenced and was almost completed in July under favourable rain. The seedlings were thriving. Agrioultural operations were retarded owing to continuous rain in August and the crops began to suffer from excessive moisture. The rain in September was partial but beneficial, the breaks being usefal for the growth of the orops. Light rain in the first fortnight of Ootober was followed by copious rain in the second. The latter fall did damage to the standing crops especially cotton; but it was very raseful for rabi sowing which commenced everywhere and wes finished in November, the fall in the last useful for rabi sowing whith commenced everywhere and wes finished in November, the fall in the last
week being very benofioial to the rabi seedlings. There was no rain in December. Seafon on the whole was good.
1917-Total fall of the year much above the average. Rain in anti-monsoon pariod was light. Monsoon commenced early in June and the fall being sufficient kharif sowing was started and was finished by the end of the month. July rain was inadequate and more was needed for the seedlings. Good rain in August made up the defioienoy and the orops were in good condition. The fall in September proved excessive causing damage to crops especially to bajri. October rain was again more than sufficient, doing further damage to the standing crops reducing their outturn. There was no rain in November, the broak being useful for the rabi sowing which was completed by the end of the month. The area under rabi crops was increased. There was no rain in Deoamber and nome was needed, there being sufficient moisture. The rabi crops throve well. The season was fair for kbarif and good for rabi.
1918.-Rain during the year less than half the average. Anti-monsoon rain fair. Monsoon opened late in the third week of June and the fall on the last two days being general and sufficiant kharif sowing was started. It was continued in July though the month's fall was half the average. It was finiehed under favourable conditions in August and the crops were so far in good condition. Only slight rain Was received in the first fortnight of September and the crops began to show signs of distress and mare rain was urgently required everywhere. $\Delta$ few drops fell in October. Standing kharif orops further deteriorsted and rabi sowing was retarded except ander irrigation. In November rain fell in the last week and was not of much use. Deoember was dry. Season on the whole poor.
(Sd.) K. H. Gokgale,
For Director of Agriculture.

## APPENDIX B.

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


## APPENDIX C .

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


APPENDIX D.
Agricultural stock of the 228 Government villages in the Erandol Taluka, during the year 1918-19 and 1891-92, 1896-96, 1889-1900, 1909-10, and 1916-16 including 10 villages transferred to Amalner.


Note.-The figures for 1918-19 are specially collected. Those for other years are from taluka racords.
*Nots-Animals are rackoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breading, if femsle.

## APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Erandol táluka including villages transferred to Parola Taluka.


## APPENDIX F.

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


## ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

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


## APPENDIX $\mathbf{G}$.

(Year 1889 to 1898).
Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Erandol Taluka.


## APPENDIX G

(Year 1899-1908.)
Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of Erandol Taluka.


## APPENDIX G.

(Year 1909 to 1918).
Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Erandol Taluka.


## APPENDIX H.

(Year 1889 to 1898).
Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Erandol Taluka.

(Year 1899 to 1907).
Leases of dry crop landw in the villages of the Erandol Taluka and the villages transferred to Parola Taluka.


APPENDIX ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{H}^{2}$.
(Year 1908 fo 1918.)
Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Erandol Taluka and the villages transferred to Parola Taluka.


## APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Erandol Taluka from 1878-79 to 1918.
(As plotted in the accompanying diagram:)

4. 894-9

APPENDIX K.
Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of Erandol District East Khándesh.


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

N. B.-Arrears were for famine years.

APPENDIX L.

$\varphi$
in the Erandol Tailuka in the East Khandesh District.


н 824-10

APPENDIL


L-continued.





L-continued.


APPENDIX


M. C. KELKÁR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Erandol Taluka.

## APPENDIX M.

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


APPENDIX M-continued.


- APPENDIX M-continued.


APPENDIX M-continued.

( $824-18$

## 50

APPENDIX M-concluded.


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

No. COXXXIX-New series, for 227 villages.
No. COXLIII-New series, for Ringangaon village.

No. S. R. V.-1.
From

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

To
The Commissioner, Central Division.

Jalgaon, 1st October 1919.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward Mr. Kelkar's proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Erandol taluka of East Khandesh, as now constituted.
2. Mr. Kelkar who knows the area reported on thoroughly has written an excellent report, in which I find nothing to criticise. The grouping could not be further simplified, and the proposals for maximum rates seem to be amply justified by the statistics-clearly and carefully analysed as they arerelating to prices and laind values. The steady increase in prosperity of the taluka is convincingly shewn, and with the precedents of Chopda, Amalner and Parola before me I have only to recommend sanction to the proposals as they stand.
3. I would in addition respectfully invite attention to the care and intelligenoe with which the evidence has been examined and the lucidity with which the results are presented.

> I have the honour to be, Sir,
> Your most obedient servant,
> G. MONTEATH, Collector, East Khandesh.

Through the Settlement Commissioner, Poona, with compliments.

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

No. S. T.-213.
Poona, 3rd November 1919.
Forwarded with compliments.
3. The area under re-settlement forms but one group and the facts euumerated in the report and its appendices establish it conolusively that the assessments throughout the taluka may fairly be increased by $33 \cdot 3$ per cent. In these circumstances, since several similar talukas of the same district have recently come under discussion, I do not think it necessary to critioise details in the report, or to enumerate features of the economic condition which have already been remarked on in recent reviews. I agree with the proposals. There is no patasthal bagayat; and motasthal bagayat is to be assessed as if it were dry crop of the same classification value. No inam village is now being brought under revision settlement. The report is clear and careful.
3. The re-classification referred to in paragraph 6 is being done.
A. MACKIE,

Ag. Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.

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

$$
\text { No. A.-2610-425 of } 1,919 .
$$

Poona, 21st November 1919.
Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.
2. Mr. Kelkar has submitted an interesting report which however is somewhat lengthy and discursive.
3. The villages were last settled in 1889-90.
4. The question is whether the taluka has materially improved. I find that since the last Settlement the Jalgaon-Amalner Branch which was extended to Surat by the Tapti Valley Railway passes through the centre of the taluka: that road communications have improved: that the selling value of dry crop lands has risen from 30.84 times the assessment in 1889-98 to $43 \cdot 13$ in 1899-1909 and to $93 \cdot 13$ times in 1909-18. The lands in Parola villages have similarly risen in value: that leases in 1899 to 1907 were $3 \cdot 37$ times the assessment and in 1908-18 5.09 times: that irrigation wells have increased from 1,161 in 1889 to 1,993 in 1904 and to 2,867 in 1918. I consider these figures alone show that the material prosperity of the taluka has considerably increased. The present maximum rate is Rs. 2-10-0 per acre which can easily be raised. The District Deputy Collector proposes to increase the rates by 33 per cent. This I consider reasonable in view of the above facts and I recommend the increase proposed.

-L. J. MOUNTFORD,

Commissioner, C. D,

Revenue Survey and assessment, East Khandesh.

Second revision settlement of the Erandol tálaka.

# GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. 

## Revenue Departaent.

Resolution No. 1601. Bombay Castle, 28th May 1920.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. A.-2610-425 dated 21 st November 1919-Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Erandol tálaka of the East Khándesh district.
"Letter from Mr. M. C. Kelkar, Assistant Settlement Officer, East Khándesh, No. R.S. -20 dated 3rd Beptember 1919, with accompaniments: Letter from the Collector of East Khariesh No. S. R. V. -1 dated 1st Ootober 1919. Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T. 213 dated 9rd November 1919.

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

Resolution.-These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of 186 villages of the Erandol táluka and 32 of the Parola táluka.
2. The Assistant Settlement Officer's report indicates that the material prosperity of the táluka has greatly increased. The proposed rate of Rs. 3-8-0, which imposes the full $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. increase upon the present assessment of the táluka, is therefore sanctioned.
3. The revised rate should be introduced in 1919-20, levied from 1920-21. and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.
4. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

H. F. KNIGHT, Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

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

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



Gow: Photurinco. Ahico, Poana. 1924.
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## INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT OF PACHORA TALUK AND BHADGAON PERA OF THE EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT.




- a 8 ${ }^{8}$

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh ;

To
The COLLECTOR;
East Khandesh.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward my proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Pachora Taluka and Bhadgaon Petha of the East Khandesh District.
2. Since the First Revision Settlement the Taluka has lost 9 villages by transfer to other talukas, and now consists of 219 villages, of which 210 are Government and 9 Inam. Of the Inam villages, one, Gondgaon, is omitted from the present proposals as measurement and classification have to be done. The present report therefore deals with 218 villages only. For the purposes of Settlement the Taluka and Petha are treated as one.
3. The authority for the existing Settlement is as follows :-


Position and Physical Features.
4. The Taluka is bounded on the south by Hyderabad State and on the other sides by talukas of the East Khandesh District.

The country is for the most part level, or more accurately, gently sloping from south-west to north-east. The height of the country above sea-level falls from 950 to 750 feet. There are a few low and barren hills on the eastern and northwestern bordars. The massive Ajanta Range forms an unbroken and impassable barrier along the southern length of the Taluka, but lies wholly within Hyderabad limits.

The River Girna runs through the greater length of the Taluka and drains the whole of it with the exception of a few square miles in the extreme east. This river is perennial, while many of its feeders have sufficient water for domestic purposes beneath their sandy beds.

Owing to its relatively high level and plentiful growth of trees, the Taluka is reported to be cooler than other parts of Khandesh.

## Soil.

5. The soil is for the most part brown or red. In fertility this red soil is hard to beat. Like the Charotar tract in Gujarat there must be something in the chemical composition tof the soil which enables it to produce crops of giant jowari and heavy yields of cotton. Black soil is less important and is found chiefly near the Girna and other riyent. Ln the technical language of the classer, the soil is chiefly of the Jst or 2nd "Order". "Faults", usually "chunkhad", have been freely given, so that it is rare to find any soil classed as 16 annas.

## Climate and Rainfall.

6. Appendix A gives the details of rainfall recorded during the last eleven years at Pachora, Bhadgaon and Kolgaon. The normal mean rainfall in this Ca 8-1

Taluka exceeds that of any other in East or West Khandesh, except the Dangi region of Nawapur (vide Statistical Atlas, pages 45 and 49).

The three important factors bearing on rainfall are quantity, distribution and regularity. As regards quantity, I have just shown that this tract takes first place in Khandesh. As regards distribution, for a kharif region it would be hard to improve on an average of 25 rainy days between $\mathbf{q}^{\text {th }}$ June and 14th August. As for regularity, complete failure is practically unknown. The tractis undoubtedly immune from the severer aspects of famine found in certain Deccan areas.

The local distribution of rainfall is uniform. There appears to be a slight decrease in the west, but I am inclined to think that the Kolgaon figures are less reliable.than those of the other recording stations.

## Cultivation and Crops.

7. Appendix B gives the details of crops. The crops grown are almost entirely kharif and consist chiefly of cotton, bajri, jowari and pulses. The cotton crop covers 46.16 per cent. of the cropped area. This shows an increase from 38.5 per cent. at the time of the 1st Revision. Next in importance is bajri with 20.53 per cent. and jowari with 13.85 per cent. Various pulses, grown chiefly as intercrops, are credited with 14.51 per cent. The principal changes since the lst Revision are that bajri and jowari have changed places in relative importance. There has also been a marked reduction in the area under wheat. A satisfactory feature is the very small area of fallow or unsown land. Some people think that the policy of keeping so large an area under cotton is shortsighted. But there is no real ground for anxiety. (The cultivator in this tract is in the happy position of being able to grow food-grain if he wishes. He finds it more profitable to grow cotton and if necessary import such grain as is required to meet any deficiency. The further extension of cotton cultivation is limited by the necessity of keeping a rotation of crops and supplying fodder for working cattle. But for this the whole Taluka could well be kept under cotton with great financial advantage to the cultivator. I am satisfied that the Khandesh cultivator knows his own business best and by his present policy has raised his standard of living and enriched himself far beyond the ordinary level of the agriculturist.

A noticeable feature of this tract is the high level of tillage throughout. In most districts much land is choked with deep-rooted weeds which diminish outturn to an appalling extent.) Not so here ; in the rare cases where a weedy field is seen, inquiry shows that it belongs to some non-agricultural landlord.

A peculiar point about this tract is the small area of land irrigated: At the time of the 1st Revision the area irrigated was only 843 acres. The area now under irrigation is 3,349 acres. Thisarea is made up of $\mathbf{1 , 8 1 3}$ acres under wells and 1,497 under the Jamda Right and Left Bank Canals. There is a good deal of land where wells could be dug successfully, but the real incentive to well digging is the fear of famine, and that fear is fortunately absent. As a general rule the area irrigated varies inversely as the rainfall. Thus in 1918 the rainfall was 16.67 inches and the area irrigated 4,288 acres, in 1919 the rainfall was 36.37 inches and the area irrigated only 1,838 acres. These figures show that regular garden cultivation is negligible. It is not a matter for regret that the cultivator has concentrated his efforts on caretul dry-crop cultivation at the expense of garden cultivation.

## Communications.

8. The Taluka is very favourably situated in this respect. The G.I.P. main line traverses its entire length. There are stations for passengers and goods at Kasgaon, Galan, Pachora and Maheji. There are also stations for passengers only at Nagardeola and Pardhade.

A newlight railway has recently been apened from Pachora to Jamner with one station in the Taluka at Varkhedi Budruk. This line is a convenience for passengers but is not used for goods in the Pachora Taluka. It is quicker to cart the goods direct to Pachora owing to the change of gauge.

As regards metalled roads, there has been a great advance in recent years. In 1892 the only roads were :-

|  |  |  |  | Milea | F. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Maheji Station | .. | .. | .. | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |
| Pachora-Bhadgaon | .. | .. | .. | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |

Now in addition to these two short roads there are the following :-


All the above are metalled roads passable even for motors. In addition, the country tracts are good. Every village has easy access for loaded carts to railway station or market.

## Markets.

9. Weekly markets are held at the places noted below. Of these Varkhedi has the reputation of being the best cattle market. But it is less important in other respects than Pachora. Other good markets are Bhadgaon and Kajgaon, while the prospects of development at Nandre are good. The other markets serve the local needs of neighbouring villages :-


In addition to these markets, there are large markets at Chalisgaon and Mhasavad accessible to villages in the west and east respectively. All the markets mentioned give facilities for the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce, but naturally the prosperity of the cultivator depends chiefly on the facilities for marketing his cotton. An important improvement is the opening of a cotton market at Pachora under the management of the " Pachora Cotton Sale Co-operative Credit Society". Cultivators, whether members or non-members, bring their cart-loads of cotton to the Society's market and in return for a very small charge get their cotton weighed and sold for cash. The current rates are made public and all possibility of sharp practice by dealen is removed.

This society is going ahead rapidly as the following figures show :-
Quantity of cotton sold in the Pachora Sociely's Market.

| $1917-18$ | $\ldots$ | 18,284 | maunds. | $1920-21$ | $\ldots$ | 57,469 maunds. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\cdot 1918-19$ | $\ldots$ | 20,958 | maunds. | $1921-22$ | $\ldots$ | 49,787 |
| $1919-20$ | $\ldots$ | 28,136 | maunds. |  |  |  |

But the importance of this market is that the rates are public and every villager who sells cotton to the itinerant dealer takes care to ascertain the rates of the previous day at Pachors. I consider that the work done by this Society is the most valuable improvement during the current lease.

Of fairs I have not much to say. The great fair of Mahiji has lost all importance owing to the progress of railway conmunication. This and otber fairs are now quite negligible from the economic point of view.

Imports and Exports.
10. The external trade of the Taluka can be gauged with fair accuracy from the figures supplied by the G.I.P. Railway Company. The section of the Railway running through the Taluka is little used by the Talukas of Parola and Erandol, the Parola traffic going chiefly to Dhulia and Erandol traffic to Jalgaon or Mhasavad. On the south the Ajanta Hills form an impassable barrier. On the east and west Jalgaon and Chalisgaon have their own stations and markets. The imports and exports in the Pachora section therefore belong to the Pachora Taluka alone with a few below-ghat villages of Hyderabad State and border villages of Erandol and Parola.

The principal exports are cotton, cotton seed, hides, skins and groundnuts.
The chief imports are coal and coke for the factorier, food-grains, building materials, firewood and food stuff (other than grain).

The necessity of importing food grains in so fertile an area is noticeable. But. this point has been discussed in paragraph 7 above.

The following tables give the figures :-
Imports by rail.



## Manufactures and Industries.

11. The taluka is wholly agricultural. There are no mqnufactures other than hand industries to meet local needs.

Of course the needs of cotton growers are supplied by steam gins and presses. These are situated at Pachors, Lohare, Pimpalgaon Bk., Nagardevle Bk., Varkhedi Bk., Nandre, Bhadgaon and Kasgaon (vide Appendix E). The complete substitution of mechanical power for hand labour in ginning is a distinct advance since the First Revision when there were only 4 steam presses and 6 ginning mills. There are now no less than 16 ginning mills and 8 steam presses.

## Population.

12. The details of population by villages are given in Appendix $M$ and are summarised below :-

Population of 228 villages.

|  |  |  | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pachora Tàluka Bhadgaon Petha | Total | . | 73,539 | 80,724 | 75,944 | 84,048 |
|  |  | . | 41,731 | 44,672 | 44,504 | 48,645 |
|  |  | . | 115,270 | 125,306 | 120,448 | 143,393 |
| Density per sq. mile | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 212 | 231 | 222 | 204 |

N.B.-Area is 542 square miles.

There has been a marked increase in population during the lease-with a slight setback in 1911. 1 em unable to account for the decrease in 1911 as the number of births during the decennium 1902 to 1911 exceeded the deaths by 13,343 and there is no migration of any importance. The deficiency has been more than made up. in the latest census. I think that any further large increase in population is not to be expected and is not desirable. The taluka is wholly dependent on agriculture and has long ago reached its full development.

A curious point is that 34 villages are uninhabited. This is of no account as the land of these villages is fully cultivated by residents of adjoining villages. It is worth considering whether these deserted villages should not be absorbed in order to reduce the clerical work of the Revenue Department.

## School and Education.

13. Education made some progress since the First Revision Settlement but the taluka is still backward in this respect. Parents of the agricultural class are usually unwilling to keep their children at school beyond the age when they can give useful help in field or home. Hence the bulk of the population is illiterate. The total number of children receiving education has risen from 1,857 to $\mathbf{3 , 8 1 7}$. The percentage of school-going children to population is only $2 \cdot 9$, a disappointing oa 8-8
figure for an advanced and prosperous community. The number ot schools has risen from 39 to 62.

## Healh.

14. The taluka has been for the most part free from serious epidemics. Plague was first noticed in 1898. It has not been seriously felt since 1907.

Influenza visited the district in 1918 and caused about 10,000 deaths; but this is the only serious epidemic in the whole period. Cholera has never been common. Malaria is nowhere very prevalent.

The normal death-rate is low for India. 1921 was a normal year with a deathrate of 35.8 per mille.

The taluka may certainly be regarded as healthy.

## Live and dead Stock.

15. From the figures given for various years in Appendix $D$ it will be seen that the stock of plough cattle remains fairly constant. Appendix $D$ relates to 218 Government villages, i.e., the 210 of the present taluka and 8 others transferred to other talukas. At the First Revision the number of carts and ploughs in these 218 villages was 29,003 . In 1921 the number of cattle specified as plough cattle is 26,266 . But the total number of male cattle is 28,852 . The difference in figures is purely one of classification.

In the old enumeration cattle used for carting and breeding are evidently included in plough cattle. The number of cattle is fully sufficient for all needs. Pachora is not, and never can be, a breeding ground for cattle. The better animals are imported from Malwe I do not consider this a drawback. It should also be noted that the cattle are for the most part of superior quality. It is rarely that one sees any of the worthless animals which swell the numbers in most parts of the Deccan.

The number of carts of all sorts has risen from 7,713 to 9,811 . This is a sure indication of prosperity. While the regular use of pony or bullock "chakdas" shows the high level of comfort enjoyed by the cultivator.

## Water-supply.

16. Appendix F. gives the latest figures available. The census of wells is decennial and a new census is due next year. Even in 1913 the number of wells was 7,844 as against 3,507 at the time of the First Revision. This increase is remarkable.

There is no patasthal irrigation in the taluka. But the Jamda Right and Left Bank Canals irrigate on an average 1,813 acres in the Bhadgaon Petha. These canals have been much improved during the current lease by the construction of a dam on the head-waters of the Girna at Chankapur in the Nasik District.

The water supply for all purposes is good throughout.

> Sales of Land.
and
17. The figures of sales during the last 5 years are given in Appendices $G$ and G-I. These figures were taken from the Record of Rights and every case was inquired into at the village. The object of the inquiry was to find out the true market value of land sold with a clear title to a purchaser for cash. I have therefore been careful to exclude all instances where these conditions were not fulfilled.

In the taluka proper the sale-price of dry-crop land is on the average, 92.62 times the assessment and in the Bhadgaon Petha 88.85 times the assessment. At the First Revision the average selling price of land was found to be only 15 times the assessment fixed at the Original Settlement which is equivalent to only 11.36 multiples of the existing assessment, in other words, land is now eight times more valuable than in 1892.

As an indication of the actual pitch of assessment which may justly be imposed 'sale-price is of little use. But it is proved by the figures quoted above that the value of land has risen enormously. Other factors remaining constant, the value of land may be expected to rise "pari passu" with the rise in value of the produce. But here the increase in value of the land is very much greater than the increase in the value of the produce. I am satisfied that there is no land-hunger in this taluka which would drive people to pay exorbitant prices for land. The increase in value of land must, therefore, be due to increased production and to a growth of capital and purchasing power. The increase in production would be due, of course,
to improvement in agricultural methods. Undoubtedly the standard of cultivation is very high and this in turn augments capital.

As compared with rents, the price of land is at present low. But this is easily explained by the fact that prices of produce are unsteady with an upward tendency. The purchaser of land at such a time is naturally inclined to look to the future and is not confident that the present scale of prices will be maintained. The yield at present prices is between 7 and 8 per cent. net profit to the non-cultivating landlord. Assuming that the cash rent paid represents roughly half the produce, the owner-cultivator gets about 16 per cent. return on his money. It has been suggested that the relatively low sale-price of land may be due to intentional understatement of price in documents. I found during my inquiry a number of instances in which there had been such under-statement, but I took care to omit them from my totals. The object of this under-statement is to defraud Government of stamp and registration fees. But I do not believe the practice is general, and such instances as $I$ found were in connection with transactions of small value. I can confidently assert that of all the statistics contained in this port none are more reliable than those of sales and leases.

The following table gives figures of sales of dry-crop land in various parts of the taluka:-


These figures show that even in the remoter parts of the taluka the sale price of land is high.

Rents.
(18. In this taluka crop-share rents are uncommon. The agriculturist is familiar with money transactions owing to the well developed system of marketing cotton and hence both landlord and tenant prefer to know exactly how their contract will affect them. This fact is worth noticing as an example of the comparatively advanced condition of the taluka and as an indication of a regular rainfall.

It will be seen from Appendix H and H -I that statistics covering 18,847 acres have been collected. In every case the nature of the transaction was inquired into at the village. The figures relate to the year 1920-21 and (in a few cases) 1919-20. It is unsafe to rely on old documents as the cultivator has a short memory and the true nature of the transaction is soon forgotten. The leases recorded in these appendices are all genuine cash leases. So-called leases between money-lenders and clients where the consideration is merely interest disguised as rent have been excluded. Another large class of lease in which there is an agreement by the landlord to sell to the tenant have also been excluded as the rent in these cases is really only an instalment of purchase money. For the taluka proper the average rent of dry-crop land is $7 \cdot 17$ multiples of the assessment and for Bhadgaon Petha 6.45 multiples. These figures taken from almost every village in the taluka form a convincing - I may say conclusive - proof that the assessment is at present extremely light.

It must be pointed out that the statistics of leases collected at the First Revision Settlement were taken from the Registration Department without local
inquiry and cannot be compared with the present statistics. Leases are.usually not registered.

The figures collected in the recent Second Revision SettJement of the adjoining talukas of Jamner, Jalgaon, Erandol, Amalner and Parola give multiples. varying from 4.61 to 6.52 in the different groups. $\cdot$ Pachora is therefore more lightly assessed than its neighbours.

From these figures it is clear that an increase in assessment up to the maximum. of 33 per cent. will still keep the Government share of the profit at a very lowfraction.

I give below, as in the case of sales, figures relating to various blocks of six villages each, taken at random to illustrate rents in different parts of the taluka.

| Villages. | Area leased. | Assesament. | Rent. | Multiples of assessment represented by rent. | Indices. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pachora and environs (Central) | $\begin{array}{rr} \text { A. } & \text { g. } \\ 854 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \text { p. } \\ 1,158 & 11 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Rs. } & \text { a. } & \mathrm{p}: \\ \text { 9,551 } & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | $8 \cdot 25$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} \text { Rs. a. } & \text { p. } \\ 12 & 14 & 3 \end{array}$ |
| Dighi and environs (S. W. Corner) | 27230 | 428120 | 2,292 120 | 5.34 | 85.0 |
| Sindad and environs (S. E. Corner) | $945 \quad 25$ | 1,246 00 | 8,683 $12 \quad 0$ | $8 \cdot 96$ | 10140 |
| Gudhe and environs (Jamde Canal area) | $314 \quad 19$ | 700140 | 3,614 44 | 5•15 | $80^{\circ} 0$ |
| Nandre and envif̧ons (N. W. corner) | 4265 | 810011 | 6115611 | $7 \cdot 55$ | 11129 |

These figures show that Mr. Pitt was right in sübstituting a single Group for the eight Groups then existing. The variations in rental value in different parts of the taluka are not great. In fact they are so small that no serious inequality in assessment can be deduced from them.

In the last column of the above statement as also in Appendix $H$ are given so-called 'Indices'-of rental value. As there is only one group in this taluka the indices are not required for comparison of the advantages of different villages 'inter se.' They may however be taken as a rough indication of the highest ' maximum rate ' which could be imposed. From this point of view it is clear that the presentmaximum rate increased by the full 33 per cent. would still be very moderate.

Note-For an explanation of theseindices vide Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II, page 397, paragraph 14.

## Crop Experiments.

19. The Agricultural Department supply the following figures :-

Normal yield per acre of medium quality land (12 anna classification) in Pachora Taluka.

$$
\text { Orop. } \quad \cdot \quad \text { lbs. per acre. Value in } 1921 .
$$

| Cotton (cleaned) |  |  |  | ${ }_{110}^{\text {Re. }}$ | R8* 47 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jowari |  |  |  | 650 | 55 |
| Bajri |  |  |  | 380 | 36 |

The above figures are of course very rough. Actual tests made under strict conditions are as follows :-

Pachora Crop Experiments.


The number of experiments made is unfortunately small, but so far as they go, afford direct evidence that the assessment is very light.

## Prices.

20. Appendix I gives the prices of the principal produce of the Taluka during the last thirty jears. Prices are given both for Pachora and for Bhadgaon. A graph for Pachora compiled from this Appendix and the previous Settlement Report is also appended.

The following abstract of prices for decennial periods will perhaps help to give a large view of the trend of prices. At the present time conditions are abnormal owing to the disturbance caused by the Great War. "It is waste of time to attempt any forecast as to whether the present high level of prices will continue. If any slump should occur it will be necessary to reconsider assessments, not only in this Taluka, but throughout the Presidency.


Jowari and Bajri are the important food-grains. There has been a clear rise of 100 per cent. in the price of bajri during the lease. Bajri shows a similar rise though the figures for the period before the First Revision are not available.

But from the point of view of the cultivator the price of cotton is all important. Mr. Pitt in his report gives the price of cotton from 1855 to 1891 . He quotes the prices in Rupees per maund. These rates could have been converted but the rates he gives are evidently for ginned cotton. The average price of ginned cotton was Rs. 15-11-7 per maund before the First Revision. I have ascertained that the present rate is about, Rs. 39-0-0. There has been a steady rise throughout the lease.

It is therefore clear that the raising of the assessment by the full admissible amount of 33 per cent. will leave the cultivator a far larger surplus at his disposal than he enjoyed on the introduction of the current settlement.

## Wages.

21. It is almost impossible to get accurate information about the usual rate of agricultural wages even for the present time. Employers when, questioned in public are reluctant to admit any great increase in wages while the labouring class is usually shy or too stupid to give intelligent answers. But there seems to be sufficient evidence to show that 6 annas a day is the normal wage for a male labourer at the present time. In the larger towns the rate goes up to 8 annas. During the cotton picking season and harvest labourers earn more than this. The cotton picking is usually done by piece work. The average earnings are estimated at annas 8 to Re. 1 per diem under these conditions. Of course the labourer works much harder so that the real cost to the farmer is no higher than at normal times. Labour is very immobile and there is n $u$ sign of the scarcity and independance of labour which is so noticeable in the neighbourhood of industrial centres. At the most the cost of labour has risen equally with prices and certainly not in a larger ratio.

## Revenue History.

22. At the end of the original lease 16,540 acres assessed at Rs. 10,494 were unoccupied. The greater part of this was taken up in the first year of the new lease leaving only 3,845 acres of the inferior land in the 210 Government villages of the present Taluka. There now remains an area of only 2,739 acres and this is almost all unfit for cultivation. There have been no changes of importance in the cultivated area during the lease.

Appendix K shows that no remissions of importance, except the usual remission on introduction of the revised assessment, have been given during the lease.

$$
\text { ca } 8-3
$$

The recovery of land revenue is made with the greatest ease. Grouping.
23. The Original Settlement left the Pachora Taluka a patchwork with no less than eight maximum rates varying from Rs. $3-8-0$ to Rs. 1-12-0. Mr. Pitt who carried out the First Revision Settlement held that "the progress of all the old groups in material prosperity has been equally marked, and that with regard to climate and communications there is no difference which calls for recognition in the revised assessment of any special portion of the District*".

By sacrificing some increase in the higher groups he was able to abolish all differences and to place the whole area in a single group, keeping the increase in assessment within the 33 per cent. limit.

Mr . Pitt's action has been completely successful. Even the outlying villages of the lowest groups have continued to prosper. During the present lease communications have improved so that allinequality has disappeared. No village is more than a dozen miles from the railway or trade centre. The statistics of rainfall recorded at three centres show that the climate is uniform and no part of the area is better in this respect than another. I have no hesitation in agreeing with Mr. Pitt and in retaining his single group.

## Maximum Rate.

24. The existing maximum rate is Rs. 3-3-0. At the risk of describing what is almost too obvious I may recapitulate the following facts which justify the raising of the maximum rate by the full permissible amount of one-third.
(1) The introduction of the First Revision brought an increase of 32.8 per cent. in the assessment on the whole area. The increase was very unequal. In the eleven villages round Pachora and Mahiji there was no increase. In the villages of Tikhi and Dighi the increase was over 100 per cent. There was every degree of increase between these extremes. But the heaviest increases caused no hardship and no one ever contemplated relinquishing land. Of course I do not wish it to be thought that I advocate taxation up to the limit where an agriculturist can just manage to support himself on his land. But in the cases where assessment has been too heavy relinquishment of land has always been noticed. My conclusion is that the assessment as revised in 1892 still remained light and equitable.
(2) The taluka was fully developed in 1892 . Only 16,540 acres of land assessed at Rs. 11,648 were classed as Government waste. This waste land was scattered over the whole taluka and was for the most part inferior barad land, not worth cultivating. There now remain only 2,739 acres of waste land. I made careful inquiry in all villages and find that this waste is more useful for cattle grazing than for cultivation. Practically there is no moreland available for cultivation.
(3) The rainfall is regular and well suited to cotton, jowari, and bajri. Famine of the severe Deccan type is unknown. The year 1899-1900 was the only bad famine resulting in human mortality and serious loss of cattle.
(4) The general condition of the agriculturist is good. The well-known Khandesh chakda drawn by ponies is found in all the better houses. The people are comfortably housed, well clothed and well fed. Money is available for communal purposes such as chavdis, temples and even village gates. Statistics are not needed to prove a fact which is obvious to any one who sees the taluka.
(5) The breed of cattle is useful and well-fed. The number of plough cattle has remained stationary. Mere numbers are not the only factor to be considered. It is obvious from the good state of tillage that the present stock is sufficient.
(6) Agriculture is well conducted. I have observed above that the fields are clean and free from weeds, an infallible sign of industry or prosperity.
(7) The statistics of sales show very high values but not so high as to indicate any abnormal conditions. The yield is high enough to give profit even above the market rate of interest.

As for rental value which is a very safe guide to the pitch of assessment, the Government share is only $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{7}$ under the existing maximum rate. If the assessment is increased by 33 per cent. the. Government will still be taking
only about one-fifth part of the rental. According to the express view of the Government of India, Government may without hardship demand as much as one-half of the rental.
(8) Lastly the rise in prices which can be clearly seen from the graph, and which amounts to about 100 per cent. above the level of 1892 permits an increase of 33 per cent. to be made still leaving the agriculturist better off than in 1892.

## Rates in adjoining Talukas.

25. Is it well known that there are inequalities in the assessment of different parts of Khandesh.
-•
Recently the maximum rates of Jamner Taluka have been raised to Rs. 4-0-0 (1920) and Jalgaon Taluka to Rs. 4-5-0 (1921).

The rate of Rs. 4-4-0 which I propose for Pachora fits in well with these rates. Pachora has advantage over Jamner and is very similar to Jalgaon.

On the north, Erandol and Parola have been given maximum rates of Rs; 3-8-0 and Rs. 3-3-0 respectively (1919 and 1920). Pachora has advantageover these talukas as regards railway communication but the difference is rather high. These rates were forced by the 33 per cent. limit and the anomaly need not affect the assessment of Pachora.

On the East, Chalisgaon Taluka has maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-12-0 These rates are shortly due for revision and the anomaly will be removed.

## Inam villages.

26. The present proposals apply to eight villages only. The situation of these villages can be seen from the map accompanying this Report. I find nothing in the statistics recorded which would induce me to make any distinction between these and Government villages. The case of Bahuleshwar is peculiar. It is a very small village consisting of only 13 Survey numbers, 2 of which are Deshmukh and Deshpande Inam and the remainder are held by the Jahagirdar. This accounts for the low multiple shown by the lease.

The maximum rate at present is the same as in the Government villages, viz., Rs. 3-3-0. The only argument that I can see against the increase of this rate by the same amount as in Government villages is that some of these villages were settled not long ago and received large increases (e.g., Nagardevle Budruk 73.5 per cent.in 1915, Varkhedi 104.9 per.cent. in 1915 and Anchalgaon 86.7 per cent. in 1914). At the time of the Original Settlements these increases received very strict examination. The result of the special inquiry by the Superintendent, Land Records, Mr. Brayne, was summed up by him in the case of Varkhedi, "on the whole, examination of accounts shows that the Inamdar has not drawn assessment in accordance with the value of the land". Iam convinced that this is the true and simple explanation of the increases. Before the survey these villages were far too lightly assessed. This does not give them any claim to special treatment now, I propose for all the Inam villages a rate of Rs. 4-4-0 as in the case of Government villages.

## Guarantee.

27. It is notorious that the piecemeal settlement of Khandesh has caused inequalities in the assessment of adjoining Talukas. This fault is noticeable in the present case when the rates proposed for Pachora and the rates sanctioned for Jalgaon and Jamner are compared with the Second Revision rates of Parola and Erandol; as long as the present method continues these inequalities can never be removed.

I strongly advocate for the future a settlement by District. This end can be attained within a period of 30 years by fixing the term of the lease to expire with the lease which has the longest remaining period to run.

I therefore recommend that the rates now proposed should be guaranteed to expire at the same date as those of Jalgaon Taluka.

> I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant;
> J. H. GARRETT, Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

## APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Pachora, District East Khandesh.


Remarks an to the character of the season at Pachora Taluka and Bhadgaon Peta of the Rast Khandesh Distriet.
1011 :-The total fall of the year was abnormally low. Antemonsoon period went practically dry. Monsoon set in early tn Juna. The fall of the month though adequate at Pachora was deflelent but this deficiency was made up by the copious rall in July ining far short of the avorage cotton bolls did not fully mature and jowar ears did not develop for want of molsture. October was ralnloss. Rabl sowing was confined to moist places only. Good rain was received la the last week of November, which though too lato for the kharif crops proved somewhat heneficent to the standing raji crops. No raln fell in December The scason on the whole was far below averuge.
1912 :-Annual rain much below the usual quantity. Antemonsoon rains were absent. Monsoon commenced in the third week of June and kharif sowings were atariod and the last week and pushed on vigorously under seasonuble rain in any. The fall in August was up to the requirements of cotton bolls and cars in fown. But Soptember raln was vary detient mexpected and beavy ralnfalf in the thind weele of Noversber changed the situation. it liduced wowing of layge area under rabi crops which fared woll. Thero was no rain in December. Season on the whole was poor for kharif crops and falr for the rabl
$1918:-\mathrm{majin}$ during the year allghty below the a verage. There was a falr fall in the antomonsoon porlod which was useful for pre-
able conditions. Rain in July was contingous and the seedllnga were in need of falr weathor, for agricultaraj operations The occurred in August when only slijpht raln was received. Heavy rain however in the grat week of Beptember benefitted fore to be reatricted to the moloture left by the Soptember fall. These seedlings received a light yet beneficial rain in Decomber. Season on the whole was normal for the kharf crops and fair for the rabi.
1014 :-The total ralptall of the year was constierably above the average. Pachora had a falr rain In the antemonsoon period thongh Bhadgaon had none. The monsoon opened timely in June and the fall of the month belag sofficient kharif sowings were
largely atarted overywhere and completed under favoarable raln in July. The fall in August was up to the requirements. Bugey atarted overywhere and completed under favourable rain in July. The fall in Augast was ap to the requirements October encouraged rabl sowings as there was sumpient, provious noisture givalisble. They were completed under favourable rafn in November and some rain in Docember proved nseful for their growth. But they suffered later on by unfavourable winds and troat which adveraely prejudiced thelr outturn. Season on the whole was below average. of Jume and the fall belog ufflient kharif sowing was commenced and onded by the middle of July when good rain was recefved. And the geedilnge were much benefittod. In august the tall was below the requirements and the crops in light soil abowed aigns of distreass. The September raln however more than made up the deficiency and all crops did well, The fafl th October was abundant. Rabl sowing was pushed on and over in November under favonrable weathar conditiont. Decomber rain was useful for the rabi crong which grew well withont any difficulty. The soeson on the whole was all that
could be dealred. could be dealred.
early in the first wear much in exoess of the average. Fair rain was recelved in the antemonsoon period. Monsoon began July. Continuous raln in August retarded agricultural operationsed The fall in Soptember though excessive was received with intervening breaks. The orops thereby throve woll. The fall in Octeber came mostly in the second fortuight and being heavy (espectally after the excessive fall in September) proved injurious to cotton. Rabis soming commenced and in Docomber. The rabl orops grow well. The season was as a whole farriy good to the rabi seedlinge. There was no rain Total fall of the year much sibove the average. Thore was some raln ta the antemonsoon perlod and the reguiar monsoon having commenced in the beginning of June kharif sowngs ware finlshed by the end of the month. Rain in July was tradequate but stlll eufficlent to maintaln crope. The fatl in August was good and seedijngs throve well under it. September
raln wus gomewhat excessive. October rain was again abundant and did some damage to the already over watered cropa rain whas somowhat excessive. October rain Was again abundant and did some damage to the already over watered cropa
of bajri and cotton and reduced their yleld. There was practically no rain in November. Rabl sowings were puahed on and completed betore tho end of this month as the flelds were already fully saturated with the rain or the two previous months. There was no rain in December nor was any needed. The rabl crops throve well. The season was on the Whole fatr for tho kharif crops and good for the rabl.
1018 :-Raln during the year was nearly balf the everage. The ante-monsoon rain was good and useful for proparing lande. The regular monecoon opened about the milddle of June and the fall was usetul for kharif sowings which were started and completed by the ond of the month. Bain in 3 uly though deficient was well distributed and helpful to cotton and alao to jowar soedling. It aiso encouraged bajri sowing. The rain in August fell in the drat and third weeks and was usefol though fit was drops. October went practically dry. Kharif crops in consequence sutfered seriously in outturn which was much below the everage. Rabl aowing was restrictod to favourable sltuations only. Thore was some rain at the end of November and also in December. Rabl crops where sown did not thrive well and quatity of wheat and gram was inferior. The senson was 1910 - Total rainfall of the Year wes sops.
boing prepared for cultivation. The regular exansoon of the average. Fair rain in the antemonsoon period enabled land boing prepared for cultivation. The regular monsoon opened in the first week of June. The rainfall was both abusdant eariy to supply and fodder for men and cattle as there was scaroity of both in the provious year. The falt in July and Auguat Was adequato and beneficlal and standing orops wero good. The fall in soptember exceeded the requirements and proved elighty injurious to standing cropa in places. The fall in October and Novomber was both fair and general and ensbled completion of rabl bowing. There was no rain in December. Late rain boing favourable, rabi crops fared well and
giedded more than average orops. On the whole the season was very favourable both for the kharif and rabl crops. The
The annual rainfail was alightly above half the sverage. Thore wery aome falr showers in the ante-monsoon period at Pachora
but none at Bhadgaon. The monsoon having cominenced late in the third week of June the delayed sowlag of kharif crops was only finished in July. The fail in August was conslderably below the average. The crops, however, progreased fairly well. Soptember raln was agajn deficlent and crops commenced to show igns of distress. October, November and December wout totally dry (a few cents in October at Pachora exoepted). The result was that the kharif orops withered in the end In many places and rabl sowing was sestricted only to pleoes where krigation facilities were available. The season on the Total fall of the year was just ecgual to the average at Pachors though much above it at Bhadgeon. Antemonsoon period was
dry. The monsoon started in fune and the fall of the month being both general and adequate kharif sowings were begun in time and finialied off in July under the favourable fall of the month. The seodings flourished well. August hed also a coplous and goneral fall. This was very beneficlal to the thandlag orops which progreasod well. Rainfall in September was abundant. It proved banefiotal to the standing crops and gave an impetus ot rabi sowings whioh were started every-
whare durlog the month. There was no rain from October onwards. As bowever there was sufficient moisture left in Whare durlog the month. There was no rain trom October onwards. As however there was sufficient moisture left in provided nothing untoward (such as froft, adverse winds, etc.), happeni. The season on the whole was very good for the दcharif and may eafely be expected to be fairfy good for the rebl crops.

## J. H. GARRETT,

Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

## APPENDIX B.

## Bhadgan Peta.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Pachora Taluka including Bhadgaon Peta of the East Khandesh Collectorate, for the 5 years 1916.17 to 1920-21.



APPENDIX C.
Details of frculation according tò occupation as per Censùs of 1911 for Pachora Taluka and Bhadgaon Peta.


## APPENDIX $D$.

Ten Aurenated Villages.
Agriculural Stock of the 218 Government villages in the Pachora Taluka including Bhadgaon
Peta during the year-



- Nota.-Anftals are reckined as colves up to the time they oommence work, if male, or are mature of breeding, if female.


## APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the Villages of the Pachora Taluka including Bhadgaon Peta, District East Khandesh.


## APPENDIX F.

[FORM V. F. 16].
Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water supply in the 218 Government villages and 10 Alienated villages of the Pachora Taluka including Bhadgaon Peta, District Eiast Khandesh, for the year 1912-1913.


Abstract of Appendix $F$.

| Distriot. <br> 1 | Details. | Wells, Bhudkis and the like. |  | Tanks. |  | Other Sourcea. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pakka. | Kacha. | Pakka. | Kaoha. | Pakka. | Kacha. $8$ |
| ' | For irrigation <br> For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation <br> For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc. <br> In disuse | 3,8.7 | 120 |  | . | 3 | * |
|  |  | 3,172 | 24 |  | .. | . | . |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & 480 \end{aligned}$ | 5 78 | 1 | 1 |  | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | 7,617 | 227. | 1 | 1 | 3. | . |
|  | Totals recorded at the previous settlements. | 3,507 |  |  |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Pachora Taluka, District East Khandesh.


APPENDIX G-coned.


## APPENDIX G-contd.



## APPENDIX G(1).

Selling value of Bagait lands in the villages of the Pachora Taluka, District 'East Khandesh.'

| Serial <br> No. in <br> Appendix $L$. | Name of village. | Area of land sold. | Assesament. | Sale price | Number of times the 3ssesament represented by price. | Remarke. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Government villages. | A. g. | Re. a p. | Rs. an p. |  |  |
| 14 | Krishnapari ... .. | 122 | 0150 | 1,200 00 | 1200. |  |
| 18 | Kuranpimpri .. .. | 1139 | 1940 | B,000 00 | $311 \cdot 68$ |  |
| 33 | Goradkhede Khard.. | 120 | 200 | 500 0. 0 | 250 |  |
| 60 | Nandre .. | 625 | 800 | 2,000 00 | 250 |  |
| 68 | Pahan | 220 | 500 | 2,400 00 | 480 |  |
| 73 | Pimpalgan Khard Pargana | , 1027 | 1200 | 4,900 00 | 408.33. |  |
| 75 | Pimpalgaon Budruk .. | $20 \quad 27$ | 4600 | 9,900 0 0 | $215 \cdot 04$ |  |
| 86 | Bhokri | $10 \quad 2$ | 1900 | 4,20000 | 221.05 |  |
| 100 | Lesure | $1 \begin{array}{ll}13\end{array}$ | 380 | 45000 | $128 \cdot 55$ |  |
| 104 | Lohare | 1011 | 2200 | 7,200 00 | $327 \cdot 27$ |  |
| 116 | Warkhedi Budruk .. | 915 | 27140 | 6,000 0 - 0 | $215 \cdot 24$ |  |
| 137 | Sarve Budruk Pargana Lohare. . | 10 | 1120 | 6000 | $342 \cdot 85$ |  |
| 139 | Sarole Budruk .. | 423 | 500 | 1,400 00 | 280 |  |
|  | Total | 02 4 | 17250 | 46,75000 | 271-30 |  |
|  | Average per acre | .... | 11311 | 507 g 7 |  |  |

Selling value of Bagait lainds in the villages of the Badgaon Peta District East Khandesh.


APPENDIX H .
Leases of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Pachora Taluka.

| Sorial <br> No. in <br> Appen. <br> dix $\mathbf{L}$. | Name of village, | Ares of land leased. | Assesament. | Rente. | Percentage <br> of rent <br> represent- <br> ed by the <br> asseesment. | Indicos. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Government villages. | A. g. | Re. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |  | Re. a. p. |
| 1 | Akhatrade | $50 \quad 35$ | - 3280 | 65180 | $7 \cdot 07$ | 11.0 |
| 2 | Atalgavhan | 9232 | 11400 | 6650 | $5 \cdot 83$ | ${ }^{9} 109$ |
| 3 | Anturli Khurd parg. Pachora | 266 | $\begin{array}{llll}39 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 49080 | 12.27 | 1929 |
| 4 | Anturii Khurd parg. Lohare .. | $59 \quad 27$ | 13300 | 1,269 0 0 | 9.54 | 14140 |
| 5 | Anturli Budrat parg. Pachora .. | 15033 | 19800 | 1,201 140 | $8 \cdot 07$ | 979 |
| 6 |  | 23234 | 25410 | 2,024 8 0 | $7 \cdot 96$ | $127 \cdot 0$ |
| 7 | Asankhede Khurd . . | 1910 | 4270 | 33070 | $7 \cdot 85$ | 1240 |
| 8 | Asankhede Budruk | 4129 | 75120 | 47240 | 6.21 | 9113 |
| 9 | Umardad | 1618 | 21.20 | 22420 | $10 \cdot 66$ | 16108 |
| 11 | Ojhari | 384 | 38120 | 169.0 | $4 \cdot 33$ | 6120 |
| 12 | Kamlapuri | $54 \quad 34$ | 10340 | 6010 | $4 \cdot 86$ | 790 |
| 13 | Kalamsare - | 26930 | 330150 | 2,378 150 | $7 \cdot 20$ | 1140 |
| 14 | Krishnapuri | 3246 | 286120 | 2,346 00 | $8 \cdot 17$ | 12120 |
| 15 | Kurhad Khurd | 12313 | 168120 | 1,922 \& 0 | 11.37 | 17123 |
| 16 | Kurhad Budruk | 10232 | 121140 | 89400 | 7-32 | 117 |
| 17 | Kurangi - | 726 | 17860 | 1,028 8 : 0 | $5 \cdot 94$ | 940 |
| 18 | Kuranpimpri | 480 | 69.0 | 81300 | 11.77 | 1860 |
| 19 | Kokdi | 1226 | 113 0 0 | 88900 | $7 \cdot 86$ | 1246 |
| 21 | Kolhe | $69 \quad 2$ | 9800 | 90200 | $9 \cdot 22$ | 1460 |
| 22 | Khadakdeole Khurd | 11916 | 13540 | 1,158 120 | 8.68 | 135 |
| 23 | Khadakdeole Budruk | $73-1$ | $89 \quad 00$ | 94540 | $10 \cdot 61$ | 169 |
| 24 | Khadki | $95{ }^{\circ} 34$ | 9780 | 6950 | $7 \cdot 30$ | 116 |
| 25 | Khajoli | 2518 | 3980 | 33800 | $8 \cdot 66$ | 138 |
| 26 | Khajole $\quad \ddot{\square}$ | 71 | 14200 | 1,275 00 | $8 \cdot 97$ | 1400 |
| 27 | Khamkhede parg. Bornar | $0 \quad 4$ | 14880 | 10980 | $7 \cdot 78$ | 1220 |
| 28 | Khedgan - . | 925 | 13511.0 | 73750 | $5 \cdot 42$ | 87.0 |
| 29 | Gohule | 11229 | 15300 | 1,218 00 | $7 \cdot 96$ | 1270 |
| 30 | Garkhede | 13530 | 213.80 | 1,274 00 | $5 \cdot 98$ | 95 |
| 31 | Galan parg. Utran .. | 8618 | 7740 | 75080 | 9.74 | 1530 |
| 32 | Galan parg. Bhadgaon | 1622 | 217104 | 1,719 150 | 7.88 | 1250 |
| 33 | Goradkhede Khurd | 42 - | 6540 | 6590 | 10.13 | 15130 |
| 34 | Goradkhed Budruk | $48 \quad 34$ | 69120 | 4780 | $8 \cdot 82$ | 10100 |
| 35 | Ghusardi | 3924 | 90140 | 430 0 0 | $4 \cdot 83$ | 780 |
| 36 | Ghodasgnon | 28411 | 37640. | 2,333 00 | $6 \cdot 20$ | 9110 |
| 37 | Chalsalde .. | 4532 | 6700 | 4250 | $6 \cdot 34$ | 9140 |
| 38 | Chinohkhede Khurd | 3314 | 51100 | 28740 | $5 \cdot 51$ | 898 |
| 38 | Chinchkhede Budruk | 10932 | 9680 | 752120 | 7.84 | 1240 |
| 40 | Chinolkkhede Mahiji | 15932 | 46580 | 3,008 420 | 6.47 | 1019 |
| 41 | Chinchkhede Sim . | $10 \quad 20$ | 6 0 0 | 9500 | 15.83 | $2411-9$ |
| 42 | Chinchpure | 142 27 | 322120 | $47 \quad 60$ | $6 \cdot 33$ | 9143 |
| 43 | Chunchale | $117 \quad 10^{2}$ | 17100 | 996140 | $5 \cdot 83$ | 9.19 |
| 44 | Jamne | $88 \quad 18$ | $\begin{array}{llll}74 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | 52200 | $7 \cdot 05$ | 7140 |
| 45 | Jargaon | $66 \quad 29$ | 16560 | 9468,0 | 5.73 | $815 \quad 3$ |
| 48 | Takli Khard . | $25 \quad 10$ | $60 \quad 00$ | 3620 | $6 \cdot 03$ | 969 |
| 47 | Takli Budruk parg. Lohare | 3123 | $30 \quad 00$ | 2490 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 12150 |
| 48 | Dambhurni . | 378 | 4400 | 25000 | $5 \cdot 68$ | 8140 |
| 49 | Dokalkhede | $54 \quad 18$ | 151210 | 826810 | $5 \cdot 47$ | 869 |
| 50 | Dongargaon | 15934 | 18480 | 1,362 00 | $8 \cdot 33$ | 1300 |
| 51 | Tarkhede Khurd. | 31023 | 36950 | 2,301 50 | $6 \cdot 22$ | 9110 |
| 52 | Tarkhede Budruk | 243 28 | 51540 | 5,047 140 | $9 \cdot 80$ | 15.50 |
| 53 | Tikhi | 87 | 7580 | 52600 | $7 \cdot 01$ | 10150 |
| 54 | Dahigaon | $\begin{array}{ll}20 & 38\end{array}$ | 64.00 | 42140 | $8 \cdot 57$ | 1040 |
| 55 | Dighi | $\begin{array}{lll}57 & 19\end{array}$ | 95120 | 43140 | $4 \cdot 28$ | 6110 |
| 56 | Duskhede | $43 \quad 25$ | 10860 | 412130 | $3 \cdot 81$ | 5150 |
| 57 | Devhari | $51 \quad 14$ | 6300 | 56300 | $8 \cdot 93$ | 13150 |
| 60 | Nandre | 18528 | 35400 | 3,198 30 | $9 \cdot 03$ | 1419 |
| 62 | Nimbhori parg. Paohora | $83 \quad 27$ | 8800 | 45600 | $5 \cdot 18$ | 810 |
| 65 | Pardhado | $57 \quad 3$ | 10936 | 663810 | 6.08 | 988 |
| 66 | Palaskhedo | $56 \quad 6$ | $\begin{array}{lll}56 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ | 51400 | $9 \cdot 01$ | 1410 |
| 67 | Prohora | 33925 | 50210 | 4,169 110 | $8 \cdot 30$ | 12156 |
| 68 | Pahan $\quad \because$ | $72 \quad 28$ | 5600 | 51400 | 9•18 | $\begin{array}{llll}14 & 5 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 69 | Pimpri Khurd parg. Pachora .. | 12825 | 11880 | 94000 | 7-86 | 1230 |
| 70 | Pimpri Budruk parg. Paohora .- | 6929 | 8100 | 8990 | 11.09 | 1750 |
| 71 | Pimpri Budruk parg. Bhadgaon. | 188 | 3600 | 25000 | 6.94 | 10136 |
| 72 | Pimpri Sim | $32 \quad 25$ | 62150 | 4280 | $8 \cdot 07$ | 1299 |
| 73 | Pimpalgeon Khurd parg. | 538 | 5800 | 48100 | $8 \cdot 29$ | 12153 |
| 74 |  | 21224 | 30200 | 2,279 80 | $7 \cdot 55$ | 11120 |
| 75 | Pimpalgaon Budruk | 30536 | 42300 | 2,536 880 | $5 \cdot 99$ | 958 |
| 76 | Pungaon - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 878 | 12740 | 1,485 000 | $11 \cdot 69$ | 1840 |
| 77 | Pungavi $\quad$. | 11.29 | 1400 | 10000 | $7 \cdot 14$ | 1129 |
| 79 | Bamrud pary. Pachora | 3533 | 81.40 | 295110 | $4 \cdot 85$ | 783 |
| 80 | Bamrud parg. Bornar | 19932 | 266120 | 3,011 120 | 11.28 | 12150 |
| 82 .83 | Bildi Khurd ., | $\begin{array}{ll}118 & 31 \\ 20 & 33\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}109 & 8 & 0 \\ 53 & 0 & \end{array}$ | 54980 | 5.03 8.50 | $\begin{array}{rrr}7 & 3 & 9 \\ 10 & \end{array}$ |
| . 83 | Bildi Budruk | 2033 | 5300 | 34500 | - 6.50 | 1026 |

APPENDIX H-continued.


APPENDIX H-concluded.


## APPENDIX H(1).

Leases of bagait lands in the villages of the Pachora Taluka.,


Leases of bagait lands in the villages of the Bhadgaon Peta.

| Serial No. in Appendix. | Name of village. | Area of Iand leased. | Assessment. | Rente. | Percentage of rent represented by the assessment. | Indices. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 151 | Qovernment villages. Amaddhe | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { A. } \\ \text { g. } \\ \text { 59 } & 22\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Rs. } & \text { a } & \text { p. } \\ 131 & 3 & 0^{-}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Rs. } & \text { ar } & \text { P, } \\ \text { 555 } & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $4 \cdot 23$ | Rs. an <br>  |
| 181 | Gudhe $\quad$. | 41.16 | $\begin{array}{lll}95 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 1,561 00 | 18.43 | 25109 |
| 169 | Dalwade ... .. | $14 \quad 17$ | 1600 | 3250 | $20 \cdot 31$ | 31119 |
| 180 | Pimparichede | 5930 | 16340 | 1,584 123 | $9 \cdot 71$ | $15 \quad 29$ |
| 188 | Bodarde - .. | 1233 | . 36.00 | 38000 | $10 \cdot 55$ | 167 |
| 191 | Bhadgaon .. .. | - 735 | 28.0 | 25000 | $9 \cdot 62$ | 1506 |
| 194 | Mahindale .. | , 721 | 10 ` 60 | 1750 | 16.86 | $\begin{array}{llll}26 & 5 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 196 | Mandki | 13 12. | 1200 | 1520.0 | $12 \cdot 66$ | 19126 |
| 204 | Walwadi Khard | 3716 | $96 \quad 0$ | 6180 | $6 \cdot 43$ | 1009 |
| 207 | Wade | 62.14 | 162120 | 1,747 40 | $10 \cdot 72$ | 1611 0, |
| , | Total | 31616 | 74880 | 7,348 88 | 8.81 | 1583 |
|  | Average per aore .. | , | 256 | 2340 | . $\cdot$ | -•• |

## APPENDIX 1.

Prices prevalent in the Pachora Taluka from 1891-92 to 1921 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).


APPENDIX K.
Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of Pachora including Bhadgaon Peta, District East Khandesh.


Collection of Assessment on Government land in the Alienated villages of the Taluka of Pachora including Bhadgaon Peta, District East Khandesh.


APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposal!

L.
in Government occupied land.

ca 8-8


L-contd.


L.-contd.


- ca 8-an

APPENDIX




L-contd.


APPENDIX


L-concld.


Summary for dry crop rates regarding the effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land in the Pachora Taluka including Bhadgaon Petha.

| Proposed group. <br> 1 | Number of villages (in batches according to the existing grouping). $\text { - } 2$ | Current dry crop rate of each batch. | Proposed dry crop rate for group of each batch. <br> 4 | Increase per cent. <br> 5 | Increase'per rupee (to nearest quarter anna). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { • } \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{gathered}$ | 210 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Rs. a. } & \text { p. } \\ 3 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Rs. a } & \text { p. } \\ \text { 4 } & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | 33.33 | $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Ris. a. } & \text { p. } \\ 0 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ |

## A.PPENDIX M

Showing village, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government Land in Pachora Taluka, East Khandesh District.

cu 8-11

| Serial <br> No. $\cdot$ in <br> Appen- <br> $\operatorname{dix} \mathrm{L}$. <br> 1 | Village. | Popalation. |  |  |  | Area of unoccupied assessed onitivable Govemment land. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1891 .$ <br> 3 | $1901 .$ $4$ | 1911. 5 | 1021.: | $\begin{gathered} 1893 . \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | 1921. 8 |
|  | Pachora Taluna. Government villages. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 73 | Pimpalgaon Khurd parg. | 33 | 33 | 67 | 34 | $127 \cdot 1$ | 188-34 |
| 74 | Pimpargaion Khurd parg. | 188 | 193 | 196 | 185 | 104•18 | 104•18 |
| 75 | Bhadgan. Pimpaigaon Badruk | 3,688 | 4,643 | 4,511 | 4,831 | $305 \cdot 3{ }^{\circ}$ | $321 \cdot 13$ |
| 76 | Pungaon | 394 | ,424 | 385 | 464 | 30 | 321 |
| 77 | Pungavi |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| 78 | Badarkhe Harde - . | 472 | 688 | 629 | 698 |  | $\therefore$. |
| 79 | Bamrud perg. Pachora | 365 | 464. | 335 | 414 |  |  |
| 80 | Bamrud parg. Bornar | 1,635 | 1,627 | 1,592 | 1,924 | 786. 3 | $498 \cdot 30$ |
| 81 | Balad Budruk -. | 1,108 | 971 | 735* | 1,223 |  |  |
| 82 | Bildi Khurd | , | . |  | $\cdots$ | $26 \cdot 24$ | 13. 8 |
| 83 | Bildi Budruk .. | 295 | 333 | 262 | 416 | 10.-1 | 10.1 |
| -84 | Bhadali $\quad$.. | 134 | 179 | 128 | 153 | .. |  |
| 85 | Bhatkhande Khurd .. | 459 | 547 | 318 | 635 | .. | 39.3. |
| 86 | Bhokri | 408 | 424 | 545 | 665 |  |  |
| 87 | Bhoje | 346 | - 483 | 405 | 587 |  |  |
| 88 | Bhortek Khard . . | 198 | 197. | 259 | 286 |  |  |
| 89 | Bhortek Sim | $\cdots$ | .. |  |  | $22 \cdot 3$ | 22. 3 |
| 90 | Mhesas | 527 | . | - 614 | 507 | $244 \cdot 16$ | 198.1 |
| 91 | Mhasale | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | . | 150.29 | $0 \cdot 37$ |
| 92 | Mandki | - 33 | 46 | 27 | 61 |  |  |
| 93 | Mondhale | 303 | 368 | 317 | 354 | 41-25 | $13 \cdot 32$ |
| 94 | Mohadi | 196 | 160 | 165 | 226 | -. | .. |
| 95 | Moholai | 22 | 25 | 47 | 60 |  |  |
| 96 | Rajuri Khurd . | - 29 | 59 | 92 | -37 | $26 \cdot 22$ | 26-22 |
| 97 98 | Rajuri Budruk $\quad$.. | 131 | 178 112 | 287 111 | 287 92 | $373 \cdot 34$ | 335-20 |
| 98 | Laskh | 146 782 | 708 | 781 | 867 | 373.34 | $335 \cdot 2$ |
| 100 | Lasure | 376 | 359 | 301 | 342 |  |  |
| 101 | Lingar | S | $\cdots$ | - | - | 25-3 | $13 \cdot 14$ |
| 102 | Lohari Khurd | 310 | 337 | 207 | 344 | .. | .. |
| 103 | Lohari Budruk | 1,139 | 1,356 | 1,245 | 1,254 |  |  |
| 104 | Lohare | 4,160 | 4,402 | 4,646 | 4,956 | 258. 2 | 258-22 |
| +105 | Lohotar | 1,445 | 1,407 | 1,320 | 1,338 | $1 \cdot 38$ | 1.38 |
| ${ }^{108}$ | Wadgaon Ambe .. | 697 | 938 | 1,140 | 1,001 |  | $17 \cdot 34$ |
| 107 | Wadgaon Ameri .- | 46 | 71 | 33 | 46 |  |  |
| 108 | Wadgaon Kade - ${ }^{\text {W }}$ - ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | 177 | 279 | 259 | 183 | 26.22 | $3 \cdot 27$ |
| 109 | Wadgaon K hurd perg Pachora .. | 156 | 268 | 169 | 204 | 29.4 | $13 \cdot 4$ |
| 110 | Wadgaon Khurd parg. Bhadgaon. | 308 | 567 | 610 | 664 |  |  |
| 111 | Wadgron Joge $\quad . \quad$ - | 158 | 160 | 110 | 153 | $419 \cdot 37$. | 51.5 |
| 112 |  | 158 123 | 170 | 197 99 | $\begin{array}{r}187 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| 113 | Wadgaon Budruk parg. Pachora. | 123 | 128 | 98 661 | 69 686 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |
| 114 | Wadgion Mulane ${ }_{\text {Warkhed }}$ Khurd | 848 | 720 262 | 661 154 | 686 57 | $\because \cdot 928$ | $4 \cdot 28$ |
| 116 | Warkhed Budruk .. | 818 | 811 | 503 | 635 | 14.20 | $29 \cdot 13$ |
| 117 | Warsade parg. Pachora | 180 | 391 | 463 | 378 | $11 \cdot 3$ | 9-2 |
| 118 | Warsade parg. Bornar . | 261 | 385 | 282 | 292 |  |  |
| 119 | Wakdi | 55 | - | 0 |  | 272.24 | 272-24 |
| 120 | Waghulkhede .. | 284 | 556 | 292 | 249 | $48 \cdot 13$ |  |
| 121 | Wadi .. | 456 | 641 | 472 | 450 | $3 \cdot 35$ | $3 \cdot 35$ |
| 122 | Wanegaon .. | 309 | 482 | 565 | 441 | 1-0 | $1 \cdot 0$ |
| 123 | Veruli parg. Pachora | 355 | 511 | 350 | 374 |  |  |
| 124 | Veruli parg. Lohare | 402 | 577 | 550 | 397 | $\because$ |  |
| 125 | Shindad | 1,862 | 1,733 | 1,724 | 1,877 | $54 \cdot 23$ |  |
| 126 | Shevale - | 133 | 142 | 194 | 286. | $16 \cdot 23$ | $8 \cdot 37$ |
| 127 | Sangameshwar .. | 152 | 134 | 100 | 136 | .. | .. |
| 128 | Sangvi parg. Bhadgain - | 111 | 143 | 67 | 79 | $\cdots$ | . |
| 129 | Sangvi parg. Lohare .. | 657 | 604 | 711 | 633 | $\cdots$ | . |
| 130 | Sajgaon - | 844 | 881 | 727 | 716 | $38 \cdot 39$ |  |
| 131 | Satgaon . . | 955 | 969 | 1,023 | 931 | $38 \cdot 39$ | $11 \cdot 37$ |
| 132 133 | Samner ${ }_{\text {Sarve Khurd parg. Pachora }}$ | 1,233 | 1,388 | 1,276 | 1,514 | $\because 0 \cdot 33$ | $2 \ddot{7} \cdot 21$ |
| 134 | Sarve Khurd parg. Bhadgaon .. | 160 | 198 | 227 | 173 |  |  |
| 135 | Sarve Budruk parg. Pachora .. | 186 | 137 | 121 | 150 | 9-13 | $9 \cdot 13$ |
| 138 | Serve Budruk parg. Bhadgeon .. | 180 | - 313 | 191 | 274 | * | .. |
| 137 | Sarve Budruk parg. Lohare - | 230 | 223 | 234 | 250 | 18.92 |  |
| 138 | Serole Khurd .. . . | 274 | 362 | 229 | 289 | $18 \cdot 24$ | $18 \cdot 24$ |
| 139 140 142 | Sarole Budruk parg. .. | 448 | 385 | 364 <br> 380 | 426 398 |  |  |
| 140 | Savkhede Khurd Savkhede Budruk ... | 449 388 | 481 401 | 380 443 | 398 437 | 30-24 | $30 \cdot 24$ |
| 141 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Savkhede }{ }^{\text {Sukle }} \text { Budruk } & \text {.. } & \text {.. } \\ \text { Suk }\end{array}$ | 388 | 401 | .. 443 | 437 | $30 \cdot 7$ |  |
| 143 | Sontek | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $31 \cdot 16$ | 52.0 |
| 144 | Sonavi |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $18 \cdot 19$ | $19 \cdot 2$ |
| 145 | Sonari |  |  |  |  | $8 \cdot 34$ | $8 \cdot 34$ |
| 146 | Hedsan | 197 | 168 | 227 | 200 | .. | .. |
| 147 | Hol | 219 | 164 | 185 | 242 | . |  |
|  | Total | 64,225 | 71,621 | 68,813 | 77,727 | 5,935 39 | 4,267 11 |



No. S.R.V.-6.
From

J. A. SHILLIDY, Ese., I. C. S., Collector of East Khandesh;

To
Tae SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER and DIRECTOR of LaND RECORDS, Bombay, Poona.

Jalgaon, 1st November 1922.
Sir,
I have the honour to forward herewith a report of Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., on the second revision settlement of the Pachora Taluka and Bhadgaon Petha.
2. This taluka lost nine villages by transfer to other talukas after the first revision settlement. It has now 219 villages of which nine are inam villages; of those, one has yet to be measured and classified. The proposals relate to 218 villages only.:
3. Mr. Garrett proposes the same grouping should remain with a uniform increase in the assessment of $33 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ per cent. I support the proposal for the reasons detailed below.
4. At the time of the first revision settlement in 1892 the price of dry crop land was 11.36 times the present assessment. It is now $92 \cdot 62$ times the present assessment in Pachora taluka and 88.85 times in Bhadgaon petha.
5. The average rent for dry crop land is $7 \cdot 17$ times the assessment in Pachora and 6. $\mathbf{4 5}$ times in Bhadgaon. An increase of $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. still leaves the incidence of assessment low.
6. The rainfall in this taluka is uniformally good and its distribution is even. A total failure of crops is so far unknown.
7. The area of assessed waste land has decreased from 16,540 acres to 2,739 during the term of the present settlement.

8: No remission of any kind has been granted except that which follows on the introduction of revision settlements. No land has been relinquished and the land revenue is collected with great ease.
9. Prices are at present an uncertain quantity, but they are likely to remain far in excess of those prevailing when the present settlement was introduced. The taluka grows cotton, especially 46 per cent. of the cultivated area being under it. There is no need to anticipate any heavy slump in cotton prices. The other main crops are bajri, juari and pulses. Groundnut is being pushed and brings handsome profit.
10. The means of communication have improved. A light railway has been built from Pachora to Jamner. Five new roads.totalling 43 miles have been - constructed.
11. The general prosperity of the people has greatly increased. The climate is healthy; the population in the last decennial period increased from 120,448 to 143,393 . The death rate is low. The figures for school attendance have increased. There are at present 16 gins and eight presses compared with six gins and four presses when the settlement was introduced.
12. A healthy and vigorous taluka agricultural association is doing good work and by its propaganda is helping to raise the standard of agriculture. The people are intelligent and industrious, and the agricultural population is very little in debt.
12. This association lately carried out an agricultural survey of the taluka independently of Mr. Garrett's revision, and from a different standpoint. But the main result was the same that the taluka was in a very prosperous condition.
13. Mr. Garrett's proposals bring the "maximum rate for the Taluka to Rs. 4-4-0 an acre compared with Rs. 4-5-0 sanctioned in 1922 for Jalgaon taluka which adjoins it. There is no reason why the rate in one taluka should be more or less than that in the other,
14. I strongly support Mr. Garrett's proposals in paragraph 27 that the new rates should be guaranteed to expire with the present Jalgaon rates. Large discrepancies in rates between talukas merely owing to the dates of revision are not desirable and should be avoided.
15. Mr. Garrett's proposals are reasonable and have the merit of simplicity. They are based on a careful examination of the taluka.

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

## J. A. SHILLIDY, <br> Collector of East Khandesh.

(Beloo East Khandesh Collector's No. S. R. V.-6, dateë̀ 1st November 1922.)
No. S. T.-305.
Poona, 13th January 1923.
Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C.D.
2. The case is so simple as to require no discussion. The increase that justifiably should be imposed is something like 200 per cent. So long as we have the 33 per cent. rule we must tamely submit to it. But this is eminently a case in which Government would do well to put that rule under searching scrutiny. I have tried to prove that it is a rule which was not intended to operate in face of a revolutionary change in the value of money.
3. There is a danger ahead against which it is also my duty to sound a warning. Assume that on a certain field a rent of Rs. 10 is always received and Government have been levying Rs. 2, which is Rs. 3 less than what (under the half net assets theory) they were entitled to levy: then if that field be put up to sale the purchaser will think that he is buying an annuity of Rs. 8. If thereafter Government step in and say, " we have been underassessing you. The necessities of State now compel us to raise our assessment from Rs. 2 to Rs. $4 \frac{1}{2}$, which is still well within the half net assets limit we have promised not to exceed "; then the purchaser of Rs. 8 will turn round and say, " you are confiscating Rs. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ out of the income of Rs. 8 which I purchased. I have been deceived and am ruined. Why do you not go after the man who sold me the land and who took away for himself the capitalized value of the income of Rs. 8 ? It is from him you should seek the increased assessment, not from me." In this way we see how unjust it is to all future Governments if the Government of to-day abstains from taking the revenue which it ought to take, and which the public necessities will sooner or later compel it to take. It is encouraging dealings in land at such values that when hereafter assessments are raised, as settlement after settlement they must be raised until they approach the "half-net assets " limit, the purchaser or investor in lands will become increasingly loud in his complaints of the confiscatory policy of Government and the unjust and tyrannical nature of the tax. No man can prevent the tide of rental value from rising ; but the more Government abstains from taking that share of the rental income which public policy justifies it in taking, and which economic theory justifies it in taking, the more difficult it will become, bearding the vested interests and the cry of confiscation, to re-assert its right. To abate undury the land revenue demands is inflicting an injustice upon one or other of the two parties, either the purchaser of the land-the landlord of the future-or the Government of the future ; that is to say, future generations of the people of India. But by asserting our rights to-day while keeping well within half the rental value as it actually is, there is no injustice to any one.
4. I am glad to find that Mr. Garrett admits that so far from the sales and rents being dubitable statistics, as we are so often told, he is thoroughly satisfied that those he has given are, at any rate, more reliable than any of the other statistics in the report. I do not know whether he would press this in respect of census and rainfall statistics, but I am also fairly confident that these also are not always right. We have found in investigation in Karjat-Khalapur (Kolaba) that the figures of ploughs given by the talatis in their quinquennial Khanesumari are quite wrongIn fact the accuracy of statistics relating to the land is, I am afraid, getting lamentably defective. We have had for a long time discontented talatis and kulkarnis, and non-co-operative agitation (still greatly interfering with the statistical enquiries); and the class of Circle Inspectors seem to be much more lazy and inexact in their work than they used to be 20 years ago. I am very much afraid that a great many of the statistics, which are put together and sent to the Mamlatdar, are inaccurate. But for the sale and rental statistics collected and checked by the Registration Department we can at least say this, that the parties themselves and not the officials are responsible for the figures, and if they give untrue figures at any rate they have given the other party material upon which in the Civil Courts they may come to grief; because all the documents are actionable, and this is not true in the case of census of ploughs, or crop statements, and the like.
5. Even so, Mr. Garrett points out that he has discovered cases of understatement of true price in documents, no doubt to evade stamp and registration fees. This also is punishable but not easy to detect, and at least we can say for such statements that, in the first place, in accepting the figures as given we cannot be overestimating values, and secondly, that the understatement will react against the party at the next settlement because then the land will have been again sold, and very probably its true value put down, and increase exhibited even where there has been little or no increase. It was this feature in Mr. Lloyd George's Land Taxation Scheme in England which was one of the most attractive. It left parties to understate the price as much as they liked, but it thoroughly ensured to the Government that they would recover the whole of the understatement at the next transaction.
6. Mr. Garrett has written a capable report, on a theme which has not "extended" him. He has merely had to set forth facts that are self-evident to those who know East Khandesh.

F. ANDERSON,<br>Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records

(Below East Khandesh Collector's No. S. R. . V.-6, dateä 1st November 1922.)
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Revision Settlement.
Pachora taluka and Bhadgaon petha, East. Khandesh district.
Second - of,
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## Revenue Department.

Resolution No. 7475.<br>Bombay Castle, 16th June 1923.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L. N. D. 2-10 dated 26th February 1923Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Pachora taluka and Bhadgaon pathe of the East Khandesh districts, together with petitions of objections relating thereto.
*Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh, No. 416 dated 2lst August 1922.
Letter from the Collector of East Khandesh No. S. R, V.--6 dated 1st November 1922.
Memorandum from the Settlemenf Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.-305 dated 13th January 1923.

Resolution.-These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 218 Government villages and eight inam villages in the Pachora taluka and Bhadgaon petha of the East Khandesh district.
2. The inquiry made by the Settlement Officer into the economic condition of the tract during the course of the expiring settlement indicates a considerable improvement in prosperity. The rainfall has been uniformly good and its distribution even. The prices of food-grains and the value of land as indicated by sale prices and rents show a considerable advance. The population has increased and the means of communication are excellent. The facts brought out in the report indicate that this taluka is one of the most favourably situated in the Presidency and enjoys a practically unbroken career of prosperity. Government therefore consider that the rates of assessment should be increased up to the permissible limit of $33 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. They accordingly accept the Settlement Officer's proposal, which is supported by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, Central Division, to apply a maximum rate of Rs. 4-4-0 to the area covered by these orders and agree that there is no reason to alter the present grouping under which the whole taluka and petha are placed in a single group.
3. The revised rate should be introduced during the current revenue year 1922-23, levied from 1923-24 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.
4. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.
5. Mr. Garrett has written an excellent report for which he should be thanked.

By order of the Governor in Council,


CHECKER
$2003-0$


[^0]:    This appendix refers to the villagee of Nawapur, Visarwadi, Bhint Budruk, Bhint Khurd, Holdani, Hayipor, Khanapur urf Saraj, Eolde, Lakadkhot, Pokbri, Bayngan, Saro, Bundarpar, Wadthut, Zalambi

[^1]:    3 $1878-10$

[^2]:    - Not printed.

[^3]:    - 1488 - 4

[^4]:    Average aale price par sare in Group III, Re. 18.
    Average of oolums 7 for 88 transactions, in Group III Re. 41
    Average nale price per care for Groape I, II and III, Ra. 34.
    Average of oclamn 7 for transactions in Groups I, II and III Rest 4.

[^5]:    Average sent per ecre for genop II, Ris $\leq 40$.
    
    Aversge rentper aere for group III, Rs, 604.
    A verage of column 7 for 138 transactions in gronp III, Ra. 10.87.
    A verage rent per scre for groups I, II, III, K\& $8 \cdot 40$

[^6]:    N. B.-In the above statement fractions of scres and rapees ars omilted.

[^7]:    a 1469-5

[^8]:    - Avernge eale-price per acre for group I (b)

    | Avorege of column 7 for 25 tranesctions in gronp $I(6)$ | $\ldots$ | 80 |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

    Avenge male-price for groap I (a and b)
    Average of columa 7 for 125 tranactionn in group $I(a$ and $b) \ldots \quad 35$

[^9]:    A verage rent per acre, Rs. 8-02.
    Avarage of column 7 for 46 transactions, RE. $61 \cdot 24$.

[^10]:    - Paragraph 64.-Item (1), (4) and (5) are exactly the same thing. Why are the heads unnecessarily multiplied? If land is bought too dearly then the certain and inevitable effect is a slump or a collapse in values just as would occur if silver or kerosine oil were overbought at prices above its market value. But nothing of the sort has occurred in Khandesh. Probably the Khandeshi kunbi really knows the value of his land better than Mr. Kelkar. Mr. Kelkar's own facts show us clearly that land has not gone into the possession of non-agriculturists but is held by actual cultivators to an even greater extent than in most other districts. The idea that land was being over-valued and bought at impossible prices in Khandesh was current even before the war. It was said that the prices paid were "ridicu" Jous". But now the laugh is against those who laughed then. The man who bought land in Khandesh in 1910-11, at the price which was then regarded as ridiculous and impossible, would to-day be a rich man. It is always rash, especially in these days, to regard any price as unnatural or inflated. To-morrow may prove it to be a very prudent price.

