

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCLXXV—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

DHULIA TÁLUKA

OF THE

KHÁNDÉSH COLLECTORATE.

—————◆—————

BOMBAY:  
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1898.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION  
SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE DHULIA TALUKA OF THE  
KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.**

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement propo

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.													
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.	
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Group I.</i>																
1	Bhédna	I	2 0 0	...	9 0 0	1,762	714	0 6 5	...	...	...	P. 265	2,146	6 1 7	2,047	2,800
2	Sákri	I	2 0 0	...	...	876	320	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	920
3	Godás	I	2 0 0	...	12 0 0	397	160	0 6 3	...	...	...	P. 121	1,126	9 6 3	918	1,203
4	Kávta	I	2 0 0	...	9 0 0	3,118	1,251	0 6 5	...	...	...	P. 110	713	6 7 9	3,223	1,994
5	Dátarti	I	2 0 0	...	12 0 0	2,929	968	0 5 6	...	...	...	P. 100	1,501	9 0 8	2,995	2,479
6	Nándran	I	2 0 0	...	12 0 0	1,684	733	0 7 0	...	...	...	P. 21	212	9 3 6	1,707	946
7	Jirethal	I	2 0 0	...	7 0 0	1	2	3 0 0	...	...	...	P. 101	568	5 10 0	102	570
8	Bodhri	I	2 0 0	...	7 0 0	269	126	0 7 0	...	...	...	P. 24	123	5 2 0	313	240
9	Asána	I	2 0 0	...	7 0 0	1,450	638	0 5 11	...	...	...	P. 65	339	5 9 11	1,305	817
10	Yesar	I	2 0 0	...	...	1,451	458	0 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451	458
11	Pakhrun	I	2 0 0	...	...	1,022	341	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,022	341
12	Vasmár	I	2 0 0	...	...	2,346	891	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,346	891
13	Támasvádi	I	2 0 0	...	...	923	400	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	923	400
14	Chínchkheda	I	2 0 0	...	...	1,237	641	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,237	641
15	Mhnedi	I	2 0 0	...	...	2,692	806	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,692	806
16	Sigurvádi	I	2 0 0	...	...	453	127	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	127
17	Sayadnagar	I	2 0 0	...	...	1,040	445	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	445
18	Akalpáda	I	2 0 0	...	...	158	148	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	148
19	Pimpalner	I	2 0 0	...	13 0 0 12 0 0	1,867	1,252	0 10 9	...	...	...	P. 437	4,350	11 1 7	2,304	6,102
20	Dhidna	I	2 0 0	...	15 0 0	1,941	624	0 5 6	...	...	...	P. 561	3,932	14 0 6	2,121	4,546
21	Senpur	I	2 0 0	...	15 0 0	1,723	569	0 5 8	...	...	...	P. 181	2,610	13 10 6	1,916	3,179
22	Mhasdi	I	2 0 0	...	...	875	345	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	345
23	Nagzari	I	2 0 0	...	14 0 0	768	522	0 10 10	...	...	...	P. 6	94	12 4 0	778	620
24	Navadna	I	2 0 0	...	...	1,476	789	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	789
25	Malájan	I	2 0 0	...	...	1,509	819	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,509	819
26	Kasara	I	2 0 0	...	15 0 0	752	537	0 11 5	...	...	...	P. 313	4,374	13 13 7	1,065	4,911
27	Málpur	I	2 0 0	...	15 0 0	954	598	0 10 0	...	...	...	P. 222	3,122	14 1 0	1,176	3,724
28	Sáyana	I	2 0 0	...	15 0 0	955	376	0 6 2	...	...	...	P. 20	239	11 15 2	175	609
29	Jayatána	I	2 0 0	...	...	1,215	497	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	497
30	Kokla	I	2 0 0	...	14 0 0	266	147	0 8 10	...	...	...	P. 152	2,004	13 2 11	418	2,151
31	Nágpur	I	2 0 0	...	14 0 0	150	78	0 8 4	...	...	...	P. 43	476	10 9 3	186	551
32	Sámeda	I	1 14 0	...	13 0 0	1,622	909	0 9 0	...	...	...	P. 383	4,947	12 11 0	2,044	6,766
33	Chiksha	I	1 14 0	...	As. 12 on account of water.	1,181	1,046	0 14 2	...	...	...	P. 85	169	1 11 10	1,269	1,194
34	Jehápur	I	1 14 0	...	...	1,350	681	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350	681
35	Robon	I	1 14 0	...	...	1,617	713	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,617	713
36	Jirapur	I	1 14 0	...	4 8 0	140	93	0 10 8	...	...	...	P. 62	217	3 8 0	202	310
37	A'meda	I	1 14 0	...	...	468	229	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	229
38	Dahivol	II	1 14 0	...	12 0 0 9 0 0 As. 8 on account of water.	3,128	1,792	0 8 2	...	...	...	P. 293	2,051	7 3 11	3,901	3,544
39	Bohgaon	II	1 14 0	...	10 0 0	1,557	633	0 6 1	...	...	...	P. 10	91	9 1 7	1,667	924
40	Bhonggaon	II	1 14 0	...	12 0 0	831	332	0 6 5	...	...	...	P. 22	136	8 6 7	843	617
41	Kirváda	II	1 14 0	...	12 0 0 10 0 0	713	341	0 7 7	...	...	...	P. 113	1,133	10 0 5	581	1,474
42	Gho ada	II	1 14 0	...	10 0 0	3,166	1,101	0 5 5	...	...	...	P. 100	1,424	6 14 5	2,866	2,725
43	Surpan	II	1 14 0	...	9 0 0	1,161	327	0 4 8	...	...	...	P. 39	275	7 0 10	1,260	907

APPENDIX Q.

on Government occupied land.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
2 2 0	...	10 0 0	1,774	650	0 8 7	...	...	...	{ P. 254 M. 0	2,312	8 12 1 0 10 8	2,044	3,268	1 9 7	+14.2	Bhādra	1
2 2 0	...	...	870	441	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	444	0 8 2	+38.7	Sākri	2
2 2 0	...	14 0 0	397	187	0 7 6	...	...	...	P. 121	1,322	10 14 10	518	1,509	2 14 7	+16.8	Goḍka	3
2 2 0	...	10 0 0	2,095	1,587	0 8 9	...	...	...	P. 109	791	7 4 1	3,205	2,478	0 12 4	+28.2	Kāvta	4
2 2 0	...	14 0 0	2,621	1,397	0 7 11	...	...	...	P. 169	1,831	10 13 4	2,090	3,228	1 1 3	+30.7	Datarti	5
2 2 0	...	14 0 0	1,745	987	0 9 2	...	...	...	{ P. 23 M. 1	250	10 13 11 2 0 0	1,749	1,239	0 11 4	+31.1	Nāndvan	6
2 2 0	...	9 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	...	...	...	P. 100	707	7 1 1	101	709	7 0 4	+24.4	Jirothal	7
2 2 0	...	10 0 0	287	159	0 8 10	...	...	...	P. 24	184	6 13 4	311	323	1 0 7	+29.7	Bodhri	8
2 2 0	...	9 0 0	1,440	744	0 8 3	...	...	...	P. 54	398	6 13 0	1,508	1,112	0 11 10	+31.3	Astāna	9
2 2 0	...	...	1,478	635	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,478	635	0 8 10	+38.6	Yesar	10
2 2 0	...	...	1,019	495	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	495	0 7 9	+45.2	Fakhrun	11
2 2 0	...	...	2,305	1,224	0 8 7	...	...	...	M. 36	28	0 11 9	2,343	1,202	0 8 7	+41.6	Vasmār	12
2 2 0	...	...	914	504	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 8	6	0 12 0	922	510	0 8 10	+27.5	Tāmasvādi	13
2 2 0	...	...	1,227	744	0 9 8	...	...	...	M. 30	23	0 12 3	1,257	767	0 9 9	+19.7	Chinokkheda	14
2 2 0	...	...	2,580	1,186	0 7 2	...	...	...	M. 114	74	0 10 5	2,694	1,230	0 7 4	+42.0	Mhāsadi	15
2 2 0	...	...	438	164	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	164	0 8 2	+29.1	Singarvādi	16
2 2 0	...	...	1,048	569	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	569	0 8 8	+27.9	Soyadnagar	17
2 2 0	...	...	158	164	1 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	164	1 0 7	+14.7	Akalpāda	18
2 2 0	...	14 0 0	1,800	1,518	0 13 4	...	...	...	{ P. 440 M. 1	5,424	12 5 8 2 0 0	2,310	6,994	3 0 4	+14.5	Pimpalner	19
2 2 0	...	15 8 0	1,844	901	0 7 10	...	...	...	P. 278	3,579	14 0 10	2,120	4,780	2 4 1	+4.7	Dhādna	20
2 2 0	...	16 0 0	1,731	803	0 7 5	...	...	...	P. 189	2,558	13 8 2	1,931	3,356	1 11 11	+5.8	Senpur	21
2 2 0	...	...	870	482	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	482	0 8 10	+25.2	Mhasadi	22
2 2 0	...	15 0 0	796	644	0 13 6	...	...	...	P. 8	106	13 4 0	774	750	0 15 6	+21.0	Nagari	23
2 2 0	...	...	1,464	1,020	0 11 2	...	...	...	M. 13	15	1 2 6	1,477	1,035	0 11 3	+31.2	Navadna	24
2 2 0	...	...	1,508	999	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	999	0 10 7	+22.0	Maldhan	25
2 2 0	...	15 0 0	752	642	0 13 8	...	...	...	P. 317	4,278	18 18 0	1,009	5,020	4 11 1	+2.2	Kasra	26
2 2 0	...	13 0 0	955	710	0 11 11	...	...	...	P. 219	3,011	13 13 0	1,173	3,731	3 2 9	+0.0	Mālpur	27
2 2 0	...	15 8 0	953	514	0 8 8	...	...	...	P. 20	241	12 0 10	978	755	0 12 5	+24.0	Sāyana	28
2 2 0	...	...	1,232	730	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	723	0 9 5	+49.5	Jayatāna	29
2 2 0	...	16 0 0	245	168	0 11 0	...	...	...	P. 170	2,326	18 10 11	415	2,494	6 0 2	+15.9	Kokla	30
2 2 0	...	15 0 0	172	113	0 10 6	...	...	...	P. 43	426	11 4 10	215	599	2 12 7	+8.1	Nāgpur	31
2 2 0	...	15 0 0	1,625	1,181	0 11 8	...	...	...	P. 380	4,937	12 18 20	2,005	6,118	3 0 10	+0.3	Sāmōda	32
2 2 0	...	9 0 0	1,130	1,307	1 1 8	...	...	...	P. 89	513	6 12 3	1,269	1,890	1 6 11	+52.4	Chikaha	33
2 2 0	...	...	1,349	925	0 11 0	...	...	...	M. 7	8	1 2 3	1,356	933	0 11 0	+27.0	Jebāpur	34
2 2 0	...	...	1,506	970	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,506	970	0 9 2	+30.5	Bohon	35
2 2 0	...	10 0 0	112	119	0 13 5	...	...	...	P. 64	274	4 4 6	205	393	1 14 6	+26.3	Jirapur	36
2 2 0	...	...	498	305	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	300	0 10 6	+32.5	A'moda	37
2 2 0	...	{ 16 0 0 11 0 0 10 0 0 2 0 0	3,536	2,302	0 10 5	...	...	...	P. 273	2,160	7 14 7	2,809	4,463	1 2 9	+16.1	Dahval	38
2 2 0	...	12 0 0	1,645	1,133	0 11 0	...	...	...	{ P. 10 M. 8	109	10 14 5 0 10 8	1,653	1,244	0 13 0	+34.6	Bodgaon	39
2 2 0	...	14 0 0	823	422	0 9 3	...	...	...	P. 22	204	9 4 4	854	687	0 12 10	+32.9	Bhondgaon	40
2 2 0	...	{ 14 0 0 12 0 0	717	463	0 10 1	...	...	...	P. 114	1,322	11 3 11	631	1,735	2 1 5	+17.7	Kirvāda	41
2 2 0	...	12 0 0	3,098	1,621	0 8 4	...	...	...	P. 171	1,633	9 11 7	2,269	3,284	1 0 1	+30.1	Ghodada	42
2 2 0	...	11 0 0	1,130	517	0 7 2	...	...	...	P. 39	306	7 14 4	1,139	625	0 11 0	+37.0	Surpan	43

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMAN SURVEY.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
43	Chadvel	II	1 14 0	-	9 0 0	1,290	390	0 4 10	...	...	...	P. 90	687	7 10 2	1,880	1,077	0 12 6
44	Shevalli	III	1 12 0	...	12 0 0 5 0 0	1,988	628	0 6 5	...	...	...	P. 10	116	7 4 0	1,884	784	0 6 4
45	Total of Group I	...	...	...	.....	58,700	25,782	0 7 0	...	...	...	P. 3,785	88,687	10 6 11	62,485	65,300	1 0 8
<i>Group II</i>																	
46	Kalgnon	III	1 12 0	...	.....	806	224	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	224	0 4 5
47	Dharnār		1 12 0	...	.....	3,849	1,098	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,849	1,098	0 4 7
48	Dighava		1 12 0	...	.....	4,997	1,320	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,997	1,320	0 4 3
49	Chail		1 12 0	...	.....	2,215	595	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	595	0 6 6
50	Bobed		1 12 0	...	.....	1,081	636	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	636	0 6 1
51	Vital		1 12 0	...	.....	1,394	392	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,394	392	0 4 6
52	Ganesapur		1 12 0	...	.....	1,398	642	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,398	642	0 7 4
53	Pratappur		1 12 0	...	.....	2,224	730	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,224	730	0 5 3
54	Nilgavhān		1 12 0	...	.....	1,273	265	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,273	265	0 8 4
55	Dādkel		1 12 0	...	.....	929	370	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	370	0 6 4
56	Nādsha	1 12 0	...	.....	1,316	477	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,316	477	0 5 10	
57	Total of Group II	...	...	...	.....	22,081	7,046	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,081	7,046	0 5 1
<i>Group III.</i>																	
57	Jyatāna	I	2 0 0	...	.....	2,763	1,142	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,763	1,142	0 6 7
58	Niāmpar		2 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Bhāmer	II	1 8 0	...	.....	3,879	965	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,879	965	0 4 8
60	Akhada		1 8 0	...	4 8 0	1,938	523	0 4 4	...	...	...	P. 72	263	8 8 9	2,010	776	0 6 2
61	Wajdara		1 8 0	...	4 8 0	530	143	0 4 3	...	...	...	P. 68	214	3 6 4	599	367	0 9 6
62	Runmali		1 8 0	...	5 0 0	943	282	0 4 9	...	...	...	P. 56	219	3 14 7	980	601	0 8 6
63	Khudāna		1 8 0	...	.....	1,251	426	0 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,251	426	0 5 5
64	Varnas		1 8 0	...	5 8 0	1,310	558	0 6 9	...	...	...	P. 76	308	3 15 9	1,392	861	8 9 11
65	Vāskhedi		1 8 0	...	.....	1,495	433	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,495	433	0 4 8
66	Chadvel		1 8 0	...	.....	4,731	2,304	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,731	2,304	0 7 10
67	Korda		1 8 0	...	.....	2,425	991	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,425	991	0 6 6
68	Dusāna		IV	1 8 0	...	4 8 0 Annas 8 on account of water.	4,460	1,056	0 3 9	...	...	...	P. 290	731	3 9 8	4,460	1,777
69	Kalambhir	1 8 0		...	.....	644	210	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	210	0 5 3
70	Phopra	1 8 0		...	.....	1,630	318	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,630	318	0 3 1
71	Bhādvi	1 8 0		...	.....	503	269	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	269	0 4 9
72	Perajpur	1 8 0		...	.....	925	266	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	925	266	0 4 7
73	Mahir	1 8 0		...	.....	705	167	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	167	0 3 9
74	Dāpur	1 8 0		...	.....	1,047	317	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	317	0 4 10
75	Balbāne	1 8 0		...	.....	836	442	0 5 5	...	...	...	P. 81	101	1 8 11	919	543	0 9 8
76	Mohāna	1 8 0		...	Do.	1,229	254	0 3 4	...	...	...	P. 4	4	1 0 0	1,233	255	0 3 4

ANNEX Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.	
Maximum rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.		Garden.		Total.									
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.							
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2 0	...	11 0 0	1,290	590	0 7 2	...	...	...	P. 90	701	7 12 7	1,382	1,281	0 14 10	+18.9	Chadvel	44	
2 0	...	13 0 0 9 0 0	1,832	923	0 8 1	...	...	...	P. 19 M. 86	138 32	8 10 0 0 14 3	1,884	1,092	0 9 3	+43.5	Shevadi	45	
...	...	...	53,409	34,318	0 9 5	...	...	...	P. 3,813 M. 257	42,488 19	11 2 1 0 12 2	62,479	76,652	1 3 2	Total + 17.7 Dry crop + 33.1 P. + 7.2 M. 0.0	Total of Group I	45	
<i>Group II.</i>																		
12 0	...	...	803	290	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	290	0 5 7	+25.0	Kalgaon	46	
12 0	...	...	3,606	1,436	0 6 0	...	...	...	M. 42	34	0 9 2	3,847	1,480	0 6 1	+33.2	Dhamnar	47	
12 0	...	...	4,800	1,730	0 5 9	...	...	...	M. 111	84	0 12 1	5,001	1,823	0 5 10	+38.1	Dighava	48	
12 0	...	...	2,128	1,030	0 7 10	...	...	...	M. 63	58	0 11 2	2,211	1,097	0 7 11	+22.6	Chail	49	
12 0	...	...	1,587	705	0 7 1	...	...	...	M. 68	52	0 9 9	1,682	757	0 7 2	+19.2	Behod	50	
12 0	...	...	1,380	507	0 6 0	...	...	...	M. 34	18	0 7 6	1,394	523	0 6 0	+33.4	Vital	51	
12 0	...	...	1,352	740	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 44	37	0 13 5	1,398	736	0 9 0	+22.4	Ganeshpur	52	
12 0	...	...	2,140	863	0 6 6	...	...	...	M. 90	70	0 12 5	2,230	938	0 6 8	+27.8	Partapur	53	
12 0	...	...	1,252	377	0 4 11	...	...	...	M. 20	10	0 8 0	1,272	397	0 5 0	+40.8	Nilgavhan	54	
12 0	...	...	908	422	0 7 8	...	...	...	M. 24	14	0 9 4	980	438	0 7 6	+17.8	Dadkel	55	
12 0	...	...	1,251	544	0 6 11	...	...	...	M. 64	40	0 10 0	1,315	534	0 7 1	+22.4	Nadsha	56	
...	...	...	21,454	8,671	0 6 5	...	...	...	M. 597	405	0 10 10	23,031	9,076	0 6 7	Total + 28.8 Dry crop + 23.0 M. 0.0	Total of Group II	11	
<i>Group III.</i>																		
2 0	...	3 0 0	2,647	927	0 5 7	...	...	...	P. 123 M. 25	346 19	2 13 0 0 12 2	2,795	1,292	0 7 5	+13.1	Jayatana	57	
2 0	...	...	...	No Government occupied Land.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizampur	58
2 0	...	...	8,800	1,306	0 5 5	...	...	...	M. 12	9	0 12 0	3,872	1,318	0 5 5	+30.6	Bhainer	59	
2 0	...	9 0 0 7 0 0	1,035	679	0 5 7	...	...	...	P. 76	460	5 12 8	2,011	1,110	0 8 11	+44.3	Akhada	60	
2 0	...	9 0 0	534	100	0 5 8	...	...	...	P. 63	371	5 14 3	597	561	0 15 0	+57.1	Wajjara	61	
2 0	...	9 0 0	943	340	0 5 11	...	...	...	P. 56	353	6 4 7	309	701	0 11 3	+30.9	Ranmali	62	
2 0	...	...	1,212	408	0 6 2	...	...	...	M. 28	31	0 13 1	1,250	499	0 6 5	+17.1	Khudana	63	
2 0	...	9 0 0	1,313	602	0 8 1	...	...	...	P. 76	460	6 0 10	1,381	1,131	0 12 11	+30.2	Varsus	64	
2 0	...	...	1,454	510	0 5 3	...	...	...	M. 43	21	0 7 10	1,497	537	0 5 9	+24.0	Vaskhedi	65	
2 0	...	8 0 0	4,557	3,553	0 9 0	...	...	...	P. 67 M. 110	181 84	2 11 3 0 12 3	4,734	2,818	0 9 6	+22.3	Chadvel	66	
2 0	...	8 0 0	2,299	1,080	0 7 0	...	...	...	P. 81 M. 42	196 37	2 6 9 0 14 1	2,422	1,313	0 8 8	+22.5	Kordia	67	
2 0	...	9 0 0	4,128	1,429	0 6 2	...	...	...	P. 210 M. 18	1,033 7	4 14 8 0 0 9	4,600	2,400	0 8 6	+36.9	Dusana	68	
2 0	...	...	632	231	0 5 11	...	...	...	M. 15	9	0 9 7	647	243	0 6 0	+16.7	Kalambhir	69	
2 0	...	...	1,022	519	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 2	1	0 8 0	1,034	520	0 5 1	+63.5	Phopra	70	
2 0	...	...	903	343	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 3	1	0 5 4	906	344	0 6 1	+27.9	Bhadvi	71	
2 0	...	...	904	322	0 5 8	...	...	...	M. 17	9	0 8 6	921	331	0 5 9	+21.4	Perajpur	72	
2 0	...	...	700	231	0 5 3	...	...	...	M. 5	4	0 12 10	705	235	0 5 4	+40.7	Mahir	73	
2 0	...	...	1,039	406	0 6 8	...	...	...	M. 6	3	0 9 7	1,044	411	0 6 4	+29.7	Dapur	74	
2 0	...	9 0 0 7 0 0	793	465	0 9 5	...	...	...	P. 104 M. 6	321 3	3 1 10 0 8 0	903	793	0 16 0	+45.9	Balhana	75	
2 0	...	8 0 0	1,226	387	0 4 9	N 4	4	1 0 0	P. 3		1 10 6	1,233	376	0 4 11	+46.7	Mohana	76	

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
7	Deshshirvada ...		1 8 0	...	Annas 8 on account of water.	1,191	494	0 6 8	...	...	...	P. 69	96	1 6 3	1,260	590	0 7 6
78	Machmal ...		1 8 0	...	9 0 0	221	91	0 6 7	...	...	...	P. 69	437	6 5 4	290	528	1 13 2
79	Kurusvada ...		1 8 0	...	4 0 0 Annas 8 on account of water.	280	169	0 6 3	...	...	...	P. 18	39	2 2 8	298	149	0 7 11
80	Sutara ...		1 8 0	...	4 0 0 Annas 8 on account of water.	984	304	0 4 11	...	...	...	P. 22	58	2 10 2	1,006	362	0 5 9
81	Jamkhal ...		1 8 0	...	Annas 8 on account of water.	686	297	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	297	0 6 11
82	Virkhal ...		1 8 0	...	3 0 0	726	199	0 4 5	...	...	...	P. 8	16	2 0 0	734	215	0 4 8
83	Dogaon ...		1 8 0	...	.....	2,621	1,050	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,621	1,050	0 6 5
84	Shevga ...		1 8 0	...	.....	682	209	0 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	209	0 4 11
85	Shelbati ...		1 8 0	...	.....	1,001	211	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	211	0 3 4
86	Pargaon ...		1 8 0	...	.....	2,011	518	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,011	518	0 4 1
87	Kadyal ...	IV	1 8 0	...	.....	832	276	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	276	0 5 4
88	Kokangaon ...		1 8 0	...	.....	341	108	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	108	0 5 1
89	Mandana ...		1 8 0	...	.....	692	183	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	183	0 4 3
90	Dhaner ...		1 8 0	...	9 0 0 Annas 8 on account of water.	1,512	549	0 5 10	...	...	...	P. 57	468	8 3 4	1,569	1,017	0 10 4
91	Maindana ...		1 8 0	...	.....	826	312	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	826	312	0 6 1
92	Khardbara ...		1 8 0	...	9 0 0 Annas 8 on account of water.	19	117	0 9 10	...	...	...	P. 67	474	7 1 2	257	591	2 4 10
93	Shirsal ...		1 8 0	...	Annas 8 on account of water.	440	160	0 5 10	...	...	...	P. 12	13	1 1 4	452	173	0 6 1
94	Umbhra ...		1 8 0	...	.....	1,025	404	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	404	0 6 4
95	Umbharti ...		1 8 0	...	.....	1,515	306	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,515	306	0 3 3
96	Pankheda ...		1 8 0	...	11 0 0 Annas 8 on account of water.	4,613	1,853	0 6 9	...	...	...	P. 317	3,294	9 7 11	4,960	5,247	1 0 11
97	Phopada ...		1 4 0	...	.....	564	123	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	123	0 3 6
98	Bojgaon ...		1 4 0	...	.....	1,094	222	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	222	0 3 3
99	Ublirandi ...		1 4 0	...	.....	1,081	188	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	188	0 2 9
100	Yehergaon ...		1 4 0	...	.....	11	2	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	0 2 11
101	Haddana ...		1 4 0	...	.....	651	142	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	142	0 3 6
102	Saltekar ...		1 4 0	...	.....	349	94	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	94	0 4 4
103	Brámhavel ...		1 4 0	...	5 0 0 4 8 0 Annas 8 on account of water.	5,626	1,947	0 5 6	...	...	...	P. 155	497	3 3 4	5,781	2,444	0 6 9
104	Jambhora ...	V	1 4 0	...	.....	725	341	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	341	0 7 6
105	Raikot ...		1 4 0	...	.....	6	23	0 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	23	0 5 10
106	Lagadvhal ...		1 4 0	...	.....	209	91	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	91	0 7 0
107	Buradkha ...		1 4 0	...	4 0 0	848	378	0 7 2	...	...	...	P. 33	105	3 2 11	881	493	0 8 9
108	Válhva ...		1 4 0	...	.....	709	335	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	335	0 7 7
109	Pagna ...		1 4 0	...	.....	902	339	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	339	0 6 0
110	Domkani ...		1 4 0	...	.....	1,924	428	0 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,924	428	0 3 7



Continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			
Rs. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
		8 0 0	1,190	592	0 8 0				P. 70	448	6 6 5	1,280	1,040	0 13 2	+73.3	Deashivada	77	
		11 0 0	221	112	0 8 1				P. 69	417	6 7 8	290	559	1 14 10	+ 5.9	Machmal	78	
		12 0 0	230	124	0 7 1				P. 23	67	2 14 7	303	191	0 10 1	+20.1	Kurusada	79	
		8 0 0																
		10 0 0	981	405	0 6 7				P. 22	65	3 15 3	1,003	470	0 7 6	+29.8	Sutara	80	
		8 0 0																
		8 0 0	688	323	0 7 9	N. 6	7	1 2 8	M. 9	3	1 0 0	697	348	0 7 10	+15.5	Jambhel	81	
		10 0 0	725	271	0 6 0				P. 8	17	2 2 0	733	358	0 6 3	+34.0	Virkhel	82	
		9 0 0	2,609	1,255	0 7 8				P. 2	14	7 0 0	2,623	1,279	0 7 10	+21.3	Dogaon	83	
									M. 13	10	0 12 4							
			673	259	0 6 2				M. 8	4	0 6 0	681	263	0 6 2	+25.8	Shergaon	84	
			1,001	295	0 4 9							1,001	295	0 4 9	+59.3	Shelhari	85	
			2,007	672	0 4 4				M. 3	1	0 5 4	2,010	673	0 5 4	+29.0	Pargaon	86	
			832	372	0 7 2							832	372	0 7 2	+31.8	Kadyal	87	
			341	150	0 7 4							341	150	0 7 4	+44.4	Kokaugson	88	
			693	237	0 5 6							693	237	0 5 6	+29.5	Mandana	89	
		11 0 0	1,511	697	0 7 6				P. 55	492	3 7 9	1,500	1,180	0 12 1	+16.0	Dhiner	90	
		8 0 0																
			923	360	0 7 1				M. 3	1	0 5 4	626	367	0 7 1	+17.6	Mandana	91	
		11 0 0	190	132	0 11 1				P. 66	517	7 18 4	256	649	2 8 7	+9.8	Khandhara	92	
		8 0 0																
		8 0 0	450	193	0 7 0				P. 12	25	2 1 4	451	218	0 7 9	+20.0	Slirsil	93	
			1,031	468	0 7 3				M. 23	25	0 14 3	1,050	493	0 7 6	+22.0	Umbara	94	
			1,457	614	0 4 7				M. 43	21	0 7 10	1,500	436	0 4 8	+42.2	Umharti	95	
		13 0 0	4,623	2,310	0 7 6				P. 359	3,021	11 3 3	4,973	6,131	1 3 9	+16.8	Pankheda	96	
		7 0 0																
			534	169	0 4 9							534	168	0 4 9	+36.6	Phepida	97	
			1,024	349	0 5 1							1,024	349	0 5 1	+57.2	Bojgaon	98	
			1,078	307	0 4 7				M. 2	1	0 6 0	1,080	308	0 4 7	+63.8	Ubrandi	99	
			11	3	0 4 4							11	3	0 4 4	+50.0	Vebergan	100	
			650	206	0 5 1							650	208	0 5 1	+46.5	Haddana	101	
			340	135	0 6 2							340	135	0 6 2	+43.6	Saltekar	102	
		9 0 0	5,548	2,567	0 7 5				P. 219	944	4 5 0	5,709	3,512	0 9 9	+43.7	Branhavol	103	
		7 0 0																M. 1
		9 0 0	700	433	0 9 9				P. 16	78	4 14 0	725	511	0 11 8	+49.9	Jambhora	104	
			53	24	0 7 8							53	24	0 7 8	+4.3	Raikot	105	
		8 0 0	195	107	0 8 9				P. 13	24	1 13 6	208	131	0 10 1	+44.0	Lagadkhil	106	
		10 0 0	857	492	0 9 3				P. 56	147	3 13 11	806	639	0 11 6	+32.2	Buradkha	107	
		8 0 0																
			701	450	0 10 6	N. 2	1	0 6 0	M. 6	4	0 10 8	709	461	0 10 8	+27.8	Vaiha	108	
		9 0 0	593	421	0 7 8	N. 3	4	1 5 4	P. 2	5	2 9 0	593	440	0 7 10	+29.8	Pagna	109	
																		M. 10
			1,909	664	0 8 7				M. 10	7	0 7 0	1,925	671	0 8 7	+25.8	Domkani	110	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMAS SEAVNY.																
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
<i>Group III—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
111	R. Jitel ...	V	1 4 0	...	...	970	342	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	342	0 5 8	...	
112	Jituki ...		1 4 0	...	...	703	133	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	133	0 3 0	...
113	Mabgaon ...		1 4 0	...	...	245	62	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	62	0 3 5	...
114	Titana ...		1 4 0	...	...	2,700	963	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	963	0 5 8	...
115	Khori ...		1 4 0	...	...	1,028	360	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	360	0 4 4	...
116	Bikar ...		1 4 0	...	...	1,247	417	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	417	0 6 4	...
117	Jandha ...		1 4 0	...	...	120	26	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	26	0 3 6	...
118	A'ngkel ...		1 4 0	...	...	1,111	373	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	373	0 5 4	...
119	Vadel ...		1 4 0	...	...	775	293	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	293	0 6 10	...
120	Vitava ...		1 4 0	...	...	688	217	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	217	0 5 1	...
121	Palaskheda ...		1 4 0	...	...	178	28	0 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	28	0 2 6	...
122	Isarda ...		1 4 0	...	...	490	161	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	161	0 5 3	...
123	Indva ...		1 4 0	...	...	1,769	450	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,769	450	0 4 1	...
124	Hatti Khurd ...		1 4 0	...	...	829	122	0 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	122	0 2 4	...
125	Aina ...		1 4 0	...	...	915	101	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	101	0 3 4	...
126	Udand ...		1 4 0	...	...	932	238	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	238	0 4 0	...
127	Eelota ...		1 4 0	...	...	3,105	691	0 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,105	691	0 3 7	...
128	Hatti Budruk ...		1 4 0	...	...	1,880	410	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	410	0 3 6	...
129	Chavdi ...		1 4 0	...	...	990	200	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	200	0 3 9	...
130	Mhasda ...		1 4 0	...	...	No occupied land.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	Vardhana ...	1 4 0	...	...	161	28	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	28	0 3 0	...	
132	Bhingul ...	1 4 0	...	...	171	31	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	31	0 2 11	...	
133	Bhadgaon ...	1 4 0	...	...	61	21	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	21	0 5 6	...	
134	Malkheda ...	1 4 0	...	...	318	80	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	80	0 4 0	...	
135	Dongra ...	1 4 0	...	...	676	95	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	95	0 2 8	...	
136	Lonkheda ...	1 4 0	...	...	1,329	400	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,329	400	0 4 10	...	
137	Balsana ...	1 4 0	...	2 0 0	4,390	941	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	P. 108	214	1 15 6	4,102	1,155	0 4 1	...	
138	Kudhra ...	1 4 0	...	...	1,416	305	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	305	0 3 5	...	
139	Satmana ...	1 4 0	...	...	672	262	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	262	0 6 8	...	
140	Tembha ...	1 4 0	...	...	536	98	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	98	0 2 11	...	
141	A'mli ...	1 4 0	2	Annas 9 on account of water.	1,881	332	0 3 9	27	42	1 8 11	P. 3	2	0 10 8	1,911	426	0 3 8	...		
Government land in the Inam village of Dhongra.			IV	1 8 0	...	8	4	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	0 8 0	...	
55	Total of Group III ...	...	...	...	...	103,977	31,780	0 4 11	27	42	1 8 11	P. 1,520	7,529	4 15 3	194,624	39,350	0 0	...	
<i>Group IV.</i>																			
142	Tentha ...	VI	1 0 0	...	Annas 8 on account of water.	2,401	471	0 3 0	...	...	...	P. 35	39	1 1 10	2,536	510	0 3	...	
143	Dangshirvada ...		1 0 0	...	3 0 0	1,026	469	0 7 4	...	...	...	P. 265	674	3 8 5	1,291	1,143	0 14	...	
144	Rohod ...		1 0 0	...	...	800	186	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	186	0 3	...	
145	Varsha ...		1 0 0	...	3 0 0	578	252	0 7 0	...	...	...	P. 57	122	2 2 3	625	374	0 9	...	
146	Dopkhel ...	1 0 0	...	Annas 9 on account of water.	1,171	516	0 9 1	...	...	...	P. 20	27	1 5 7	1,191	543	0 7	...		

—continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																Group III—contd.		
Rs. s. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.				
1 8 0	...	8	901	461	0 7 6	...	...	...	{ P. 1 M. 8 }	1	1 0 0	970	461	0 7 7	+34.8	Rattol ...	111	
3 8 0	...	...	708	214	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	214	0 4 10	+60.0	Janki ...	112	
2 8 0	...	...	245	82	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	82	0 5 4	+57.7	Malgaoon ...	113	
2 8 0	...	8	2,604	1,241	0 7 8	...	...	...	{ P. 7 M. 79 }	23	3 4 7	2,600	1,230	0 7 11	+39.6	Titana ...	114	
1 5 0	...	...	1,008	370	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 83	24	0 11 8	1,086	403	0 6 3	+43.9	Khori ...	115	
3 8 0	...	...	1,319	569	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 27	26	0 14 10	1,246	534	0 7 6	+40.0	Rasar ...	116	
1 8 0	...	...	120	45	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	45	0 6 0	+73.1	Jandha ...	117	
2 8 0	...	...	1,089	490	0 7 3	...	...	...	M. 21	13	0 9 11	1,110	509	0 7 4	+36.5	A'ankhel ...	118	
3 8 0	...	...	768	378	0 7 10	...	...	...	M. 7	6	0 13 9	775	364	0 7 11	+35.7	Vadul ...	119	
2 8 0	...	...	688	204	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	204	0 6 10	+36.5	Vitava ...	120	
1 5 0	...	...	178	48	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	48	0 4 4	+71.4	Palaskhoda ...	121	
1 5 0	...	...	490	210	0 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	210	0 7 1	+34.2	Isarda ...	122	
1 8 0	...	...	1,727	689	0 6 9	...	...	...	M. 20	9	0 7 2	1,747	678	0 6 3	+50.7	Indva ...	123	
1 3 0	...	...	834	235	0 4 4	...	...	...	M. 8	1	0 5 4	827	226	0 4 4	+65.2	Hatti Khurd ...	124	
1 8 0	...	...	895	297	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	297	0 5 4	+55.5	Aina ...	125	
1 3 0	...	...	824	340	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 7	4	0 9 2	931	363	0 6 1	+50.2	Ubhand ...	126	
2 4 0	...	...	2,075	1,076	0 5 7	...	...	...	M. 31	15	0 7 9	2,106	1,090	0 5 7	+57.7	Rehala ...	127	
1 3 0	...	...	1,881	628	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,861	628	0 5 4	+53.2	Hatti Budrak ...	128	
1 3 0	...	...	970	304	0 5 0	...	...	...	M. 10	4	0 6 5	980	308	0 5 0	+54.0	Chardi ...	129	
1 8 0	...	...	...	...	No occupied land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mhasala ...	130
1 5 0	...	...	151	46	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	46	0 4 9	+60.7	Vardhana ...	131	
1 8 0	...	...	171	51	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	51	0 4 9	+64.6	Dhingai ...	132	
1 3 0	...	...	61	30	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	30	0 7 10	+42.9	Bhadgaon ...	133	
1 2 0	...	...	317	120	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	120	0 6 1	+50.0	Mukhoda ...	134	
2 8 0	...	...	676	161	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	161	0 3 10	+69.6	Dongra ...	135	
2 8 0	...	...	1,314	530	0 6 10	...	...	...	M. 4	3	0 12 0	1,318	532	0 6 10	+40.5	Lonkheda ...	136	
2 8 0	...	8	4,392	1,489	0 6 5	...	...	...	{ P. 107 M. 1 }	616	6 12 1	4,500	2,168	0 7 6	+32.3	Balsana ...	137	
1 3 0	...	...	1,401	481	0 5 2	...	...	...	M. 6	4	0 8 0	1,400	456	0 5 2	+49.2	Kudbra ...	138	
1 3 0	...	...	691	361	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 11	10	0 14 7	672	361	0 8 7	+37.8	Satrana ...	139	
1 3 0	...	8	546	169	0 4 11	...	...	...	P. 1	2	3 0 0	547	171	0 5 0	+74.5	Tombha ...	140	
2 8 0	...	10	1,878	594	0 5 2	{ O. 27 N. 2 }	44	1 10 1	{ P. 2 M. 747 }	4	2 0 0	1,907	644	0 5 5	+51.2	Amlil ...	141	
1 3 0	...	...	8	4	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	0 6 0	+0.0	Government land in the Inam village of Dhongda.		
			101,854	40,021	0 0 5	{ O. 27 N. 17 }	44	1 10 1	P. 1,245 M. 747	11,365	5 16 2	104,600	33,048	0 8 1	Total ... +34.2 Dry crop ... +29.8 Rice ... +47.6 P. +53.4 M. +0.0	Total of Group III ...	85	
																Group IV.		
0 14 0	...	0	2,400	496	0 3 2	N. 3	3	1 0 0	P. 33	68	3 1 6	2,626	508	0 3 7	+11.4	Tombha ...	142	
0 14 0	...	{ 8 }	1,031	446	0 6 11	...	...	...	P. 204	679	3 6 3	1,296	1,325	1 0 4	+15.9	Dangahrivada ...	143	
0 14 0	...	{ 8 }	799	100	0 3 10	N. 5	3	0 9 7	P. 2	3	1 8 0	806	106	0 3 11	+5.4	Bohod ...	144	
0 14 0	...	{ 8 }	830	285	0 6 6	...	...	...	P. 57	168	2 15 2	637	403	0 10 1	+7.8	Varaha ...	145	
1 4 0	...	6	1,161	807	0 7 0	N. 6	6	0 12 0	{ P. 19 M. 1 }	53	2 12 8	1,199	507	0 7 6	+6.4	Bopkhal ...	146	

		By FORMER SURVEY.																
Number	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-cr. p.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group IV—contd.</i>		Rs. s. p.	Ra.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. s. p.	
17	Khundshi ...	VI	1 0 0	...	Annas 8 on account of water.	2,053	475	0 3 6	...	...	...	P. 102	112	1 1 7	2,145	557	0 4	
18	Kalnevada ...		1 0 0	...	.....	521	183	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	183	0 5
19	Shiv ...		1 0 0	...	.....	199	59	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	59	0 4
20	Wardahi ...		1 0 0	...	.....	140	27	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	27	0 3
21	Chopala ...	VII	1 0 0	...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6,900	970	0 2 3	...	...	...	P. 64	50	0 14 0	6,954	1,032	0 1	
22	Dhāmandara ...		1 0 0	...	No record.	419	80	0 3 1	...	...	...	P. 5	5	1 0 0	424	85	0 3	
23	Pimpalgau ...		0 12 0	...	.....	3,819	602	0 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,819	602	0 2
24	Mufjri ...		0 12 0	...	Annas 8 on account of water.	1,223	334	0 4 4	...	...	...	P. 59	51	0 13 10	1,282	385	0 4	
25	Malgau ...	VI	0 12 0	...	.....	1,408	283	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	283	0 3	
26	Khangau ...		0 12 0	...	.....	742	202	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	202	0 4	
27	Kalamb ...		0 12 0	...	.....	469	107	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	107	0 3	
28	Khatial ...		0 12 0	...	Annas 8 on account of water.	513	131	0 3 10	...	...	...	P. 19	19	1 0 0	513	131	0 3	
29	Shenval ...	VI	0 12 0	...	.....	408	69	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	69	0 2	
30	Chorrad ...		0 12 0	...	.....	698	170	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	170	0 3	
31	Lakhala ...		0 12 0	...	.....	252	43	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	43	0 2	
	Government land in the teām village of Māpulgau.		VI	1 0 0	...	.....			No occupied land.									
32	Total of Group IV ...	...	...	...	.....	25,359	5,619	0 3 6	...	...	...	P. 626	1,105	1 12 3	26,465	6,724	0 4	
33	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	.....	309,717	70,227	0 5 4	27	42	1 8 11	P. 5,941	48,220	9 1 10	316,657	1,18,459	0 4	

—concluded.

By REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.	
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
0 0 0	...	6 0 0	2,087	600	0 3 10	N. 1	1	1 0 0	P. 97	261	2 11 1	2,185	762	0 5 7	+20.8	Khudishi	147	
0 15 0	...	6 0 0	608	164	0 5 2	...	...	...	P. 16	39	2 7 0	632	208	0 6 3	+10.0	Kakavada	148	
0 15 0	...	...	206	56	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	56	0 4 4	+12.0	Shiv	149	
0 15 0	...	...	137	29	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	29	0 3 5	+7.4	Wardadi	150	
0 26 0	...	6 0 0	6,829	1,097	0 2 7	N. 14	9	0 10 3	P. 102	173	1 11 2	6,945	1,279	0 2 11	+23.9	Chopala	151	
0 14 0	...	...	423	89	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	89	0 3 4	+4.7	Dharmadara	152	
0 15 0	...	6 0 0	2,766	771	0 3 3	N. 8	2	0 10 8	P. 40	87	1 14 3	2,816	880	0 3 7	+42.9	Pimpalgaon	153	
0 15 0	...	6 0 0	1,227	440	0 5 8	N. 4	3	0 12 0	P. 49	81	1 10 5	1,280	524	0 6 7	+30.0	Mánjri	154	
0 15 0	...	6 0 0	1,497	372	0 4 3	N. 3	2	0 10 8	P. 2	11	5 8 0	1,412	385	0 4 4	+36.0	Malgaon	155	
0 14 0	...	...	741	204	0 5 8	N. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	742	205	0 5 9	+31.2	Khargaoon	156	
0 14 0	...	6 0 0	441	124	0 4 10	...	...	...	P. 27	49	1 12 0	468	133	0 6 3	+71.0	Kalamb	157	
0 14 0	...	6 0 0	611	166	0 5 2	...	...	...	P. 19	36	1 14 4	530	202	0 6 1	+41.3	Khatol	158	
0 14 0	...	6 0 0	404	94	0 3 3	N. 1	1	1 0 0	P. 2	3	1 8 0	407	98	0 3 10	+42.0	Shorvad	159	
0 14 0	...	...	698	223	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	223	0 5 1	+31.2	Chorvad	160	
0 14 0	...	6 0 0	246	67	0 3 3	N. 4	2	0 8 0	P. 2	4	2 0 0	252	68	0 4 0	+46.5	Lakhala	161	
0 14 0	...	...	...	...	No occupied land.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Government land in the Inam village of Mapalgaon.	
...	...	...	25,690	6,380	0 3 11	N. 47	33	0 11 3	{ P. 737 M. 1	1,016 1	2 9 7 1 0 0	26,475	8,280	0 5 0	Total + 23.1 Dry-crop + 13.7 Rice + 0.0 P. + 73.4 M. + 0.0	Total of Group IV.	29	
...	...	...	207,427	60,240	0 6 11	{ O. 27 N. 54	44	1 10 1	{ P. 6,465 M. 1,002	55,919 1,122	8 9 9 0 11 2	215,625	147,378	0 10 11	Total + 24.4 Dry-crop + 23.5 Rice + 122.2 P. + 10.0 M. + 0.0	Grand Total	161	

— Old.  
— New,  
— Patasthal.  
— Motasthal.

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

No. <sup>S.</sup><sub>250</sub> OF 1900.

From

F. B. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,  
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture,  
Central Division ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHÁNDESH.

Poona, 17th March 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, original settlement proposals for the Government village Umbarpáta in the Pimpalner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

2. The village is situated in the extreme west of the Pimpalner Táluka. It commands an extensive area. In the Original Settlement Report of the

*Vide para. 47 of Mr. Pedder's Report No. 302, dated 7th December 1869, reproduced in Appendix R to the Revision Settlement Report of the táluka, No. <sup>S.</sup><sub>61</sub>, dated 23rd January 1900, submitted by me.*

Pimpalner Táluka it is described as a tract containing 12 distinct hamlets. The reasons for which the survey operations commenced in it at time of the original settlement of the táluka were eventually abandoned will be found described in the same report (*vide* paragraph quoted above in the margin). At present the

village is managed on the outbandy system, one plough consisting of 16 acres being assessed at Rs. 11-4-0 = 11 annas 3 pies per acre.

3. It was measured and classed during the last field season while the revision survey operations were in progress in the táluka.

4. Details of area under different heads of cultivation are given below.

	Acres.
Jiráyat ... ..	12,377
Garden ... ..	35
Rice ... ..	135
Unassessed unarable ... ..	14,120
	26,667

5. As may be expected, the population is mostly agricultural. The inhabitants are mostly Maochis. Cultivation is non-continuous. The cropped land per pair of plough cattle is 18 acres.

6. At time of the original settlement of the táluka Mr. Pedder considered it inadvisable to introduce the survey system into the village under report. The Collector of Khándesh, who was consulted in 1898 as regards the advisability of now introducing the survey system into it, gave his opinion as follows (*vide* Collector's No. 1565, dated 18th February 1898):—

“Umbarpáta is the same sort of village as the great bulk of the Navápur ones and, therefore, the objections which I have urged against the application of the ordinary survey settlement to them I shall urge against its application to Umbarpáta. As, however, the revision survey establishments have measured and assessed the Navápur village, I think it would be as well to measure and assess Umbarpáta too, so that if Government decide on applying a modified survey settlement to them and Umbarpáta, there may be no necessity for sending back a survey party to Umbarpáta for any further field operations.”

I also am inclined to agree with the Collector and would recommend that the village be settled similarly to Navápur villages, the original settlement proposals for which are now under consideration of Government. Though this village belongs to the Pimpalner Táluka, its situation favours the view that it should be grouped with the Navápur villages, as it is situated below the gháts.

The rate proposed for the adjoining Navápur villages is 10 annas; I have, therefore, proposed the same rate for Umbarpáta. This rate, however, is much lower than I would propose if I were not prevented by the rate already proposed for adjoining Navápur villages from proposing a higher rate. The rate for the proposed 4th group of Pimpalner is 14 annas, and the incidence of assessment per acre by its application to Umbarpáta would be 3 annas and 4 pies on the occupied area and 2 annas and 9 pies on the unoccupied area. This rate does not appear to me to be too high, considering the advantages of the Tápti Valley Railway, by which it will benefit like other villages in its neighbourhood.

7. The estimated result of the proposed rate is given in the subjoined statement.

Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Old Assessment.	BY PROPOSED RATES.						Percentage Increase or Decrease.
		Government and Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
0 10 0	2,129	6,040	1,054	6,484	798	12,524	1,852	-50.5

8. The area of Pátasthal cultivation is 35 acres and the maximum rate proposed is Rs. 6. The Pátasthal rate proposed for Navápur villages is Rs. 8. As, however, the water-supply is somewhat deficient, a rate of Rs. 6 is proposed.

9. The rice rate proposed is Rs. 4, the same as that for the Navápur villages.

10. The assessment under all heads is given below.

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land ...	6,040	1,054
Do. unoccupied land ...	6,484	798
Inám ...	23	8
Unassessed unarable ...	14,120	...
	26,667	1,860

11. The incidence of assessment per acre is 2 annas and 4 pies.

12. If the rates proposed are approved, I would recommend that they be guaranteed for a period co-terminus with the lease of the other villages of the taluka, revision settlement proposals for which I have submitted under this office No. S-61, dated 23rd January 1900.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. B. YOUNG, .

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture,  
Central Division.





No. 3964 OF 1900.

*Dhulia, 7th April 1900.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Survey Commissioner.

The rate proposed is the same as has been recommended for the adjoining villages in Navápur, and I have no objection to make.

G. CARMICHAEL,  
Collector of Khándesh.

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 No. S—814.
*Poona, 5th May 1900.*

Submitted to Government in continuation of this office letter No. S—813, dated 5th instant, submitting the revision proposals for the Pimpalner Táluka.

The village of Umbharpata, to which a survey settlement has not yet been applied, is in the extreme west of the Pimpalner táluka and adjoins the villages of the lowest group of that táluka. It is however below gháts while these are above gháts and resembles in physical features the villages of the Navápur petha. Mr. Young therefore proposes to assess the village at the same rate as the adjoining Navápur villages, *viz.*, 10 annas for dry-crop land and Rs. 4 for rice. At the same time he considers that the rate of 14 annas which has been proposed for the adjoining villages of Pimpalner would not be too high. The latter rate would result in an average assessment of annas 3 pies 4 per acre of dry-crop and the total assessment on occupied land would be increased by Rs. 354, but would still be considerably less than the ten years' average mámul. It seems obvious that this assessment is not too high and there is thus no reason why the village should not be assessed at the same rate as the adjoining Pimpalner villages. There is no old rice land in the lowest group of Pimpalner and the Rs. 4 rate for rice and the Rs. 6 rate for pátasthal proposed by Mr. Young may be sanctioned.

The rates may be guaranteed for a period contemporaneous with those of the rest of the táluka.

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

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 No. R—2088 OF 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Poona, 21st May 1900.*

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner agrees with the Survey Commissioner. There seem no reason why this one village should be treated as an outcast.

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Khándesh.

Original settlement of the Government  
village of Umbharpata, Táluka Pimpálner.

No. 506.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-2088, dated 21st May 1900—

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture,  
C. D., No. S.-290, dated 17th March 1900, and its accompaniment.Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 8904, dated 7th  
April 1900.Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land  
Records and Agriculture, No. S.-814, dated 5th May 1900.Submitting the papers speci-  
fied in the margin containing  
proposals for the original  
settlement of the Government  
village of Umbharpata, Táluka  
Pimpálner, District Khán-  
desh; and making remarks.

**RESOLUTION.**—The village of Umbharpata lies below the Gháts and is in all respects similar to the Navápur villages. It is proposed to apply a survey settlement here for the first time, and low rates are needed to secure the success of such a settlement in a tract of this kind. There are therefore very good reasons for treating this village differently from the Pimpálner villages. The rates proposed for the fourth group of Pimpálner (*i. e.* 14 annas) are certainly not high, and probably the application of them would not be a hardship; but Government are of opinion that it would be better to err on the safe side, and are pleased to direct that the rate of 8 annas for the fourth group sanctioned for Navápur in Government Resolution No. 500, dated 24th January 1902, should be adopted.

2. The proposals made by Mr. Young in paragraphs 8 and 9 of his report as regards the patasthal and rice rates are approved.

3. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to draft and submit for the approval of Government a notification for issue under Section 73-A of the Land Revenue Code, declaring the provisions of that section applicable to this village.

4. The rates should be introduced in the year 1904-05 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

REVISED APPENDIX Q.—FOR 1 VILLAGE OF PIMPALNER.

No.	Name of Village.	Average for.	ACCORDING TO MANU.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																	Increase or Decrease of assessment per unit, or occupia. and.			
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Maximum Rates.			Gross area, including taxam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied Land.									Government un-occupied assessed waste.						
				Permanent.	Casual.	Total.		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				Area.	Assessment.	Average.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Umbharpat	1890-90 to 1896-99...	1,096	...	...	...	1,096	0 8	4	6	26,667	14,120	5,875	1,003	0 2 9	180	139	1 1 1	35	56	1 9 7	6,040	1,196	0 3 2	6,464	233	0 0 7	20 4 34 7 5 7
		1896-98 ...	2,129	...	...	...	2,129																					

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

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXXIV.—NEW SERIES.

424

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF

148 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES OF THE NANDURBAR TALUKA (INCLUDING NAVAPÜR PETHA);

17 do. SHIRPUR do.

and

11 do. SHAHADA do.

OF THE

KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.

---

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1904

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No. 24 OF 1896.

FROM

E. MACONCHIE, Esq.,  
Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey ;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

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

SIR,

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

2. There are at present two systems of assessment in force in these villages, the *autbandi* and the *makta* systems. The former applies to 80 villages of Nandurbár and 9 of Navápur, the latter to 55 in the Petha. Up to the year 1871 the *autbandi* system was a plough-tax pure and simple, assessed on the number and class of bullocks kept by each cultivator. In that year, however, it was decided that in future an *aul*, or plough, was to consist of 16 acres, and a rate per plough was fixed in accordance with the capabilities of the soil and of the cultivators. The area tilled by each cultivator was to be measured yearly and charged for proportionately. This system has continued up to the present time. The State deals directly with the cultivator through the agency of the Revenue officers and subordinates entrusted with the task of measuring the area cultivated. Under the *makta* system, on the other hand, the State farms the revenue to the Patel, or some other person of more or less substance, for a term of years. Prior to the year 1865 the plough-tax was in force, but in that year sanction was given to an arrangement effected in 1864 by Mr. G. F. Sheppard, then First Assistant Collector, under instructions from the Commissioner,\* whereby 20-year leases were granted for 61 villages to selected individuals. These leases have been renewed on expiry of the term, or death or desertion of the lessee, for periods of 10 years.

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

3. Much discussion has taken place as to the advisability of introducing the survey and survey rates into these villages. The conditions of the tract are peculiar. A fertile soil is saddled with a backward and thriftless population, and cursed with a deadly climate. The bulk of the population consists of Bhihs, Maochis and Konkans. So much has been written of the Bhil that more than a

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

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

On the one hand it is stated that—

(1) The survey tenure is unsuited to the Bhils and Maochis—

(a) Owing to their desultory methods of cultivation, and their habit of moving from one bit of land to another, and of shifting hamlets from one part of a village to another at frequent intervals; from which it follows that the idea of private property in land, if it exists at all, is little developed.

(b) Owing to the ignorance and simplicity which would render these people as survey occupants an easy prey for the Banya and the Gujar.

(2) The restrictions inseparable from the survey tenure will drive the Bhils and Maochis into neighbouring Native territory, and—

(a) It is inequitable to impose conditions which would render it impossible for these people to remain in their own country.

(b) It is impolitic to do so as they are the only people who can withstand the unhealthy climate.

On the other hand it is argued that—

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



(2) If the Bhils and Maochis are not ready for the survey now, after it has been in existence around them for 30 years, they never will be, and it is useless to delay the inevitable on their account.

(3) There is no reason why they should be allowed to go on occupying at nominal rates good land which they do nothing to improve, but merely exhaust, and to which the proposed railway will give a high value.

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

5. In my report on the settled villages of Nandurbár I have given a general description of the táluka and petha. Some further details are, however, required as to the villages now under report. It will be convenient to consider them in three groups. Beginning from the east, the first natural group is composed of the villages lying to the east of the Ranka river and an imaginary line carried on across the high road to the southern boundary of the táluka. These are all close to, and in some cases surrounded by, settled villages. They differ in no way from the latter as regards physical conditions, and apparently escaped settlement owing to scantiness or absence of population. The southern villages are much cut up by hills and the soil is generally light. (The population of the better villages is chiefly Konkani, with an admixture of Bhils and Vanjaras. The northern villages are chiefly inhabited by Bhils) but though somewhat less clear of jungle are very similar to the settled villages adjoining. The second natural group lies between the Ranka river with its imaginary extension, and the western boundary of the táluka proper. This group again falls into two divisions lying respectively to the north and south of the Nesu river. The chief feature of the northern division is the Devmogra forest reserve, a solid block of rocky jungle. The villages lying round this reserve are inhabited entirely by Bhils and are generally speaking the most backward in the táluka. Cultivation is of the patchiest description, carried on in irregular clearings in the middle of jungle. The soil varies very considerably, but there is a large proportion of light stony soil. In the neighbourhood of the Tápti the soil is a good deep black, as in the rest of the riverside villages. But there is a great deal of teak jungle still on the ground and the crops suffer from the depredations of black-buck, nilghai, cheetul and pig. South of the Nesu the country is much more open, and though broken in parts by rocky hills is as a rule of a gently undulating character. In the neighbourhood of the high-road there are plenty of substantial villages with a comparatively thriving population. The soil is generally reddish, deepening to black towards the Navápur boundary, but there are patches of fairly good black soil throughout the tract, nowhere albeit of any great depth. The Navápur Petha forms the third group. The majority of the villages near the high-road are fairly clear of jungle, but no general description will apply to the whole tract or even to small parts of it; the most that can be said is that some villages are cleared and some are not. The northern and southern villages are generally speaking the wildest and most backward, and their surface is much broken either by hills or nalas.

6. The first point on which stress is laid is the desultory character of the cultivation practised by the Maochis and Bhils. The practice in *makta* villages is for the Maktedár to distribute the land among the cultivators, that is, a cultivator who wants any particular piece of land has to go to the Maktedár for it. In *autbandi* villages the Kulkarni takes the place of the Maktedár. The cultivator tills this land for a certain period, usually three years, then looks out for another piece and throws the old up. The reason they give everywhere for this practice is that the grass roots get such a hold on land in cultivation that it is useless at the end of three years. In other words, they are such bad and lazy

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

7. The second feature is the ignorance and simplicity of the people. It is perfectly clear that if they are to be given survey occupancies at nominal rates, for that is what a 10-anna maximum amounts to, some check must be devised to prevent the land passing into the hands of Banyas and Gujars and the whole object of the settlement proposed being frustrated. That there is likely to be any general demand for land on the part of superior cultivators for their own occupation for some time to come I do not believe. The climate is far too unhealthy for strangers at present, and will continue to be so until a great deal more jungle has been cleared away. But if the Maochis are given the privilege of alienating their holdings at will, there will be no lack of speculators glad to get hold of the land from them practically without consideration. The Maochi will then be as badly off as if the rates were fixed at the height that the proximity of markets and facilities of communication would justify, and Government will lose the occupancy price and revenue to which it is entitled. There are grounds then for holding that certain modifications are necessary. What form they should take will be discussed hereafter.

8. As to the probability of the Bhils and Maochis declining to submit to the settlement and going over the border into Baroda territory, the district officers who know them most intimately are in the best position to offer an opinion. (There can be no doubt that they do feel the pressure of our forest and abkari laws, and possibly the survey system with its accompanying formalities, inspections by Government officials and rules for the maintenance of boundary marks may be too much for the wilder ones to bear.) The question that at once suggests itself is, what has happened in the villages already settled? Has there been any emigration from those villages? The answer is

in the negative. People have not emigrated from those villages, and say that they prefer the survey system to any other. I tried to ascertain the feeling of the people themselves in the *makta* and *authandi* villages, and certainly in the majority of cases they said they preferred the present state of things. In more than one village, however, when the Maktedár was not present they expressed a desire for the survey. Mr. DeBoulay has gone into the question, and his report as to the result of his enquiries is worth quoting at length. He says:—

“With a few exceptions there has been no general migration of any sort in the petha, but individuals and families very readily move from village to village in Navápur itself as well as from Navápur to the Gáikwád’s territory, and *vice versa*, sickness, death of relations, loss of cattle, failure of crops and pressure of creditors being the usual causes. I came across the exceptions above spoken of at Chápti, Dhayta, Amlán, Bábarghát and Náráyanpur, all *makta* villages..... From Dhayta a considerable number of families have emigrated lately to Gáikwádi on account of survey operations, the reason being, so far as I could make out, not that they were afraid of the introduction of the survey, but because they were put to great trouble and inconvenience in putting up boundary marks when the measurers were in the village, and feared that the trouble would be annually recurrent. The other villagers described them as foolish. At Amlán I was told that three families and at Bábarghát four had got frightened at the prospect of a survey settlement and run away to Gangta. But by far the most marked case was at Náráyanpur, where I was told that nine or ten families had run away to Gáikwádi, partly because they had a lot of trouble in assisting the measurers when they came, but principally because they heartily disliked and feared the prospect of the survey being introduced. The year before last Mr. Dodgson spoke in his administration report of a very general emigration from the Navápur Petha on account of the fear of a survey settlement. I tried to get reliable figures as to the number of emigrants, and the Mahalkari sent a report showing that 111 families had left, but I should not like to vouch for the accuracy of the list, and while I think that it is certainly true that a good many families have emigrated, comparatively few have been moved by this reason and many of the emigrants have been replaced by immigrants from Gáikwádi. At the villages of Karanji Khurd, Majwán, Khokarváda, Koreghát and Náráyanpur, when discussing the matter with the people, they told me straight out that if the survey is introduced they will emigrate to Baroda territory and it is important to note that now-a-days the Gáikwád is holding out manifold temptations to induce people to come and cultivate on his side of the boundary. I cannot be precise as to the nature of these temptations, because the accounts given me were conflicting, but apparently land is given entirely free for two years, after which Rs. 10 per *aut* is taken. In addition *tagai* advances are freely given, and the people are subject to no restriction as regards cutting wood for domestic purposes, with the one exception that they are not allowed to touch standing teak. On the other hand, emigration from Gáikwádi is discouraged by such measures as attaching and selling the huts of men who decide to leave and not allowing them to take the materials away with them. I gathered that similar measures are taken to attract cultivators to the Chikhli estate.”

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

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

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

10. The villages now under consideration are, more especially those to the west, the most unhealthy in the táluka. The poisoning of the water supply by decaying vegetation is no doubt in a great measure responsible. The pollution of the water from natural causes is aggravated by the habit of steeping hemp (*san*) in every water-course. (*San* is very largely grown in Navápur and appears to be the Maohis' chief article of trade at the hot-weather bazars.) Nothing is commoner in Navápur than to see hemp steeping and people washing their persons, clothes, pots and buffaloes, and drawing their drinking water in the same pool.

11. The Nandurbár-Surat road passes through the southern villages, and is joined at Visarvádi by the Dhulia-Sákri road, which enters the táluka by the Kondaibári Ghát. The northern villages are connected with Nandurbár by the cleared road from Raigad. As with the climate so with the country tracks, they are somewhat worse in these villages than in the rest of the táluka. There will be five stations on the proposed railway within the tract; three in villages already settled and the other two at Dhong and Bhadvad. The probable influence of the railway on the tract I have endeavoured to discuss in the report on the settled villages. Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agent informed me that he expected a rise in Nandurbár prices of at least 20 per cent. if it were opened.

12. The rainfall throughout the tract is somewhat heavier than in the east of the táluka, and in Navápur decidedly so. For the seven years for which data are available for both stations, the difference between the rainfall at Nandurbár and Navápur varied in favour of the latter from 4.76 inches in 1888 to 23.49 inches in 1891, the mean difference being 16.32 inches. Complete statistics of the crops grown are not available, but from the figures taken down by myself from the Kulkarnis' books when

	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Cotton.
127 settled vil- lages ...	6,477	31,748	5,664	30,024	24,818
86 <i>autbandi</i> ...	2,430	2,858	10,189	7,593	2,310
Percentage of total area under five crops ...	9.5	11.4	40.0	29.8	9.0

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

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

13. Appendix C. shows the weekly markets held in the villages under report. Koparli is an important village on the bank of the Tápti, surrounded by settled villages at present rated at Rs. 2-8. It was formerly *Inám* and was therefore not settled along with the neighbouring villages. I am inclined to think that the amount of business done there is underestimated, and that as regards the other three bazars the reverse is the case. Rayapur is in the south of the Navápur Petha, the villages of which have the advantage also of the markets at Navápur, Visarvádi and Songad, the last lying just over the Gáikwádi border.

14. The total population of these villages is 38,077 and their area 469 square miles, giving a density to the square mile of 81.18. The density for the whole táluka according

to the census of 1891 was 107.15 and that of the 127 settled villages is 125.4. The other figures call for no special remark.

15. In Appendix F the agricultural stock of these villages is shown along with the figures for the 127 villages for purposes of comparison. As regards cattle there is no very great disproportion in the two sets of figures. But it must be remembered that in the unsettled tract the area available for grazing is very large, and comparatively useless animals can be kept at no cost. If values were given the difference would probably be very great. The proportion of she-buffaloes maintained in the two tracts as compared with cows is significant. The other columns speak for themselves. The difference in the number of ploughs and carts is not so great as might be expected. The figure in column 19 in the lower line is taken on the area shown by the measurers as occupied and is therefore of little value. That in the upper line is taken on the actual area cropped, which is not available in the other case, and is interesting as tallying almost exactly with the local estimate of 16 acres to a plough.

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

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

Group.	Villages.	Rate.	
		Rs.	a.
I ...	21	1	12
II ...	29	1	4
III ...	27	1	0
IV ...	66	0	10

first group to the east of the Ranka river and rated at Rs. 1-12, will fit in with the villages already settled with which it is interlaced. The second group lying to the south of the Nesu is less favourably placed with regard to markets than the southern villages of the group, whilst it has not the advantage of proximity to the Tápti pertaining to the northern villages. The third group lying to the north of the Nesu is covered with jungle, has an inferior climate, is in the immediate vicinity of the Devmogra reserve, and is inhabited almost entirely by Bhils. The last group consists of the Navápur villages. Mr. Turnbull has recommended an alternative rate of Rs. 1-4 for new settlers in the Navápur villages dealt with in the other report. I quite agree to that proposal. But in the present case I see no reason for alternative rates, as in the first two groups that proposed is high enough, and in the others new settlers other than Bhils and Maochis are not wanted.

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

Group.	Authandi and Mukta Systems. Assessment on cultivated land.	Survey System.			Per cent. Increase as per columns 7 and 22.
		Occupied area.	Assessment.	Per cent. Increase	
	Rs.		Rs.		
Koparli ...	1,756	1,509	3,606	99.7	22.6
I. ...	14,829	29,019	38,048	160.1	108.5
II. ...	6,990	28,638	20,424	192.2	86.1
III. ...	4,974	13,468	10,875	118.6	31.5
IV. ...	2,081	67,471	25,764	183.6	..*
Total ...	27,430	140,105	98,606	163.4	...

\* There is no record of the cultivated area in mukta villages, so figures for this group cannot be given.

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

bably the measurements of the Kulkarnis under the *autbandi* system were not over-accurate, but such a system would be sure to result in a good deal more land being occupied than cultivated. Fallows are cheaper and less troublesome than manure and high cultivation. It may seem hard at first, but now that the survey is to be introduced, occupants are bound to take stock of their position and to make up their minds as to how much land they can hold and cultivate profitably, and there can be little doubt that one of the first results of the new system will be a considerable contraction of the margin of occupation. In column 27 I have shown the per cent. increase over column 7 of the product of columns 5 and 12, thus showing approximately the increase or decrease under the new rates on land actually cultivated. No doubt survey numbers have been made to fit in as much as possible with the occupancies found by the classers, and in the process of adjustment to new conditions there will be difficulties and heart-burnings. On this account I consider that the cultivators are entitled to such relief as can be given them in the way of gradual imposition of the new rates. At the same time, having regard to the position of the villages and the nature of the soil I cannot but regard the rates proposed as extremely reasonable. It would be absolutely impossible for a Settlement Officer to propose rates for these villages which would bear hardly on no one. Take the case of Virchak for instance. Here is a village on the high-road, three miles from Nandurbár, the chief market town of the *táluka*, and adjoining a village rated at Rs. 2-12. I propose an extremely moderate maximum rate of Rs. 1-12, giving an average rate per acre of Rs. 1-2-7, and am confronted with an increase of 614 per cent. It is true that this comes down to 255 per cent. on actual cultivation, but this fact does not render the introduction of the settlement into the village much more easy. Even supposing the present holders relinquish all their land except such as they can cultivate yearly, and supposing the assessment on that land were increased 25 per cent. every two years, it would take 20 years to reach the proposed pitch of assessment. Yet to decrease the maximum rate any further would be to reduce the settlement to a farce. Again take the village of Velávad situated in the open blacksoil plain 8 miles from Nandurbár and 3 miles from Velda and Nizar, two of the most thriving Gujar villages in the *táluka*. It adjoins villages rated at present at Rs. 2-2 and under the revision scheme at Rs. 2-12, and so far as climate, position, soil and markets go, there is next to nothing to choose between them, yet a rate a rupee lower than that of the villages in question gives an increase of 1374 per cent.

19. As mentioned above I have not included Koparli in the groups as it belongs to the settled tract rated at Rs. 2-12. Situated as it is the only appropriate rate is Rs. 2-12, which gives a percentage increase of 99.7 per cent. To obviate the hardship as much as possible the remissions allowed on the introduction of revision settlements\* should be granted. Koparli is a well-to-do market town and there is nothing to differentiate it from surrounding villages.

\* Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885.

20. The first group forms part of the third group proposed for the villages already settled. As already remarked, the increases proposed are very heavy. Taking the figures

Per cent. increase between	Number of villages.
80 and 100 ...	2
100 " 120 ...	1
120 " 150 ...	4
150 " 180 ...	7
180 " 200 ...	2
200 " 250 ...	2
Over 250 ...	3
Total ...	21

of column 26, the increases are as shown in the margin. To avoid pressing too hardly on the present cultivators each survey number might be charged for at a rate 25 per cent. over the *autbandi* rate, increasing 25 per cent. every two years until the survey rate is reached. This would give present holders time to look round and to adjust the size of their holdings to new conditions. All land taken up by new cultivators, or new land taken up by old cultivators, to be charged for at survey rates.

## Group II.

Per cent. increase between	Number of villages.
80 and 100 ...	2
100 " 120 ...	.....
120 " 150 ...	7
150 " 180 ...	5
180 " 200 ...	8
200 " 250 ..	7
Over 250 ...	5
Total ...	29

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

22. The third is also a new group and will form No. 5 of the whole *táluka*. The increases in column 26 are shown in the margin, and are as before explained by column 27.

## Group III.

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

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

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

23. With the exception of Baudhárpáda and Tilásar all the villages in the 4th group (which with the 4th group of settled villages will form the 6th group of the whole *táluka*) lie

## Group IV.

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

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



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

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

25. In the letter noted in the margin you have proposed certain modifications and I shall confine myself to discussing briefly those suggestions. They are as follows :—

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

(b) Make the Pot Páhani Kárkuns keep a note of the names of the people that they find actually cultivating in each number, regardless of how long these people have been cultivating in that particular number.

(c) Introduce the survey with the cultivated land all entered as Government waste without any one being entered in the Survey Register as occupant.

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

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

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

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

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





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

NANDURBÁR.					NAVÁPUR.				
Num-ber.	Village.	Dry-crop Maximum Rate.	Pátasthal Area.	Average Assessment.	Num-ber.	Village.	Dry-crop Maximum Rate.	Pátasthal Area.	Average Assessment.
		Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a.			Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a.
7	Khairále ...	1 12	1	4 0	79	Bandhárpáda*	0 10	1	3 0
17	Thánepáda ...	1 12	37	3 6	80	Tilásar*	0 10	7	2 11
23	Bhádwad B. ...	1 4	3	3 5	82	Anandpur ...	0 10	5	2 0
27	Chitvi ...	1 4	141	3 9	85	Bhadbunje ...	0 10	0	2 11
36	Kholvihir ...	1 4	1	1 0	96	Dhanrat ...	0 10	73	3 12
38	Málwan ...	1 4	1	3 0	107	Karanji K. ...	0 10	1	3 0
40	Návlí ...	1 4	1	3 0	122	Nándwan ...	0 10	3	3 5
					133	Savrat ...	0 10	2	3 0
7	Total ...	...	185	3 5	8	Total ...	...	101	3 5

\* These two villages belong to Nandurbár, but are included in the Navápur 10-anna group.

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

29. It is usual in dealing with wild tracts to relax to some extent the ordinary rules relating to the grant and relinquishment of occupancies. In the two first groups no modification is, in my opinion, called for. Nor, if your proposals are accepted, are any special provisions required for the lower groups. The suggested system of leases provides specially for the intervention of the superior Revenue officers, whilst that of "casual" cultivation necessarily involves its absence.

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

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

31. The total area of rice land in these villages is 84 acres, of which 7 acres only lie in the táluka proper. The rates proposed are the same as for villages in Peint coming under settlement for the first time. The Peint jantri for a Rs. 1-4 maximum dry-crop rate was applied to the Rs. 1-4 villages, whilst for the 10-anna villages the Peint 12-anna jantri was used. This results in a total assessment of Rs. 182, giving an average per acre of Rs. 2-2-8. The average for the 7 acres of the táluka is Rs. 2-13-9 per acre, whilst for the villages of the petha it is Rs. 2-1-8.

32. It only remains to me to recommend that the rates if sanctioned be guaranteed for a period coterminous with that of the lease of the villages of this táluka already settled.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. MACONOCHIE,

Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Through the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX C.

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

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held,	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Koparli ...	Saturday ...	All kinds of grain ...	500	Rice, wheat, bajri, jawari, pulses of tur and gram, and sal. Ghee, oil, salt, sugar Jagri, chillies, kernel, &c.
			Groceries ...	50	
			Total ...	550	
2	Bhadwad (Kasbe) ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grain ..	400	The population being of Bhils vegetables and cattle are not taken in the Bazar.
			Cloth and clothes ...	50	
			Groceries ...	75	
			Vegetables ...	...	
			Cattle... ..	...	
			Total ...	525	
3	Raygad ...	Thursday ...	All kinds of grain ...	600	Do. do.
			Cloth and clothes ...	50	
			Groceries ...	100	
			Vegetable ...	...	
			Cattle... ..	...	
			Total ...	750	
4	Raypur ...	Friday ...	All kinds of grain ...	100	Rice, wheat, jawari, bajri, pulses of tur and gram. [These articles are taken to the Bazar only when there is a harvest season.]
			Cloth and clothes ...	150	Saris, khans, and cloth of European manufacture [all articles are rough and cheap.]
			Groceries ...	75	Oil, chillies, kernel, salt, &c.
			Miscellaneous— Vegetables ...	25	Onions, garlic, brinjals and sweet potatos.
			Total ...	350	

APPENDIX J.

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

WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.				OTHER SOURCES.				
For Irrigation.		For Drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		Fallen in disuse or in dis-repair.	For Irrigation.	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.	
Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Pakka.	Pakka.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
454	80	130	148	13	12	74	36	...	3	14	2	3	2	2	3	
20	3	18	2	4	...	13	1	1	...	5	...	1	2	2	...	

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

Abstract.

No.	Details.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.		TANKS.		OTHER SOURCES.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation ... ..	20	3	1	...	1	...
	For drinking supply of human beings ... ..	18	2	...	...	...	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings ... ..	4	...	...	5	2	...
	In disuse ... ..	13	1	...	...	2	...
	Total ... ..	55	6	1	5	5	...

## APPENDIX O.

Number	Names of Villages.	Maximum Rate.	AVERAGE REVENUE ACCORDING TO MANUL FOR	
			10 years ending 1892-93.	5 years ending 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Koparli ... ..	2 12 0	1,696	1,744
	<i>Group I.</i>			
2	Bhone ... ..	} 1 12 0 }	102	124
3	Borte ... ..		1,134	1,277
4	Dhánore (Kasbe) ... ..		2,651	3,203
5	Ghirasgaon ... ..		277	327
6	Jalke ... ..		92	106
7	Khairále ... ..		189	209
8	Khodade ... ..		659	720
9	Kothali Khurd ... ..		869	1,185
10	Nágsar ... ..		401	430
11	Nándarkhe ... ..		742	828
12	Natáwad ... ..		453	579
13	Newále ... ..		352	394
14	Ozarde ... ..		15	15
15	Pimplod Khurd... ..		588	662
16	Ranále Khurd ... ..		46	64
17	Thánepáda ... ..		299	278
18	Umarde Budruk ... ..		582	730
19	Veláwad ... ..		1,301	1,496
20	Virchak ... ..		74	86
21	Wághole ... ..		586	724
22	Wásdare ... ..		120	160
	<i>GROUP II.</i>			
23	Bhádwad Budruk ... ..	} 1 4 0 }	600	780
24	Bhardu ... ..		219	260
25	Bijgaon ... ..		113	129
26	Borchak ... ..		186	202
27	Chitvi ... ..		452	487
28	Chorvihir ... ..		100	88
29	Devalipáda ... ..		443	436
30	Dhong ... ..		535	566
31	Kadwán ... ..		369	336
32	Keli ... ..		155	173
33	Khadki ... ..		241	268
34	Khádbáre ... ..		44	51
35	Kholghar ... ..		116	135
36	Kholvihir ... ..		69	72
37	Mahákkadu ... ..		124	124
38	Malwán ... ..		305	357
39	Mográni ... ..		334	369
40	Náwali ... ..		242	217
41	Nimboni Khurd, Tarf Bhádwad ... ..		191	200
42	Nimdarde ... ..		74	67
43	Palshi ... ..		71	71
44	Pimple ... ..		84	67
45	Sálwan ... ..		7	9
46	Shráwani ... ..		449	520
47	Sirwáde ... ..		29	41
48	Umarvihir ... ..		20	10
49	Wadudhe Budruk ... ..		132	128
50	Wánjale ... ..		67	71
51	Wátavi ... ..		111	90

## APPENDIX O—continued.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Maximum Rates.	AVERAGE REVENUE ACCORDING TO MANUL FOR	
			10 years ending 1892-93.	5 years ending 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Group III.</i>				
52	Arditára ... ..	} 1 0 0 {	49	59
53	Bhángde ... ..		8	16
54	Bhil Bhaváli ... ..		99	146
55	Bhil Jámboli ... ..		258	368
56	Gámdi ... ..		60	84
57	Gujarpur ... ..		20	23
58	Kásáre ... ..		Waste.	Waste.
59	Karanjále ... ..		586	528
60	Khairave Khurd, Tarf Dhanore ... ..		128	161
61	Khairave Budruk, Tarf Bhádwad ... ..		128	129
62	Kothade ... ..		137	214
63	Lakmikhede ... ..		91	139
64	Mangrul ... ..		123	154
65	Marod ... ..		8	6
66	Násarpur ... ..		100	137
67	Páwle ... ..		26	32
68	Ránikhadkále ... ..		66	72
69	Ráyagad ... ..		427	533
70	Sháre ... ..		65	107
71	Shegwe ... ..		401	462
72	Shehi ... ..		96	99
73	Tápikhadkále ... ..		38	52
74	Umaj ... ..		46	56
75	Wadjákhan ... ..		32	36
76	Wadli ... ..		180	286
77	Wágde ... ..		93	97
78	Wasláí ... ..		57	70
<i>Group IV.</i>				
79	Bandhárpádá ... ..	} 0 10 0 {	65	48
80	Tilásar ... ..		41	30
(64 Villages from Navápur Petka.)				
81	Amlán ... ..	} 0 10 0 {	115	86
82	Anandpur ... ..		128	137
83	Bábarghát ... ..		57	68
84	Bári ... ..		53	55
85	Bhadbhunje ... ..		198	206
86	Bhawre ... ..		131	123
87	Bil Majre Kelwan ... ..		119	90
88	Bokalzar* ... ..		155	171
89	Borzar ... ..		33	28
90	Chacharbundhe... ..		107	108
91	Chápti ... ..		83	68
92	Cháuki ... ..		164	173
93	Dápur ... ..		56	51
94	Dháite ... ..		786	882
95	Dhaj ... ..		80	61
96	Dhanrát ... ..		301	311
97	Gadat ... ..		287	303
98	Gad Majre Wadpátal ... ..		45	40
99	Ghod Jáune ... ..		185	204
100	Jámki ... ..		147	153
101	Jámne* ... ..	69	55	
102	Jámtele ... ..	206	210	

## APPENDIX O—concluded.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Maximum Rate.	AVERAGE REVENUE ACCORDING TO MA'MUL FOR.	
			10 years ending 1892-93.	5 years ending 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>(64 Villages from Navapur Petha)—continued.</i>			
103	Káchali* ...	} 0 10 0 }	93	104
104	Kamlápur* ...		9	17
105	Kámód ...		80	85
106	Karanji Budruk ...		262	278
107	Karanji Khurd... ..		145	112
108	Kataswán ...		215	239
109	Khápade ...		173	176
110	Khekde ...		233	251
111	Khokarwáde ...		87	90
112	Khokse ...		49	52
113	Koreghát ...		74	65
114	Kot Khámb ...		52	56
115	Kukráni ...		74	82
116	Majwán ...		14	15
117	Mánikpur ...		73	73
118	Mirkot ...		215	185
119	Morkaranjwe* ...		23	17
120	Nágzari ...		165	186
121	Nánchal* ...		75	79
122	Nándwan ...		141	152
123	Náráyanpur Kasba ...		264	239
124	Nurábád* ...		57	65
125	Pangrán ...		130	118
126	Parahuli ...		28	28
127	Páti Bedki ...		198	205
128	Páyarvihir* ...		48	54
129	Pethápur ...		54	51
130	Pimpráni ...		148	143
131	Ráyapur ...		171	214
132	Sari Majre Umarthe ...		49	52
133	Sávrat ...		58	60
134	Shetgaon ...		28	35
135	Shelud ...		104	105
136	Sonkhadke ...		102	106
137	Suli ...		245	250
138	Thawe ...		148	151
139	Thuti ...		54	53
140	Uchal ...		109	110
141	Wadadhe ...		49	50
142	Wadkalambi ...		328	351
143	Zamanzar ...		170	173
144	Zaranpáda ...		94	72

N. B.—The villages in Navapur Petha with an asterisk against them are Anbandi villages.



Former Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	ACCORDING TO AUYBANDI SYSTEM.			ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT SYSTEM.							
				Area under actual cultivation in 1892-93.	Auybandi rate per acre.	Total assessment on Occupied Land.	Total area for cultivation, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Dry-crop.			Wet-crop.		
									Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
														Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Nandurbar.	1	Koparli ...	2 12 0	1,456	1 6 0 0 15 0 0 12 0	1,756	2,153	356	1,503	3,503	2 5 2	...	...	
	Group I.													
	2	Bhone ...		104	0 11 3	174	1,218	272	378	341	0 14 2	...	...	
	3	Borte ...		1,826	0 11 3	1,294	2,770	512	1,967	3,036	1 8 8	...	...	
	4	Dhanore Kasba ...		4,557	0 11 5	3,220	7,148	442	5,724	8,659	1 8 2	...	...	
	5	Ghirasgaon ...		652	0 10 0	362	1,049	96	732	976	1 5 11	...	...	
	6	Jatke ...		210	0 10 0	131	1,439	442	425	560	1 5 1	...	...	
	7	Khairale ...	P. 8	301	0 11 3	212	1,492	62	665	708	1 1 0	...	...	
	8	Khodade ...		1,208	0 10 0	755	1,350	67	1,201	1,930	1 9 8	...	...	
	9	Kothali Khurd ...		1,984	0 10 0	1,340	3,333	209	2,821	3,918	1 6 2	...	...	
	10	Mangasa ...		879	0 11 3	477	1,905	475	1,037	1,258	1 3 5	...	...	
	11	Nandarkhe ...		1,539	0 10 0	962	3,662	691	2,937	2,035	0 14 6	...	...	
	12	Natzwad ...		1,001	0 10 0	625	1,520	103	1,140	1,823	1 9 7	...	...	
	13	Newsale ...		598	0 11 3	419	1,356	142	646	1,125	1 11 10	...	...	
	14	Ozarde ...		89	0 6 3	15	277	33	143	82	0 9 8	...	...	
	15	Pimplod Khurd ...	1-2-0	1,101	0 10 0	688	1,281	71	1,084	1,827	1 10 11	...	...	
	16	Ranale Khurd ...		144	0 10 0	90	1,717	1,268	243	273	1 2 1	...	...	
	17	Thanepada ...	P. 8	657	0 10 0 0 9 0 0 7 0	338	7,648	5,352	1,012	784	0 12 5	...	...	
	18	Umard Budruk ...		1,230	0 10 0	769	1,484	30	1,315	1,818	1 6 1	...	...	
	19	Velwad ...		2,525	0 10 0	1,578	2,946	76	2,552	3,747	1 7 5	...	...	
	20	Virechak ...		306	0 5 0	100	1,090	114	616	714	1 2 7	...	...	
	21	Waghole ...		1,427	0 9 4	836	5,000	1,504	2,246	1,874	0 13 6	...	...	
22	Wadare ...		405	0 10 0	254	3,685	2,249	811	467	0 9 2	...	...		
21 Villages.	Total of Group I...			22,491	...	14,629	52,801	14,211	28,974	37,950	1 4 11	...	...	
		Group II.												
Pimpalner.	23	Bhadwad Budruk ..	P. 8	2,042	0 7 6	957	5,501	550	3,473	2,822	0 13 0	...	...	
	24	Bhardu ...		516	0 9 4	302	1,592	110	1,027	803	0 12 5	...	...	
	25	Bijgaon ...		305	0 7 6	143	1,051	81	744	574	0 12 4	...	...	
	26	Borchak ...		334	0 9 4	196	628	49	503	530	1 0 10	...	...	
Nandurbar.	27	Chitvi... ..	{ P. 8 } { R. 6 }	1260	0 7 0	682	2,478	76	2,061	1,773	0 13 10	2	...	
Pimpalner.	28	Chervihir ...		100	0 9 4	59	788	31	450	229	0 8 1	...	...	
	29	Devlipada ...		682	0 9 4	399	4,429	1,814	1,960	1,240	0 10 6	...	...	
	30	Dhong ...		1,192	0 7 6	559	3,115	155	2,268	1,846	0 13 0	...	...	
	31	Kadwan ...		582	0 9 4	341	2,155	211	1,389	1,064	0 13 3	...	...	
	32	Kali ...		335	0 9 4	196	1,875	169	826	564	0 10 10	1	...	
	33	Khadki ...	R. 6	614	0 7 6	284	2,292	69	1,514	880	0 9 3	...	...	
	34	Khanbhara ...		110	0 9 4	65	304	13	220	152	0 11 0	...	...	
	35	Kholghar ...		290	0 9 4	170	1,366	524	336	321	0 9 7	...	...	
	36	Kholvihir ...	P. 8	135	0 9 4	79	2,436	1,184	515	205	0 6 4	...	...	
	37	Mahalkadu ...		240	0 9 4	140	1,211	380	425	840	0 12 9	...	...	
Nandurbar.	38	Maiwan ...	P. 8	836	0 7 6	391	4,076	681	2,429	1,217	0 8 0	...	...	
	39	Mograni ...		685	0 9 4	402	3,771	1,165	1,449	897	0 9 10	...	...	
	40	Nawali ...	P. 8	429	0 9 4	247	2,676	496	951	603	0 10 2	...	...	
	41	Nimboni Khurd tari Bhadwad.		376	0 9 4	220	1,269	27	889	612	0 11 0	...	...	
	42	Nimdarde ...		150	0 9 4	88	1,264	490	352	293	0 13 5	...	...	
	43	Palshi ...		178	0 7 6	84	1,125	144	491	281	0 9 1	...	...	
	44	Pimple ...		101	0 9 4	59	1,381	114	497	269	0 8 8	...	...	
	45	Salwan ...		29	0 9 4	17	3,072	1,969	117	49	0 6 8	...	...	
46	Shrawani ...	R. 6	1,007	0 9 4	603	2,200	107	1,762	1,152	0 10 5	4	...		

DIX Q.

UNOCCUPIED LAND.												Percentage increase of assessment on Government Occupied Land (vide columns 7 and 20).	Percentage increase of assessment on area cultivated in 1891-93 (vide columns 7 and 22).
Average.	Garden.			Total.			Pro- portionate assessment of area shown in column 5.	Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.					
15	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	23	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	26	27	
Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
...	M. 1	3	3 0 0	1,509	3,506	2 5 2	3,382	182	123	0 11 1	99.7	92.6	
...	...	...	...	378	341	0 14 2	181	533	311	0 9 4	95.9	4.0	
...	...	...	...	1,967	3,036	1 8 8	2,815	71	89	1 4 1	134.6	117.5	
...	M. 1	2	2 0 0	5,725	8,661	1 8 2	6,883	909	9 0	1 0 7	169.0	118.8	
...	...	...	...	712	976	1 5 11	756	156	94	0 9 8	177.2	114.7	
...	...	...	...	426	560	1 5 1	77	567	869	0 10 7	827.4	111.4	
...	P. 1	1	4 0 0	668	709	1 1 0	820	75	43	0 9 2	234.4	50.9	
...	...	...	...	1,201	1,930	1 9 8	1,938	50	58	1 2 7	155.6	156.7	
...	...	...	...	2,821	3,913	1 6 2	2,749	273	128	0 7 6	192.0	105.1	
...	...	...	...	1,037	1,258	1 3 5	8 3	85	245	0 11 2	163.5	72.5	
...	...	...	...	2,287	2,038	0 14 6	1,395	707	311	0 7 0	111.8	45.0	
...	...	...	...	1,440	1,823	1 0 7	1,601	207	227	1 1 7	191.6	156.2	
...	...	...	...	646	1,125	1 11 10	1,037	10	12	1 3 2	165.4	147.5	
...	...	...	...	142	82	0 9 3	23	71	85	0 7 11	446.6	58.3	
...	...	...	...	1,084	1,827	1 10 11	1,852	85	52	1 7 9	165.3	169.0	
...	...	...	...	243	275	1 2 1	163	175	100	0 9 2	205.5	81.1	
...	P. 37	68 { 51 W. 37 S.	2 6 1	1,056	879	0 13 4	506	1,148	931	0 13 0	(with water) 157.9	49.7	
...	M. 6	7	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	P. 5 M. 6	10 7	2 0 0 1 2 8	(Exclu- sive of water).		
...	...	...	...	1,315	1,818	1 6 1	1,693	92	121	1 5 1	136.8	120.8	
...	...	...	...	2,552	3,747	1 7 5	3,695	231	264	0 15 0	137.4	134.1	
...	...	...	...	610	774	1 2 7	355	800	187	0 10 0	614.0	255.0	
...	...	...	...	2,216	1,874	0 13 6	1,214	1,219	492	0 6 5	121.2	44.0	
...	...	...	...	111	467	0 9 2	232	554	156	0 4 6	83.8	-8.7	
...	P. 38	69 { 51 W. 38 S.	2 5 6	20,019	38,048	1 5 0	30,503	8,459	5,554	0 10 6	(with water) 160.1	108.5	
...	M. 7	9	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	P. 6 M. 6	10 7	2 0 0 1 2 8	(Exclu- sive of water).		
...	P. 8	10 { 6 W. 4 S.	3 5 4	3,476	2,832	0 13 0	1,659	1,438	790	0 8 10	(with water) 195.9	173.3	
...	...	...	...	1,027	801	0 12 5	400	423	257	4 0 0	(without water) 165.2		
...	...	...	...	744	574	0 12 4	235	210	67	0 5 1	80.4	64.3	
...	...	...	...	503	530	1 0 10	351	44	45	1 0 4	170.4	79.1	
3 0 0	P. 141	505 { 383 W. 122 S.	3 9 4	2,194	2,284	1 0 8	1,083	167	104	0 10 4	(with water) 230.8	82.9	
...	...	...	...	450	220	0 8 1	51	269	95	0 5 8	(without water) 221.1		
...	...	...	...	1,956	1,286	0 10 6	418	626	251	0 6 5	22.3	12.2	
...	...	...	...	2,268	1,846	0 13 0	968	660	439	0 10 7	230.2	73.1	
2 0 0	...	...	...	1,389	1,064	0 12 3	446	523	287	0 8 9	212.0	30.8	
...	...	...	...	319	568	0 10 11	227	846	405	0 7 8	188.8	10.8	
...	...	...	...	1,811	800	0 9 3	374	693	223	0 5 3	200.2	29.8	
...	...	...	...	220	162	0 11 0	75	55	17	0 4 11	133.8	16.9	
...	...	...	...	536	321	0 9 7	174	271	111	0 6 6	88.8	2.3	
...	P. 1	1	1 0 0	5 8	206	0 6 5	53	701	245	0 5 7	159.5	-32.9	
...	...	...	...	425	310	0 12 9	197	374	191	0 8 2	142.5	35.4	
...	P. 1	1	3 0 0	2,439	1,318	0 8 0	413	934	286	0 5 1	210.2	6.6	
...	...	...	...	1,449	897	0 9 7	421	1,124	376	0 5 4	123.1	4.7	
...	P. 1	1	3 0 0	952	604	0 10 2	305	1,196	505	0 6 9	144.5	7.3	
...	...	...	...	689	612	0 11 0	258	322	146	0 7 3	175.1	17.2	
...	...	...	...	352	296	0 13 5	195	414	231	0 8 11	236.3	42.0	
...	...	...	...	497	21	0 9 1	101	458	210	0 8 4	23.5	29.8	
...	...	...	...	497	269	0 8 8	56	751	390	0 8 3	35.9	-6.7	
3 0 0	...	...	...	117	49	0 6 8	12	970	210	0 4 9	188.2	-29.4	
...	...	...	...	1,766	1,161	0 10 6	655	295	134	0 7 3	93.0	5.6	

Former Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	ACCORDING TO AUWARDI SYSTEM.					ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT SYSTEM.					
				Area under actual cultivation in 1892-93.	Aut-bandi rate per acre.	Total assessment on Occupied Land.	Total area for cultivation, including kushin.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Dry-crop.			Rice.		
									Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		<i>Group II--contd.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	
	47	Sirwade ...	1 4 0	86	0 10 0	54	772	502	131	119	0 14 6	...	...	
	48	Umarvihir ...	1 4 0	21	0 9 4	13	2,447	1,677	83	32	0 6 2	...	...	
	49	Wadadhe Budruk ...	1 4 0	237	0 9 4	139	981	68	595	605	0 18 6	...	...	
	50	Wanjale ...	1 4 0	134	0 9 4	79	3,371	2,577	381	176	0 7 4	...	...	
	51	Watawi ...	1 4 0	183	0 9 4	107	954	43	465	291	0 10 0	...	...	
	29	Total of Group II Villages.	...	13,181	...	6,990	60,573	15,466	28,484	19,886	0 11 2	7	20	
		<i>Group III.</i>												
	52	Arditars ...	1 0 0	122	0 10 0	76	206	22	156	136	0 13 11	...	...	
	53	Bhangde ...	1 0 0	126	0 10 0	78	1,215	530	179	131	0 11 9	...	...	
	54	Bhil Bhawate ...	1 0 0	326	0 9 0	183	1,013	63	511	440	0 13 6	...	...	
	55	Bhil Jamboli ...	1 0 0	632	0 11 3	444	1,983	65	1,165	876	0 12 0	...	...	
	56	Gandi ...	1 0 0	197	0 10 0	123	631	19	304	259	0 13 7	...	...	
	57	Gujarpur ...	1 0 0	31	0 10 0	19	598	267	54	60	0 14 10	...	...	
	58	Kasare ...	1 0 0	...	Waste.	702	...	325	...	...	Waste.	...	...	
	59	Karanjale ...	1 0 0	608	0 9 4	474	4,045	1,666	1,902	1,495	0 13 3	...	...	
	60	Khairave Khurd tarf Dhanore.	1 0 0	296	0 10 0	185	905	263	508	411	0 13 3	...	...	
	61	Khairave Budruk tarf Bhadwad.	1 0 0	240	0 9 4	140	1,415	137	573	354	0 10 9	...	...	
	62	Kothade ...	1 0 0	472	0 10 0	295	1,674	132	843	604	0 11 6	...	...	
	63	Lakhmikhede ...	1 0 0	331	0 9 0	187	1,287	78	657	425	0 10 4	...	...	
	64	Mangrul ...	1 0 0	304	0 10 0	190	1,131	65	612	443	0 11 7	...	...	
	65	Marod ...	1 0 0	20	0 9 4	12	615	36	69	61	0 14 2	...	...	
	66	Nasarpur ...	1 0 0	270	0 10 0	169	1,171	289	326	309	0 15 2	...	...	
	67	Pawale ...	1 0 0	67	0 10 0	42	1,941	702	119	98	0 12 0	...	...	
	68	Ranikhadakale ...	1 0 0	91	0 10 0	57	913	412	147	147	1 0 0	...	...	
	69	Rayagad ...	1 0 0	1,008	0 10 0	630	4,602	817	1,424	1,258	0 14 2	...	...	
	70	Shale ...	1 0 0	298	0 11 3	209	1,523	376	390	330	0 13 6	...	...	
	71	Shegwe ...	1 0 0	819	0 9 4	480	2,308	747	1,335	1,079	0 12 11	...	...	
	72	Shehi ...	1 0 0	254	0 9 4	149	1,941	763	412	341	0 13 3	...	...	
	73	Tapi Rhadakale ...	1 0 0	100	0 10 0	63	1,028	403	124	118	0 15 3	...	...	
	74	Umaj ...	1 0 0	109	0 10 0	68	1,882	197	171	138	0 12 11	...	...	
	75	Wadjakhan ...	1 0 0	72	0 9 4	42	1,789	1,239	203	107	0 8 5	...	...	
	76	Wadli ...	1 0 0	674	0 11 3	474	1,907	211	501	609	1 0 2	...	...	
	77	Wagde ...	1 0 0	140	0 9 4	82	1,907	1,354	249	186	0 11 11	...	...	
	78	Waslai ...	1 0 0	165	0 10 0	103	1,305	240	313	231	0 11 10	...	...	
	27	Total of Group III Villages.	...	7,972	...	4,974	41,677	11,202	13,468	10,875	0 12 11	...	...	
		<i>Group IV.</i>												
	79	Bandharpada ...	P. 8	1,768	0 5 0	240	1,783	165	1,307	580	0 7 1	...	...	
	80	Tilasar ...	P. 8	915	0 5 0	150	930	95	717	290	0 6 6	...	...	
	81	Amlan ...	P. 8	...	...	73	2,228	71	952	296	0 5 6	...	...	
	82	Anandpur ...	P. 8	...	...	135	1,333	74	1,023	239	0 4 0	...	...	
	83	Babarghat ...	P. 8	...	...	50	1,336	92	978	341	0 5 5	...	...	
	84	Bari ...	P. 8	...	...	55	2,738	2,063	320	77	0 3 10	...	...	
	85	Bhadbhunje ...	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	202	1,753	228	1,414	506	0 5 9	23	45	
	86	Bhawre ...	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	131	4,237	2,480	1,033	227	0 3 6	3	4	
	87	Bhil Majra Kelwan.	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	91	1,945	511	702	177	0 4 0	...	...	
	88	Bokalzar ...	P. 8 R. 4	317	0 10 0	198	517	46	442	159	0 5 9	...	...	
	89	Borzar ...	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	29	2,375	2,060	192	71	0 5 11	...	...	
	90	Chacharbundhe ...	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	107	1,566	693	657	306	0 7 5	...	...	
	91	Chapti ...	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	77	1,339	292	310	149	0 7 8	...	...	
	92	Chauki ...	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	197	1,918	484	1,214	471	0 6 2	...	...	
	93	Dapur ...	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	50	1,127	493	655	114	0 3 2	...	...	
	94	Dhate ...	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	880	22,026	1,819	10,213	4,268	0 7 2	2	6	
	95	Dhaj ...	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	60	419	25	276	148	0 8 7	...	...	
	96	Dhaurat ...	P. 8	...	...	305	3,731	437	2,709	1,033	0 6 1	...	...	

Masdar-Lar.

Pimpal-ner.

DIX Q—continued.

Occupied Land.												Percentage increase of assessment on Government Occupied Land (vide columns 7 and 20).	Percentage increase of assessment on area cultivated in 1892-93 (vide column 7 and 23).
Garden.			Total.			Proportionate assessment of area shown in column 5.	Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.						
Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.		Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
...	...	...	...	131	119	0 14 6	78	139	56	0 6 5	120.4	59.3	
...	...	...	...	83	82	0 6 2	8	687	260	0 6 1	146.1	38.5	
...	...	...	...	595	505	0 13 6	200	302	249	0 13 2	263.3	43.9	
...	...	...	...	341	176	0 7 4	61	381	142	0 6 0	122.3	22.7	
...	...	...	...	465	291	0 10 0	114	430	176	0 6 7	172.6	6.5	
2 18 9	P. 147	518 (392 W. 126 S.)	3 8 5	28,638	20,424	0 11 5	9,511	15,700 P. 1	7,015 4	0 7 2 4 0 0	(with water) 192.2 186.6 (exclusive of water)	36.1	
...	...	...	...	156	136	0 13 11	106	28	17	0 9 9	78.9	39.5	
...	...	...	...	179	131	0 11 9	92	506	191	0 6 0	67.7	18.0	
...	...	...	...	521	440	0 13 6	275	323	197	0 8 3	140.4	50.2	
...	...	...	...	1,165	876	0 12 0	474	711	358	0 8 1	97.3	6.7	
...	...	...	...	304	259	0 13 7	167	308	198	0 10 4	110.5	35.7	
...	...	...	...	54	50	0 14 10	29	246	113	0 7 4	163.1	52.6	
...	...	Waste.	...	1,802	1,495	0 13 3	669	577	170	0 4 8	was te.	41.1	
...	...	...	...	508	421	0 13 3	245	545	355	0 10 5	127.5	32.4	
...	...	...	...	573	384	0 10 9	161	688	335	0 7 9	171.4	15.0	
...	...	...	...	848	604	0 11 6	339	683	277	0 6 6	104.7	14.9	
...	...	...	...	657	425	0 10 4	214	520	150	0 5 6	127.2	14.4	
...	...	...	...	612	443	9 11 7	220	422	179	0 6 9	133.1	15.8	
...	...	...	...	69	61	0 14 2	18	510	360	0 11 3	408.6	50.0	
...	...	...	...	326	309	0 15 2	256	530	317	0 9 7	82.8	51.5	
...	...	...	...	129	97	0 12 0	50	1,078	385	0 5 9	180.9	19.0	
...	...	...	...	147	147	1 0 0	91	354	238	0 10 9	157.9	59.6	
...	...	...	...	1,444	1,258	0 14 2	887	2,032	1,435	0 11 4	99.6	41.2	
...	...	...	...	390	530	0 13 6	251	724	570	0 12 7	57.9	20.0	
...	...	...	...	1,335	1,079	0 12 11	661	213	31	0 6 1	124.8	37.7	
...	...	...	...	412	341	0 3 3	210	750	533	0 11 10	128.8	40.9	
...	...	...	...	124	118	0 15 3	95	501	300	0 9 7	87.3	50.3	
...	...	...	...	171	138	0 12 11	88	1,481	566	0 6 1	102.9	29.4	
...	...	...	...	203	197	0 8 5	38	347	128	0 5 10	154.7	9.5	
...	...	...	...	802	509	1 0 2	678	690	690	0 12 6	70.6	43.8	
...	...	...	...	249	186	0 11 11	104	288	169	0 9 5	126.8	26.8	
...	...	...	...	313	231	0 11 10	122	720	331	0 7 4	124.2	18.4	
...	...	...	...	13,468	10,875	0 12 11	6,540	16,142	8,763	0 8 8	118.6	31.5	
...	P. 1	1	3 0 0	1,308	581	0 7 1	783	320	123	0 6 2	141.6	226.2	
...	P. 7	19 (16 W. 3 S.)	2 11 5	724	309	0 6 10	372	409	32	0 4 8	(with water) 106.0 95.3 (without water)	148.03	
...	...	...	...	852	296	0 5 6	...	1,305	273	0 3 4	305.5	...	
...	P. 5	13 (11 W. 2 S.)	2 9 7	1,028	272	0 4 3	...	231	34	0 2 4	101.5	...	
...	...	...	...	978	341	0 5 5	...	266	69	0 4 2	582.0	...	
...	...	...	...	320	77	0 3 10	...	355	74	0 3 4	40.0	...	
1 15 4	P. 9	24 (20 W. 4 S.)	2 10 8	1,446	575	0 6 4	...	59	10	0 2 9	(with water) 184.7 174.8 (without water)	...	
1 5 4	...	...	...	1,036	231	0 3 6	...	721	111	0 2 6	90.9	...	
...	...	...	...	702	177	0 4 0	...	732	127	0 2 9	94.5	...	
...	...	...	...	442	159	0 5 9	114	29	7	0 3 10	19.7	12.4	
...	...	...	...	192	71	0 5 11	...	123	34	0 4 5	144.8	...	
...	...	...	...	657	306	0 7 5	...	216	80	0 5 11	186.0	...	
...	...	...	...	310	149	0 7 8	...	737	263	0 5 9	93.5	...	
...	...	...	...	1,214	472	0 6 3	...	229	35	0 2 7	139.6	...	
...	...	...	...	556	114	0 3 3	...	79	9	0 1 10	128.0	...	
8 0 0	...	...	...	10,215	4,574	0 7 2	...	9,992	3,155	0 5 0	419.8	...	
...	...	...	...	276	148	0 8 7	...	118	61	0 8 3	146.6	...	
...	P. 73	278 (238 W. 40 S.)	3 12 11	2,782	1,311	0 7 6	...	512	82	0 2 7	(with water) 329.9 (without)	...	

Former Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	ACCORDING TO OUTWARD SYSTEM.			ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT							
				Area under actual cultivation in 1892-93.	Anti-bandi rate per acre.	Total assessment on occupied Land.	Total area for cultivation, including loans.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Dry-crop.			Rice		
									Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		Group IV—contd.	Ra. s. p.	Acres.	Ra. s. p.	Ra.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. s. p.	Acres.	Ra.	
	97	Gadat ...		...	...	373	3,657	792	2,459	933	0 6 6	...	...	
	98	Gad Majre Wad patal.		...	...	40	374	2	197	110	0 5 11	...	...	
	99	Ghod Jamne ...		...	...	205	1,504	282	1,074	411	0 6 11	...	...	
	100	Jamki ...		...	...	159	1,555	180	1,040	359	0 5 6	...	...	
	101	Jamne ...		43	0 9 4	25	731	29	251	81	0 5 4	...	...	
	102	Jamtale ...		...	...	20	1,832	626	890	271	0 4 10	...	...	
	103	Kachali ...		189	0 9 4	110	431	42	285	164	0 9 2	...	...	
	104	Kamlapur ...		6	0 9 4	40	96	7	9	51	0 9 0	...	...	
	105	Kamod ...		...	...	91	6,300	4,019	1,568	314	0 3 6	...	...	
	106	Karanji Budruk ...	{ P. 8 } { R. 4 }	...	...	341	2,090	117	1,744	694	0 6 4	8	15	
	107	Karanji Khurd ...		...	...	112	1,492	309	969	352	0 6 9	...	...	
	108	Kataswan ...		...	...	228	1,611	297	1,337	554	0 6 7	...	...	
	109	Khapde ...		...	...	178	756	54	663	291	0 7 0	...	...	
	110	Khekde ...		...	...	251	4,179	2,497	1,102	316	0 4 7	...	...	
	111	Khokarwade ...	R. 4	...	...	91	615	81	625	142	0 4 4	7	10	
	112	Khokse ...		...	...	50	1,497	745	508	109	0 3 6	...	...	
	113	Koreghat ...		...	...	65	496	25	380	117	0 4 1	...	...	
	114	Kotkhamb ...		...	...	51	1,185	197	623	116	0 3 0	...	...	
	115	Kukrani ...		...	...	87	1,729	1,311	284	321	0 6 9	...	...	
	116	Majwan ...		...	...	50	974	731	172	40	0 3 8	...	...	
	117	Mankpur ...		...	...	71	1,099	88	942	378	0 6 5	...	...	
	118	Mirkot ...		...	...	186	1,523	67	1,271	463	0 6 1	...	...	
	119	Morkaranjawa ...		16	0 9 4	9	1,137	1,363	27	9	0 5 7	...	...	
	120	Nagzari ...		...	...	197	6,367	3,056	2,259	744	0 5 3	...	...	
	121	Nanchal ...	0 10 0	36	0 9 4	21	606	18	329	162	0 7 5	...	...	
	122	Nandwan ...	P. 8	...	...	152	1,147	98	1,011	340	0 5 5	...	...	
	123	Narayenpur ...		...	...	176	7,844	3,987	2,444	1,290	0 8 6	...	...	
	124	Nursad ...		82	0 10 0	52	574	31	353	191	0 8 8	...	...	
	125	Pan ran ...		...	...	121	1,720	55	1,017	350	0 6 1	...	...	
	126	Parchuli ...		...	...	27	927	230	340	111	0 5 3	...	...	
	127	Pati Bedki ...		...	...	207	2,162	673	1,351	477	0 5 8	...	...	
	128	Rayarvihar ...		115	0 9 4	67	887	456	293	89	0 4 11	...	...	
	129	Pethapur ...		...	...	48	603	287	119	72	0 9 8	...	...	
	130	Pimprani ...		...	...	131	1,440	769	658	274	0 6 4	...	...	
	131	Rayapur ...		...	...	217	2,482	755	1,482	473	0 5 1	...	...	
	132	Sari Majre Umarthi.	R. 4	...	...	51	900	241	399	92	0 3 8	4	10	
	133	Savrat ...	P. 8	...	...	60	1,932	69	1,266	602	0 6 4	...	...	
	134	Shetgaon ...		93	0 9 4	55	895	51	186	107	0 9 3	...	...	
	135	Shelud ...		...	...	103	1,160	135	787	363	0 7 5	...	...	
	136	Sonkhadake ...		...	...	106	1,332	203	913	346	0 6 1	...	...	
	137	Suli ...		...	...	250	2,301	341	1,766	652	0 5 11	...	...	
	138	Thawe ...		...	...	150	2,940	1,500	906	254	0 8 11	...	...	
	139	Thuti ...		...	...	53	1,815	806	609	195	0 5 1	...	...	
	140	Uchal ...		...	...	146	1,351	15	964	435	0 7 2	...	...	
	141	Wadadhe ...		...	...	50	1,710	893	581	285	0 7 10	...	...	
	142	Wadkalambi ...		...	...	81	6,147	4,141	1,924	677	0 5 7	...	...	
	143	Zamanzar ...	R. 4	...	...	174	3,221	1,674	1,331	414	0 5 4	30	72	
	144	Zaranpada ...		...	...	100	1,256	312	621	131	0 3 4	...	...	
	66 Villages.	Total of Group IV.	...	3,642	...	9,081	143,237	6,751	67,293	25,237	0 6 0	77	162	
	144 Villages.	Grand Total	...	48,742	...	37,430	300,441	7,961	129,727	97,450	0 11 2	84	182	

DIX R- concluded.

SEVENTH.												Percentage increase of assessment on Government Occupied land (vide column 7 and 26).	Percentage increase of assessment on area cultivated in 1892-93 (vide column 7 and 27).
Occupied Land.							Proportionate assessment of area shown in column 8.	Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.					
Average.	Garden.		Average.	Total.				Area.	Assessment.	Average.	26	27	
Rs. s. p.	Area.	Assessment.	Rs. s. p.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.						Rs.
16	18	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
...	...	.....	...	2,459	933	0 6 0	...	406	78	0 3 1	198'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	297	110	0 5 11	...	56	9	0 2 7	175'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	1,014	411	0 6 11	...	208	43	0 3 4	115'1	...	
...	...	.....	...	1,040	359	0 5 6	...	35	10	0 4 7	126'7	...	
...	...	.....	...	251	84	0 5 4	14	451	102	0 3 7	236'0	-14'0	
...	...	.....	...	890	271	0 4 10	...	316	59	0 3 0	29'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	285	104	0 9 2	103	104	25	0 3 10	49'1	-1'8	
...	...	.....	...	89	51	0 9 0	33	...	...	...	27'5	-5'0	
...	...	.....	...	1,568	844	0 3 6	...	718	109	0 2 6	266'0	...	
1 14 0	P. 1 3	2 W. 1 S.	3 0 0	1,753	712	0 6 6	...	220	53	0 6 0	(with water) 108'8	...	
...	...	.....	...	969	352	0 5 9	...	204	48	0 3 9	(without water) 214'3	...	
...	...	.....	...	1,337	554	0 6 7	...	47	13	0 4 5	77'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	063	291	0 7 0	...	39	9	0 3 8	63'4	...	
1 6 10	...	.....	...	1,102	316	0 4 7	...	687	92	0 2 6	25'9	...	
...	...	.....	...	632	152	0 4 7	...	66	9	0 2 2	67'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	808	100	0 3 5	...	244	34	0 2 3	118'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	890	117	0 4 11	...	91	9	0 1 7	80'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	623	116	0 3 0	...	370	49	0 3 1	127'5	...	
...	...	.....	...	284	121	0 6 9	...	134	54	0 6 5	39'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	172	40	0 3 8	...	21	2	0 1 6	-20'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	942	378	0 6 5	...	69	19	0 4 5	432'4	...	
...	...	.....	...	1,271	403	0 5 1	...	190	29	0 2 5	116'7	...	
...	...	.....	...	27	9	0 5 7	6	47	16	0 5 5	...	-44'7	
...	...	.....	...	2,259	744	0 5 3	...	1,052	182	0 2 9	277'6	...	
...	...	.....	...	329	152	0 7 5	17	269	98	0 6 1	623'8	-19'0	
...	P. 3 10	9 W. 1 S.	3 6 4	1,014	360	0 3 6	...	35	5	0 2 3	(with water) 130'3	...	
...	...	.....	...	2,444	1,299	0 3 6	...	3,417	466	0 5 3	(without water) 124'8	...	
...	...	.....	...	353	191	0 3 8	44	150	61	0 6 6	638'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	1,017	390	0 6 1	...	648	153	0 3 9	267'3	-16'4	
...	...	.....	...	340	111	0 5 3	...	352	46	0 2 1	222'3	...	
...	...	.....	...	1,361	477	0 5 8	...	196	37	0 4 4	311'1	...	
...	...	.....	...	293	89	0 4 11	35	138	31	0 3 7	130'4	...	
...	...	.....	...	119	72	0 9 8	...	217	67	0 4 11	32'8	-47'9	
...	...	.....	...	688	274	0 6 4	...	43	11	0 4 1	50'0	...	
2 8 0	...	.....	...	1,482	473	0 5 1	...	215	44	0 2 10	109'1	...	
...	...	.....	...	403	102	0 4 1	...	336	42	0 2 7	117'9	...	
...	P. 2 6	5 W. 1 S.	3 0 0	1,268	508	0 6 5	...	595	154	0 4 2	100'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	186	107	0 9 3	54	188	56	0 5 8	(with water) 746'7	...	
...	...	.....	...	787	363	0 7 5	...	238	48	0 3 3	(without water) 738'3	...	
...	...	.....	...	9 3	346	0 6 1	...	216	43	0 3 2	94'6	-1'8	
...	...	.....	...	1,706	652	0 5 11	...	194	43	0 3 7	252'4	...	
...	...	.....	...	916	224	0 3 11	...	534	79	0 2 4	160'8	...	
...	...	.....	...	609	795	0 5 1	...	390	91	0 3 9	49'3	...	
...	...	.....	...	964	435	0 7 2	...	240	67	0 4 6	271'7	...	
...	...	.....	...	681	283	0 7 10	...	236	29	0 6 9	197'9	...	
2 6 5	...	.....	...	1,924	677	0 5 7	...	13	20	0 3 10	470'0	...	
...	...	.....	...	1,361	516	0 6 1	...	186	48	0 4 2	77'6	...	
...	...	.....	...	0'21	181	0 3 4	...	253	31	0 2 0	196'6	...	
2 1 8	P. 101 354	303 W. 52 S.	3 8 1	67,471	25,753	0 6 1	1,654	29,0'3	7,481	0 4 2	(with water) 183'6	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(without water) 1'0'3	...	
2 2 6	P. 286 961	745 W. 216 S.	3 5 0	1,40,108	98,606	0 11 3	51,530	69,489	28,929	0 6 8	(with water) 163'4	...	
...	M. 8 12	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	(M. 6) 14	7	2 5 4	161'5	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 8	(without water) 31'0	...	

H. = Rice; W. = Water; S. = Soil.

shown in column 18 is calculated on that area, and not on the total area.

No. 314 of 1896.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

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

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from Mr. Maconochie, Settlement Officer, on the settlement of the *autbandi* and *makta* villages of the Nandurbár Táluka.

2. In the face of your and Mr. Maconochie's acquaintance with the economic condition and capabilities of the wild tribes I can only offer criticisms which must be more or less academic. I spent two years, including one rains, among the Bhils of the Panch Maháls, while conducting the first survey operations in the Dohad Táluka. This was in 1870-71, and in those days Dohad was some 90 miles from the nearest rail, and the people were probably as wild as those of Nandurbár and Navápur. They had at their backs an immense area of unsettled and very sparsely populated country, in the Native States of Central India, yet I have not heard that there has been any large emigration from the Panch Maháls. On the contrary, I believe that the Bhil and Naikra population has increased.

3. I heartily sympathise with any appreciation of the good qualities of the Bhils, and with the evident liking for them which you and Mr. Maconochie show, and quite agree with what has been said of them, of their virtues and their failings. (It is true that they deteriorate, as do all wild tribes, when they are brought into contact with the chicanery and intrigue of the more civilised races.) The misgivings which assail you as to the result of the introduction of the survey settlement were also felt by the Survey and other officers under whose auspices that system was introduced into those villages in this táluka which have been for some years subject to it. In the printed papers attached to Mr. Maconochie's report on the rest of the táluka there are some dealing with the question of introducing the survey settlement into Navápur, and they show that the very same doubts that beset you were troubling the officials of former days. Mr. Pedder doubts "whether it will be possible to administer the survey settlement," and gives his reasons; and Mr. Ashburner remarks that it must be "treated as an experiment." The question is whether that experiment has proved successful or not, and the answer is contained in the report of your Assistant, Mr. DuBoulay, who has entered most carefully into the matter. This report is so convincing that I venture to quote *verbatim* his conclusions\* :—

\* Mr. DuBoulay's No. 921 of 1895, dated 17th July.

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

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

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

There is no regular flow of emigration in any direction.

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

Private property in land is undeveloped everywhere with one exception, in the villages I visited of Bokalzar."

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

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

5. (The two objects of all protective schemes should be—to summarize your proposals,—(a) to ensure that the wild tribes shall not be disturbed and their lands exploited by outsiders, and (b) that they shall not fall into the hands of the usurer and the legal harpies.)

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

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

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



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

7. In the matter of groupings and rates, it is obvious that they are governed by the necessity of conciliating the wild tribes, and that the rates are put very low that these people may not be overtaxed. With that I agree. But all the precautionary measures advised by you are based on the assumption that there will be a large influx of other cultivators, demanding cultivatable land. If this influx is to be expected, and I think it is, would it not be better to fix the rates so as to meet it? Mr. Maconochie has proposed that, if your measures are carried out, certain specified villages (see his para. 26) should be exempted from their application on the ground that they are close to the high road. These villages he would throw open to occupancy, but keeps them at the rate which is manifestly calculated to suit the wild tribes. I think this is inconsistent. It appears to me to be more reasonable to treat the villages altogether as if they might, possibly within the new lease, become occupied or asked for by the better classes of cultivators, and to rate them to the level of that class. The whole question is one of class grouping and rating, and if this be admitted as an exceptional element in the case it should be recognised. It does not matter whether you differentiate between classes by excluding one and admitting the other or by charging one a higher rate than the other. In fact this latter process will tend to accentuate the former. If the railway causes such a demand for the land itself as it certainly will do for the produce of it, it is only fair that Government should receive some of the increase in value, but should this low rate be kept for all comers, Government will not be able, under present restrictions as to increase of assessment, to get its fair share of the increment for sixty years at the least.

8. I would suggest, with deference to your opinion and that of the Settlement Officer, that the grouping might be made to meet the case in the following manner. The first group to be kept at Rs. 1-12; the second group to have included in it the villages noted by Mr. Maconochie in his para. 26 and to be raised to Rs. 1-8, but to have a remission to the wild tribes of 4 annas in those of Mr. Maconochie's second group, and of 10 annas in those he excepts in the paragraph above cited. To these latter I would add the villages of Suli, Bhandarpáda and Tilásar in the fourth group, Nos. 137, 79 and 80, which are also on the high road. I would place all the other villages of the third and fourth groups, exclusive of those excepted above, in a single group at Rs. 1-4, with remissions to the wild tribes of 4 annas in Mr. Maconochie's third group and 10 annas in his fourth group. This would keep the rates nearly to the level he advises for the wild tribes, and would give rates not at all too high for outsiders to pay when the value of the land is enhanced by the railway. The remissions can be reduced or abolished as future conditions may determine. These proposals would reduce the groups, as regards the sanction to be asked for from Government, to three instead of four, the third group lying mainly along the hills.

9. Whatever arrangements are now sanctioned for the protection of the wild tribes will of necessity govern future settlements of *autbandi* and *makta* villages in the Khandesh Collectorate, and I cannot but think that the simpler

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

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No. 3440 OF 1896.

FROM

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

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

*Camp Wársa, 11th May 1896*

SIR,

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

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

3. Now, the villages to which Mr. Maconochie's report refers are, with a few exceptions which I will specify later, inhabited practically entirely by Bhils with, in the east, Konkans. There has hitherto been no difficulty in keeping out the demoralizing non-Bhil element: it has kept itself out, principally for

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

4. To these Bhils then, who are in the condition that we would fain see all Bhils in, enter the Survey Department. And the Survey Department, apparently without there having been any previous discussion as to whether these wild people are now ready for it, make all the preparations (measuring, classing, *potpaháni*, and so forth) for applying to them the ordinary survey settlement. The ordinary survey settlement includes a right of the occupant to transfer his land and a liability to have it transferred from under him by the Courts. A railway is to be made through the Navápur Petha; so that lands there will now have a value that they never had before, and a number of foreigners will probably come in anxious to acquire them. Consequently if the ordinary unmitigated survey settlement is introduced, it will effect a complete reversal of the policy which the experts are agreed is the right one to apply to the Bhils: it will bring people of other castes to live amongst them, and will result in their being stripped of their lands and becoming a criminal tribe.

5. Against the introduction into this Bhil country of the ordinary unmitigated survey settlement I am opposed in the very strongest manner. I stated the objections in writing to the Survey Commissioner last September, so that I need not set them out here. But there are two or three points on which, in consequence of the correspondence that took place then and since, I should wish with submission to say a word here.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bhana.          | 8. Bandharpáda. |
| 2. Kotli Khurd.    | 9. Palasi.      |
| 3. Wadadhe Budruk. | 10. Kurwáni.    |
| 4. Bhádwad.        | 11. Kholghar.   |
| 5. Mográni.        | 12. Wátwi.      |
| 6. Nowli.          | 13. Koreda.     |
| 7. Nimboni Khurd.  |                 |

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

7. As regards the remaining 66 villages which are practically Bhil villages, Mr. Maconochie has given in his paragraph 25 the modifications which I have put forward as necessary for them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) In survey occupancy land or leased land, the Government right over such trees should certainly, I submit, be conceded. But it should, I think, be stated that where the right to take the fruit of the tree already belongs by custom to some person other than the man who will have the right to take the fruit of the land, that other person's right will not be affected.

(2) Where trees of which people have by custom the right to take the fruits stand in gaothán, sanads might, I think, be given to the right holders, guaranteeing to them the continuance of the right.

(3) And where such trees stand in Government unoccupied waste, sanads might also, I think, be given and the trees marked with a number to prevent disputes. But sanads should be given for existing trees only: as the number is already inconveniently large, people should be told that they must not in future plant any trees in unoccupied waste, for no right of any kind will be recognised in trees so planted. The question, however, of fruit-trees in gaothán or unoccupied waste does not belong strictly to survey settlement: it is complicated by the fact that former Collectors have issued proclamations about it and granted sanads, and it will therefore have to be separately discussed.

12. Lastly, I have proposed that the grazing of waste land should not be sold by auction, but that the grass and brushwood in such land should be left for the present at the disposal of the tribes inhabiting the village.

In comparing the position of people under a pre-survey system with their position under the strict survey system, we must not look merely to the rent that was imposed, and the rent that will be imposed, upon the *occupied* plots: we must look also to the extras that the people got but will under the strict survey settlement cease to get. If A pays 6 shillings for his hotel bed-room and for that payment gets the use *free* of the dining-room, drawing-room, smoking-room and reading-room, he will not be better off though the payment for his bed-room were reduced to 4 shillings if he has now to pay a shilling for the use of each of the four public rooms. But my object was not so much to prevent the people from being made to pay for what they have hitherto had free, as to prevent their being unnecessarily worried. We cannot help worrying them to some extent about ábkári, about forests, about their children's arms: we shall now have to worry them about receipt books and boundary marks, and I suppose before long they will be worried about the drainage of their wigwams and their mode of disposing of their kitchen refuse. Let us remember then that next door there is the Gáikwád, who is anxious to get these people—the Maochis at any rate: and if we can spare them worry about grass and brushwood let us do so. It will not do to say that because the people of the old surveyed Navápur villages have not gone over to the Gáikwád, therefore the people of these newly surveyed ones will not go either: for, as Mr. DuBoulay says, the survey system has never yet been strictly worked in the old surveyed Navápur villages, as the number of Kulkarnis has been quite insufficient to strictly work it. [The number will, as Mr. DuBoulay says, have to be largely increased now.]

13. In the grouping and rates proposed by Mr. Maconochie I have no changes to suggest. I agree with Mr. DuBoulay that as there is nothing worthy



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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CUMINE,

Acting Collector, Khándesh.

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

No. 4029 of 1896.

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

*Dhulia, 6th June 1896.*

SIR,

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

1 Bhone. भोणे.	5 Mográní. मोग्राणी.	9 Palási. पळसी.
2 Kotli Khurd. कोटली खुर्द.	6 Návli. नावली.	10 Kadwáni. कडवाणी.
3 Wardhe Budruk. वर्धे बुद्रुक.	7 Nimboni Khurd. निबोणी खुर्द.	11 Kholghar. खोलघर.
4 Bhádwad Budruk. भादवड बुद्रुक.	8 Bandhárpáda. बंधारं- पाडा.	12 Wátwi. वाटवी.
		13 Korad. कोरड.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CUMINE,

Acting Collector, Khándesh.

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



No. 61 of 1896.

FROM

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHÁNDESH.

Surat, 20th June 1896.

SIR,

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

\* Proposals for the settlement of 144 Autbandi and Makta villages of the Nandurbár Táluka.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. MACONCHIE,

Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Through the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

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 No. 829 of 1896.

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

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

A. B. FFORDE,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. <sup>8</sup>/<sub>202</sub> OF 1898.

FROM

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,  
Bombay;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

Poona, 12th February 1898.

SIR,

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

2. The questions for disposal, therefore, are, first, whether survey settlement ought to be introduced into this tract at all, and, if so, whether any, and *what*, special modifications should be made in the ordinary conditions of settlement. The first point settled, the grouping and rating has to be determined.

3. In dealing with these questions I shall endeavour, as far as possible, to avoid covering ground already *traversed* by those who have already dealt with the subject.

4. The tract, though it was at one time open, prosperous and highly developed, is now overgrown with jungle and unhealthy. The people are uncivilised and ignorant, in places the idea of private property is but little developed, cultivation is in many places nomadic and primitive, the Bhil is allowed to scratch up the soil where he pleases, sometimes whole hamlets shift their ground, and the frequent practice everywhere is for a man to abandon his land after three years' fallow for other virgin soil.

5. On the other hand, the jungle is getting gradually cleared, a railway is being taken through the very heart of the tract, bringing it within reach of the most energetic and skilful cultivators of the Presidency and into communication with the largest markets and seaports. The rainfall is certain and sufficient on the whole. The soil, too, is much of it good and capable of high cultivation. There is every prospect that if suitably administered the tract will in time return to its former flourishing condition. The difficulty is to bring this about without ruining, if not extinguishing, the existing population—a people for whom, in their present simple and docile condition, the keenest sympathy exists.

6. There can be no doubt what any person would do who wished to administer this tract on *commercial* principles. He would introduce the unmitigated survey at once and allow the Bhils to go to the wall. Like aboriginal populations all over the world they would have to make way. The process, however sentiment may rebel against it, is inevitable. The question is how far a paternal Government can and ought to retard it. The best chance for the Bhil is that he should be improved and civilised along with the opening up of the country. He must be made to cultivate in a fixed area, instead of merely clearing and scratching all over the jungle. If possible, he must be enabled to hold on to his land.

7. I venture to think that these are objects which Government ought to keep in view. It is not, in the first place, as if there were not time. As Mr. Maconochie points out, the development of the tract can in any case be but gradual; its unhealthiness forbids very rapid progress. But that it would be slow, experience forbids the doubt.

8. The statistics of the 93 villages of Nandurbár given in Appendix Q<sup>(2)</sup> at page 30 of Selection CCCXLIX show how rapidly development has progressed in the adjacent open country after the introduction of a survey settlement, even though there was no railway to help it. These statistics are summarized below:—

Year.	Occupied Area.	Assessment.	Unoccupied Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1861-62 ... ..	39,888	63,583	85,752	77,047
1892-93 ... ..	103,411	128,829	21,117	12,471

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

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

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

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

10. It will be most surprising if, the survey system being introduced without modification into the existing tract, one-third of the cultivable area remains waste at the end of twenty years.

11. The question is how far this progress has been made at the expense of the Bhils. There are two principal respects in which they are likely to be injured. First, the restrictions on cultivation and enhancement of assessment may drive them over the border into the Gaikwar's territory, and, secondly, they will part with their lands to money-lenders.

12. Mr. DuBoulay's investigations seem to show that there has been in-extensive exodus from the settled villages of the Navápur Petha. The population statistics point, if anything, the other way. In the settled villages of Nandurbár and Navápur the population largely increased during the period of settlement and the density of population is considerably greater than in the unsettled portion. I do not believe in an emigration scare. Moreover, if it be true that the Bhils would have a refuge in the Gaikwar's territory in the event of the unmitigated survey being introduced, there is surely less fear of ruin to the Bhils from its introduction. But it is unlikely that any real refuge would be given them. If, as is almost certain, the unmitigated survey will develop the revenue of the country, the likelihood, it is to be feared, is that the Gaikwar's Government would have small hesitation in introducing the system, whatever the British Government may do.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. If this were done, all occupants could be registered at potpahani in the ordinary way, and all necessity would be avoided of inquiring as to the length of time during which they had cultivated the land before registration. The occupancy would remain hereditary, but its disposal in any other way would be entirely subject to the control of the Collector.

18. No injustice would be done by the passing of such a law, if made applicable only to the present and similar tracts and possibly to waste lands in adjacent tracts. The evidence is that the rights of property are only imperfectly understood in these Bhil villages. But in discussing how far they are understood, no one has instanced a single example of sale. The only question has been whether the cultivator of a given spot has any right over it when he leaves it fallow. In some villages, it seems, such a right is undoubtedly recognized. But there is nothing to show that this right is accompanied by the right of sale or other transfer.

19. It is submitted that Government may well undertake such a measure as has been indicated. If the preparation and passing of it would require time and it is desired not to let another revenue year go by, the settlement could safely be introduced at once, the people being simply warned that they would not be allowed to sell their lands. No large transactions would take place during the months which might elapse before the new law could be passed with the necessary retrospective effect.

20. There is a precedent for passing laws containing special restrictions on land transferred in the case of the Sidhnai and Chenab canal tracts of the Punjab, and such an enactment, it may be anticipated, would be regarded with approval by the Government of India.

21. To sum up so far, I have the honour to recommend then that a survey settlement be introduced into this tract in the usual manner not subject to a special enactment restricting the right of transfer.

22. The next important question is whether the survey number is large enough, and what provision should be made for persons who are unaccustomed to permanent tillage.

23. Mr. Cumine has no objection apparently to the retention of the survey numbers of the existing size, provided that clause (f) of his scheme can be carried out. This will involve the ascertainment annually of the amount of land actually cultivated by persons who refuse to be made registered occupants when the settlement is introduced. This proposal goes beyond anything that was specially sanctioned for the settled villages of Nandurbár. There is nothing impracticable in the scheme. But I have to urge regarding it that it is scarcely necessary and absolutely without precedent.

24. This is by no means the first settlement in which primitive tribes have been concerned. Bhils have been affected by settlements in the Panch Mahals, and other tribes of the kind in Peint and Mokhada. In all these tracts the land was measured into survey numbers and given out in the usual way, and no serious inconvenience seems to have ensued. The land has not been deserted, nor has any extensive emigration taken place in these tracts. The only difficulty that has occurred is that in places where the survey number runs too

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

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

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

26. Looking at what occurred at the settlement of the 13 Navápur villages, it seems probable that the people in that part at least of the country will begin by taking up about as much land as would involve their paying about the same amount as they do at present. Thus in these villages (see Appendix O<sup>(6)</sup>, page 36, Nandurbár Selection) we get the following facts:—

Year.	Acres occupied.	Revenue for collection.
		Rs.
1868-69*	4,336	2,240
1869-70	9,613	3,979
1870-71	7,171	1,951
1871-72	8,049	2,187
1872-73	8,007	2,183
1873-74	8,083	2,204
1874-75	9,064	2,464

\*The year previous to introduction of settlement.

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

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

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

27. It will perhaps be advisable not to leave this part of the subject without pointing out the best way of working Mr. Cumine's plan of "casual" cultivation if it is to be allowed. The number of Taláti must in any case be largely increased. The area under occupation is likely to be, say, 50,000 rising to 100,000 acres. Ten Taláti may be enough for this, having from 300 to 600 survey numbers. They would have to be qualified in measuring either according to the ordinary methods of cross staff and chain, or the simple method now in operation for phalni purposes. They would actually measure up the cultivation and note down, in a form to be prescribed for the purpose or in a special column in Village Form No. 3, the amount of cultivation found in each number. The areas would be taken out by acre count instead of by the ordinary methods of detailed and laborious calculation. They would be quite near enough for all practical purposes. These measurements could be easily checked by Circle Inspectors, who would be taken from the Survey Department, and some superior check would be given every year by the General Duty Inspector or District Inspector. I much doubt whether under such arrangements much fudging could take place. Similar arrangements are in force over large areas in Assam, where people are allowed to cultivate in the jungle very much where they choose, and where there is not for the assistance of the village accountants (Mandals as they are called) the net work of survey numbers which we have in this Presidency. The measurement here will be a very simple task.

28. At the same time I do not advocate the proposal. In the first place it does very much deliver the Bhil into the hands of the Taláti, who may impose upon the Bhil even if he does not succeed in cheating Government. In the next place, and what I regard as of more importance, it relieves the Bhil of all pressure to concentrate his cultivation. If the survey numbers are fixed and he has to take up the whole of them, he is sure to concentrate to some extent; sooner or later he will find out that it saves his pocket. I do not think that Mr. Cumine wishes to contend seriously that the casual cultivation, as it exists at present, is the best thing for the land. There is no occasion to question that it is the simplest and most comfortable arrangement for the Bhil.

29. The only other point to bring to notice as regards the special arrangements proposed in these Bhil villages is that, if they are introduced and the land strictly reserved for Bhils, the extension of cultivation will undoubtedly be comparatively slow. If, however, the guarantee is fixed for the short period advocated in the paper, the retardation of progress will not be of consequence. At the expiration of the guarantee the desirability of throwing open the land to other cultivators can be considered in the light of experience.

30. The ground is now fully cleared for review of the grouping and rating.

31. First, as regards the grouping. There is very little difference of opinion regarding the general principle on which the groups should be arranged. Mr. Fforde would like to amalgamate groups III and IV and to place three (3) villages of group IV in group II. The only thing I have to urge is that the groups as fixed had reference principally to the lie of the villages in relation to existing roads and markets. The railway was not an absolute certainty. Had it been in existence, or had its construction been certain, groups might have been proposed on different lines, the highest rates being assessed on a band of villages close to the railway, and the lower on blocks further from it to the north and south. At present, broadly speaking, the rates are highest in the east and diminish as we go west, no distinction being made for distance from the railway.

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

32. If the transfer of land is prohibited, I see no advantage in restricting the prohibition to the third and fourth groups as proposed by Mr. Maconochie, or even of excepting from them the thirteen villages specified by Mr. Cumine in para. 6 of his report. It is the opinion of many authorities that the grant of the right of unrestricted transfer has been a mistake from the beginning even in the open country. There will be no harm in extending the experiment of restricting the right to the whole block of villages now to be dealt with. If legislation is resorted to, as I propose, no legal difficulty will arise in applying the restrictions to the first and second groups, where land has been for a long time in the possession of occupants (see Mr. Maconochie's report, para. 26, and Mr. Cumine's para. 8).

33. The village of Koparli being alone in the heart of a tract where transfer is unrestricted, will, no doubt, be given on the ordinary survey tenure.

34. The question of rating is rather more complicated. Mr. Cumine accepts Mr. Maconochie's proposals, which are given in the following table and contrasted with Mr. Fforde's:—

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

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

35. Mr. Cumine deprecates any special rates for Bhils, although both Messrs. Fforde and Maconochie have advocated them. To this it must be added that Government have sanctioned their application in the settled talukas of Nandurbár. With respect I venture to urge earnestly the acceptance of Mr. Cumine's view.

36. As pointed out in para. 26 above, there is reason to believe that after a year or two, at any rate, the Bhils will not take up so large an area as to cause an excessive increase in their payments. Only in the first group is the acreage rate materially in excess of the existing Autbandi rate of 10 annas.

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

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

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



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

38. Holding the opinion above expressed that the area of holdings is not likely to increase very largely, it seems to me that the special proposal for remission of enhancements made by Mr. Maconochie in paras. 20 to 22 of his report are hardly required. But in order to prevent hardship, there can be no objection to a direction that the increments on *holdings*, not on each survey number, shall be taken in progressively at 12½ per cent. (the rate sanctioned for Nandurbár) until the survey rate is reached.

39. But if the above proposals are accepted, it would follow naturally that the special concessions to the Bhils specified in clauses (b) and (c) of the Nandurbár Resolution (No. 4411, dated 3rd June 1896) should be cancelled. The special rules should be replaced by the application to any village, or to specified portion of it, of the legislation proposed in para. 16 above. The remissions allowed to existing occupants would be nothing but that grant of land on special rates which is deprecated by Mr. Cumine.

40. There can, it is believed, be no objection to the proposed revision of orders, as they are special to cases which, so far as the orders are applied to them, are excepted from the settlement for which Government has given its guarantee.

41. I concur with the other officers who have reported in recommending that the guarantee be made coterminous with that of the Nandurbár settled villages, that is, be given for ten years.

42. The proposals of Mr. Maconochie regarding the grouping and rating of the two villages, Lekurwali and Tarapur, mentioned in his report No. 61 dated 9th June 1896, may be accepted.

43. The delay which has occurred in the submission of these papers is separately explained. It need be pointed out here only that no enhancement has been lost thereby, because last year more could have been taken owing to the scarcity.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

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

No. 1052 of 1894.

FROM

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

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

*Dhulia, 15th February 1894.*

SIR,

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

2. In both these *tálukas* there are a number of villages which were left unsurveyed at the last survey. If, therefore, the survey is to be introduced into them now, it will be introduced for the first time and not as a revision survey.

3. These villages are inhabited by wild tribes—Bhils, Maochis and Pauras—and the reason why they were left unsurveyed before was, I imagine, because it was not considered that the people were in an advanced enough state. Private property in land has been but little developed, the people cultivating more or less where they choose.

4. This being the state of things, the pot-paháni kárkuns have written to ask on what principle they are in these villages to enter lands in men's names; and, to my surprise, I find on enquiry that this seems never to have been determined. Indeed I cannot find that even the question of whether the people are now fit to be subjected to the survey settlement or not has ever been discussed and determined. I cannot find that Government have ever ordered the survey settlement to be extended to these villages.

5. If this be so, it would appear that we have been rather too precipitate in sending pot-paháni kárkuns into these villages. The Superintendent of Survey, on being applied to to give the pot-paháni kárkuns some principle to work on in the Autbandi villages, has ordered the pot-paháni to be suspended in them; and he has asked me to give orders as to how the pot-paháni is to be done in the "Makta," the farmed villages. But it is impossible to judge from the mere fact of a village being farmed what its interior economy is. It may be in the primitive communal stage: it may be in the developed divided stage. I cannot give, out of hand, without investigation, an order applying to all Makta villages; so I have ordered the pot-paháni to be suspended in them also.

6. The result is that it is only in the already settled villages that the pot-paháni will now go on. What then is to be done in the case of the villages that have hitherto been unsettled? It appears that this point will now have to be considered and determined. And the first thing is apparently to have the villages divided into two classes according as private property in land has or has not been developed in them. Where it has been developed, the pot-paháni will be easy; but where it has not, it will be a question whether they ought not to be left in their present unsettled state. I have told the Mámlatdárs to begin making the classification.

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

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

*Poona, 21st February 1894.*

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

ICHHARAM B.,  
for Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

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No. 321 of 1894.

FROM

R. B. PITT, ESQUIRE,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Survey;

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

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

SIR,

In reply to your endorsement No.  $\frac{2}{221}$ , dated the 21st ultimo (herewith returned as requested), I have the honour to inform you that the general sanction \* granted on the recommendations of the late Mr. Stewart, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, has been always understood to authorize the extension of the survey settlement system to the Autbandi and Makta villages in the villages of Nandurbár and Taloda Tálukas. No separate sanction appears to have been obtained on this point, except in the case of Taloda Táluka, in which, owing to its having been settled after 1862-63, a special sanction was considered necessary and was accordingly obtained in Government Resolution No. 644, dated the 24th September 1888.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent,  
Deccan Revenue Survey.

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No.  $\frac{2}{708}$  OF 1894.

TO

THE SUPERINTENDENT, DECCAN SURVEY.

*Poona, 31st March 1894.*

SIR,

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 922 OF 1894.

FROM

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

TO

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

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

SIR,

In reply to your letter No.  $\frac{8}{123}$ , dated the 31st March 1894, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

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

1. Chowgaon.	6. Ranipur.	11. Javani.	16. Amoni.
2. Rapapur.	7. Bandara.	12. Dhanapur.	17. Karda.
3. Lakarkhot.	8. Khardikhurd.	13. Ratanpur.	18. Munga.
4. Kothar.	9. Lakapur.	14. Khadi.	19. Gadowli.
5. Padalpur.	10. Ban.	15. Singapur.	20. Not known.

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

3. The villages detailed above are the only ones belonging to the Akráni Pargana in which survey operations have been undertaken; therefore the orders of Government as regards the remaining part of the Akráni Pargana have been obeyed.

4. I have in my letter No. 893, dated the 7th instant, given you my opinion in detail regarding the advisability of introducing a survey settlement into the villages of the Taloda and Nandurbár Talukas which have come under survey operations now for the first time; therefore the second part of the letter under reply has been answered, but I would point out as an additional argument in favour of introducing the survey settlement into the villages of the Akráni Pargana enumerated in my 2nd paragraph that it is evident from Mr. Loch having excepted these 20 villages from his recommendations that the other villages of the pargana should not be brought under survey operations, that it was his opinion that they were not unfitted to have a fixed settlement introduced into them.

5. The file forwarded with your letter under reply is herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

No. 1052 OF 1894.

Poona, 28th June 1894.

## MEMORANDUM :

The accompanying letter No. 4820, dated 21st June 1894, from the Collector of Khándesh, is forwarded to the Superintendent, Deccan Survey, in continuation of this office No.  $\frac{8}{763}$ , dated 31st March 1894, with a request that he will favour the undersigned with a detailed report in the matter at an early date.

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 4820 OF 1894.

FROM

A. CUMINE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Acting Collector, Khándesh ;

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER.

Dhulia, 21st June 1894.

SIR,

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

2. These enquiries have now been made, and the result is that I am strongly of opinion that the survey settlement should not be introduced into any of them.

3. If the survey settlement is to be a success in a village, private property in land must be well developed in that village; the cultivators must be, to use a Konkan expression, "rakhmi" not "phirte": a particular man must cultivate the same spots each cultivating season; a field must not be cultivated one year by A, and then in subsequent years by any chance B, C, or D who may happen to take possession of it. Again, the fields which the Survey Department measure into numbers should be of manageable size, and should, as far as possible, contain the land of one man only and not of two, three or four.

4. Now I have gone through the potpaháni papers of some of the Taloda villages, and it seems to me that the fields which have been measured by the Survey Department are too big; some of them run up to 18 or 20 acres. And in many cases they are entered, not in the name of one man, but of two, three or even four, with nothing to show what the respective shares of the different men are. Further, from the number of changes that the potpaháni kárkuns have made in the men's names, it is pretty evident that the cultivators are not "rakhmi," that they change about from one field to another.

5. I cannot think that the survey settlement is suited for such a state of things as this. Take an extreme case of a field of 20 acres, say, entered in the name of four men. By next year three of the four have wandered off to other fields; the fourth man cultivates 4 acres, but is possibly called on to pay for the whole 20. He also moves off and the land is sold up. Continue this sort of thing for a few years and I do not believe that any Bhil will have any land left, and any attempt he may make to cultivate in waste land will be unauthorized and punishable.

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

7. For these reasons, I am strongly of opinion that the survey settlement proposed for these unsettled villages is not suited to them and should not be applied to them.

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

No. 893 OF 1894.

FROM

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

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
 LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

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

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum No.  $\frac{8}{1656}$  dated the 28th June, forwarding letter No. 4820, dated 21st June, from the Collector of Khándesh regarding the inadvisability of introducing the survey system of assessment into certain villages of Taloda and Nandurbár, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. The Collector in his letter has specified the villages into which he deems it inadvisable to introduce the survey as being all those in which survey operations have been introduced for the first time.

3. In the Taloda Táluka there are 40 such villages which are noted by name in Appendix I. In 37 of these survey measurement and classification have been completed. In the three noted in the margin measurement only has been completed. These three

1. Alwan.
2. Jumilaki.
3. Lakarkote.

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

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

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

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

See Government Records No. XCIII,  
 Page 482, paragraph 23  
 " 523 " 19  
 " 527 " 10 and 11  
 " 532  
 " 534  
 Paragraph 38 of letter No. 260 of  
 1864 from the Superintendent, Khán-  
 desh Revenue Survey, to the Collector  
 of Khándesh.

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

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

5. The Collector states his first argument against the survey being introduced into these villages in his 3rd and 4th paragraphs, and this is that private property in land has not been well developed in them. As regards the villages of Taloda, I cannot speak from personal knowledge as I have not worked there, but only passed through it in a tour with Mr. Fletcher; but I think this taluka is better developed than the Navápur Petha, and in this last I have been for a fortnight or so, and whilst there, from personal enquiries, I can state that property in land is developed to a great extent and I will refer you to the letter (copy of which is appended) written by myself to the Superintendent immediately after my visit to one of the measuring establishments working in the south part of the Navápur Petha to the villagers of which the remarks refer. You will see by the letter and sketches \* appended to it that the division of the land into separate holdings has taken place and that each cultivator sticks to his own land and has a right to it recognized by the other cultivators. These villages are mostly inhabited by Maochi Bhils.

6. As regards the size of the numbers into which the holdings have been divided, the size laid down by the rules is for black soil from 12 to 15, for red soil from 15 to 25, and for Brouch lands from 25 to 35 acres. In unoccupied waste the land was to be broken up into numbers of about 10, 15 and 20 acres alternately, the total area of no two adjoining numbers to be less than about 22 acres. Red soil was to be divided into numbers of about 15, 21 and 28 acres alternately, the total area of no two adjoining numbers to be less than about 30 acres. The rules regulating the sizes of numbers in waste lands were submitted to your office for approval and sanctioned by Nos. 736 and 739, dated the 12th April 1889; the size of numbers in occupied land was ordered by Superintendent's Khándesh Awak No. 318, dated the 29th April 1887. Whether they were submitted to your office for sanction or not I am not able to state, but I am of opinion that these sizes are quite proper and suited to the country and quality of soil. But you will see on reference to my letter No. 132, para. 3, that I gave it as my opinion that each holding should be made into a pôt number.

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

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

8. The point for consideration, in my opinion, should not be stated as the Collector states it, viz., are certain villages fit to come under a fixed settlement or not, but is a large portion of the Nandurbár and Taloda Tálukas to be developed by being brought under a fixed settlement, or is this development to be put off in the interests of the Bhils to a further indefinite period? There is no doubt

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

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

I have, &c.,

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Superintendent, Deccan Survey.



## APPENDIX I.

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

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

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

## APPENDIX II.

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

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

*Navápur Petha.*

1	Morekaranja ...	181	13	Panjav ...	199
2	Kocheli ...	183	14	Amjana ...	200
3	Jamna ...	184	15	Babargat ...	201
4	Shetgaon ...	186	16	Ochal ...	202
5	Nurabad ...	187	17	Khabda ...	203
6	Pairvahir ...	188	18	Ghorejamna ...	204
7	Bakalzar ...	189	19	Daita ...	205
8	Karanja Khurd ...	194	20	Raipur ...	206
9	Bilmajra ...	195	21	Shari ...	207
10	Bhavar ...	196	22	Nagzari ...	208
11	Garat ...	197	23	Kakrana ...	209
12	Katshvan ...	198	24	Warkallmbi ...	210

## APPENDIX II—continued.

Serial Number	Name of Village.	Number on Map.	Serial Number	Name of Village.	Number on Map.
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*Nadpur Petha*—continued.

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

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

No. 132 of 1891.

FROM

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan Revenue Survey.

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

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have, &c.,

W. S. TURNBULL,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

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

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

Of areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 8056 OF 1894.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH.

Poona, 31st December 1894.

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honour, &c.,

E. C. OZANNE,  
Survey Commissioner.

No. 1421 OF 1895.

FROM

A. CUMINE, ESQUIRE,  
Acting Collector, *Khándesh*;

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

*Camp Zakraibari, 21st February 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your No. <sup>5</sup><sub>3055</sub> dated 3rd January 1895.

Resumption of *pôt-paháni*  
work in *Nandurbár* and  
*Taloga* *Tálukas*.

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

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

I have the honour, &c.,

A. CUMINE,

Acting Collector, Khándesh.

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No. <sup>8</sup>/<sub>563</sub> of 1895.

*Poona, 28th February 1895:*

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

H. V. SATHE,

*For Survey Commissioner and Director,*

*Land Records and Agriculture.*

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No. 277 of 1895.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

Deccan Revenue Survey ;

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

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

SIR,

With reference to your memorandum No. <sup>8</sup>/<sub>563</sub> dated the 28th February 1895 forwarding letter No. 1421, dated the 21st idem, from the Collector of Khándesh, asking to have a principle furnished to guide the pôt-paháni kárkuns in the entering of occupants' names in the survey record of the Autbandi and Makta Rivaz villages of the Taloda and Nandurbár talukas, I have the honour to inform you as follows.

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



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

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

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

No.  $\frac{8}{701}$  OF 1895.

Poona, 16th March 1895.

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

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

No. 26 OF 1895.

FROM

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

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Poona, 19th June 1895.

SIR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

direct its efforts. The latter is the view that has always been taken by the district officers and has had the approval of Government. Every encouragement has been given to Bhils to settle down by the grant of lands on special terms and a system of takávi advances, and since 1889 some 50 villages in Nandurbár and 13 in Navápur have been set apart for Bhils and Maochis. (In these villages land is granted without occupancy right to Bhils and Maochis only, the object being, in the first place, to keep them out of the hands of sáwkárs, and, in the second, to keep them away from the more well-to-do and cleverer castes, contact with whom, as experience shows, reduces them to servitude and causes a general deterioration of character.) If the work of past years is not to be undone, either the villages must remain unsettled, as the Collector wishes, or, as the Commissioner of Survey recommends, the settlement should be introduced in a modified form. There will be no difficulty in applying the rules referred to in para. 5 of the Commissioner's letter No.  $\frac{5}{3075}$  of the 31st December 1894 to land taken up after the settlement. The only question is as to lands already in occupation the holders of which would ordinarily, by the introduction of the revenue survey, become owners of the occupancy right.

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

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

Through the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

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No. 742 OF 1895.

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

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

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

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No.  $\frac{5}{1601}$  OF 1895.

*Poona, 3rd July 1895.*

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

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

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No. 6082 OF 1895.

*Dhulia, 2nd September 1895.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. CUMINE,  
Acting Collector, Khándesh.

APPENDIX.

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

A. CUMINE,  
Acting Collector.

No. 921 of 1895.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH.

*Dhulia, 17th July 1895.*

SIR,

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public opinion, Autbandi and Makta villages.

11. The chief reasons they gave were:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So much for the unsurveyed villages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary.

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

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

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

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

There is no regular flow of emigration in any direction.

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

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

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

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

I presume Government wishes to avoid driving away the Maochis.

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. H. DuBOULAY,

Assistant Collector, W. D.

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

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

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

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APPENDIX.

Names of villages in which I made enquiries :—

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

*Autbandi.*

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

J. H. DuBOULAY,  
Assistant Collector.

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

FROM

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

To

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

Poona, 11th September 1895.

SIR,

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

No. 26, dated 19th June  
1895.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. W. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture.

No.  $\frac{2}{100}$  OF 1895.

Poona, 11th September 1895.

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

J. W. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture.

No.  $\frac{8}{2169}$  OF 1895.

Poona, 11th September 1895.

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

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

No. 6589 OF 1895.

FROM

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

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Dhulia, 23rd September 1895.

SIR,

In answer to your No.  $\frac{8}{2169}$  of 11th September 1895, I have the honour to say that I do not think it necessary to have the matter submitted to Government at the present stage.

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

*Mr. J. H. DuBoulay's report regarding transfer of lands of Warlis and Kolis to Pandharpeshas in Máhim and Dahánu Tálukas, referred to in para. 13 of the Survey Commissioner's No.  $\frac{5}{202}$  dated 12th February 1898.*

No. 178 OF 1897.

FROM

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

TO

THE SUPERINTENDENT, KONKAN REVENUE SURVEY.

Camp Kalyán, 9th January 1897.

SIR,

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

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

No. 2480 of 1896.

FROM

J. H. DuBOULAY, ESQUIRE,

Assistant Collector, Thána, Prant Bassein;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF THÁNA.

23rd December 1896.

SIR,

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

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

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

I have, &amp;c.,

J. H. DuBOULAY,  
Assistant Collector.

*Comparative Statement showing the number of Khátédars at the Original Survey and in the year 1896-97 in Dáhanu Táluka and Umbargaon Petha.*

No.	Name of Táluka.	AT THE TIME OF THE ORIGINAL SURVEY.			DURING THE CURRENT YEAR.			Remarks.
		Number of Pandharpesha Khátédars.	Number of other Khátédars.	Total number of Khátédars.	Number of Pandharpesha Khátédars.	Number of other Khátédars.	Total number of Khátédars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dáhanu ...	572	4,252	4,824	1,499	2,322	3,821	
2	Umbargaon.	869	4,342	5,211	1,501	1,731	3,232	

J. H. DuBOULAY,  
Assistant Collector, Thána.



No. 1072 of 1896.

FROM

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF THANA.

Thana, 23rd October 1896.

SIR,

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

I have, &amp;c.,

W. R. PATWARDHAN,  
District Deputy Collector.

No. R-952 of 1898.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 16th March 1898.

Submitted to Government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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No. 375 of 1899.

From

H. V. SATHE, ESQUIRE,

Acting Assistant Settlement Officer;

Deccan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

Poona, 29th December 1899.

SIR,

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

1. Lonkhach.
2. Khamchoudhar.

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

Name of Village.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Unassessed unarable, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Lonkhach ... ..	339	...	...	1,360
2. Khamchoudhar ... ..	89	...	...	1,214

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

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

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

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

Name of Village.	According to Mámul.	ACCORDING TO SURVEY.					
		Government occupied.		Government unoccupied.		Inám.	Unassessed unarable, &c.
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres. Rs.	Acres.
Lonkhach... ..	{ For 10 years—No record " 5 " " " " 1 year ... Rs. 14 ... }	65	9	274	25	...	1,360
Khamchoudhar ... ..	{ For 10 years—No record. " 5 " " Rs. 9 ... " 1 year " 6 ... }	62	19	9	2	18 6	1,214

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

8. Appendix Q accompanies.

I have, &c.,

H. V. SATHI,

Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Deccan Revenue Survey.

Through the Deputy Superintendent,  
Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q.

To accompany Acting Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey's No. 375, dated 27th December 1927.

2476-21

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MA'MUL.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY.															Increase or decrease of assessment per cent. on occupied land.									
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Maximum Rates.			Gross Area, including Inam.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.																			
				Permanent.	Casual.	Total.		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Government unoccupied assessed waste.							
													Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.		Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29							
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.						
1	Lonkhach.	Ten years from 1888-89 to 1897-98.				No record.																						+ 0.0				
		Five years from 1893-94 to 1897-98.				Do.	0	10			1,600	1,360	65	9	0	2	3				65	9	0	2	3	275	26	0	1	0	+ 0.0	
		1897-98 ... ..	14				14																						- 38.7			
2	K h a m - chondhar.	Ten years from 1888-89 to 1897-98.				No record.																						+ 0.0				
		Five years from 1893-94 to 1897-98.	9				9	0	10			1,333	1,244	62	19	0	4	11				62	10	0	4	11	9	2	0	3	7	+ 111.1
		1897-98 ... ..	6				6																						+ 216.7			

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

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

*Poona, 22nd January 1900.*

Forwarded with compliments.

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

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

No. 1767 OF 1900.

*Dhulia, 10th February 1900.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

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

A. R. BONUS,  
Collector of Khándesh.

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

*Poona, 15th February 1900.*

Returned with compliments.

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

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

No. 2121 OF 1900.

*Dhulia, 21st February 1900.*

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

A. R. BONUS,  
Collector of Khándesh.

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

*Poona, 28th February 1900.*

Submitted to Government through the Commissioner, C. D.

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

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

No. R-968 OF 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Poona, 13th March 1900.*

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

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

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

No. 500.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

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

Letter from the Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 24, dated 6th March 1896, with accompaniments.

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

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 3140, dated 11th May 1896.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 4029, dated 6th June 1896.

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

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

Navápur Petha of the Khándesh District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—963, dated 13th March 1900—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* Exclusive of Koparli.

64 outbandi and makta villages of the Navápur Petha and two† khálsa villages of the Navápur Petha in the Khándesh District.

† Lonkhach.  
Khamchoudhar.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

\* *Vide* page 100 *post*.

No. 462 of 1902.

From

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

To

THE DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

*Camp Tisgaon, 30th March 1902.*

SIR,

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. B. YOUNG,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

No. A-2447 of 1902.

*Poona, 22nd May 1902.*

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

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

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

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Acting Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

\* *Vide* page 36 *ante*.

No. R-3022 of 1902.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
Pona, 14th July 1902.

Submitted to Government.

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

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,  
Commissioner, C. D.*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*Settlement of two villages of the Nandurbár  
Táluka of the Khándesh District.

No. 5348.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1902.

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

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—3022, dated 14th July 1902—Submitting, with his remarks, the correspondence noted in the margin on

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

the subject of the introduction of  
the original settlement in the vil-  
lages of Lekurváli and Tárápur,

táluka Nandurbár, district Khándesh.

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

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

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Khándesh.

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

\* \*  
No. 2495.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1902.

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

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

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

“Forwarded to Government for orders.

“2. The Commissioner supports the Collector's proposal.”

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

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

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Khándesh.

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

No. 1339.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1903.

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

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

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

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

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

“Returned with compliments.

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

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

“Forwarded to Government with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8181 of the 21st November last. The introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Taloda and Nandurbár Tálukas and Navápur Petha may be deferred until next year as recommended by the Collector.

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

**RESOLUTION.**—The charges sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8181, dated 21st November 1902, should be met from savings anticipated under “2, Assignments and Compensations—Inámdárs and other Grantees.”

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

P. J. MEAD,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

From

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan Revenue Survey,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

Poona, 19th October 1898.

SIR,

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

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

1. Palaaner, 2. Sângvi (B.),  
3. Hârâkhed, 4. Pimprâla,  
5. Fatiapur.

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

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

No. 144, dated 15th  
January 1867, included in  
Appendix R to the Shirpur  
Revision Settlement Report.  
*Vide* page 57.

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

	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..	18,449
Garden ... ..	1
Rice ... ..	0
Unarable, unassessed &c. ... ..	1,294
Total ..	17,744

The garden area is all motasthal.

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

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

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

\* *Vide* accompanying map.

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

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

\* *Vide* Government Resolutions Nos. 4840 and 6338, dated 26th July 1898 and 5th October 1898 respectively.

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

Group.	Maximum Rate for Dry-crop.	Number of Villages.	ACCORDING TO MÁMUL.		ACCORDING TO SURVEY.						Percentage Increase
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total occupied and unoccupied.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
II ... ..	1 11	1	195	69	195	205	141	78	336	283	107.1
III ... ..	1 3	5	1,650	665	1,629	988	3,815	1,579	5,444	2,567	48.6
IV ... ..	1 0	11	3,052	1,072	2,978	1,541	7,163	3,428	10,140	5,269	71.7
Total ... ..	...	17	4,897	1,506	4,802	3,034	11,124	5,085	15,926	8,119	68.9

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

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

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

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRED. YOUNG,

Acting Deputy Superintendent,  
Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX D.

*Detail of population according to occupation by percentages.*

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0.1	6.9	10.7	37.4	55.1	0.6	0.5	1.1	56.2	13.2	1.1	29.5	43.8

## APPENDIX E.

*Detail of population according to religion and education.*

Sex.	As per village census.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.							
			Hindu Castes.						Musalmans.	Others.
			Bhils.	Vanjáris.	Kolis.	Kumbis.	Maháras.	Brahmins.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Males	1,478	1.1	614	337	73	70	47	6	13	288
Females	1,259	...	594	276	79	59	33	5	6	203
Total	2,737	0.6	1,233	612	153	129	85	11	19	491

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Agricultural stock.*

Number of Villagers.	Taluka.	CATTLE.										Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.					Small.	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	Bulls.	Hull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
17	Silvase	1,023	11	2	346	5	2,149	278	1,191	136	5,147	62	62	269	595	31	245	19	



APPENDIX J.

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

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

Abstract.

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

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APPENDIX Q.

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APPENDIX Q.

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

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MANU.			ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																	Increase or Decrease of Assessment per cent. on occupied Land.
			Area.	Rate.	Amount collected.	Maximum rates.		Gross Area including Inam.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied Land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.				
						Dry-crop.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
										Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				Area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	<b>Group II.</b>		Acres.		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Sikral ... ..	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	213 195	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	74 69	1 11	...	432	81	195	205	1 0 10	...	...	...	195	205	1 0 10	141	78	0 8 10	+177 0 +107 1	
	<b>Group III.</b>																						
2	Palasner ... ..	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	43 64	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	15 23	1 3	...	1,461	46	64	30	0 7 6	...	...	...	64	30	0 7 6	1,307	600	0 7 5	+100 0 + 30 4	
3	Singvi (B) ... ..	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	759 667		Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	256 234	1 3	...	2,588	227	658	357	0 8 8	...	...	...	658	357	0 8 8	1,910	646	0 8 5	+ 39 5 + 52 6
4	Fatispur ... ..	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	285 168	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.		96 59	1 3	...	523	58	169	113	0 10 8	...	...	...	169	113	0 10 8	291	189	0 10 3	+ 17 7 + 91 5
5	Harkhed ... ..	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	578 570		8 annas per acre.	251 235	1 3	...	752	64	567	355	0 10 2	...	...	...	567	355	0 10 2	112	46	0 8 7	+ 28 3 + 34 4
6	Pimprala ... ..	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	206 181	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.		78 64	1 3	...	393	22	151	133	0 11 9	...	...	...	151	133	0 11 9	190	69	0 7 6	+ 79 5 +107 8
7	<b>Total of Group III</b>	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	1,870 1,620			726 685	...	...	5,967	417	1,629	9 8	0 9 8	...	...	...	1,629	985	0 9 8	3,615	1,579	9 6 7	+ 36 1 + 46 6
	<b>Group IV.</b>																						
7	Borari ... ..	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	364 276	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	129 97	1 0	...	2,344	194	270	145	0 9 9	M. 1	1	1 0 0	271	149	0 8 10	1,716	659	0 8 11	+ 15 5 + 53 6	
8	Amba ... ..	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	240 280		Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	43 35	1 0	...	1,793	54	279	176	0 10 1	...	...	...	279	176	0 10 1	1,360	753	0 9 3	+ 114 6 + 52 8
9	Khamala ... ..	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	536 832	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.		230 289	1 0	...	1,824	44	270	310	0 10 7	...	...	...	270	310	0 10 7	940	591	0 10 0	+ 77 9 + 74 4

10	Bahini	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	621	248	1 0	...	1,644	88	683	378	0 10 3	...	...	583	373	0 10 3	975	344	0 8 9	+ 83'0	
		1895-96	563	206																+ 82'0	
11	Varia (K)	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	229	74	1 0	...	473	33	209	144	0 11 0	...	...	309	144	0 11 0	178	111	0 10 1	+ 94'6	
		1895-96	218	74																+ 94'6	
12	Bholl	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	303	131	1 0	...	1,172	96	391	237	0 9 8	...	...	391	237	0 9 8	622	304	0 7 8	+ 60'9	
		1895-96	398	138																+ 71'7	
12	Hated	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	55	18	1 0	...	342	24	54	34	0 10 1	...	...	54	34	0 10 1	265	126	0 7 7	+ 88'9	
		1895-96	54	19																+ 78'9	
14	Burki	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	82	22	1 0	...	313	15	30	20	0 10 8	...	...	30	20	0 10 8	208	101	0 7 9	- 8'1	
		1895-96	39	11																+ 81'8	
15	Khamkheda	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	246	77	1 0	...	844	99	261	125	8 7 8	...	...	261	125	0 7 8	421	171	0 6 6	+ 62'3	
		1895-96	261	92																+ 36'8	
16	Rohisa	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	55	18	1 0	...	164	4	35	27	0 12 4	...	...	35	27	0 12 4	146	106	0 11 7	+ 42'1	
		1895-96	37	13																+ 107'7	
17	Ibhikheda	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	137	44	1 0	...	666	160	95	46	0 7 9	...	...	95	46	0 7 9	321	147	0 7 4	+ 4'5	
		1895-96	103	36																+ 27'8	
11	Total of Group IV	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	3,317	1,091	...	...	11,816	708	2,977	1,840	0 9 11	M. 1	1	1 0 0	2,978	1,841	0 9 11	7,168	3,429	0 7 8	+ 63'7
		1895-96	3,052	1,073																+ 71'7	
17	Grand Total	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	5,400	1,801	...	...	17,744	1,294	4,801	3,033	0 10 1	M. 1	1	1 0 0	4,802	3,034	0 10 1	11,124	5,085	0 7 4	+ 60'4
		1895-96	4,897	1,806																+ 68'0	

Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.

Explanation:—M = Matasthal.

No. 9903 of 1898.

Camp Amalner, 25th November 1898.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

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

3. The effective demand for culturable land is very small. There are over 11,000 acres of culturable waste, and less than 5,000 of Government occupied land; and this in face of a mamul assessment so low that it yields, on the occupied area, only Rs. 665 and Rs. 1,072 in the Re. 1-2-0 and Re. 1-0-0 villages, as against a proposed survey assessment, on the occupied area, of Rs. 998 and Rs. 1,841 in the two groups in question.

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

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

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

A. R. BONUS,  
Collector of Khândesh,

No.  $\frac{R}{5001}$  OF 1898.*Poona, 29th November 1898.*

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

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

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

From

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH.

SIR,

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

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

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

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

I have, &amp;c.,

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

No. 12456 OF 1899.

*Dhulia, 12th December 1899.*

From

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH,

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

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

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

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

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

Poona, 4th January 1900.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Through the Commissioner, Central Division.

No.  $\frac{R}{841}$  OF 1900.

*Camp Manmád, 23rd January 1900.*

Returned to the Collector of Khándesh with compliments.

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

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

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No. 1467 OF 1900.

*Dhulia, 3rd February 1900.*

Returned with compliments.

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

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

B. A. BRENDON,  
For Collector of Khándesh.

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Manmád, 22nd February 1900.*

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

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



No. 2212 OF 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1900.*

## MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Commissioner, C. D., and with reference to the memoranda from that officer specified in the margin, submitting proposals for the original settlement of 17 Government villages in the Shirpur Táluka, 11 Government villages in the Sháhada Táluka, and 2 Government villages of the Navápur Petha in the Nandurbár Táluka of the Khándesh District, is directed to request that he will be so good as to state whether he considers that the same concessions as those referred to in Government memorandum to the Collector of Khándesh, No.  $\frac{1135}{24 \text{ CR.}}$ , dated 14th February 1899, should be granted in the case of these villages.

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

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No. 5109 OF 1900.

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

8th May 1900.

SIR,

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. CARMICHAEL,

Collector of Khándesh.

No. R-2212 OF 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 31st May 1900.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Khándesh.

Original settlement of 17 Government villages  
in the Shirpur Táluka.

No. 501.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—664, dated 22nd February 1900—

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

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

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

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

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 12466, dated 12th December 1899.

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

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., to the Collector of Khándesh, No. R.—341, dated 23rd January 1900.

Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 1467, dated 8rd February 1900, with accompaniments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

From

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

Poona, <sup>10th</sup>/<sub>12th</sub> August 1899.

SIR,

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

2. The villages under report are those referred to as ready for original settlement in paragraph 2 of the Revision Settlement Report on the Sháháda Táluka (No. 843, dated 25th August 1897). The village of Titri is situated in the north-east portion and the villages of Kátghar and Kháparkheda in the south-east portion of the táluka close to the Sátputa Hills. The rest are situated in the north-west portion along the boundary of the táluka. Under the current system of assessment the area actually cropped during the year is assessed at a certain rate per acre in all these villages except Titri. This last village was a forest village and was uninhabited up to 1893. In that year lands were given out for cultivation to Bhils and the assessment was fixed at a maximum rate of Rs. 0-12-0 per acre by the Survey Department agreeably to rule 18 of the rules under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code. The rates for all villages are noted in the margin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. There is no rice or garden land.

9. The assessment under all heads is given below.

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

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX D.

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

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

## APPENDIX E.

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

Sex.	As per Village Census.	Percentage on total Population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.							
			Hindu Castes.			Musalmán Sects.	Christians.	Pársis.	Others.	
			Bhils.	Mahárs.	Others.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Males	...	21	0.3	713	8	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	699	...	692	7	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,420	0.1	1,405	15	...	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX F.

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

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped Land per pair of Plough Cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.						Small.	Large (i.e. of over 2 Cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and Goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	He-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11	Sháháda	532	..	6	1	18	1	228	28	254	13	1,073	10	29	69	230	..	28	94	8

APPENDIX Q.

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

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MAMUL.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY.															Increase or decrease of assessment per cent, on occupied land.					
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Maximum rates.			Gross area, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.						
				Permanent.	Casual.	Total.		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	
													Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Acres.		Assessment.				Average per acre.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Khatghar	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96, 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, 1895-96 ... ..	41 55 64	... ... ..	... ... ...	41 55 64	2 4 0 ... ...	... ... ...	290 60 70	60 70 63	0 13 3 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	70 63 0 13 3	104 38 0 3 6	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	+53.7 +14.8 -1.6			
2	Kháparkheda	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96, 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, 1895-96 ... ..	40 60 60	... ... ...	... ... ...	40 60 60	1 8 0 ... ...	... ... ...	1,642 1,347 86	1,347 86 61	0 11 1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	61 0 11 1	107 28 0 4 2	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	+24.5 +1.7 +1.7				
3	Akaapur	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96, 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, 1895-96 ... ..	50 30 52	... ... ...	... ... ...	50 30 52	1 0 0 ... ...	... ... ...	2,571 2,142 208	2,142 208 125	0 10 5 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	208 125 0 10 5	221 134 0 9 8	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	+120.0 +380.0 +160.6				
4	Shuta	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96, 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, 1895-96 ... ..	27 29 30	... ... ...	... ... ...	27 29 30	1 0 0 ... ...	... ... ...	174 8 119	8 119 108	0 13 10 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	119 108 0 13 10	24 25 0 11 9	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	+291.5 +256.3 +269.2				
5	Tavlál	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96, 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, 1895-96 ... ..	521 679 620	... ... ...	... ... ...	521 679 620	1 0 0 ... ...	... ... ...	4,707 3,277 980	3,277 980 746	0 12 11 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	980 746 0 12 11	610 372 0 11 8	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	+53.0 +9.7 +20.2				
6	Gaaura	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96, 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96, 1895-96 ... ..	23 25 25	... ... ...	... ... ...	23 25 25	1 0 0 ... ...	... ... ...	1,040 1,893 39	1,893 39 31	0 14 1 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	31 31 0 14 1	19 11 0 9 9	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	+67.8 +24.0 +35.0				





No. 8600 OF 1899.

*Dhulia, 6th September 1899.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

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

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

A. R. BONUS,  
Collector of Khándesh.

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No. B.—4205 OF 1899.

*Poona, 30th September 1899.*

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

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

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No. S.—8 OF 1900.

*Poona, 4th January 1900.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Through the Commissioner, Central Division.

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

No. 12455 of 1899.

From

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH;

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR  
OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

12th December 1899.

SIR,

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

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

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

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

Government Memorandum No. 8422, dated 25th November 1899,  
Revenue Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. R. BONUS,  
Collector of Khándesh.

*Extract para. 16 from the Survey Commissioner's letter No. S.—902, dated 12th February 1898.*

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

No. 8422 of 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 25th November 1899.*

## MEMORANDUM.

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

H. S. LAWRENCE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

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No. R.—342 of 1900.

*Camp Mannád, 23rd January 1900.*

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

No. R.—341 of 23rd January 1900.

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

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No. 1465 of 1900.

*Dhulia, 3rd February 1900.*

Returned with compliments.

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

B. A. BRENDON,  
*for* Collector of Khándesh.

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No. R.—665 of 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Mannád, 22nd February 1900.*

Submitted to Government.

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

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Khándesh.

Original settlement of 11 Government  
villages in the Sháháda Táluka.

No. 503.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

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

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

Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 8600, dated 6th September 1899.

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

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

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., to the Collector of Khándesh, No. R.—342, dated 23rd January 1900.

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

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

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

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

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

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

Former Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	ACCORDING TO AUBANDI SYSTEM.			ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																			Percentage increase of assessment on area cultivated in 1892-93 (see columns 1 and 22).		
				Area under actual cultivation in 1892-93.	Aubandi rate per acre.	Total assessment on occupied land.	Government occupied land.															Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.			Percentage increase of assessment on Government occupied Land (see columns 7 and 20).			
							Total area for cultivation including Inám.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Proportionate assessment of area shown in column 6.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
									Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.							Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
			Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
Nandurbár	1	Kopari ...	2 18 0	1,456	1 6 0 0 15 0 0 12 0	1,756	2,133	750	1,503	3,503	2 6 2	...	...	...	M. 1	3	3 0 0	1,509	3,505	2 5 2	3,182	183	126	0 11 1	+19.7	+92.6		
	Group I.																											
	2	Bhone ...		104	0 11 3	174	1,218	272	378	214	0 10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	978	241	0 10 4	67	533	222	0 6 5	+40.2	-61.5	
	3	Boris ...		1,826	0 11 3	1,284	2,770	512	1,907	2,169	1 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,937	2,103	1 1 6	2,018	71	64	0 14 5	+67.6	+85.9	
	4	Dhanore Kaaba ...		4,557	0 11 3	3,320	7,148	442	5,724	6,185	1 1 3	...	...	...	...	M. 1	1	1 0 0	5,725	6,186	1 1 3	4,913	140	671	0 11 10	+92.1	+52.6	
	5	Ghiragaon ...		552	0 10 0	352	1,040	98	712	617	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	697	0 15 8	50	16	67	0 6 10	+89.0	+83.4
	6	Jalke ...		210	0 10 0	131	1,439	442	425	400	0 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	400	0 15 1	108	57	264	0 7 7	+266.3	+51.1
	7	Khairale ...	P. 8	301	0 11 3	212	1,402	63	605	506	0 12 2	...	...	...	...	P. 1	1	1 0 0	605	507	0 12 2	219	753	300	0 6 0	+130.1	+9.0	
	8	Khobade ...		1,298	0 10 0	765	1,350	67	1,201	1,379	1 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	1,379	1 2 4	1,364	50	61	0 13 1	+82.8	+83.3
	9	Kothali kurd ...		1,984	0 10 0	1,340	3,333	309	2,821	2,795	0 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,521	2,795	0 15 10	1,903	273	91	0 5 6	+108.6	+46.5
	10	Nágwar ...		679	0 11 3	417	1,908	475	1,037	899	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	899	0 13 11	591	352	175	0 7 11	+81.4	+23.9
	11	Nandarkhe ...		1,539	0 10 0	912	3,652	691	2,237	1,452	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237	1,452	0 10 5	1,002	797	23	0 6 0	+10.9	+4.2
	12	Natáwad ...		1,011	0 10 0	626	1,531	103	1,140	1,302	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	1,302	1 2 3	1,142	27	163	0 12 6	+108.3	+82.7
	13	Newale ...	1 4 0	691	0 11 3	419	835	142	648	806	1 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	804	1 3 11	742	10	9	0 14 5	+91.9	+77.1
	14	Ozards ...		39	0 6 3	15	277	33	142	59	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	59	0 6 6	16	71	28	0 6 8	+263.3	+6.6
	15	Pimpod Khurd ...		1,101	0 10 0	668	1,281	71	1,084	1,305	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	1,305	1 3 3	1,325	35	87	1 0 11	+89.7	+92.6
	16	Ranale Khurd ...		144	0 10 0	91	1,717	1,338	243	193	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	196	0 12 10	115	175	71	0 6 6	+117.8	+27.8
	17	Thánepáda ...	P. 6	657	0 10 0 0 9 0 0 7 0	338	7,644	5,362	1,012	500	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	P. 37 M. 6	8 5	1 1 W. 1 7 P. 0 13 4	1,055	553	0 8 11	363	1,146 1,146 1,146	165 165 165	0 9 3 0 9 3 0 13 4	(with water) +50.2 +78.1 (exclusive of water).	+7.4	
	18	Umárie Budrak ...		1,230	0 10 0	789	1,484	30	1,315	1,269	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315	1,269	0 15 9	1,211	62	86	0 14 11	+69.9	+57.5
	19	Voláwad ...		2,538	0 10 0	1,578	3,046	75	2,822	2,678	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,678	2,678	1 0 9	2,543	291	169	0 10 8	+19.5	+67.5
	20	Virchak ...		308	0 6 0	100	1,088	114	616	510	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616	510	0 13 3	253	300	134	0 7 2	+430.0	+18.0
21	Wághole ...		1,427	0 9 4	886	5,000	1,504	2,248	1,339	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,248	1,339	0 9 6	917	1,219	351	0 4 2	+60.2	+1.3	
22	Wádaró ...		4 5	0 10 0	271	3,635	2,249	511	374	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	334	0 6 7	167	574	171	0 3 1	+81.5	-36.3	
23	Total of Group I.			22,391		14,622	32,501	14,211	25,974	27,110	0 15 0	...	...	...	P. 38 M. 7	8 6	1 1 W. 1 7 P. 0 13 9	29,019	27,295	0 15 0	21,727	1,452 1,452 1,452	3,906 10 5	0 7 1 0 9 1 0 13 4	(with water) +97.0 +56.0 (exclusive of water).	+45.5		

Group II																												
ndurbār	23	Bhadwad Budruk	P. 8	2,012	0 7 6	267	5,501	550	3,473	2,016	0 9 3					P. 3	10	{ 6 W. 4 E. }	3 5 4	2,426	2,029	0 9 4	1,221	{ 1,433 (P. 1)	632	0 7 1	{ (with water) +1117 +1111 (exclusive of water). }	+27 8
mpalner	24	Bhardu		514	0 9 4	302	1,692	110	1,027	573	0 10 0									1,027	573	0 10 0	322	423	241	0 7 7	+89 4	+6 8
	25	Bijgaon		375	0 7 6	143	1,051	61	744	459	0 9 10									714	459	0 9 10	187	310	54	0 4 1	+230 9	+31 9
	26	Borchak		334	0 9 4	196	628	49	503	424	0 13 5									503	424	0 13 5	289	44	36	0 13 1	+116 3	+42 9
ndurbār	27	Chitvi	P. 8 R. 6	1,240	0 7 6	952	2,478	76	2,051	1,418	0 11 1	2	0	3 0 0	P. 141	505	{ 382 W. 122 E. }	3 9 4	2,194	1,929	0 14 1	673	161	68	0 8 3	{ (with water) +102 6 +82 4 (exclusive of water). }	-6 3	
	28	Chorvihar		199	0 9 4	69	786	31	450	183	0 6 6									450	183	0 6 6	41	269	76	0 4 6	+210 1	-20 5
	29	Devlipada		692	0 9 4	369	4,423	1,814	1,950	1,020	0 8 5									1,950	1,020	0 8 5	359	625	201	0 5 2	+157 8	-10 0
	30	Dhong		1,192	0 7 6	559	3,115	165	2,298	1,477	0 10 5									2,298	1,477	0 10 5	776	960	351	0 8 6	+154 2	+38 9
mpalner	31	Kadwan		582	0 9 4	341	2,155	211	1,359	851	0 9 10									1,359	851	0 9 10	359	523	229	0 7 0	+329 6	+5 0
	32	Kell	R. 6	325	0 9 4	196	1,675	169	628	451	0 8 9	1	2	2 0 0						628	451	0 8 9	183	643	325	0 6 2	+131 1	-6 6
	33	Khadki		614	0 7 6	288	2,292	69	1,514	704	0 7 6									1,514	704	0 7 6	286	603	181	0 4 2	+144 4	-1 0
	34	Khandbare	1 0 0	110	0 9 4	65	304	13	230	123	0 8 10									230	123	0 8 10	61	55	14	0 4 1	+87 7	-8 2
	35	Kholghar		280	0 9 4	170	1,368	524	536	267	0 7 8									536	267	0 7 8	139	274	89	0 5 2	+61 2	-18 2
	36	Kholvihar	P. 8	135	0 9 4	79	2,436	1,184	515	164	0 5 1				P. 1	1	1 0 0		515	164	0 5 1	43	704	196	0 4 5	+108 9	-45 6	
	37	Malakadu		210	0 9 4	140	1,212	380	425	272	0 10 3									425	272	0 10 3	154	374	183	0 6 7	+94 3	+10 0
	38	Malwan	P. 8	636	0 7 6	392	4,076	681	2,428	974	0 6 6				P. 1	1	1 0 0		2,428	974	0 6 6	835	934	237	0 4 1	+149 7	-14 5	
	39	Mogranl		665	0 9 4	402	3,772	1,165	1,449	719	0 7 11									1,449	719	0 7 11	339	1,124	301	0 4 3	+78 6	-15 7
	40	Nawal	P. 8	421	0 9 4	247	2,676	496	951	482	0 8 1				P. 1	1	1 0 0		951	482	0 8 1	213	1,106	404	0 5 6	+95 5	-13 9	
ndurbār	41	Nimbani Khurd terf Bhadwad		376	0 9 4	220	1,269	27	899	490	0 8 10									899	490	0 8 10	277	322	117	0 5 9	+122 7	-5 9
	42	Nindarde		150	0 9 4	68	1,264	480	352	237	0 10 9									352	237	0 10 9	101	414	185	0 7 2	+169 3	+14 8
	43	Palahi		178	0 7 6	84	1,125	144	401	235	0 7 4									401	235	0 7 4	82	458	192	0 6 9	+167 9	-2 4
	44	Pimpale		101	0 9 4	59	1,381	114	497	215	0 6 11									497	215	0 6 11	44	754	312	0 6 7	+264 4	-26 4
	45	Salwan		29	0 9 4	17	3,073	1,969	117	39	0 5 4									117	39	0 5 4	10	970	232	0 3 10	+129 4	-41 3
	46	Shrawadi	R. 6	1,007	0 9 4	603	2,200	107	1,763	922	0 8 4	4	12	3 0 0						1,763	922	0 8 4	524	395	107	0 5 10	+54 9	-13 1
	47	Sirwade		69	0 10 0	54	772	502	131	95	0 11 7									131	95	0 11 7	62	139	45	0 3 2	+75 9	+13 8
	48	Umavvihar		21	0 9 4	13	2,447	1,677	83	26	0 5 0									83	26	0 5 0	7	687	208	0 4 10	+100 0	-46 2
	49	Wadadhp rak	Bud- rak	227	0 9 4	139	891	68	505	404	0 10 10									505	404	0 10 10	160	302	199	0 10 7	+190 6	+16 1
	50	Wanjale		134	0 9 4	79	3,371	2,577	381	141	0 5 11									381	141	0 5 11	50	381	114	0 4 9	+75 5	-26 7
	51	Watavi		143	0 9 4	107	954	43	465	283	0 8 0									465	283	0 8 0	91	430	141	0 5 3	+117 8	-15 0
29 Villages	Total of Group II.		...	13,181	...	7,350	60,573	15,465	28,464	15,600	0 6 9	7	20	2 13 9	P. 147	518	{ 392 W. 126 E. }	3 8 5	28,638	15,138	0 9 0	7,507	{ 15,700 (P. 1)	5,615	0 5 9	{ (with water) +119 6 +114 2 (exclusive of water). }	+2 1	

Former taluka.	Num-ber.	Name of Village.	Maxi-mum dry-crop rate.	ACCORDING TO AETBANDI SYSTEM.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY.															Percentage increase of assessment on Government occupied Land (vide columns 26 and 27).	Per-centage increase of assessment on area cultivated in 1879-83 (vide columns 7 and 22).	
				Area under actual cultivation in 1872-83.	Aetbandi rate per acre.	Total assess-ment on occu-pied land.	Total area for cultiva-tion in-cluding Inam.	Total area not availa-ble for cultiva-tion.	Government occupied land.																	
									Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Proportionate assessment of area shown in column 5.	Government Unoccu-pied Assessed Waste.				
									Area.	Assess-ment.	Aver- age.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Average.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Average.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Average.		Area.	Assess-ment.			Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		<i>Group III.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>A. cres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>				<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
	52	Arditara ...	0 10 0	122	0 10 0	76	206	22	156	102	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	102	0 10 6	60	28	13	0 7 5	+34.2	+5.3
	53	Bhangde ...	0 10 0	126	0 10 0	78	1,215	530	179	98	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	98	0 8 9	69	506	148	0 4 6	+25.6	-11.5
	54	Bhil Bhawale ...	0 9 0	324	0 9 0	153	1,013	63	621	330	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	330	0 10 2	202	348	148	0 6 2	+80.3	+12.1
	55	Bhil Jamboli ...	0 11 3	632	0 11 3	444	1,983	65	1,165	657	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165	657	0 9 0	353	711	269	0 6 0	+43.0	-2.0
	56	Gandli ...	0 10 0	197	0 10 0	123	631	19	304	194	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	194	0 10 3	123	308	148	0 6 10	+57.7	+2.4
	57	Gujarpur ...	0 10 0	31	0 10 0	19	598	267	64	37	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	37	0 11 0	21	246	85	0 5 6	+94.7	+10.5
	58	Kasre ...	Waste.	...	Waste.	...	702	125	...	Waste.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	127	0 3 6	Waste.	Waste.
	59	Karanjale ...	0 9 4	608	0 9 4	474	4,046	1,660	1,802	1,121	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,802	1,121	0 9 10	497	545	264	0 7 10	+136.8	+4.9
	60	Khalrave Khurd tari Dhaduore.	0 10 0	298	0 10 0	186	905	253	608	316	0 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	316	0 9 11	183	112	46	0 6 7	+70.6	-1.1
	61	Khalrave Bk. tarf Bhadwad.	0 9 4	240	0 9 4	140	1,415	137	573	283	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	573	283	0 8 1	121	648	250	0 8 10	+105.7	-13.6
	62	Kothale ...	0 10 0	472	0 10 0	295	1,674	132	843	453	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	453	0 8 7	263	663	208	0 4 10	+63.6	-14.2
	63	Lakshmikheda ...	0 9 0	331	0 9 0	137	1,237	78	667	319	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	319	0 7 9	160	621	135	0 4 2	+70.6	-14.4
	64	Maugrul ...	0 10 0	304	0 10 0	190	1,131	65	612	323	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	323	0 8 8	165	422	134	0 5 1	+74.7	-12.2
	65	Marod ...	0 9 4	20	0 9 4	12	615	36	60	46	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	46	0 10 8	13	519	270	0 8 6	+263.3	+5.3
	66	Nasarpur ...	0 10 0	370	0 10 0	169	1,171	243	326	233	0 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	232	0 11 5	193	630	216	0 7 2	+37.3	+14.2
	67	Pawale ...	0 10 0	67	0 10 0	42	1,941	762	124	73	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	73	0 9 1	36	1,078	219	0 4 3	+73.6	-0.5
	68	Rantkhadakale ...	0 10 0	91	0 10 0	57	913	412	147	110	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	110	0 12 0	62	374	173	0 8 3	+93.0	+19.3
	69	Raygad ...	0 10 0	1,009	0 10 0	680	4,602	617	1,424	943	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,424	943	0 10 6	661	2,032	1,076	0 8 6	+49.7	+6.9
	70	Shale ...	0 11 3	298	0 11 3	209	1,523	376	390	247	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	247	0 10 2	189	721	427	0 9 5	+18.3	-9.6
	71	Shegwe ...	0 9 4	816	0 9 4	460	3,358	747	1,335	909	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	809	0 9 8	493	213	61	0 4 7	+63.6	+3.1
	72	Sheti ...	0 9 4	254	0 9 4	149	1,941	713	412	256	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	256	0 9 10	157	780	415	0 8 10	+71.8	+5.4
	73	Tapt Khadakale ...	0 10 0	100	0 10 0	63	1,028	403	124	88	0 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	88	0 11 4	71	541	225	0 7 2	+36.7	+12.7
	74	Umaj ...	0 10 0	109	0 10 0	68	1,852	197	171	103	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	103	0 9 1	62	1,481	424	0 4 7	+61.5	-0.8
	75	Wadskhan ...	0 9 4	72	0 9 4	43	1,789	1,239	108	50	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	50	0 6 4	21	247	94	0 6 6	+90.6	-3.3
	76	Wadli ...	0 11 3	674	0 11 3	474	1,927	311	802	307	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	307	0 12 1	51	653	517	0 9 6	+21.1	+7.4
	77	Wagde ...	0 9 4	143	0 9 4	89	1,937	1,354	219	139	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	139	0 8 1	78	296	127	0 7 1	+79.5	-0.9
	78	Wankal ...	0 10 0	165	0 10 0	113	1,315	240	218	173	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	173	0 8 10	91	721	245	0 5 6	+64.0	-11.7
	27	Total of Group III.	...	7,872	...	4,374	41,677	11,212	13,463	8,153	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,463	8,153	0 9 8	4,261	6,142	6,592	0 6 1	+64.0	-1.7

Group IV																										
79	Bandharpada	P. 8	1,789	0 5 0	240	1,788	185	1,807	464	0 5 8	...	...	P. 1	1	1 0 0	1,708	468	0 5 8	628	320	96	0 4 11	+637	+120 8		
80	Tilasar	P. 8	918	0 5 0	150	890	86	717	232	0 5 2	...	...	P. 7	19	{ 16 W. 3 S. }	2 11 6	734	261	0 5 7	295	109	26	0 3 10	{ (with water) +573 +508 (exclusive of water) }	+267	
81	Amlián	...	...	...	73	2,226	71	652	237	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	862	337	0 4 8	...	1,205	218	0 2 8	+2247	...		
82	Anandpur	P. 8	...	...	136	1,333	74	1,023	207	0 3 2	...	...	P. 6	13	{ 11 W. 2 S. }	2 9 7	1,028	220	0 3 5	...	231	27	0 1 10	{ (with water) +630 +548 (exclusive of water) }	...	
83	Bibarghat	...	...	...	80	1,896	92	972	273	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	978	273	0 4 6	...	266	55	0 3 4	+4460	...		
84	Dári	...	...	...	55	2,738	2,061	320	62	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	320	62	0 3 1	...	353	59	0 2 8	+127	...		
85	Bhadbhanje	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	2-2	1,733	228	1,414	466	0 4 7	23	45	1 15 4	P. 9	24	{ 20 W. 4 S. }	2 10 8	1,443	474	0 5 3	...	50	8	0 2 2	{ (with water) +1347 +1248 (exclusive of water) }	...
86	Bhawre	R. 4	...	...	121	4,287	2,450	1,093	182	0 2 10	8	4	1 5 4	...	...	1,086	186	0 2 10	...	721	80	0 2 0	+587	...		
87	Bhil Majre Kel-wan	...	...	...	91	1,945	511	702	142	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	702	142	0 3 3	...	733	102	0 2 8	+860	...		
88	Bokalsar	...	317	0 10 0	198	517	46	442	137	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	442	127	0 4 7	81	29	6	0 3 4	-358	-540		
89	Borzar	...	...	...	29	2,375	2,080	192	57	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	192	57	0 4 9	...	123	27	0 3 6	+968	...		
90	Chacharbundhe	...	...	...	107	1,666	693	637	245	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	657	245	0 6 0	...	216	61	0 4 2	+1290	...		
91	Cháptl	...	...	...	77	1,350	292	310	119	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	310	119	0 6 2	...	737	210	0 4 7	+545	...		
92	Chauki	0 8 0	...	...	197	1,918	484	1,214	378	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,214	378	0 5 0	...	220	23	0 2 0	+919	...		
93	Dápur	...	...	...	50	1,127	493	856	91	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	556	91	0 2 7	...	79	7	0 1 8	+820	...		
94	Dhárte	R. 4	...	...	880	22,026	1,819	10,213	8,654	0 5 9	2	6	3 0 0	...	...	10,215	3,880	0 5 9	...	9,962	2,608	0 4 0	+8169	...		
95	Dháj	...	...	...	60	419	25	276	119	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	276	119	0 6 10	...	118	49	0 6 8	+967	...		
96	Dhanrát	P. 8	...	...	305	2,731	437	2,708	628	0 4 11	...	...	P. 73	278	{ 238 W. 40 S. }	3 12 11	2,782	1,104	0 6 6	...	512	63	0 2 1	{ (with water) +1899 +2330 (exclusive of water) }	...	
97	Qadat	...	...	...	818	3,657	792	2,459	746	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	2,459	746	0 4 10	...	406	62	0 2 5	+1888	...		
98	Gad Majre Wad-Patal	...	...	...	40	374	21	297	88	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	397	88	0 4 9	...	56	7	0 2 0	+1200	...		
99	Ghod Jámpne	...	...	...	205	1,504	292	1,014	353	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	353	0 5 7	...	308	34	0 2 7	+722	...		
100	Jámkí	...	...	...	159	1,255	180	1,040	287	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	287	0 4 5	...	35	8	0 3 8	+808	...		
101	Jámpne	...	43	0 9 4	25	781	29	251	67	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	251	67	0 4 3	11	461	83	0 2 11	+1680	-560		
102	Jámtale	...	...	...	210	1,832	626	890	217	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	890	217	0 3 11	...	310	47	0 2 5	+53	...		
103	Káchali	...	160	0 9 4	116	431	42	285	181	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	285	131	0 7 4	87	104	20	0 2 1	+191	-208		
104	Kamlápur	...	68	0 9 4	40	96	7	89	61	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	89	41	0 7 4	81	...	...	...	+35	-228		
105	Kamod	...	...	...	94	6,300	4,019	1,568	275	0 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	1,568	275	0 2 10	...	713	87	0 1 11	+1926	...		
106	Karanji Búdrak	P. 8 R. 4	...	...	341	2,090	117	1,744	655	0 5 1	8	15	1 14 0	P. 1	3	{ 2 W. 1 S. }	3 0 0	1,788	573	0 5 2	...	220	66	0 4 10	{ (with water) +680 +674 (exclusive of water) }	...
107	Karanji Khurd	...	...	...	112	1,492	319	969	232	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	969	232	0 4 8	...	204	33	0 3 0	+1518	...		



Former Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	ACCORDING TO AUBANDI SYSTEM.			ACCORDING TO SURVEY.															Percentage increase of assessment on Government occupied Land (vide columns 7 and 20).	Percentage increase of assessment on area cultivated in 1892-93 (vide columns 7 and 22).			
				Area under actual cultivation in 1892-93.	Aubandi rate per acre.	Total assessment on occupied land.	Total area for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied land.									Proportionate assessment of area shown in column 5.	Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.							
									Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.				Total.					Area.	Assessment.	Average.
									Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		<i>Group IV—continued.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
	108	Kataswán ...	...	...	...	286	1,661	197	1,337	443	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	1,337	443	0 5 4	...	47	10	0 3 5	+94.3	...	...
	109	Khápde ...	...	...	...	178	756	54	663	233	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	663	233	0 5 7	...	39	7	0 2 10	+30.9	...	...
	110	Khekde ...	...	...	...	281	4,179	2,400	1,103	253	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	253	0 3 8	...	867	74	0 2 0	+0.8	...	...
	111	Khokarwáde ...	R. 4	...	...	91	616	18	525	114	0 3 8	7	10	1 6 10	...	...	532	124	0 3 9	...	96	7	0 1 9	+38.3	...	...
	112	Khokse ...	...	...	...	50	1,497	748	608	87	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	608	87	0 2 9	...	244	27	0 1 9	+74.0	...	...
	113	Koreghát... ..	...	...	...	65	496	25	380	94	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	360	94	0 3 11	...	91	7	0 1 3	+44.6	...	...
	114	Kothánub ...	...	...	...	81	1,165	192	623	98	0 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	623	98	0 2 5	...	370	39	0 1 5	+82.4	...	...
	115	Kukrán ...	...	...	...	57	1,729	1,311	234	07	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	234	97	0 5 6	...	134	48	0 5 2	+11.3	...	...
	116	Majwán ...	...	...	...	50	924	731	173	32	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	173	32	0 3 0	...	21	3	0 1 6	-86.0	...	...
	117	Mánkpur ...	...	...	...	71	1,099	89	942	302	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	942	302	0 5 3	...	69	16	0 2 6	+326.3	...	...
	118	Mirkot ...	...	...	...	180	1,523	62	1,271	322	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	322	0 4 1	...	100	23	0 1 11	+72.1	...	...
	119	Morkaranjave ...	...	16 0 9 44	...	9	1,437	1,363	27	7	0 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	27	7	0 4 2	...	47	13	0 4 5	-32.3	-55.6	...
	120	Nágzari ...	...	...	...	197	6,397	3,056	3,259	595	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	3,259	595	0 4 3	...	1,052	146	0 2 3	+30.2	...	...
Pimpalner...	121	Nánchal ...	0 8 0	36 0 9 44	...	21	606	18	329	123	0 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	329	122	0 5 11	13	259	78	0 4 10	+69.0	-28.1	...
	122	Nándwan ...	P. 8	...	...	152	1,147	96	1,011	272	0 4 4	...	...	...	P. 8	10 { 2 W. } 1 8. } 3 5 4	1,014	292	0 4 6	...	26	4	0 1 10	(with water +65.5 +79.5 (excluding of water)	...	...
	123	Nárdyanpur ...	...	...	...	176	7,848	3,987	2,444	1,039	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	2,444	1,039	0 6 10	...	1,417	272	0 4 2	+490.3	...	
	124	Nurábad ...	...	82 0 10 0	...	82	534	81	353	163	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	353	163	0 6 11	35	159	46	0 5 3	+194.2	-32.7	...
	125	Pangrán ...	...	...	...	121	1,720	56	1,017	312	0 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	1,017	312	0 4 11	...	648	152	0 3 6	+157.8	...	
	126	Panchull ...	...	...	...	27	923	230	340	89	0 4 2	...	...	...	...	...	340	89	0 4 2	...	253	27	0 1 8	+229.6	...	
	127	Páti Bedki ...	...	...	...	207	2,162	975	1,351	382	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	382	0 4 6	...	136	30	0 3 6	+84.3	...	
	128	Payárvahir ...	...	115 0 9 44	...	87	687	456	263	71	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	263	71	0 3 11	29	138	25	0 2 11	+6.9	-84.2	
	129	Pethápur... ..	...	...	...	43	638	267	119	66	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	119	66	0 7 10	...	217	54	0 4 0	+27.8	...	
	130	Pimprán ...	...	...	...	131	1,440	709	688	219	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	688	219	0 8 1	...	43	9	0 3 6	+67.2	...	
	131	Ráwapur ...	...	...	...	217	2,462	755	1,482	375	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	1,482	375	0 4 1	...	245	36	0 2 3	+74.2	...	
	132	Sari Majre Umarthi ...	R. 4	...	...	51	900	241	399	74	0 3 0	4	10	2 8 0	...	...	399	74	0 3 0	...	206	34	0 1 2	+64.7	...	

123	Sirrat	P. 8	...	60	1,932	69	1,204	402	0	7	1	...	P. 2	6 (5 W.) (1 S.)	3 0 0	1,208	408	0	5	9	...	120	0	3	...	(with water) +120 (exclusive of water)	...			
134	Shetgaon	...	83 0 9 4	65	395	51	150	60	0	7	5	...	...	...	...	140	96	0	7	5	43	185	45	0	4	7	+55 4	-21 8		
135	Shetad	...	...	108	1,160	135	757	290	0	5	11	...	...	...	...	787	290	0	5	11	...	236	38	0	3	7	+191 5	...		
136	Sonkhada	...	...	106	1,392	263	913	277	0	4	10	...	...	...	...	913	277	0	4	10	...	216	84	0	2	6	+161 8	...		
137	Sull	0 8 0	...	250	2,301	341	1,766	522	0	4	9	...	...	...	...	1,766	522	0	4	9	...	194	34	0	2	10	+108 3	...		
138	Tbawe	...	...	150	2,940	1,500	906	179	0	3	3	...	...	...	...	906	179	0	3	3	...	534	63	0	1	11	+16 3	...		
139	Thoti	...	...	63	1,915	916	909	156	0	4	1	...	...	...	...	909	156	0	4	1	...	390	73	0	3	0	+194 3	...		
140	Uchal	...	...	140	1,354	150	904	348	0	5	9	...	...	...	...	904	348	0	5	9	...	240	54	0	3	7	+135 4	...		
141	Wadadhe	...	...	50	1,710	693	581	233	0	6	3	...	...	...	...	581	225	0	6	3	...	230	79	0	5	4	+356 0	...		
142	Wadkambli	...	...	381	6,148	4,141	1,924	542	0	4	6	...	...	...	...	1,924	642	0	4	6	...	63	16	0	3	1	+42 3	...		
143	Zamanzar	R. 4	...	174	3,221	1,874	1,331	255	0	4	3	30	72	2 6 5	...	1,361	427	0	5	0	...	156	38	0	3	3	+145 4	...		
144	Zaranpada	...	...	100	1,240	312	621	1 5	0	2	8	...	...	...	...	621	105	0	2	8	...	253	25	0	1	7	+5 0	...		
68 Villages	Total of Group IV.	...	3,642	9,081	143,237	46,691	67,293	20,192	0	4	19	77	103	3 1 8	P. 101	354 { 30 W. 62 S. }	3 8 1	67,471	20,708	0	4	11	1,294	29,013	5,082	0	3	4	{ (with water) +128 0 +124 7 (exclusive of water) }	...
144 Villages	Grand Total	...	48,942	37,790	300,441	87,928	139,727	74,555	0	8	6	84	182	2 2 8	J P. 286 M. 8	961 { 745 W. 216 S. 9	3 5 9 1 2 0	140,105	75,710	0	8	8	38,779	69,489	29,251	0	5	3	{ (with water) +100 3 +98 4 (exclusive of water) }	...

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

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



Revised Appendix Q of 17 Villages of Shirpur.

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MAPPL.			ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																				Increase or Decrease of assessment per cent. on occupied land.		
			Area.	Rate.	Amount collected.	Maximum Rates.			Gross area including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied Land.												Government un-occupied assessed waste.					
						Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
											Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Group IV.						Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Sikrai ...	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	213	Rs. 6-10-0 for 10 acres.	74	1	2	...	432	81	195	187	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	137	0 11 3	141	52	0 5 11	+85.1		
		1805-06 ...	186		69	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+86.6
2	Falasar ...	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	43		15	1	2	...	1,401	46	64	28	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	28	0 7 0	1,307	577	0 7 1	+86.7	
		1805-06 ...	64		23	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+21.7
3	Songvi Bhdruk.	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	753		258	1	2	...	2,906	227	658	331	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	338	0 8 8	1,910	612	0 6 2	+32.0	
		1805-06 ...	667		234	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+44.4
4	Patiapur ...	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	256	96	1	2	...	523	58	160	107	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	107	0 10 2	288	179	0 9 8	+11.4		
		1805-06 ...	188	59	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+81.8	
5	Harakhed ...	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	578	8 annas per acre.	261	1	2	...	752	64	557	330	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	557	330	0 9 8	112	44	0 6 3	+19.6		
		1805-06 ...	570		256	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+17.0
6	Pimprala ...	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	298	Rs. a. p. 8 10 0 for 10 acres.	78	1	2	...	903	22	181	126	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	126	0 11 2	180	84	0 7 1	+61.5		
		1805-06 ...	181		64	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+98.9
7	Total of group IV.	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	2,063	...	890	...	...	...	6,420	408	1,534	1,072	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824	1,072	0 9 5	3,958	1,549	0 6 3	+34.0		
		1805-06 ...	1,846	...	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+45.0	
Group V.																												
7	Borri ...	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	384	...	129	1	0	...	2,241	194	270	144	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 1	4	1	271	144	0 8 10	1,716	638	0 5 11	+18.6		
		1805-06 ...	276		97	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+63.6
8	Kuste Amba ...	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	249	...	82	1	0	...	1,703	61	279	170	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	176	0 10 1	1,380	786	0 9 9	+114.6		
		1805-06 ...	280		95	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+79.6
9	Khadwala ...	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	536	...	290	1	0	...	1,804	44	770	10	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	510	0 10 7	948	591	0 10 0	+75.9		
		1805-06 ...	623		259	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+79.5
10	Rohani ...	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	621	...	206	1	0	...	1,644	83	593	37	9 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	273	0 10 3	878	354	0 6 0	+52.0		
		1805-06 ...	583		205	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+82.0
11	Varla Khurd ...	1801-02 to 1805-06 ...	220	...	74	1	0	...	478	33	209	144	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	144	0 11 0	176	111	0 10 1	+94.6		
		1805-06 ...	215		73	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+14.6

Revised Appendix Q of 17 Villages of Shirpur—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MAMUL.			ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																			Increase or Decrease of assessment per acre on occupied land.			
			Area.	Rate.	Amount collected.	Maximum Rates.			Gross area including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied Land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.								
						Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.		Average.		
											Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.						
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27					
	Group V— continued.					Rs. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
12	Bhorti	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	393	Rs. 5-10-0	181	1 0	...	...	1,172	86	391	237	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	237	0 9 8	682	304	0 7 8	+80-9		
		1895-96 ...	388		138																							+71-7
13	Hated	1891-92 to 1895-93 ...	56		18	1 0	...	...	343	24	54	34	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	34	0 10 1	265	128	0 7 7	+88-9	
		1895-96 ...	54		19																							+78-9
14	Narki	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	62		22	1 0	...	...	313	15	30	26	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	0 10 8	205	101	0 7 9	-9-1	
		1895-96 ...	30		11																							+81-8
15	Khankheda	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	246		77	1 0	...	...	944	99	261	125	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	125	0 7 8	491	171	0 6 6	+62-3	
		1895-96 ...	261		92																							+35-9
16	Rohia	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	56		10	1 0	...	...	184	4	36	27	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	27	0 12 4	145	108	0 11 7	+42-1	
		1895-96 ...	37		18																							+107-7
17	Ibikheda	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	137	44	1 0	...	...	666	150	95	46	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	46	0 7 9	321	147	0 7 4	+4-5		
		1895-96 ...	108	26																							+27-9	
11	Total of Group V.	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	8,317	.....	1,091	...	...	...	11,815	796	2,977	1,840	0 9 11	...	...	...	M 1	1	1	2,978	1,841	0 9 11	7,168	3,428	0 7 8	+68-7		
		1895-96 ...	3,652	.....	1,072	...	...	...																			+71-7	
17	Grand Total	1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	5,400	.....	1,891	...	...	...	17,716	1,294	4,801	2,912	0 9 8	...	...	...	M 1	1	1	4,802	2,913	0 9 8	11,124	4,958	0 7 8	+14-0		
		1895-96 ...	4,807	.....	1,876	...	...	...																			+67-3	

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

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXXXI.—NEW SERIES.

(431)

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

VILLAGE OF RANALA

IN THE

NANDURBAR TALUKA

OF THE

KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.

---

Bombay

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1904

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL SURVEY  
SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF BANALA IN THE NANDURBAR TALUKA  
OF THE KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.**

	Pages.
Letter No. 1307, dated 30th October 1903, from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., to the Collector of Khándesh—submitting proposals for the original survey settlement of the village of Banála in the Nandurbár Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	1 and 2
Appendix Q to the above-mentioned letter ... ..	3
Endorsement No. C. R.,—184, dated 26th January 1904, from the Collector of Khándesh—submitting with his remarks the foregoing letter.	4
Endorsement No. A—1875, dated 17th March 1904, from the Director Land Records and Agriculture—submitting with his remarks the above correspondence to the Commissioner, C. D.	4
Endorsement No. R.—1083, dated 13th April 1904, from the Commissioner, C. D.—submitting with his remarks the above correspondence for the orders of Government.	4
Government Resolution No. 3355, dated 4th May 1904, passing orders on the above correspondence.	4

*For the position of this village vide map bound in the Government Selection relating to the revision settlement of the Nandurbár Táluka, No. CCCXLIX.*

No. 1307 OF 1903.

FROM

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

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH.

*Poona, 30th October 1903.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government, proposals for the original settlement of the Government village of Ranála in the Nandurbár táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

2. The village is situated a few miles to the east of the táluka town of Nandurbár. It was Inám until March 1900 when it lapsed to Government. Proposals for its original settlement were submitted in 1899 by Mr H. V. Sathe, then Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, along with two other Inám villages of Khámgaon and Sakarda and they were sanctioned by the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, in the same year but rates were not introduced before the village lapsed to Government. As the above proposals were framed and sanctioned as an Inám village, it has been decided by the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, that following the precedent of the village of Sangrun in the Haveli táluka fresh proposals should be submitted for the lapsed village of Ranála.

3. The village was measured and classed respectively in 1889-90 and 1890-91 by the Deccan Survey. The result of the operations is shown below under the several heads of cultivation :—

			Acres.
Dry-crop	...	...	6,694
Garden	...	...	93
Rice	...	...	...
Unassessed unarable	...	...	1,763
			<hr/> 8,550 <hr/>

4. The dry-crop maximum rate proposed by Mr. Sathe was Rs. 2 annas 2 as the village is surrounded by villages of the second group rated at the same rate. The Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Survey, through whom the proposals passed, proposed a higher rate of Rs. 2-12, Ranála being already a market village and a would-be station of the Tápti Valley Railway. The Survey Commissioner however did not approve of this rate as the enhancement brought about by the application of the rate of Rs. 2-2 is 59.5 per cent. which he thought sufficient.

5. I would propose the same dry-crop rate as that proposed by Mr. Sathe and sanctioned by the Survey Commissioner, that is Rs. 2-2. The maximum pátasthal rate sanctioned for the Nandurbár táluka is Rs. 8 and this would be the rate for the pátasthal in Ranála. There is no rice land in the village.

Mothasthal lands will be assessed at dry-crop rates. The result of the proposed rates is given in Appendix Q.



6. The assessment under different heads is given below:—

			Acres.	Assessment, Rs.
Government occupied land ...	...	...	3,976	3,591
Do. unoccupied ...	...	...	2,608	882
Inám ...	...	...	203	203
Unassessed, etc. ...	...	...	1,763	...
			<u>8,550</u>	<u>4,676</u>

7. Should the proposed rates be approved I would recommend that they be guaranteed so as to expire with the revision settlement lease of the taluka, that is in 1907-1908.

I have, &c.,  
**ICHHARAM B.**,  
 Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

APPENDIX Q.

No.	Name of village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MANUL.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																				Increase or Decrease of assessment per cent. on occupied land.
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Exemptions.			Balance for collection.	Maximum Rates.			Gross area including Indm.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied land.												Government unoccupied assessed waste.			
				Permanent	Casual.	Total.		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
													Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
1	Banala	1898-99 to 1897-98 1898-99 to 1897-98 1897-98	Rs. 2,269	Rs. 7	Rs. 7	Rs. 2,253	Rs. a. 2	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	Acres. 8,560	Acres. 1,768	Acres. 8,992	Rs. 2,292	Rs. a. p. 0 13 6	Acres. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Acres. P. 26 M. 28	Rs. 257 42	Rs. a. p. 4 9 5 1 9 0	Acres. 8,976	Rs. 2,591	Rs. a. p. 0 14 5	Acres. 2,609	Rs. 882	Rs. a. p. 0 5 5	+59% +61% +40%	

No. <sup>C.R.</sup><sub>184</sub> OF 1904.

*Camp Edalabad, 26th January 1904.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D. The proposals of the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., have the approval of the undersigned.

G. S. CURTIS,  
Collector of Khándesh.

No. A.—1375 OF 1904.

*Poona, 17th March 1904.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D., and with concurrence in the proposals made by the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., which are supported by the Collector of Khándesh.

H. S. LAWRENCE,  
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. R-1083 of 1904.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT :

*Poona, 13th April 1904.*

Forwarded to Government with a recommendation that the Superintendent's proposals may be sanctioned.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Khándesh.

Original settlement of the Government village of Ranála in the Nandurbár taluka.

No. 8355.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1904.

Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, No. C.E.-184, dated 26th January 1904—  
Forwarding a letter No. 1307, dated 30th October 1903, from the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., who submits proposals for the original settlement of the village of Ranála in the Nandurbár taluka: the Collector approving the proposals made by the Superintendent.

Memorandum from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.-1375, dated 17th March 1904.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-1083, dated 13th April 1904:—

“Forwarded to Government with a recommendation that the Superintendent's proposals may be sanctioned.”

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioner's recommendation is sanctioned.

G. F. KEATINGE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

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