

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:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1898.

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KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.**

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No. 40 OF 1896.

FROM

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

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KHÁNDESH.

*Camp Surat, 11th April 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the sanction of Government, proposals for the revision settlement of 185 villages of the Dhulia Táluka of your district. Owing to the very large area of pátasthal bagáyat in the Táluka and the labour involved in calculating pátasthal assessment, I have been unable to submit proposals for revised pátasthal rates in time for their introduction during the present year. The present report deals with the dry-crop rates only.

2. The Táluka as at present constituted is made up of 187 Government and 2 Inám villages. Of the Government villages 34 are uninhabited, two being entirely included in Reserved Forest. Nine villages belonged formerly to the Amalner Táluka but were transferred in 1857-58. Of the 227 villages composing the Táluka at the time of the original settlement there were transferred in 1867-68 5 villages to Petha Párola of Amalner, 4 to the Bhadgaon Petha of Páchora, 1 to Amalner, and 28 to Virdel, now Sindkhed.

3. The original settlement of the villages under report was carried out in three portions. \*The 9 Amalner villages along with 193 others of the same Táluka were settled by Mr. Davidson in 1857-58. The rates were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1581 of the 23rd April 1859, and the lease expired in 1886-87. The correspondence relating to this settlement is printed in Government Selection No. CCLXXIII—New Series, pp. 34—57 as an accompaniment to the Revision Settlement Report of the Sindkhed Táluka. Survey rates were introduced in 1861-62 into 35 villages of the Songir Petha, which ceased to exist as an administrative subdivision in 1867-68. The Government Resolution sanctioning the rates is No. 1288, dated 20th May 1862. Captain Elphinstone's report and the ensuing correspondence is to be found in the Sindkhed Selection above mentioned, pp. 74—89. The remaining 141 villages came under survey rates in 1862-63. Captain Elphinstone's report, the Government Resolution sanctioning the rates (No. 1591 of the 13th May 1863), and other correspondence have been printed in Appendix R of the Chálisgaon Revision Report.

4. The revision measurement of the Táluka was carried out in the seasons of 1889, 1890 and 1891. It was on the partial system which has been so often explained that it is needless to give any further description here.

5. The revision classification was also done on the partial system as described in Government Selection No. CCXXXV relating to the revision settlement of the Bijápur Táluka. It was begun in 1890-91 and completed the following season.

6. In the subjoined statement is shown the increase in the number of fields resulting from the revision survey, and the percentage difference in area between the original and new survey numbers :—

B 243—1

1	Total Number of Survey Fields.	Total Number submitted to Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE IN AREA BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISION SURVEY.					Included in village Sites, Forest &c. &c.
			Under 5 per cent.	Over 5 and up to 10 per cent.	Over 10 and up to 15 per cent.	Over 15 and up to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
By Original Survey ...	27,746	2,163	887	115	25	9	14	1,113
By Revision Survey ...	29,784	4,201			2,163			

Areas of Original and Revision Surveys.

7. In the following statement the areas by original and revision surveys are compared :—

	Total.	Unarable and unassessed waste.	Remaining arable.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Original Survey ...	481,401	149,191	332,210
Revision Survey ...	481,690	178,426	303,264
Increase ...	289	29,235	...
Decrease ...	...	...	28,946

8. The details of the figures in the foregoing statement are shown below :—

1	BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.				BY REVISION SURVEY.			
	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Occupied.	Unoccupied.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop ...	231,344	85,765	9,105	326,214	230,824	56,735	9,070	296,629
Garden ...	M. 3,003 P. 2,554 5,557	56	383	5,996	M. 564 P. 2,620 6,184	...	M. 153 P. 347 400	6,635
Unculturable ...	...	149,191	...	149,191	.....	178,426	...	178,426
Unculturable ...	...	...	...	149,191	.....	...	...	178,426
Total ...	236,901	85,821	9,488	332,210	2,37,008	56,786	9,470	303,264
		Grand Total ...		481,401				481,690

The increase of 29,000 odd acres under the head of Unculturable is due to the inclusion of land in forest.

9. Dhulia is one of the southern Talukas of West Khândesh. It is bounded on the north by the Sindkhed Taluka, on the east by Pâchora and Amalner, on the south-east by Châlisgaon, on the south by the Nâsik Talukas of Mâlegaon and Bâglân, and on the west

by Pimpalner. Its area is 759 square miles and the population according to the Census of 1891 was 98,142, giving a density of 129 to the square mile. On the 547 square miles of cultivable land we get a density of 179 or 3.5 acres to each head of the total population. The area of the villages under report is 753 square miles, with a population as ascertained by the special census of 1894 of 108,018. The density to the square mile therefore is at present 143. Marátha Kunbis with a sprinkling of Musalmáns and Rajputs form the bulk of the agricultural population. Gujars are to be found in one or two villages, but their numbers are insignificant.

General Description. 10. Descriptions of the soil and general features of the Táluka will be found in the correspondence relating to the original settlement.\* Broadly speaking the Táluka is made up of two valleys drained by the Bori and Pánjhra rivers—There is also a third tract in the north-west of the Táluka, cut off from the rest by low rocky hills, and belonging to the valley of the Pán river.

\*Captain Elphinstone's report No. 91 of the 15th March 1862, paragraph 3. Captain Elphinstone's report No. 63 of the 7th February 1863, paragraphs 4 and 5.

The two rocky ranges which cross the Táluka are nowhere of any great height, though the peaks in the neighbourhood of Laling are a picturesque and conspicuous landmark in the country round. In the Bori valley the surface of the country is flat, undulating gently in the neighbourhood of the hills. The surface of the Pánjhra valley is, as a rule, more undulating and is broken by náks, especially towards the Laling hills. To the east and north, however, it is level. The Pán river tract is much broken by hills, but levels down towards the Sindkhed boundary. As regards soil the richest tract is undoubtedly that lying to the north of Dhulia town between the Pánjhra river and the Agra road. In these villages there is plenty of good black soil inferior only to the rich black in the immediate neighbourhood of the Tápti, and the proportion of poorer soil is small. The soil in the rest of the Táluka is generally a fairly good red, producing excellent cotton as well as hájri, jowári, and the other cereals. Towards the northern hills calcareous nodules are the chief element of deterioration, which in the south is the débris of the trap hills. In the neighbourhood of Laling and the Mukti tank the whole country is strewn with stones and boulders which must render cultivation very difficult and are most unpleasant to travel over whether on foot or on horseback. The uncultivable area is very large, no less than 133,104 out of 483,408 acres, or almost a third coming under this head. Of the uncultivated arable too, amounting to 105,701 acres, a large proportion is very poor stuff, which is likely to remain fallow for many years. The waste included in forest measures 30,315 acres. It produces little except firewood. The "Anjan" is the only valuable tree that exists in any quantity. The Laling grass kurans are valuable, but there is little grass elsewhere, that growing in the waste being generally of poor quality and unsuitable for cutting. In the north and west the Táluka is generally somewhat bare of trees. It has not, however, anything like the desolate appearance of Sindkhed and Eastern Nandurbár. Nearly every village site is planted with mangoes, nims, and tamarinds, whilst in all the riverside villages of the Pánjhra, where there are irrigation "thals," there are fine groves of mangoes and other fruit trees, some of them hundreds of years old. Avenues of nim trees shade the whole length of the Agra, Amalner, Chálisgaon and Pimpalner roads within the Táluka, and give the way-farer of the present day reason to bless the name of Ashburner.

11. Though somewhat inconveniently distant from the railway, Dhulia is singularly well supplied with means of communication:

(1) The great Bombay and Agra trunk road, maintained from Provincial Funds crosses the Táluka from north to south. It was until 1863 the only road in Khándesh on which any considerable amount of money and labour was spent. It is metalled and bridged throughout. Though the railway has lessened its importance as a trade route it still carries a large traffic from the northern Tálukas. Nearly all the cotton ginned and pressed at Dhulia takes the route to Manmád. It might be supposed that Chálisgaon, which is the nearest Railway Station, would be preferred, but by going to Manmád the cartmen avoid the troublesome crossing of the Girna, and this circumstance

and the greater facilities for the despatch of goods available at the important junction of Maumád more than outweigh the disadvantage in the matter of distance. The road is joined at Songir by the Nandurbár-Dhondaicha road, which carries most of the trade from Taloda, Nandurbár and Sindkhed to Dhulia.

(2) South-east from Dhulia runs the road to Chálisgaon, a distance of 34 miles. This road, which is maintained from Local Funds, is bridged and metalled throughout except at the Girna. This river is crossed during the monsoon months by ferry but is fordable during the remainder of the year. A kachha track is laid in its bed during the fair season, but at the best of times the crossing is a heavy bit of work for laden carts. As the shortest road to the railway it is of the utmost importance to the town of Dhulia, and nearly all the grain exported from there passes over it.

(3) An unmetalled, unrammed Local Fund road, partially bridged and drained, runs west towards Pimpalner thirty-two miles to Sákri. There it branches, one road running north-west over the Kondaibári Ghát into Navápur joining the Nandurbár-Surat road at Visarwádi, the other running west to Pimpalner. This road is important as giving the rich Pátasthal villages of the Pánjhra valley access to the Dhulia market, and to a less degree as the line of communication between Dhulia and Navápur, Songad, Vyhara and Surat. It is proposed to metal this road as far as Pimpalner and the material has already been collected.

(4) A partially bridged and drained unram Local Fund road runs east from Dhulia through Párola and Erandol 46 miles to Mhasávad Railway Station. About five miles from Dhulia a branch road of the same description runs north-east to Amalner. Neither road is a trade route of any great importance, though each is valuable to the villages in its immediate neighbourhood.

(5) The old Asirgad road which crossed the south-east of the Táluka in the same direction as the Bori river has fallen into disuse since the opening of the railway.

(6) The country tracks are by no means bad except where they cross the hills, and even in those cases the judicious expenditure of Local Funds has rendered them very fairly easy for carts at all seasons of the year. Compared with other Tálukas of which I have any experience the country tracks are decidedly good.

12. The climate of the Táluka is healthy enough throughout the year. In the cold weather fever is more or less prevalent. Climate and Rainfall. especially in the irrigated tract, but is not of a severe type. There are no great extremes of temperature. As a rule there is nothing like the intense heat of the eastern Tálukas at any time of the hot weather, and though the sultry dampness of the rains is trying to Europeans, it does not affect the people generally. Appendix A gives the rainfall details for nine years ending 1894. The average rainfall for these years was 26.16 inches, or omitting the abnormal year of 1887, 24.38. It will be seen that of the nine seasons six are described as fair, one as good (1892) and two as unfavourable (1888-89). The most favourable rainfall for the Táluka seems to be between 25 and 30 inches evenly distributed. Cotton, which is the most important crop, ripens early, and heavy rain in October is apt to damage it. This year, however, in spite of heavy rain in that month, the outturn was in most villages very satisfactory. The amount of rainfall varies considerably in different parts of the Táluka. This year whilst in the south and centre, including the catchment area of the Mukti tank, the amount was above the average, in the west and north-west it was decidedly below.

13. In Appendix B will be found the details of cultivation. The subjoined statement shows the percentage of the area occupied by each crop on the whole area cultivated:—

Crops.

							Percentage of cultivated area.
Cereals—							
Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	...	...	...	48·3
9·2	87·8	0·1	1·2	...	...	...	
Pulses—							
Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.	Math and Kulith.	Others.	...	...	8·1
0·3	0·3	0·3	7·0	0·2	...	...	
Orchard and garden produce—							
Vegetables.	Fruit-trees.	...	...	...	...	...	0·3
0·2	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs and narcotics—							
Tobacco.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1
0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Condiments and spices							0·4
Sugarcane							0·1
Oil-seeds—							
Sesame.	Linseed.	Ground-nut.	Others.	...	...	...	4·5
3·7	0·1	0·3	0·4	...	...	...	
Fibres—							
Cotton.	Others.	...	...	...	...	...	33·0
32·6	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	
Total gross area cropped							94·8
<i>Deduct</i> area twice cropped							1·2
<i>Net</i> area cropped							93·6
<i>Add</i> fallow							6·4
<hr/>							100·0

14. It appears that bájri is by far the most important cereal, and occupies a larger area than any other crop. Cereals take up more than half the total area. Jowári is chiefly grown in the fertile tract before referred to, lying between the Agra road and the Pánjhra. Rice (Kamod) is grown in pásthal land and usually precedes sugarcane in the rotation. A large quantity of water is required for it; the ground remains cold and sodden during the cold weather, is considered unsuitable for a second crop then, and is still moist when the time for planting sugarcane comes. Wheat is grown as a single crop in ordinary jiráyat, chiefly in the fertile northern tract. Under wells it is to be found in small areas throughout the Táluka. Rabi crops are of minor importance, and by the middle of January nearly the whole of the cultivated area has been ploughed up in preparation for the next rainy season. Oil-seeds are not very extensively grown. Ground-nut is a favourite crop in the pásthal country and til in the poorer tracts. The most important crop commercially and the source of the prosperity that the Táluka undoubtedly enjoys is cotton. It occupies 32·6 per cent. of the total area, but in point of value its relative position is very much higher. Indigo is the only dye grown and is confined to one village—Kápadue. It was formerly cultivated in several of the Songir villages, but the remunerative prices of cotton and the unpleasant nature of the process of preparing the dye have led to its neglect.

15. Irrigated crops occupy 1·9 per cent. only of the total cultivated area. The figures in column 11 of B Statement do not show the area twice cropped. The average gross irrigated area for the five years ending 1893-94 was 5,645 acres, and the percentages of the various crops grown are shown in the following statement:—

Wheat ...	...	...	...	26·6
Rice ...	...	...	..	4·2
Other grains	...	...	...	16·1
Sugarcane	...	...	...	3·9
Food crops	...	...	...	24·3
Non-food crops	...	...	...	24·4
Fodder crops	...	...	...	·5
<hr/>				100·0

Sugarcane is grown almost entirely in pásthal land, the area under wells being very trifling. The cultivators are absolutely ignorant of any other than farm-yard manure, and use no oil-cake of any description. The local varieties are called "khadyá," "pundyá" and "bángadyá." The first mentioned produces the best *gul* and is the variety most commonly grown. The cane is white, thin and hard. Pundyá is a dark, thick, soft cane, full of juice. Bángadyá is a dark coloured cane, soft, and with long sections between the knots. The two latter are grown for eating as the *gul* made from them is poor and of bad colour. Fodder crops are almost entirely neglected. Altogether the pásthal cultivation is disappointing. It would be well if a few cultivators could be induced to visit Poona to see what can be done with irrigation, for their ideas are at present sadly in need of enlargement.

16. Appendix C shows the weekly bazárs held in the Taluka, and the amount of business done at each. First and foremost stands Dhulia, the administrative head-quarters of the district, and the chief grain and cotton mart of Western Khándesh. The sales at the weekly market are estimated at Rs. 8,000. But business is in no way confined to

	Tons.	Value in Rupees.
*Sesame ...	2,720	3,75,028
Linseed ...	1,852½	2,38,557
Castor oil seed ...	110	7,187
Wheat ...	346	23,754
Ground-nuts ...	50	5,400
Mustard seeds ...	23	3,168
Cotton ...	2,607 (bales)	2,26,247
Total ...		8,79,341

market days. Messrs. Ralli Brothers have two European representatives of their firm there, to whom I am indebted for the accompanying figures\* showing the amounts and value of produce bought by them from March to December 1895. An agent of Messrs. Gaddum buys cotton to the extent of about Rs. 2,00,000 per annum. There are two native merchants buying produce on behalf of other Bombay merchants to the extent of about Rs. 10,00,000 per annum, and a number of Banyas and Márwádis doing business on a smaller scale. For the year ending the 15th July 1895 there were seven steam-gins, of which six were at work. They ginned 51,075 pallas of cotton, or 5,472 tons. For the same year there were three presses, which turned out bales weighing 5,488 tons. The excess of pressed over ginned cotton is no doubt due to the pressing of supplies from the Songir, Nandurbár and Sindkhed gins. The total receipts

	Rs.	a.	p.
1890-91 ...	6,314	12	11
1891-92 ...	7,015	3	4
1892-93 ...	8,972	5	8
1893-94 ...	8,256	2	8
1894-95 ...	8,364	13	0

on account of income-tax for the town of Dhulia for the last five years are as shown in the margin and may fairly be regarded as showing maintained and increasing prosperity. With a population of 22,000 or thereabouts the town has a Municipal revenue amounting to Rs. 66,400, raised from house-tax, tolls and octroi. At present the town seems to be prospering exceedingly and new houses are being built in all parts of the town. Its future prospects will be touched on in a later paragraph.

(2) Devpur is just across the river from Dhulia and is to all intents and purposes a part of that town.

(3) Songir, the next market in importance, is a Municipal town with a population of about 4,850. Its Municipal revenue averages about Rs. 2,600. Though the railway has reduced its importance as a halting place, it is still a thriving little town. It is noted for its metal-workers who supply nearly the whole country to the north and west as far as Taloda with brass and copper vessels. They also make gongs of exceptionally good tone. There are a number of carpenters and blacksmiths who are chiefly occupied in cart-making, and weavers of coarse cloth and blankets. The guinea-worm pest, referred to by Captain Elphinstone, has ceased since the [step-well was converted into a draw-well in 1869. Songir is a depôt for the Sindkhed kurans which are usually purchased by Musalmáns of the place. In the rains a weekly cattle-fair is still held; the price of bullocks has practically doubled since Captain Elphinstone wrote.

(4) Of the other markets Lámbkání is important to the poor north-western villagers, who also resort to Chimthána in Sindkhed.



(5) Borkund is a thriving village on the Bori with a large population of Banyás who buy all the produce of the villages in the valley to the east of the Agra road. The Banyás and Márwádis of Sirud perform the same office for the western Bori villages. Nearly all this produce goes to Dhulia. The other markets do not call for special remark.

17. In the subjoined statement the statistics of population and resources of the Táluka at the time of the original settlement, and those for the year 1893-94, are compared; and must be regarded as affording a striking proof of the prosperity of the Táluka during the currency of the present lease. The figures were taken village by village, and there is no reason to doubt their substantial accuracy:—

	At Original Settlement.	1893-94.	DIFFERENCE.		Percentage Variation.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population ...	61,911	108,018	46,107	...	+ 74.5
Cattle for plough ...	13,029	26,143	13,114	...	+ 100.6
Cattle for breeding, &c. ...	7,474	4,003	...	3,471	— 46.4
Milch cattle and young ...	38,699	45,647	6,948	...	+ 17.9
Horses and ponies ...	1,107	2,656	1,549	...	+ 139.9
Sheep and goats ...	17,393	26,222	8,829	...	+ 50.8
Ploughs ...	5,750	11,118	5,368	...	+ 93.4
Carts ...	4,397	8,201	3,804	...	+ 86.5
Irrigation wells ...	802	1,334	542	...	+ 49.6

18. Appendix E shows the details of population and the educational attainments of the principal divisions. The most satisfactory feature is the increase in the Kunbi population. It appears that whereas the percentage increase of the total population is 74 per cent., that of the Kunbis is 127 per cent. That the rate of increase in the caste is being maintained is indicated by the figures for males under 15 and females under 12 years of age, which show increases of 126 per cent. and 142 per cent. respectively. The figures under the heading of "others," which must include a large proportion of people engaged in or connected with agriculture, show a very considerable increase, and the Musalmán community seems to have prospered with the rest. The educational figures are less satisfactory, but show that progress has been made especially amongst the Musalmáns. The cause of female education does not appear to find much favour outside the Bráhmín community, but the Musalmáns have made a start which is satisfactory as far as it goes.

19. Plough bullocks have increased by more than 100 per cent., a fact that tallies with the increase of ploughs. The decrease in cattle for breeding and other purposes may be accounted for in several ways. Inaccuracy of registration, the contraction of waste available for grazing, the improvement of roads and consequent decrease of pack-bullocks are all possible explanations. Cows and their calves show a decrease of 96 head, but this is discounted by the increase of 7,044 head (185 per cent.) of she-buffaloes and calves.

20. It is a common assertion that the district was denuded of ponies at the time of the last Afghan War, so that the increase of 139.9 per cent. is very satisfactory. Generally speaking the ponies are small and wanting in shape, but are up to any quantity of hard work.

21. Sheep and goats have increased by 38 and 54 per cent. respectively. But in a Kunbi Táluka like Dhulia no deductions as to prosperity or the reverse can be drawn from these figures.

22. Ploughs may be said to have increased proportionately with the population, and the figures corroborate the other evidences of prosperity. Carts for produce have increased 131 per cent, which is a significant fact, and the increase in carts for passengers is 28 per cent. The average area of cropped land per pair of plough bullocks is 17.5 acres as compared with 17 in Chálisgaon.

23. The figures of Appendix G, which shows the number of shops, looms, &c., call for little remark. The woollen looms are used for weaving coarse blankets only. The cotton looms are chiefly to be found in Dhulia town where the Musalmán weavers turn out sáris, puggrees and other coloured cloths. There appears to be no particular connection between the number of deaths and the rainfall, which is possibly an indication that the people do not suffer much from malarious fever. In malarious districts the connection is usually very close. The ratio of vaccinations to births is 47 per cent. which corresponds exactly with that shown in the Appendix to the Sindkhed Report.

24. Excluding the Municipalities of Dhulia and Songir there is one school to every 13 villages which does not point to any undue favour being shown to the Táluka in educational matters. No doubt the Kunbis have their own apathy to thank for the present state of things, and schools have been closed in several villages for want of attendance. 63 per cent. of the total number of boys attending school belong to the Municipal and private schools. The ratio of male learners to the total male population of under 15 years of age is 6.9 per cent., and in the case of females under 12 the percentage is .6.

25. Appendix I shows the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants, sub-tenants, &c. It appears that more than 72 per cent. of Government occupied numbers are cultivated by the occupants, and only 5 per cent. by sub-tenants on a money rent, which, if the figures are correct, is a satisfactory state of things. The corresponding figures for Sindkhed are 77 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively.

26. Appendix J shows the nature of the water-supply. The Pánjhra and the Bori are the only perennial streams, but several water-courses hold water till late in the hot season in a good year. The only figures relating to the time of the original settlement, which are available for purposes of comparison, are those of wells for irrigation, and the increase of 49.6 per cent. in their number during the present lease is, in a dry-crop Táluka such as Dhulia, highly satisfactory. 1,400 wells for drinking purposes to 185 villages is a very good allowance. In fact the only villages that suffer at all from scarcity of water are those in the north-west, and they only in an exceptionally bad season. Tanks are few in number and only the larger irrigation reservoirs hold water for more than the cold-weather months. The chief tank is that known as the Mukti reservoir, which is formed by two dams across a gorge in the valley of the Mukti 2½ miles from Dhulia. The work was carried out by Government to supplement the water-supply to the Bandhárás on the lower Pánjhra. It cost Rs. 4,56,534, covers 512 acres and ensures an unfailing perennial supply of water to all the lands commanded by the Bandhárás in question. The Gondur and Bhokar tanks, between two and three miles to the north-west of Dhulia, are fine sheets of water which irrigate 278 acres of land up to the end of the cold weather in ordinary years. No other tank calls for special remark. None of the works suggested by Captain Elphinstone in paragraph 12 of his Songir Report have been carried out. In most cases the catchment area was deficient, moreover the return on such irrigation works as Government have undertaken in Khándesh is not such as to encourage further outlay in that direction. The people do not want the water, and as long as cotton cultivation continues to be remunerative, will not care to pay for it.

27. Appendices K to M contain the evidence as to the value of land furnished by the records of the Registration Department. Little remark is required as the figures explain themselves. They show that in spite of the large area

Value of Land.—Appendices K, K<sup>(a)</sup>, L, L<sup>(a)</sup>, and M.

still remaining waste, land has attained a considerable value. As compared with the statistics for the Chálisgaon Táluka those for Dhulia show in the matter of sales of both kinds somewhat higher values, whilst for mortgages of both kinds and sublettings the reverse is the case. The periods of leases vary from 1 to 10 years. The higher prices, though more common in the superior class of villages, are by no means confined to them, which may be taken as evidence, so far as it goes, of the judicious nature of the present grouping.

28. Appendix N purports to show the prices of the 10 years preceding the last settlement and subsequent years down to 1894-95. The figures for the first 10 years are suspicious on the face of them, as there would hardly be a variation of 30 and 82 per cent. respectively in the average prices of jowári and wheat at Dhulia and Chálisgaon. As however the present rates were not based on the prices of those years the matter is of little moment. It is clear from the correspondence that the officers responsible for the rates were fully alive to the actual state of things and the probable course of events. Mr. Ashburner writing in 1863 says: "The present price of agricultural produce would bear a much higher rate of assessment than that now proposed; but the present prices are exceptional, and though it is probable that they will never fall so low as they were before the railway was opened, the re-opening of the American ports, and the increased production consequent on the present high prices must before long affect them." We are therefore concerned only with the prices from 1862 onwards, and it will be apparent that they have been very well maintained. Comparing the averages of the decade ending 1871-72 with those of the similar period ending 1891-92, it will be seen that jowári rose 8 per cent, bájri remained stationary, wheat fell 13 per cent, gram 25 per cent, and cotton 37.5. It will be remembered that cotton and bájri occupy two-thirds of the total cultivated area.

29. The revenue history of the Táluka is shown in 3 statements relating to the Amalner, Songir, and Dhulia villages respectively.

Revenue History.—Appendix O.

(1) *9 villages settled in 1857-58.*—These villages at the time of their settlement formed part of the Amalner Táluka. Their revenue history shows consistent prosperity. The area of land under cultivation increased in the first 10 years from 2,557 to 8,461 acres. Progress was steady until 1870-71, but the famine of the next year sent nearly 600 acres out of cultivation. The loss was made good by 1874-75. The famine of 1877-78 and the indifferent seasons following caused another temporary check, but from 1882 to 1887 there was a steady advance. From 1892 to 1894 the cultivated area remained stationary at the highest point reached since the settlement. During the lease the area of culturable waste decreased from 10,776 to 586 acres. Remissions, except in the famine years, were trifling.

(2) *35 villages settled in 1861-62.*—These villages formed part of the Songir Petha, and include some of the best land in the Táluka. In the year following the settlement no less than 6,000 acres came under the plough, and in the first 10 years the cultivated area almost doubled itself. 1,572 acres went back to waste after the famine of 1872, and remissions were granted at the same time of Rs. 13,666. The year 1873-74 saw the loss of area, something more than made good, but the bad years from 1876-77 onwards caused a temporary decline. In 1884-85 the cultivated area exceeded that of 1876-77 for the first time, and the highest point was reached two years later. There was a slight decline up to 1890-91, and since then the area has remained steady. The area of culturable waste was in 1861-62 43,229 acres as compared with 12,290 in 1893-94. Since the first year of the settlement remissions with the exception of those granted in famine years have been unimportant.

(3) *141 villages settled in 1862-63.*—The history of these villages, which formed the Táluka proper at the last settlement, is much the same as that of the other groups. As was natural the most rapid extension of cultivation took place during the first 10 years of the lease. The famine of 1871-72 necessitated the remission of Rs. 38,841 and caused a decline of

5,000 acres in the cultivated area. There was a similar decrease of 4,600 acres after the 1877-78 famine, but in both cases the lost ground was recovered in two years. The year 1885-86 shows the largest cultivated area, but in the 5 following years there was a decrease of some 9,000 acres. From 1891 onwards there has been a steady recovery, but the area of 1893-94 was still 4,000 acres short of that of 1885-86. Except in the first year of the settlement and famine years there have been no very large remissions. Loss of land taken up for roads, failure of crops, and default, or death, are the reasons given for them. The area of culturable waste was in 1862-63 182,814 acres and in 1893-94 72,947. During the lease the cultivated area increased 125 per cent.

Compulsory processes.

Years.	Villages.	Notices.
1891-92 ...	80	280
1892-93 ...	50	123
1893-94 ...	8	14

30. The subjoined statement shows the extent to which recourse to compulsory process for the recovery of revenue has been necessary during the 3 years ending 1893-94. The figures are satisfactory from every point of view and most creditable to the present Mamlatdar.

31. The point is now reached at which the foregoing details can conveniently be summarized, and the future treatment of the Táluka considered. It has been shown that the population has increased very largely during the present lease, whilst the chief agricultural caste has more than doubled itself. Agricultural capital in the shape of plough cattle, wells and implements has increased proportionately. Communications have been greatly improved both by road and rail, for though the rail road dates from more than thirty years back, its efficiency does not\*. The price of land will compare without disadvantage with the values in Chálsigaon which has the benefit of the railway in its midst. Dhulia town has grown and thriven as a market. The prices of produce, which, on the admission of a Collector of unequalled knowledge and experience of the district, would have justified a considerably higher rating at the last settlement, have been steadily maintained. The advance of cultivation has been unchecked save by such calamities as the famines of 1871-72 and 1877-78. That two such visitations coming within six years of one another should have made no deeper mark on the history of the Táluka is no slight testimony to the substantial prosperity of the cultivators. The signs of well-being are too evident to be mistaken. That the majority of the people is in debt there can be unfortunately no doubt; but except perhaps in one or two of the poorer north-western villages the burden is lightly borne. The fact that the agricultural classes in this country, almost universally live up to the extent, not of their income but of their credit, is too often overlooked. A big debt is as often a sign of prosperity as the reverse, and so long as the Kunbis are well nourished, well clothed and well housed, have as many cattle and servants as they want, and enough ready money for the celebration of marriages and feasts on a scale the reverse of economical, indebtedness is no evidence of poverty.

32. The intended construction of the Tapti Valley railway as far as Nandurbár introduces an element of uncertainty into calculations as to the future of the Táluka. Prophets are not wanting to foretell the ruin of the town in consequence. It is asserted with some plausibility that the bulk of the Sindkhed, Nandurbár and Taloda trade will go to Nandurbár instead of Dhulia, that the big merchants will forsake the latter, trade will fall into the hands of the smaller men, and absence of competition will lead to a fall in prices. Time alone can justify or disprove the assertion; but after all this is a very old story. According to Captain Elphinstone, Dhulia was to "fall into insignificance" as soon as the railway was completed, but it has not begun falling yet. Moreover at present quite half the Nandurbár and Taloda grain and seed trade goes to Surat, so the loss in that direction will be less than is generally supposed. Dhulia will still continue to be the market for Pimpalner, Dhulia and part of Sindkhed. Old markets are not deserted in a day, and that the Settlement Officer of 30 years hence will have to deal with a town and market as flourishing as Dhulia of to-day is

\* Vide Captain Elphinstone's report No. 62 of 1863, paragraph 12.

The Tapti Valley Railway.

just as probable as the reverse. I venture to think, therefore, that the contingency of hard times to come is sufficiently remote to be disregarded, and that the signs of present and the prospects of future prosperity are such as to justify a substantial enhancement of the existing rates.

## Grouping.

Group.	Villages.	Rate.	
		Rs.	a.
I	27	2	6
II	9	2	4
III	56	2	2
IV	8	2	0
V	46	1	14
VI	13	1	10

33. The Táluka is at present divided into six groups with maximum rates as shown in the marginal statement. The groups that I propose to substitute are three in number with maximum rates as shown below :—

Group I—villages 73—maximum rate	Rs. 2-12-0
„ II „ 80 „	2-8-0
„ III „ 32 „	2-2-0

34. The first group includes Dhulia town and the majority of the Pánjhra valley villages, also Songir, Mukti and Kusumba and the villages lying along the high roads between them and Dhulia. They are all within easy reach of markets, and are not separated from Dhulia itself by hills or other impediments to traffic, whilst they have the advantage of excellent high roads. Captain Elphinstone gives reasons in paragraph 28 of his report for rating the villages adjoining Dhulia somewhat higher than the Songir villages. But I do not see any reason for discriminating at the present time. The general fertility of the Songir tract (an element which has always been recognized in grouping) is decidedly greater than that of the Dhulia tract. In the former, water is generally near the surface and plentiful. The revenue history of the villages is almost equally satisfactory, the increase in the cultivated area during the lease amounting to 118 per cent as against 125 for the rest of the Táluka, and it must be remembered that the population was denser and the general condition of the people more advanced at the beginning of the lease, and there was therefore less room for expansion than in the other villages. The climate is just as good if not better, and the price of land compares favourably. In fact the largest number of times the assessment shown in the Registration Records before me was given at a sale in Nagaon, a village placed formerly in the third group. The ridge of hill on the Agra road just north of Dhulia is insignificant in height and breadth, and is no obstruction to traffic. Why Tamaswádi was placed in the fifth group history telleth not. It is uninhabited but is cultivated, and differs in no way from neighbouring villages. Again if Mukti was fit to be placed in the first class it is not obvious why the villages between it and Dhulia should be in the third, as it is not even a market town. They are mostly substantial thriving villages, are well off for water, and within easy reach of markets. The proposed rate of Rs. 2-12-0 corresponds with the highest maximum rate sanctioned for Sindkhed, and with the rates of the Amalner villages adjoining. The revenue history of these last villages since the settlement is shown in Appendix P<sup>o</sup>. It may be objected that Rs. 2-12-0 is the highest rate proposed for Chálisgaon, which is actually on the railway. But it must not be forgotten that Mr. Turnbull kept down his highest rate in order to include in his first group a number of villages, which could not be raised to the proper standard without causing increases in excess of those allowed by rule. As before stated I see no reason for believing that the competition of Nandurbár involves the ruin of Dhulia. The villages can bear the increase well, and in proposing the rate I have every confidence that it is no higher than is just.

35. My second group includes some 10 villages close to Dhulia, but lying on the spurs of the Laling hills, 5 villages on the north of the Pánjhra similarly placed as regards Dhulia and the corresponding ridge of hills, the westernmost villages of the Pánjhra valley, a group lying to the east of the Pánjhra and cut off from Dhulia by that river and its tributary the Kauer, and lastly all the villages of the Bori valley. This grouping generally follows Captain Elphinstone's. The first mentioned

villages suffer from all the disadvantages of hilly country and stony soil, whilst their climate and water-supply are inferior, so that in spite of nearness to Dhulia they should be kept as at present in a lower class. The villages on the opposite side of the valley are under the same disadvantage, but I can discover no reason for placing Sukad, Mehergaon, Sirdhán and the other 5th group villages in a lower group than those adjoining. The western villages fall naturally into the second group, owing to distance from markets. The eastern Pánjhra villages are grouped at present apparently simply on soil values. Their position of comparative isolation is against their being placed in the first, but they are well enough off in every respect for the second group. As regards the Bori valley villages, the necessity for more than one group is not apparent. As before stated they all lie in an open level plain, the climate is good, they are fairly well off for water and have a soil that grows as good cotton as any in the Táluka. Their markets are Sirud and Borkund, but all the cotton goes eventually to Dhulia. The hills on the north and the Girna river on the south are drawbacks as far as trade and traffic are concerned. So in spite of their nearer proximity to the railway, a lower rate than that assigned to the Dhulia group is indicated. The rates of the adjoining villages of Amalner and Páchora are Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 3-3-0 respectively, so that a rate of Rs. 2-8-0 cannot be deemed excessive.

36. The third group consists of Captain Elphinstone's 5th and 6th groups.

The two southern blocks are composed entirely of hill villages, which are entitled to lenient treatment. In the northern block those villages that are not actually in the hills are cut off from markets by them, and are generally badly off for communications. Here again more than one group seems unnecessary. The rate of Rs. 2-2-0 brings the northern villages into line with those of Sindkhed immediately adjoining. Appendix P<sup>3)</sup> shows that in the latter the Rs. 2-2-0 rate has been no check to prosperity, as in the second year of the new lease there was an increase of 950 acres in the cultivated area.

37. The subjoined Abstract of Appendix Q shows the general results of the proposed grouping :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Dry-crop Rate.	By ORIGINAL SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Percentage Increase.
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
I ... ..	73	2 12	97,737 P. 1,896	81,235 12,464	98,042 P. 1,929	1,07,503 ...	32.3
II ... ..	80	2 8	105,825 P. 658	68,475 6,583	105,849 P. 666	86,431 ...	26.2
III ... ..	32	2 2	30,785 P. ...	15,417 ...	30,497 P. 25	18,688 ...	21.2
Total ...	185	...	234,347 P. 2,554	1,65,127 19,047	234,388 P. 2,620	2,12,622 ...	28.8

P. - Pátasthal.

In both this statement and Appendix Q the pátasthal area has been omitted in calculating the percentage increases.

38. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the increases in the several groups are all within prescribed limits. Turning to individual increases as shown in Appendix Q it will be found that in the first group 14 villages show increases of between 40 and 50 per cent, two of over 50 and less than 60, and one of 65. The last village is Támasvádi, which has already been mentioned as being raised from the fifth to the first class. In the 2nd group 9 villages show

increases of between 40 and 50 per cent, and one, Shirdáne of 50·1. The highest percentage in the third group is that of Lámbkáni, 40·4. I do not think that any concessions beyond those ordinarily granted in the first years of revision settlements are required.

39. The only decrease in the Táluka is in the village of Dedargaon and is due to the transference of 251 acres, rated formerly at Rs. 113, which is leased to the Dhulia Municipality for their water-works reservoir, to the head of Kharába. The future treatment of this land is a question for the consideration of Government. The Municipality may be permitted either to continue to pay the present rate, or a sum calculated at the enhanced rate on the old bhág annas, or to commute the annual assessment for a lump sum. The last seems to be the most convenient course.

Garden.

40. The following statement shows the area of garden land under Motasthal and Pátasthal irrigation:—

	ORIGINAL SURVEY.			REVISION SURVEY.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Motasthal ... ..	3,003	5,766	1 14 9	3,564	4,656	1 4 11
Pátasthal ... ..	2,554	19,047	7 7 4	2,620	...	...

Motasthal land has been treated as in the other Khándesh Tálukas that have come under revision, a trifling addition being made to the bhág annas of land under old wells, and the whole subjected to dry-crop rates. Whilst the area under wells has increased by 561 acres, the assessment has been reduced by Rs. 1,110, so that substantial relief has been afforded to well-owners.

For reasons stated I have been unable to submit proposals for the assessment of the pátasthal area. But it may be remarked here that the area shown in column 5 of the statement does not include land which has come under irrigation on the lower Pánjhra owing to the water-supply being supplemented from the Mukti tank. It is possible that when pátasthal proposals are submitted the areas classed as pátasthal in the villages of Devbháne, Bhokar, and Gondur will be somewhat diminished.

There is no rice land in the Táluka.

41. I may be pardoned for mentioning a subject which does not perhaps seem at first sight to have much to do with the settlement but which is very intimately connected with the well-being of the villages on the lower Pánjhra, and that is the grave nuisance caused by the daily discharge from the central distillery of thousands of gallons of liquid mhowra refuse. Even beyond Nyáhálad the river water has in consequence a most offensive smell, which gets worse as Dhulia is approached until at Warkhede the water is absolutely unfit for use. Even the well water of this village is fouled and dis-coloured. The people of Jápi, Nimkhedi, and other villages complain that the tainted water causes skin eruptions and damages garden crops. As regards the former assertion the people of these villages do undoubtedly suffer from an unpleasant eruption, and the fact that dwellers by rivers enjoy as a rule comparative immunity from such troubles gives a strong colour of probability to their theory. I am somewhat sceptical as to the damage to gardens, as I understand that in Poona distillery refuse is regarded as a valuable manure. In any case these questions deserve the attention of the Sanitary and Agricultural authorities. It is not easy to suggest any remedy

except reduction of the output of liquor, a matter involving many and grave considerations. But the evil is likely to be aggravated by time, as the soil gets more and more impregnated. The Kunbis of the lower Pánjhra who contribute so largely to the revenues have, I submit, a peculiar claim to the consideration of Government, and the hardship of having their water spoilt in the production of a liquor which they have no share in consuming should, so far as is practicable be mitigated. From every point of view the conversion of the Pánjhra, with its perennial flow of clear fresh water into a stinking distillery sewer seems little short of sinful.

42. Appendix Q<sup>(u)</sup> contains the usual details of village areas. The decrease in cultivable waste is due to the inclusion of land in forest.

43. The correspondence relating to the original settlement has, as stated in paragraph 3, been already printed in connection with the revision settlement reports of other Tálukas.

44. In conclusion I have the honour to recommend that the rates, if sanctioned, be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

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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APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Dhulia, District Khândesh for the years 1886—1894.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		REMARKS.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1886	...	...	1.95	2	17.07	28	11.95	17	2.40	4	33.37	51	Rainfall above average. Crops somewhat injured by excessive July rain. Subsequent short break was favourable. Late rains were favourable for rabi sowing. Rabi harvest affected by excessive cold and high easterly winds. The season was on the whole much better.
1887	...	...	0.27	1	26.35	27	6.64	13	7.07	3	40.33	44	Rain above average. Late rains deficient and retarded rabi sowings. Heavy rain in November, though damaged cotton, tili, and reaped bajri, was valuable. Outturn of crops variable.
1888	2.18	3	...	...	12.98	21	3.06	10	0.32	1	18.54	35	Rainfall much below average. Sowing rain was seasonable. Crops suffered considerably for want of rain in September and October. Much of rabi area consequently remained unsown. Late rains scant. Season not favourable.
1889	...	...	0.35	1	11.04	17	6.26	11	...	...	17.65	29	Much below average. Kharif season good. Rabi rain was insufficient and less area was sown. Outturn was poor.
1890	0.03	...	2.38	4	14.56	21	6.44	8	1.83	4	25.24	37	Below or up to average. Kharif rain was sufficient and seasonable. Late rains were beneficial for rabi crops. Season was on the whole fairly good.
1891	...	...	...	...	18.65	24	5.33	10	...	...	24.58	34	Monsoon set in very late and kharif sowings delayed. Rabi rain was timely at sowing, but it was scant afterwards. Season fair on the whole.
1892	...	...	2.01	3	9.57	22	15.38	21	0.91	3	27.87	49	Upto average. Rainfall was favourable for kharif crops. Rabi rain came in time, but it was unseasonable at harvest. Season was good on the whole.
1893	1.19	4	0.37	2	12.60	23	7.75	9	2.86	3	24.77	41	A little below average. Rainfall was seasonable for kharif crops, but for cotton for which it was excessive. Rain at rabi harvest proved injurious. Season was on the whole fair.
1894	0.31	2	...	...	10.93	19	10.57	14	1.27	2	23.08	37	Sowing late and completed at end of June. July rain was seasonable. In August there was a prolonged break and crops suffered from want of moisture. But relief came in in the first week of September and benefited all crops. October rain though good for rabi injured cotton and other kharif crops already ripe. Season on the whole fairly good except for cotton.
Average..	0.41	1	0.81	1	14.86	22	8.22	13	1.85	2	26.16	40	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

Taluka.		CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																	Crops.						
		Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.											Cereals.						
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acre.	Percentage of Column 9 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			Jewari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains (Nachli.)	Others.	Total.	
		Number.	Area, Square Miles.	Number.	Area, Square Miles.	Number.	Area, Square Miles.				Cropped (not).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for Cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.									Total.
Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.										Forest.	Others.													
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	
Dhulia ...	187	755	2	4	189	759	187	Acres.	483,408	99.5	4,725	224,260	15,618	244,603	105,701	30,315	102,789	238,805	22,440	92,461	255	2,894	33	128	118,211
	Percentage of Cultivated Area.							.....	...	1.9	91.7	6.4	100.0	.....	...	.....	.....	9.2	37.6	0.1	1.2	...	...	48.8	

Taluka.		Crops—continued.																											
		Pulses.					Orchard and Garden- Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugar-cane.	Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area twice cropped.	Remainder not Area crop- ped.
		Tur.	Gram.	Mung and Urdi.	Mash and Kullih.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit-trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.			Total.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil-seed.	Groundnut.	Others.		Total.	Cotton.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dhulia.	734	695	634	17,188	623	19,824	463	81	276	769	211	...	211	1,086	218	9,011	297	...	639	853	10,900	24	79,790	833	80,623	19	231,885	2,900	228,985
	0.3	0.3	0.3	7.0	0.3	8.1	0.2	...	0.1	0.3	0.1	...	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.7	0.1	...	0.3	0.4	4.5	...	32.6	0.4	33.0	...	94.8	1.2	93.6

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Dhulia Táluka of the Khandesh Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Dhulia	Tuesday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous Vegetables, &c.	5,000 1,500 1,000 500	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Lugdis, bodices, khans, blankets, turbans and cloth of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, jágri, chillies, salt, betelnut, sugar, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Total	8,000	
2	Devpur	Tuesday	Timber ... Cattle...	800 700	Teak, Dháwáda, Dháman and others. Cows, bullocks, she-buffaloes, horses, &c.
			Total	1,500	
3	Songir	Thursday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous Vegetables.	323 200 150 50	Bájri, wheat, rice, pulse of tur, &c. Lugdis, khans, turbans, and cloth of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghee, jágri, kernel, chillies, salt, &c. Vegetables, &c.
			Total	723	
4	Nyáshálad	Wednesday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous Vegetables.	81 8 3 1	Bájri, wheat, rice, pulse of tur, &c. Khans, cloth of European manufacture. Oil, jágri, kernel, chillies, &c. Vegetables, &c.
			Total	20	
5	Lámbkáni	Saturday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous Vegetables.	300 200 50 50	Bájri, wheat, rice and pulses, &c. Lugdis, khans, blankets and cloth of European manufacture. Kernel, oil, ghee, jágri and dates. Vegetables, &c.
			Total	600	

## APPENDIX C—continued.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1		3	4	5	6
6	Borkund ... ..	Wednes- day.	All kinds of grain ...	150	Bájri, jowári, wheat, rice, pulse of tur, &c. Lugdis, khans, turbans, blan- kets and cloth of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, salt, chillies, jágri kernel, &c. Vegetables
			Cloth and clothes ...	200	
			Groceries ... ..	75	
			Miscellaneous ... ..	25	
			Total ...	450	
	Khed ... ..	Sunday ...	All kinds of grain ...	10	Bájri, wheat, rice, pulse, &c. Khans and cloth of European manufacture, &c. Oil, kernel, jágri, chillies, &c. Vegetables.
			Cloth and Clothes ...	10	
			Groceries ... ..	2	
			Miscellaneous ... ..	1	
			Total ...	23	
8	Sirud ... ..	Friday ...	All kinds of grain ...	100	Wheat, bájri, rice, pulse of tur, &c. Lugdis, khans, blankets and cloth of European Manu- facture. Oil, ghee, salt, chillies, jágri and kernel. Vegetables.
			Cloth and clothes ...	150	
			Groceries ... ..	40	
			Miscellaneous ... ..	35	
			Total ...	325	
9	Mahál (Ner). Pándhari	Thursday .	All kinds of grain ...	200	Rice, wheat, bájri, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Lugdis, khans, turbans, cloth of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, kernel, jágri, chil- lies, salt, &c. Vegetables.
			Cloth and clothes ...	100	
			Groceries ... ..	25	
			Miscellaneous ... ..	12	
				337	
10	Kusumbe ... ..	Wednesday.	All kinds of grain ...	75	Bájri, wheat, rice, pulse of tur, &c. Lugdis, khans, and cloth of European manufacture. Oil, ghee, salt, jágri, kernel, &c. Vegetables.
			Cloth and clothes ...	100	
			Groceries ... ..	50	
			Miscellaneous ... ..	10	
			Total ...	235	

APPENDIX E.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES		Total Males.	FEMALES		Total Females.	Total of Columns 6 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.		
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Dhuliá ...	Christians ... {	... 8	... 21	... 29	... 3	... 8	... 11	... 40	... 19	... 65.5	... 2	... 18.1	
	Jews ... {	... 0	... 2	... 2	... 0	... 2	... 2	... 4	... 1	... 50.0	... 1	... 50.0	
	Jains ... {	... 309	... 466	... 775	... 247	... 430	... 677	1,452	... 551	... 71.1	... 4	... 0.6	
	Lingáyats ... {	128 175	198 164	326 339	107 144	197 171	304 315	630 654	61 22	18.7 6.5	0 2	... 0.6	
	Musalmánas ... {	1,090 1,632	1,380 2,374	2,470 4,006	936 1,444	1,552 2,347	2,488 3,791	4,958 7,797	101 498	4.1 12.4	0 64	... 1.7	
	Hindus. {	Bráhmíns... {	580 873	987 1,189	1,567 2,062	368 546	1,025 1,186	1,393 1,732	2,960 3,794	1,093 1,660	69.8 80.5	0 125	0 7.2
		Kunbis ... {	3,206 7,266	4,003 9,384	7,209 16,650	2,407 5,826	4,639 9,895	7,046 15,721	14,255 32,371	214 1,041	2.9 6.2	0 1	0 0
		Others ... {	8,776 13,658	11,483 18,190	20,259 31,848	6,509 10,966	12,340 19,092	18,849 30,058	39,108 61,906	1,472 3,167	6.8 9.9	0 35	... 0.1
	Total ... {	13,780 23,921	18,051 31,790	31,831 55,711	10,327 19,176	19,753 33,131	30,080 52,307	61,911 1,08,018	2,941 6,959	9.2 12.4	0 234	... 0.4	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 185 Government Villages in the Dhuliá Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate during the years 1893-94.

No. of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.										Total.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		Cropped Land per pair of Plough Cattle.
		FOR PLOUGH.		FOR BREEDING.		FOR OTHER PURPOSES.		MILCH CATTLE.		YOUNG STOCK.						Small.	Large, i.e. of over 2 Cattle.	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloe Calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
185	Dhuliá	12,968	61	No records		7,315	159	30,484	8,215	...	...	59,202	1,107	3,537	13,856	5,750	...	1,900	2,497	35.1
		26,105	38	548	143	3,188	124	17,831	9,026	12,557	6,233	75,793	2,656	4,869	21,353	11,118	...	2,437	5,764	17.5

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

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.

B 213-6

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW-GINS.		Births.	DEATHS.	Vaccination.	Liquor Shops.	Talim-khānās.	Dharm-shālg.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand-gins.	Steam-gins.							Hindu.	Musalman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
185	1,298	48	544	48	322	7	1889-90 ... 3,663	1889-90 ... 2,888	1889-90 ... 1,037	19	3	29	283	35
							1890-91 ... 4,789	1890-91 ... 2,779	1890-91 ... 1,311					
							1891-92 ... 4,664	1891-92 ... 3,614	1891-92 ... 2,768					
							1892-93 ... 4,741	1892-93 ... 2,852	1892-93 ... 2,653					
							1893-94 ... 4,786	1893-94 ... 3,285	1893-94 ... 2,990					
							Total ... 22,648	Total ... 15,418	Total ... 10,754					
							Average ... 4,529	Average ... 3,084	Average ... 2,151					

**APPENDIX H.**

*Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1894-95.*

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
185	Dhulia Taluka, of the Khândesh Collectorate ... ..	14	617.5	...	...	8	991	1	132	1	60	

**APPENDIX I.**

*Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inâm lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1890-92.*

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inâmdârs.		Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inâmdârs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money-rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain-rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.			Government.	Inâm.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12
185	Dhulia Taluka Khândesh Collectorate.	21,409	724	196	9	1,707	232	393	28	4,409	587	28,791	993
		72.2	2.5	0.7	...	5.7	0.8	1.3	...	14.8	2.0	96.7	3.3



APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budhis, Tanks, and other Sources of Water-supply in the 185 Government villages of the Dhulia Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate for the years 1891-92.

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDHIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.						REMARKS.		
		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 drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.			In disuse.	
		Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.		Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.
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
185	Dhulia	1,275	59	1,400	7	65	1	235	50	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	1	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract.

No.	Details.	WELLS, BUDHIS AND THE LIKE.		TANKS.		OTHER SOURCES.	
		Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	For irrigation ... ..	1,275	59	...	4	13	6
2	For drinking supply of human beings only ... ..	1,400	7	...	...	...	...
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation and drinking supply of human beings ... ..	65	1	...	6	...	...
4	In disuse ... ..	235	50	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	2,975	117	...	11	13	6
		3,092		11		19	
	Total of wells, &c., used for irrigation recorded at the Original Settlement ... ..	892					

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales in 185 villages of the Dhulia Taluka of the Khindesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times.	21	330 1	187 8 6	0 9 1	1,433	4 5 5	8
„ II ... 11 to 25 „ ...	45	543 6	399 4 0	0 11 9	7,210	13 4 5	18
„ III ... 26 to 50 „ ...	30	898 23	349 5 4	0 14 1	13,845	33 10 5	38
„ IV ... 51 to 100 „ ...	3	22 32	16 7 7	0 11 7	1,095	48 0 5	68
„ V ... 143 „ ...	1	4 15	3 8 0	0 12 8	500	114 4 7	143
Total ...	100	1,296 37	956 1 5	0 11 9	23,583	18 2 11	25

APPENDIX K<sup>(1)</sup>.

*An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales under Court Decree in 185 villages of the Dhulia Taluka of the Khindesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 2 to 10 times.	8	179 36	149 12	0 13 4	900 0	5 0 0	6
„ II ... 11 to 25 „ ...	20	438 6	323 10	0 11 9	6,621 1	15 1 8	20
„ III ... 26 to 50 „ ...	7	121 19	147 2	1 2 8	5,379 4	44 4 4	37
„ IV ... 51 to 100 „ ...	8	55 24	52 4	0 15 0	3,422 0	61 8 9	66
„ V ... 156 „ ...	1	4 13	5 4	1 3 5	811 2	188 3 4	156
Total ...	44	799 18	678 0	0 13 7	17,136 7	21 6 11	25

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in 185 villages of the Dhulia Taluka of the Khindesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times.	24	438 13	411 4	0 15 0	2,901	6 9 11	7
„ II ... 11 to 25 „ ...	59	877 1	638 4	0 11 8	11,135	12 11 2	17
„ III ... 26 to 50 „ ...	15	168 9	149 6	0 14 2	5,074	30 2 7	34
„ IV ... 100 „ ...	1	1 20	1 8	1 0 0	150	100 0 0	100
„ V ... 107 „ ...	1	4 8	2 4	0 8 7	240	57 2 3	107
Total ...	100	1,489 11	1,202 10	0 12 11	19,500	13 1 6	16

APPENDIX L<sup>(1)</sup>.

*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in 185 villages of the Dhulia Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times	22	566 30	351 11 0	0 9 11	2,400	4 3 9	7
„ II ... 11 to 25 „ ...	49	875 19	599 14 0	0 11 0	10,420	11 14 5	17
„ III ... 26 to 50 „ ...	11	153 19	123 9 6	0 12 11	4,825	31 7 0	39
„ IV ... 51 to 100 „ ...	8	22 0	18 8 0	0 13 5	1,100	50 0 0	59
„ V ... 167 „ ...	1	14 29	3 0 0	0 3 3	500	33 15 4	167
Total ...	86	1,632 17	1,096 10 6	0 10 9	1,9245	11 12 8	18

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in 185 villages of the Dhulia Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sublet.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... — 2 to — 1 times.	7	131 21	129 14 0	0 15 10	208 6 0	1 9 4	2*
„ II ... 1 to „ ...	66	1,544 3	1,541 4 0	1 0 0	5,513 2 0	3 9 2	4
„ III ... 6 to 10 „ ...	18	365 3	299 3 4	0 13 1	2,318 12 4	6 5 4	8
„ IV ... 11 to 25 „ ...	3	42 16	34 8 0	0 13 0	613 8 0	14 7 6	18
„ V ... 64 „ ...	1	13 8	12 8 0	0 15 2	800 0 0	30 9 8	64
Total ...	95	2,007 8	2,017 5 4	0 15 5	9,453 12 4	4 8 1	5

\* The apparent discrepancy between the figures of Column 1 and Column 8 is due to the latter being calculated on rent and assessment combined where the assessment is paid by the lessee.

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Dhulia Taluka  
from 1852 to 1895.

Years.				LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.					
				Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleared Cotton.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
1852-53	...	...	...	100	84	86	75	9½	
1853-54	...	...	...	103	105	74	90	11½	
1854-55	...	...	...	103	82	76	77	10½	
1855-56	...	...	...	103	82	76	75	8½	
1856-57	...	...	...	100	90	90	75	5½	
1857-58	...	...	...	100	90	90	75	5½	
1858-59	...	...	...	96	90	90	77	6½	
1859-60	...	...	...	96	102	86	76	6½	
1860-61	...	...	...	107	90	90	75	8½	
1861-62	...	...	...	96	75	60	60	5½	
Total				1,022	890	818	755	76½	
Average				102	89	82	75½	7½	
1862-63	...	...	...	52	41	38	42	2	
1863-64	...	...	...	38	29	38	28	2	
1864-65	...	...	...	31	22	17	17	6½	
1865-66	...	...	...	52	32	26	21	4	
1866-67	...	...	...	55	50	26	28	No record.	
1867-68	...	...	...	55	32	31	26	4	
1868-69	...	...	...	45	34	21	15	2	
1869-70	...	...	...	45	34	21	15	No record.	
1870-71	...	...	...	55	50	35	39	7½	
1871-72	...	...	...	55	31	27	24	4	
Total				483	355	280	255	31½	
Average				48½	35½	28	25½	4	
1872-73	...	...	...	52	43	28	30	4½	
1873-74	...	...	...	55	47	31	31	6½	
1874-75	...	...	...	62	50	42	38	6½	
1875-76	...	...	...	58	37	33	44	6½	
1876-77	...	...	...	35	29	28	31	5½	
1877-78	...	...	...	28	25	19	22	5½	
1878-79	...	...	...	29	45	14	33	5½	
1879-80	...	...	...	29	46	21	26	4	
1880-81	...	...	...	55	43	40	45	5½	
1881-82	...	...	...	55	49	38	49	5½	
Total				458	414	294	349	53½	
Average				45½	41½	29½	35	5½	

## APPENDIX N—continued.

Years.				LBS. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPPE.					
				Jowari. ..	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned Cotton.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
1882-83	...	...	...	42	33	31	38	5½	
1883-84	...	...	...	38	33	38	30	6	
1884-85	...	...	...	48	43	49	42	5½	
1885-86	...	...	...	52	36	35	38	6½	
1886-87	...	...	...	55	40	27	30	6½	
1887-88	...	...	...	33	29	30	32	4½	
1888-89	...	...	...	34	29	28	33	4½	
1889-90	...	...	...	37	32	26	25	4½	
1890-91	...	...	...	52	43	29	27	5½	
1891-92	...	...	...	50	37	25	24	6½	
Total ...				441	355	318	319	55	
Average ...				44	35½	31½	32	5½	
1892-93	...	...	...	47	43	27	26	4½	
1893-94	...	...	...	47	36	30	31	6½	
1894-95	...	...	...	46	38	36	34	6½	
Total ...				140	117	93	91	17½	
Average ...				47	39	31	30½	5½	









APPENDIX P<sup>10</sup>.

Revenue Statement for adjoining 17 Villages, situated in the Amalner Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1889-90.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1889-90 ... ..	22,765	23,702	...	1,326	1,326	22,376	2,298	873	22	940	1,620	445	26,003	26,195	22,843	...	...	
1890-91 ... ..	22,774	23,705	...	1,301	1,301	22,404	2,289	871	22	940	1,620	513	26,003	26,196	22,939	...	...	
1891-92 ... ..	22,774	23,705	...	341	341	23,364	2,289	871	59	940	1,620	510	26,003	26,196	23,933	...	...	
1892-93 ... ..	22,752	24,523	...	651	651	23,872	1,534	600	69	938	1,653	510	25,224	26,776	24,451	...	...	
1893-94 ... ..	22,966	24,635	...	429	429	24,206	1,330	488	86	938	1,653	510	25,234	26,776	24,802	...	...	
1894-95 ... ..	22,985	24,638	...	137	137	24,501	1,311	485	84	938	1,653	521	25,234	26,776	25,106	...	...	

13.

APPENDIX P<sup>11</sup>.

Revenue Statement for adjoining 2 Villages of Páchora Taluka, Khândesh District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in 1893-94.

1893-94 ... ..	4,618	4,434	...	...	...	4,434	651	328	60	143	196	21	5,412	4,958	4,515	...	...
1894-95 ... ..	4,663	4,466	...	...	...	4,466	606	296	70	143	196	21	5,412	4,958	4,557	...	...

APPENDIX P<sup>12</sup>.

Revenue Statement for adjoining 15 Villages of Sindkhed Taluka, Khândesh Collectorate, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in 1893-94.

1893-94 ... ..	21,449	16,843	...	...	...	16,843	3,746	1,488	295	860	650	35	26,054	18,981	17,173	...	...
1894-95 ... ..	22,432	17,254	...	...	...	17,254	2,753	1,076	195	860	645	41	26,055	18,975	17,490	...	...



















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.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III</i> —continued.		Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
176	Sadgaon ...	V	1 14 0	...	...	1,685	733	0 7 0	...	...	...	M. 8	6	2 0 0	1,688	739	0 7 0
177	Bafale ...	VI	1 10 0	...	...	590	225	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 9	14	1 8 11	599	230	0 6 8
178	Shevre ...	V	1 14 0	...	...	248	104	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	194	0 8 11
179	Tanakwadi ...		1 14 0	...	...	378	153	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	153	0 6 6
180	Tikhi ...	V	1 14 0	...	...	679	259	0 8 4	...	...	...	M. 4	7	1 13 0	683	259	0 8 5
181	Tisgaon ...	VI	1 10 0	...	...	364	145	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	145	0 6 5
182	Ubhand ...	V	1 14 0	...	...	1,048	499	0 7 8	...	...	...	M. 20	39	1 15 2	1,069	538	0 8 1
183	Wadel ...	VI	1 10 0	...	...	187	71	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 5	9	1 13 10	192	80	0 6 8
184	Wadno ...	V	1 14 0	...	...	1,405	706	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 29	59	2 0 7	1,484	765	0 8 6
185	Wyshale ...		1 14 0	...	...	418	210	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	210	0 8 0
32	Total ...	...	...	...	...	30,463	14,826	0 7 9	...	...	...	M. 522	591	1 13 4	30,785	15,417	0 8 0
185	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	231,844	1,59,361	0 11 0	...	...	...	M. 2,003	5,765	1 14 9	2,34,247	1,65,127	0 11 3
												P. 2,554	10,047	7 7 4	P. 2,554	10,047	

Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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No. 262 OF 1867.

Superintendent's Office, Málegaon,  
14th September 1867.

FROM

W. G. PEDDER, Esquire,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh;

TO

C. B. PRITCHARD, Esquire,  
First Assistant Collector in charge.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for transmission to the Survey Commissioner, with any remarks which you may make upon it, the following report on the assessment of Páthasthal lands, those irrigated from dams in rivers, in your Collectorate.

2. These lands are chiefly situated (though a little Páthasthal irrigation may be found in most districts) in the Talukás of Báglán, Málegaon, Dhulia, Pimpalner and Amalner, which form the south-western quarter of the province, the rivers which water them being these: the Girna, Arrun, Musum, Panjra, Pan, &c., which rise on the eastern face of the Gháts or Sahyádrí range, and fall into the Tápti. The accompanying table gives their area and present assessment.

3. The dams or "Bandhás" do not form reservoirs in the bed of the river in which the monsoon flood water is stored for consumption during the fair season. They simply raise whatever stream of water there may be during the cold and hot months to a height which enables it to be diverted into the "Pát" or irrigation canal, which is then conducted along the river bank, often for two or three miles, till it comes out on the level of the plain to be irrigated. Except in the Girna the dams are usually silted quite up to the top with sand. The people are generally anxious that this should be removed, thinking that the water-supply would thus be increased; but I believe this to be a mistake. The silt raises the level of the stream which would otherwise be far below that of the mouth of the Pát. Some of the smaller rivers, such as the Arrun, afford curious examples of "percolation." No one could suppose that they could be utilised for irrigation during the hot season. Walking along them in March, one finds their beds perfectly dry, without a sign of water till one comes to a Bandhára, where a thin stream oozes out of the sand into the mouth of the "Pát," irrigating perhaps 30 acres of sugarcane. Below the dam the bed is again absolutely dry, till another Bandhára is reached a couple of miles lower down, where the Pát is again found to be flowing freely.

Appendix A.

4. The crops grown by means of these Bandhás are chiefly sugarcane, rice, either kamod, the best sort, or dorki, a very inferior kind, wheat, gram and garlic. Plantains, pepper, vegetables, &c., are also raised, but the above are the most important crops, except in a very few villages. The area of irrigable land which has a right to water, and under the present system, is assessed at fixed garden rates, is larger than can be fully irrigated in any year, and the cultivators meet this difficulty by the arrangement of the rotation of their crops. Sugarcane, it must be noticed, being by far the most remunerative crop, as well as that which requires most water (since it occupies the land for 12 months, and during the whole of that period requires watering more frequently than wheat or gram), is that which chiefly regulates the rotation; but however good the water-supply, it cannot be raised in the same land oftener than once in three years, as the soil will not stand it continuously. The crop next in value to sugar is kamod rice, which is reaped early in November, but while it remains on the ground, as it must be kept flooded, requires more water than sugar. The proportion of these two crops grown in any village, therefore, is chiefly determined by the supply of water which the "Pát" yields in the hot weather, and in September and October, respectively; and I find that in several villages the area planted with kamod has much diminished of late, because, from the scanty rainfall for several years past, the "Pát" does not give water enough in October for the constant flooding which kamod requires, though it gives enough for sugar during the hot weather.

There is an exception to this rule in a few Báglán villages, where the soil and water-supply are both very good, and where sugar is grown alternatively with kamod every other year.

5. The following are some of the most common rotation in the order of their merit:—

I. First year, kamod, followed by sugar planted in March or April; second year, sugar cut in March or April; third, wheat or grain.

II. First, tili or oil-seed (a dry-crop), followed by sugar planted; second, sugar; third, wheat.

III. First, kamod; second, sugar; third and fourth, wheat, grain or dorki.

IV. First, kamod; second, sugar; third, wheat, &c.; fourth, a dry crop.

V. First, dorki; second, sugar; third, wheat, &c.; fourth, a dry crop.

VI. First, dorki; second, sugar; third and fourth, wheat, &c.; fifth, a fallow.

Two crops are seldom raised in the same year (except as regards the planting of sugar) but in some villages, wheat occasionally follows a dry crop or dorki in the same season.

6. The customary rotation in any village is thus a guide to the value of the water-supply. But it must not be understood that Pátasthal lands with a similar rotation are necessarily of equal value of two villages, both with rotation No. 1 above, the water-supply of one may be sufficient to allow of the sugar being irrigated once in ten days in the hot weather; of the other, once only in five weeks. Mr. Davidson, I may remark here, once stated that sugar requires watering 45 times in the year, or nearly once a week. I find, however, that even in villages with the best supply the people will not admit that sugar is watered oftener than about once in ten days, which appears to be sufficient; while in others they declare that it does not get water oftener than once in five or even in six weeks; again the cultivators think it of considerable importance whether or not the Pát affords sufficient water about March to enable them to plant the next year's sugar while still watering that which is ready for cutting, as they thus get the sugar cut early in the hot weather. The nature of the soil, the quantity of available manure, &c., must be considered.

7. In only a very few of the villages, manure is applied only once during the rotation and then to the crop which precedes the sugar. Partly from this cause, and partly from the natural richness of the soil, all irrigated crops in Khándesh seem far inferior to those raised under wells in the best of parts of Gájanát. I do not think that an acre of Báglán sugarcane produces on an average more than two-thirds the sugar which is returned from an acre in Bulsár, and the same is the case with the rice and wheat.

8. It will be understood that in a village with rotation No. 1 above (paragraph 5), about one-third of the garden land is always in an ordinary season occupied by growing sugarcane. In most villages, the Pátasthal lands are divided into a number of "Phads" (fields or estates) corresponding more or less closely to the rotation. Thus in a village with a three-year rotation, there will perhaps be six Phads, in one with a five-year rotation, five Phads of about equal area. In the first case two Phads would each year be planted entirely with sugar, two with rice, followed by sugar, and two with wheat and similar crops. And in many villages each original or hereditary cultivator has a piece of land in each Phad, so as to get sugar every year. There are many conveniences in thus having all the cultivation of each crop together in the same place. The people can help each other in watching their fields; water is economised by having to flow in one main distributing channel only during the hot weather after the wheat and rice are cut, instead of in two or three, and disputes about the distribution are avoided. For the general rule is, that the garden highest up the "Pát" gets the water first, then the next, and so on to the last, when the distribution re-commences. There is no rule as to the time for which each garden is entitled to have the water, each man may take as much as he wants; but he knows that the longer he keeps it the longer his turn for water will be in coming round again, and as there is no use in keeping the water longer, after the garden has once been thoroughly flooded, while it is very essential to get it again quickly, every man keeps it as short a time as he can, and I have heard of no disputes about turns of water. In the cold weather, while the rice and wheat are being watered as well as the sugar, there is a similar rotation for the different Phads. In villages in which this regular rotation of land, water, and crops prevails, the people attach so much importance to it, that in some villages a cultivator is not allowed to miss his turn for sugar; if he has had losses, and has not capital to plant it, the other cultivators become his security with the *sávkár* for a loan to enable him to do so; and in others, though he may miss his turn, and plant wheat or a dry-crop instead of sugar, yet he may not plant sugar again in his land in that Phad till the turn of the Phad for it comes round, consequently, it is seldom that a turn is missed. I have noticed only three or four instances in all the villages which I have visited.



9. The following rough sketch shows the distribution of the garden land of a village with a four-year rotation :—

\* Not printed.

Phad No. 1 planted with rice, followed by young sugarcane.

Phad. 2 planted with wheat and gram.

Phad 4 planted with dry-crops.

Phad. 3 planted with ripe sugar.

The figures show the order in which the different gardens get the water.

10. This system is however seldom perfect. In most villages in which there is a regular rotation the Phads are unequal in area, and the people either correct this by throwing part of a large Phad into the rotation with a smaller one, or cultivating according to the Phads, raise a larger area of sugar or wheat in one year than in another. Or, the number of the Phads does not correspond with the rotation, a village with a three years' rotation having four Phads. In this case sometimes the fourth Phad is divided, and a portion attached to each of the other three. Sometimes it has a right to water only for cold weather crops, and may grow sugar in seasons only in which there is a superabundance of water. In unfavourable seasons, too, the whole area destined for sugar cannot be planted. I saw an instance of this last May at Dhywell in Pimpalner, when of the sugarcane Phad of the year, about 60 acres, only two-thirds could be planted owing to shortness of water, and the people had arranged for a re-distribution of the land, for one year only accordingly, so that no one should lose his turn altogether, but the area of each man's sugarcane cultivation should be temporarily reduced. Lastly, in some villages, especially those watered from "kaccha Bandhāras" noticed below, there is no regular rotation at all, but each cultivator grows what and when he likes.

11. In many villages lands are irrigated not from masonry dams, but from kaccha or temporary Bandhāras, renewed every year. In some cases these are made only occasionally, to water a few acres for cold weather cultivation when there happens to be water enough for that purpose in some small stream or nála. In others the dam is made every year in the same place, there is a regularly constructed "Pát," and the same garden lands are annually cultivated with sugar, &c., in rotation. There is a good example of this at Satána in Báglán, where advantage is taken of a natural construction in the bed of the Arrun to divert its stream into a very fine "Pát" led by a tunnel under the town, and which irrigates several hundred bighas for sugar, &c. But almost all these kaccha dams have one defect, which renders the lands they irrigate less valuable than those under masonry Bandhāras. The first flood of the monsoon washes away the dam annually, and it cannot be re-constructed till after the rains have ceased,

so that (besides the expense and trouble of the re-construction, which are not however, generally great) the crops must depend during the monsoon upon the rainfall alone, which, in case of a light fall or long break, seriously injures them.

12. Páthasthal irrigation is exceedingly popular among the people of the western districts of Khándesh, and they are continually petitioning either for new Bandhárás or for the improvement of old ones, engaging to extend their cultivation accordingly. But of late years it has been found that generally when their requests have been granted, either the supply of water to some Bandhára lower down the river has been seriously injured, or their own water-supply has proved insufficient for the increased area of garden land. There are instances where, at the urgent request of the people, large sums have been expended on the construction or repair of a Bandhára, and the village has been half ruined by having to pay the high bágáyat rates to which they agreed on an area of garden land which they have found themselves unable to irrigate. Much has been said of the waste of water in Páthasthal cultivation, but I must say that except in a very few villages in which the water-supply is larger than is required for the available land, I have not observed this. In such places it would be well to cut an escape drain, to return the surplus water to the river. I think, therefore, that Páthasthal irrigation in the western districts has now quite reached its limit, unless some new system of irrigation works is adopted, by which the flood-water of the monsoon, which now runs to waste, may be saved and stored for fair weather consumption.

13. The original system of assessment for Páthasthal lands was that of crop-rates about 1845; this was altered in nearly all Government villages to that of fixed rates on the land. In most villages the fixed bágáyat rate is now levied under all circumstances as long as the land is not thrown up, but in some, dry-crop rates only are levied when the land is not actually irrigated. In alienated villages generally, as well as in some Government ones, chiefly near Hatghar in Abona Petha, crop-rates are still in force, and as several of these villages have been surveyed, and are to be administered on Survey principles, they afford a good opportunity for a comparison of the two systems.

14. As you are aware, no revision of the assessment of Páthasthal lands has been made by the Survey in districts hitherto settled. The only exception to this is in the taluka of Amalner, regarding which *vide* correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 5193, dated 30th December 1859. But even in this case I find that the settlement on a maximum rate of Rs. 5 per acre, finally sanctioned by Government, has not been carried out. It must be remembered, however, that in many places the old Páthasthal rate has been applied to the entire area of survey fields, including land previously dry crop, and in some cases, it is said, not even irrigable, and the people complain much of this.

15. The existing rates are very inequitable and uneven, both as regards different Bandhárás and different fields watered from the same Bandhára. For example, Dhabarie and Patna (Nos. 2 and 7 in Appendix B) on opposite sides of the Girna, are supplied from the same Bandhára, and the classification of the soil of the Páthasthal lands is almost exactly the same in both, yet the average acre rate in Patna is Rs. 16-5, in Dhabarie Rs. 14-3; again, in Mar Patna, of Báglan, one of the few villages in which kamod and sugar are raised in alternate years, the present bigoti rate is Rs. 6-14, while in Arrie, with a triennial rotation not including kamod, it is Rs. 13-2. There are similar discrepancies between the rates of Páthasthal lands in the same village. One Phad will be rated at Rs. 12, another at Rs. 6, and a third at Rs. 9 per bigha. The causes of the difference are various. Sometimes soil of a low rated Phad is supposed to be inferior to that of other Phads; occasionally distance of the land from the Bandhára has been considered. Again, the rate on a Phad will be reduced because from the land being on a slightly higher level, the slope of its branch of the "Pát" is less, and the water does not flow through it so quickly as it does to other Phads. In some cases it appears that the original Páthasthal lands were heavily rated, and that the people have been allowed to bring new land under irrigation at low rates. On the whole, existing rates are no guide at all to what the assessment on any particular Bandhára or field should be.

16. The wisdom of the change from the crop-rate system to that of fixed rates was, I believe, questioned at the time, and has been so ever since, and a return to the old plan has been very strongly urged upon Government by many experienced officers, especially by Sir G. Wingate when Survey Commissioner, by the late Mr. Goldsmid, by the Honourable Mr. Mansfield, and by Mr. Ashburner, Collectors, by Mr. Davison and Captain Elphinstone, Superintendent of the Survey, and by several Irrigation officers.

17. The arguments in favour of crop-rates were so clearly and forcibly stated by Sir G. Wingate in his report on the introduction of the survey into Khándesh, No. 97, dated 29th March 1852, that I cannot do better than give a brief resumé of his reasoning here:—

18. Sir G. Wingate says—

1st.—The area of land having a right to water and irrigated in rotation under the original system was much larger than could be irrigated in any year. But when fixed rates were introduced, no attempt was made to reduce the area of Páthasthal land; the fixed rates were applied to the whole of it.

2nd.—The effect of this was, when the Pátasthal rate was to be levied whether the land was actually irrigated or not, to throw altogether out of cultivation the land which used to be cultivated with dry crops in rotation.

*Note.*—When Sir G. Wingate wrote, this seems to have been the commoner system. But now, in almost all villages except some of those irrigated from katcha bandhāras, the fixed garden rate is levied under all circumstances as long as the land is not thrown up.

When dry-crop rates only were levied when the water was not used, and an uniform garden rate on all crops for which the water was used, it is obvious that it became profitable to cultivate the more valuable crops exclusively. For, assuming one bigha of sugar to be as remunerative as five of wheat, and to require as much water, it is obvious that the fixed rate being Rs. 10 per bigha, a man who cultivates two bighas of sugar, and pays Rs. 20, will make Rs. 40 more than one who cultivates one bigha of sugar and five of wheat, for which he would pay Rs. 60.

3rd.—Thus the tendency of the fixed rate system is to reduce the area of irrigated land to a minimum, and to cause it to be cultivated almost exclusively with the more valuable crops.

4th.—Hence Government loses revenue: in the 1st case clause 2nd above, the whole assessment of all the land allowed to lie fallow; in the 2nd the difference between the garden rate, which was fixed with reference to the average cultivation of the garden land, and the dry-crop rate, and the country generally is poorer by a reduction in the gross amount of produce raised.

5th.—The system of fixed rates is hard on the poorer cultivators, though good for the richer ones. For as the poorer cultivators cannot afford to grow the more valuable crops, which require capital, they are in effect paying for inferior crops alone, rates fixed on an average of superior and inferior ones. The richer cultivators, on the other hand, grow more than the average of superior crops, and paying rates based on the average, are gainers.

6th.—It is impossible to prevent the richer and influential cultivators from taking more than their share of water. Under the crop-rate system, though a poor ryot got less water, he paid for less, but with fixed rates, he pays for his smaller quantity of water as much as the rich man who uses a great deal. And the practice of rich cultivators appropriating more water than they ought, was encouraged by the fixed rate system, for the more water they can get the more land they can devote to superior crops, and the more they take the less is left for others.

7th.—Hence endeavours to increase irrigated cultivation and revenue by repairing Bandhāras have commonly failed. For the rich cultivators, wanting more water for their sugarcane induce their poorer neighbours to agree to irrigate more land if the Bandhāra is repaired; but when that is done, they appropriate the extra supply to raise a larger proportion of sugarcane in their original lands, and poorer people have no water to irrigate the new land.

8th.—The crop-rate system is scientifically almost perfect, for under it, if the rates are properly regulated, there is the same return to Government whether the people cultivate a large area of inferior, or a small one of superior crops. And among the ryots themselves, if a man take more water than another to irrigate a larger proportion of superior crops, he pays more than the other, and *vice versa*.

9th.—The practical objections to it are that it requires actual measurement of the area occupied by each crop twice a year, and this would be troublesome, and would tend to bribery; and that no cultivator would know beforehand the exact amount of his assessment, which might lead to extortion on the part of the village or district officers. These inconveniences might, perhaps, be in some degree avoided, but even if not, Sir G. Wingate would prefer crop-rates with them to fixed rates without them.

19. Before stating certain considerations which have, I venture to think, been overlooked in this argument, I must discuss the important question whether a ryot, whose land is rendered irrigable by a Government work, shall be obliged to use the water, (or, more properly, to pay for it whether he uses it or not) or whether he shall be allowed to avail himself of it or not at his discretion. For I certainly think that the plan of having uniform Bāgāyat rates, but of levying them only when the land is actually irrigated, is open to all the objections urged by Sir G. Wingate, and may be condemned at once. The retail system, as it may be called, that of selling water by measurement of the quantity used, is inapplicable here, for we do not want to ascertain the gross quantity taken by each village community from a canal irrigating many villages (and which gross quantity the villagers divide among themselves as they please), but the quantity taken by each cultivator in a single village, and no machinery which could be devised would enable us to do this. If, therefore, the ryot is to be permitted to avail himself of the water or not as he likes, this settles the question at once in favour of crop-rates. Colonel Strachey, in a report I have lately seen published in the newspapers, speaks as if all persons qualified to judge have decided this in the affirmative, but with great deference to so eminent an authority I hope I may be allowed to urge some considerations against this view.

20. If Government is in the position of a company owning water which it wishes to sell, it is obvious that it should not avail itself of its authority as a Government to compel the owners of land to buy. This, it seems to me, is the case as regards alienated lands supplied from a Government Bandhāra, and also with Government lands in which the survey settlement may have been introduced prior to the construction of the Bandhāra, no reservation having then been made of a right to raise the assessment if works of irrigation should be made. But then Government should, I think, do as a Company would do under the circumstances, that is, sell its water to the best advantage, and bind itself by no restrictions except for its own convenience.

21. But as regards Government lands assessed after the construction of a Bandhāra, it seems to me that Government is in the position of a landlord who, by expending capital on the improvement of his estate, renders it capable of paying a higher rent. An English landlord, who has made land worth 30 shillings an acre which previously let for 10 shillings only, would never dream of letting it at 10 shillings because the tenant, from want of skill, capital, or energy, could not raise crops of a value sufficient to enable him to pay 30 shillings. Just so in the present case. If a ryot, from want of skill, capital, or energy, does not use the water which Government has provided for him, he not only deprives the State of the return to capital invested in improvements, but he also renders the country generally poorer by the value of the superior produce which he might have raised, and which Government supplied him with the means of raising. He ought therefore to give up his irrigable land to another able to utilise it, and confine himself to dry-crop cultivation. We have altogether abandoned crop-rates in dry lands, on the ground that by the survey system we regulate the assessment entirely by the skill or capital of the cultivator, and I see no theoretical reason why we should violate this sound principle when the superior value of the land is due, not to the natural fertility of the soil, but to improvements made at the expense of the State.

22. Moreover, I doubt if it be to the real advantage of the cultivators to permit them to use the water or not as they choose. Many of them are idle and thriftless, and in ordinary good seasons, and especially when, as now, dry produce fetches a good price, they will be apt to say, "Let us content ourselves with dry-crops which it is true return us a smaller profit than wet ones, but for which we shall pay dry-rates only, and shall have the trouble of labouring for three or four months instead of all the year round." Then from disuse, the Pāt gets completely out of repair, and when a bad season comes or from an alteration in the value of produce, they want to raise wet crops, they come begging the Irrigation Department to repair the "Pāt" once more, at a great expense which need never have been incurred. This is no imaginary case, but has repeatedly occurred in Khāndesh, *vide* correspondence marginally noted. But if the people have to pay for the water, whether they use it or not, there is no fear of their abandoning the land and the right to the water; they are consequently obliged to use it, they grow richer from the higher profits of wet cultivation, and their morale is improved by their being forced to exert themselves.

23. I will now examine Sir G. Wingate's arguments against fixed rates (*vide* paragraph 18 above).

1, 2. I have already said that I think that the system of uniform rates, to be levied only when the land is actually irrigated, is inferior to that of crop-rates.

2, 3, 4. Some consideration seems to have been overlooked here. *1st*, sugar (practically the only superior product to which we need attend) can generally be raised only once in three years in the same land, however good the water-supply may be. *2nd*, the quantity of sugar which can be grown in any year is regulated by the supply of water which the Pāt affords during the hot weather, as it is planted in March or April and requires frequent watering till the rains. But the "Pāt" supplies much more water during the cold season while wheat and rice are growing. Hence there is always a large cold weather supply which cannot be used for sugar but which is available for cold weather crops, and the proportion between this and the hot weather supply regulates the ordinary rotation of the village. If we can ascertain what that proportion is, and lay one fixed rate upon it, no loss of revenue can ensue. And there is no advantage, but the reverse, in inducing the people to raise a smaller proportion of the most valuable crops than is practicable.

5, 6, 7. If the poorer cultivators have not capital to grow sugar, they should, I think, on the grounds stated in paragraph 21 above, transfer their garden land to those who can. For it is not quite the case that the surplus water which they do not use, because they grow wheat instead of sugar, is immediately utilised to raise sugar by their richer neighbours, who should therefore pay for it. Most likely the latter have not the land available to utilise the water in this way, since, as I have said, the same land will not grow sugar continuously, and, in villages with a regular rotation, a man is not allowed to plant sugar in land for which it is not the sugar turn. As a matter of fact, I think there are few Pātasthal cultivators too poor to raise sugar when their turn for it comes. With regard to the argument that the richer cultivators steal the water, I may remark, first, that with crop-rates the water for a poor man's wheat may be stolen just as much as that for his sugar with fixed rates, though the loss to him may not be so great; and next, that I have heard no complaint about the stealing of water and that under the rotation system

(described in paragraph above) such cases cannot well occur. For as each man may keep the water till his garden is thoroughly flooded, a rich cultivator who intercepts the water out of turn does not injure any individual who may not be able to help himself, but the whole body of cultivators by making the time longer till their turns of water come round and the consequent unpopularity with the whole village would be too much for him.

24. If, after consideration of these arguments, and of those which, for convenience, I have deferred to paragraph 33 below, Government decide on the adoption of the crop-rate system the best mode of applying it, it appears to me, is that proposed by Captain Elphinstone, while Acting Superintendent of this Survey. His letter No. 260, dated 27th September 1862, (copy of which is annexed) is too long to quote largely here, but the settlement he advocates is briefly this: He would re-measure all lands irrigable under Bandhāras into small numbers averaging  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre, (a preferable and easier plan would be to measure each man's share of land into a separate "Pôt number," for it is very rarely that the same cultivator grows two different crops in the same plot of ground.) He would divide all kinds of irrigated produce into five classes, each to be assessed at a different rate. These rates would of course vary for different villages according both to their situation and to their relative water-supply, since, as I have said above (paragraph 6), an acre of sugar in a village with a good supply is more valuable than an acre in one with a bad one; and also for different fields in the same village, chiefly according to the value of soil, of which Captain Elphinstone would make three classes. The rates in each field being thus ascertained, its total assessment, when cultivated with each of the three classes of crops, would be entered in the field register, as well as the dry-crop assessment, to be levied where irrigated produce is not raised. A field inspection, *not crop measurement*, would be made twice a year, and the assessment levied according to the class of crop actually grown. In case a field should be cultivated partly with one class of crop and partly with another, the assessment would be levied as if the superior crop was alone grown.

25. Captain Elphinstone goes into minute details of the working of this system, for which I must refer you to the letter itself, merely remarking that if crop-rates are adopted we cannot do better than adopt most of his recommendations.

26. But the point on which I am doubtful of his scheme is the proportion which his different crop-rates bear to each other. His first class includes sugar only; his second plantain rice, fruit trees, &c.; his third, wheat, garlic, pepper, vegetables, &c., and he proposes to assess these three classes in the proportions of 3, 2, 1. Mr. Davidson, in a scheme for crop water-rates, submitted demi-officially under date February 16th, 1863, (which I have not noticed, because it appears to me very inferior to that proposed by Captain Elphinstone, especially in requiring actual crop measurement) fixes the proportions of his rates at: sugar 12, plantains 9, vegetables 8, wheat 2, and irrigated bājri 1. This vast difference between the proportionate rates recommended by two officers of great experience shows the difficulty of the question. I requested the Pâtils of some of the best Pâtasthal villages in Dhulia Taluka to give me in annas of a rupee what they thought fair proportionate crop-rates for their villages with a four-year rotation.

They fixed -

Sugar	...	...	...	...	11
Kamod	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat	...	...	...	...	1
Bājri	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

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This however I think to be an exaggeration of the comparative profit on sugar.

27. I should be inclined to adopt the following scale, dividing wet crops into three classes as recommended by Captain Elphinstone:—

I.—15	+	1 dry-crop rate.
II.— 5	+	1 do.
III.— 2	+	1 do.
IV.—	...	1 do.

i. e., the dry-crop rate being = 1, sugar would be assessed at 15, kamod at 6, and wheat at 3. The scale, however, especially as regards the proportion between wet and dry-crop rates, cannot be an unvarying one, for on the one hand the maximum dry-crop rate of a village may be low, on account of its disadvantageous situation, and its water-supply particularly good; and on the other an inferior water-supply as in the case of kaccha Bandhāras, reduces the absolute value of each wet crop, as well as the proportion which the area cultivated with the superior products bears to that cultivated with the inferior ones.

28. There are a few minor points on which, if the crop-rate system is adopted, I should slightly modify Captain Elphinstone's scheme:—

1st.—When two crops are grown in the same year, I should levy the assessment for that year according to the rate of Class II. For in such cases it is always a third class crop,

such as wheat or gram, which follows either a dry-crop, as bájri, or dorki, a third class crop. This rule does not of course affect the planting of sugar, which is not cut till the following year, and would then pay the first class rate.

2nd.—I agree with Captain Elphinstone that if dry-crops such as bájri, tili, tur, or cotton, are irrigated, the dry-crop assessment only should be levied. But as the power of saving dry-crops grown in Pátasthal lands by an occasional watering in case of a long break in the rains materially increases their value, I would raise the permanent dry-crop rate of Pátasthal lands by the addition of 25 per cent. to the soil classification, in the same way as has been sanctioned for lands irrigable under wells, by Government Resolution marginally noted.

No. 1829, dated 18th May 1860, paragraph 14.

3rd.—With the above modification I would regulate the amount of the different crop-rates on each field by the soil classification, in place of having only three classes of soils as proposed by Captain Elphinstone, *vide* paragraph 30 D 1st below.

29. But if the system of fixed rates is to be adhered to, it is equally necessary to base the assessment upon the scale of crop-rates. For the account given in this letter of the Pátasthal cultivation of Khánderah will show that the only way of arriving at correct fixed rates is to ascertain the proportion which the different crops grown under any Bandhára bear to each other, and their relative values.

30. I propose therefore to introduce a fixed rate system, if decided on, in the following manner:—

A. To consider Pátasthal bágáyat all land now entered as such, except land which may be found on careful examination to be incapable of irrigation.

B. To ascertain for each year of the last five the area cultivated with different crops arranged under the following five classes:—

- I. Best wet crop (sugar).
- II. Middling do. (kamod, &c.)
- III. Inferior do. (wheat, &c.)
- IV. Dry-crops and occupied waste.
- V. Unoccupied waste.

C. The scale of rates being applied to the average cultivation thus classified will give the total assessment of the Pátasthal lands. Thus the total Pátasthal area of a village being 500 acres, we find that on an average of five years the cultivation has been as follows, and the average dry-crop rate (with the addition of 25 per cent. to the classification, *vide* paragraph 28-2 above) being Rs. 2, the wet crop rates are, by the scale at paragraph 27 above, Rs. 32 for Class I, Rs. 12 for II, and Rs. 6 for III.

	Class.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Average cultivation ...Acres.		100	100	100	100	100
Rate ... ..Rs.		32	12	6	2	...
Assessment ... ..Rs.		3,200	1,200	600	200	...

Giving a total assessment of Rs. 5,400, exclusive of the unoccupied waste, for which *vide* clause F of this paragraph.

D. The next question is how to apportion the total assessment thus obtained upon the different fields, and in the difficulty of doing this satisfactorily lies, in my opinion, the chief objection to fixed rates. The relative value of the fields depends on the value—1st, of their soil; 2nd, of their relative water-supply. 1st, Captain Elphinstone proposed (*vide* paragraph 28 of his letter) not to adopt the survey soil classification as a guide to the rates, but to divide the soil into three classes, to be assessed relatively to each other in the proportion of 21, 18, 16. (The question equally arises whether we have fixed or crop rates. I should prefer to adopt the soil classification, modified by the addition of 25 per cent. as proposed in paragraph 28-2 above.) It is true that there is very little difference in value between irrigated soil classed at 16 and that classed at 15 annas. But a variation of rates must be made somewhere, and suppose we draw the line, as Captain Elphinstone probably meant, at 12 annas between 1st and 2nd class soil. Then the difference of value between soil classed at 12-6 and soil classed at 12 is imperceptible, yet a difference of several rupees would be made in the rate. There are two occasional patches of shallow soil among Pátasthal lands, classed at three or four annas, and as such lands will not grow sugar, the assessment of Captain Elphinstone's 3rd class soil would probably, with fixed rates, be too high for such fields. In classing Pátasthal lands the fault called "Kháryat" or saltiness, which is common and greatly affects fertility, must be particularly attended to. 2nd, relative water-supply. A. I find that in Pimpalner and Dhulia the present rates of the lands furthest from the Bandhára are generally reduced on that account, while this is not usually the case in Bágán and Málegaon. The people themselves seem to attach very slight importance to distance from the source of supply, and as the nearest fields are often two miles from the Bandhára, it cannot make much difference if the water has to flow half a mile further to the most distant. This consideration may therefore be disregarded. B. There are often Phads or fields which (*vide* paragraph 10) have not a full right to the water: they may be

instance grow sugar only when the water is not required for other Phads. Their average cultivation must be separately taken out, and lower rates, according to the judgment of the settling officer, imposed on them, the nature of their water rights being recorded. *C.* The greatest difficulty, and one with which it seems impossible to deal altogether satisfactorily with a fixed rate system, is in the case of lands which, though having a full right to water, do not enter into the regular village rotation. It is found, for instance, that in a village said to have a regular three-years rotation, this is the case with only three-fourths of the land. The remaining one-fourth has quite a different rotation, or more likely, no regular rotation at all, and generally speaking, the present rates on such lands are lower than on the rest. Sometimes there is a reason for this, the soil is inferior, or the lands are somewhat elevated, and the water in the hot weather does not flow freely to them. In such cases it will be possible to make a difference in the fixed rates, which, indeed, when the cause lies in the inferiority of the soil, will probably be sufficiently effected by the classification. But in other cases there is no assignable cause, the people merely say that it is not the custom to include such and such lands in the regular rotation, or that the general water-supply is not good enough to enable them to do so. The obvious remedy would be either for the people to alter the village rotation, say from a three-year to a four-year rotation, so as to include all the lands, or for the settling officer to treat the excluded lands as having only a limited right to water, as in clause *B* above. But the difficulty is that the holders of the regularly cultivated land will not consent to the first course, those of the excluded land to the second. In one of the best Dhulia Pátasthal villages, for example, I found that more than one-fourth of the entire garden, about 500 acres, was excluded from the rotation, a four-year one, and was partly cultivated with wheat or dry-crops (not in rotation) and partly waste. I offered the people—*1st*, if they would alter the general rotation to a five-year one, to assess the village accordingly. *2nd*, to exclude one-fourth of the land from the garden area altogether, if they would agree to a re-distribution of the remainder. *3rd*, to assess one-fourth the land as having a right to water for cold weather cultivation only. But to none of these courses would all the holders consent. I must explain that I could not ascertain this to be a case of the richer cultivators encroaching on the rights of the poorer ones, as described by Sir G. Wingate, though it may have been so. No general rule can, I think, be laid down for such cases as this, the settling officer must deal with each as he finds he can, and I am afraid this will be a great difficulty in introducing a revised system based on fixed rates.

*E.* This relative value of all fields having been settled, the total assessment found as in *C* above must be apportioned on them. Whatever amount is deducted from the assessment of lands which are rated specially low under the last clause must of course be added to that of the rest, for as we have obtained the total assessment by examining the general average of cultivation, it is obvious that if the lands which are below the average of cultivation be rated lower, those which are above must be rated higher than the average of assessment.

*F.* The mode of dealing with the unoccupied waste must now be considered. We must first ascertain what of it should be excluded from the Pátasthal area, and treated as dry crops. *1st*, land which is not irrigable, from being on too high a level, must of course be excluded. *2nd*, there are many mango groves among the Pátasthal lands of Khándeish. The land on which they stand is assessed at garden rates, and is sometimes waste, sometimes occupied, but as a rule, half the produce of the trees belongs to some individual generally the holder of the land if occupied, and half to Government, the right to which is now annually sold by auction. The people now complain much of the land occupied by mango trees being assessed at garden rates, as the shade of the trees prevents valuable crops from being grown in such land. By the orders marginally noted, the Government right in fruit trees is to be sold at 10 years' purchase to the occupants, and I have ascertained that they will gladly buy it at those terms. If a crop-rate system is to be adopted, this is all that need be done. But if we have fixed rates, as it will be exceedingly difficult to decide how much land should be deducted from the garden area as dry-crop, on account of the shade of trees, while it would be unjust to assess at full garden rates such lands, and take half the annual produce of the trees as well, I propose to assess them at garden rates, but to give the Government right in the trees gratis to the occupants. This is in accordance with Rule 2 of the joint report; the people, I have ascertained, will be quite satisfied, and Government will gain, since the fixed garden rates will be much more than the average sum produced by an annual sale of the fruit.

*3rd.*—When Sir G. Wingate wrote, there was a common practice for the holders of Pátasthal lands cultivated in rotation, to defraud Government by resigning in any year all the land which ought to have had dry-crops, or required a fallow. They agreed among themselves that no one should take up the lands thus resigned, and the next year, took them up according to their original holdings, resigning other lands. Rao Bahádur Shambhu Prasad Laxmilal, Assistant Settlement Officer in Gujarát, in a memorandum with which he has favoured me, considers the existence of this practice as forming the greatest objection to fixed rates for the Pátasthal lands of Khándeish, and to obviate it, proposed that no man should be allowed to resign any of his Pátasthal land, unless he resigns the whole of it. If this rule is adopted, we must, under Section XIII, Clause I of the Survey Act,

consider the whole of any man's land under one Bandhára, no matter of how many plots it may consist, as forming a single Survey Number. This will be inconvenient, and as I find that this practice has been in great measure abandoned since the rise of prices, I think that with a revised assessment, the rule will be unnecessary if the Revenue authorities take care that the occupancy right of all resigned Pátasthal land be at once sold by auction, and that people from other villages have an opportunity of bidding for it.

4//.—There are many cases where a portion of Pátasthal land is permanently unoccupied, because there is not water enough for it. In Dahiwal, a Pimpalner village, for example, I found that under the same Bandhára by the northern Pát of which about 250 bighas are irrigated, there are 60 bighas of garden land which used to be watered by a southern Pát, but that this land has been unoccupied for the last 10 or 15 years. The people have repeatedly asked to be allowed to cultivate this at dry-crop rates, and to resign all claim to water for it, but the Revenue authorities fearing fraud have refused. There is, however, no doubt that the water-supply is short for the northern Pát alone. In such cases the land unoccupied should be excluded from the Pátasthal area.

5//.—Subject to the above remarks, unoccupied Pátasthal lands should be assessed at the rates imposed upon the occupied lands.

G. For Pátasthal lands also irrigated from wells I beg to refer you to paragraph 28-30 of Captain Elphinstone's letter. As I have proposed to increase the dry-crop classification of Pátasthal lands by 25 per cent., which makes the dry-crop rate the same as that on land under wells, we may altogether omit from consideration the supply of water afforded by the well, and treat the land as if irrigated solely from the Bandhára.

H. The people of Pátasthal villages complain with reason of the dates of their instalments being fixed with reference to the kharif crops, viz., January 10th and March 10th. The dates should be fixed for April 1st and May 15th, which would enable them to sell their sugar before paying the 2nd instalment.

31. I now give in an Appendix (B) these principles applied to the Pátasthal lands of Táluka Málegaon. These are not, however, meant as final recommendations for the settlement as the lands have not yet been classified with reference to the water-supply. The following explanations of the statements are necessary:—

A. The area of land including unoccupied waste, recorded as Pátasthal under the present system, is given in bighas, and the area of Pátasthal land found at this year's Jamábandi to be occupied is given in acres.

B. The crops have been arranged in classes nearly as given in paragraph 15 of Captain Elphinstone's letter No. 260 of 1862. The 1st class includes sugar only, the 2nd plantains, kamod, fruit trees, and vegetables in six villages near Málegaon, in which bazar vegetables are retailed. The 3rd wheat, gram, dorki, and vegetables in all other villages. The 4th dry-crop and fallows, or occupied waste. The 5th unoccupied waste.

C. The rates have been fixed with a general reference to the scale given at paragraph 27 above, and with a special reference to the circumstances of each village, which are explained in the remarks.

D. The total decrease of assessment in the 18 villages of Málegaon, at the proposed rates, is about Rs. 3,000, chiefly caused by reductions of rates in a few villages which are now much over-assessed.

Looking at the general condition of the Pátasthal villages in Khándesh I think it would be very inexpedient, even taking into consideration the rise in price of all descriptions of produce since the present rates were fixed, to attempt to levy a revenue larger than the present one from Pátasthal land. The people seem, it is true, comfortably off, but there are no signs of superabundant wealth, and the fact that the sávkár is still generally referred to as essential to cultivation, shows that there is little accumulated capital.

32. The occasion of a revised settlement of Pátasthal lands is a fit one to lay down defined rules for the maintenance of the works which irrigate them. As Government and the people are partners in the profits derived from these works, it is just that they should share the expense of keeping them in repair. The fairest rule, I think, is that approved by the people themselves, that Government shall repair all masonry, and the people all earthworks:—

(a). On the same principles that a company or firm devotes a certain portion of its earnings to an Insurance Fund, I propose that 10 per cent. of the profits of each Bundhara, that is, of the revenue derived from it in excess of the dry-crop assessment (which, even with fixed rates, I propose to record separately) shall be devoted to repairs made at the expense of Government. This sum need not be credited to a separate account. I only mean that the Collector should be empowered to expend it without reference or sanction, the necessity for which will cause great waste of time, and consequently of money.

(b). The present system of providing for repairs to be made by the people themselves is by levying an annual rate of 8 annas per bigha on sugarcane cultivation, and of 4 annas on other irrigated crops. The sum so raised is kept in deposit in the Mámlat-



dár's treasury till expended. I think it would be better to make the necessary annual repairs, and pay for them by a rate levied in proportion to the assessment of each Pátasthal holding.

33. It now remains for Government to decide whether the crop-rate or the fixed rate system shall be adopted for the revised assessment of the Pátasthal lands of Khándesh, and I will conclude by stating briefly the chief objections to either system:—

The *1st* objection to crop-rates is their uncertain and fluctuating character, which will be, however, in great measure though not entirely, removed by the adoption of Captain Elphinstone's scheme.

The *2nd* is that Captain Elphinstone's plan requires a re-measurement of all Pátasthal lands. As a good deal of re-measurement will, however, be required under any circumstances, and as there will be a saving by dispensing with the His-áwar measurement of subsidiary shares in Survey numbers, this consideration need not weigh much.

*3rd.* When Sir G. Wingate wrote, the people seem to have generally preferred crop-rates. This is not the case now, the majority are decidedly in favour of fixed rates.

*4th.* The great objection that I see to a crop-rate system is the probability of a loss of revenue under it. In the best Pátasthal villages, so far as I can ascertain, there will be no falling off in the extent of irrigated crops grown, but in others I fear it is very likely that the people will not avail themselves of the water where they may grow dry-crops at dry-crop rates only, *vide* paragraph 22 above.

34. I have already said that I venture to differ from Sir G. Wingate in not thinking the crop-rate theoretically superior to the fixed rate system, but I candidly own the practical difficulty (pointed out in paragraph 30 D above) in assessing each Pátasthal field at equitable fixed rates, and I do not expect to be able to make a settlement on the fixed rate system which shall be altogether satisfactory:

*2nd.* We must, I think, have crop-rates for such villages irrigated from káecha Bandháras, as Nos. 16, 17 and 18 in Appendix B. It may therefore be desirable to adopt one uniform plan of settlement for all Pátasthal lands.

35. Although, therefore, my own opinion is on the whole in favour of fixed rates, yet I am aware that I am almost alone in that opinion, and if Government shall decide in favour of crop-rates, I can cheerfully undertake to introduce them.

36. In conclusion, may I beg the favour of a speedy decision upon the subject. My only chance of getting through the work I have proposed for next season is by getting my establishments to work early upon the Pátasthal lands of Dhula and Malegaon, so as to have the hot weather to complete Survey operations in the unhealthy western districts.

I have, &c.,  
 W. G. PEDDER,  
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey  
 and Assessment in Khándesh.

No. 260 of 1862.

FROM

Captain P. A. ELPHINSTONE,  
Acting Supt., Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khândesh ;

To

B. H. ELLIS, Esquire,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D., Poona.

*Superintendent's Office, Camp Mûlegaon, 27th September 1862.*

Sir,

In the 23rd paragraph of my report on the Songir Tâluka, dated the 15th March 1862, I had the honour to draw your attention to the fact that the present system of assessing Pâtasthal garden land by the fixed rate was unsuitable to the irrigationary works of Khândesh, and I did not therefore propose any rates for land watered by Bandhâras, but took the liberty of suggesting that the introduction into Songir of an assessment similar to that previously proposed and sanctioned for the garden land of Amalner, might be deferred until my views were sufficiently matured to enable me to lay them before Government.

2. For some time past I had entertained grave doubts of the supposed advantages which the fixed rates possessed over the jinnaswâr rates (or Perewâr), for which they were substituted about 20 years ago, more particularly as the latter had, of late years, been advocated by many experienced Revenue officers, but it was not until circumstances enabled me this season to pay more minute attention to the peculiarities of our Pâtasthal cultivation that I could form a decided opinion on the subject.

3. I have delayed forwarding this report in the hope of obtaining fuller information on the subject of the jinnaswâr system of assessment formerly obtaining in Khândesh, but the few data I have hitherto succeeded in gathering from the records sent me by the District officers are of so imperfect and scanty a nature as to be nearly useless for an inquiry such as this, and as there does not appear much likelihood of our obtaining more complete information on this subject, I shall not detain this report any longer, but do myself the honour of submitting it for the consideration of Government, trusting that, brief as it is, no essential points will be found to have been omitted by me.

4. A great number of the rivers and streams in Khândesh are perennial, and the large tracts of open and level country through which they wind present such facilities for irrigation that water-works erected on these rivers would at first sight appear to be sure of success. A careful examination, however, of these rivers, as well as of the Bandhâras in and out of use at present, will lead to the conclusion, I think, that the success of such works depends, mainly, upon two points: not only should much discrimination be exercised in choosing the localities for, and care taken in, the construction of such works, but owing to the variableness in the supply of water afforded by most of our minor streams, a mode of estimating the prospective advantages likely to accrue to the cultivators from these works should be adopted, in order that the land under irrigation be equitably assessed, and a proper return ensured to Government for the necessarily heavy expenses incurred in the construction of such works.

5. The question of proposing new works and improving existing ones is now under the consideration of the Irrigational Committee, and I shall therefore proceed at once to the subject of this report. Before explaining, however, the modified scheme which I venture to lay before Government, I think it advisable to point out the imperfections existing in the present system, to enable you to judge whether or not a deviation from it be deemed desirable.

6. The mode of assessing Pâtasthal land, still prevailing in the districts in which our revised rates have not yet been introduced, and which the system adopted by our Survey is but a modification, is the "kâundâr" or *fixed* assessment. This assessment is levied on the *land* only, irrespective of the crop irrigated or of the quantity of water consumed by that crop; it is therefore in reality an enhanced tax on the *land* rather than a *water* rate. Where the supply of water afforded by the streams in Khândesh is as a rule both abundant and constant, and its intrinsic value therefore of little consideration, a fixed assessment on the land, such as the present one, would for many reasons be perhaps as suitable a one as could be devised; but as most of these streams have the unfortunate characteristic of possessing but little water, and of that little varying continually in quantity, it appears to me of the greatest importance that the taxation of this commodity should be regulated chiefly with reference to the quantity of water consumed by each cultivator, and to its real value to him. The assessment by the *fixed* rate is of too general a character to admit of such a consideration, and it appears therefore to be quite unsuitable to a country where water is so scarce, and its proper taxation and fair allotment is not only a question of justice to the ryots, but most essential to the very prosperity of the garden cultivation and consequent improvement of the revenue.

7. In Major Wingate's report on the Khândesh Collectorate, which first drew my attention to the advisability of some alterations being made in the present mode of assessment, the subject is so ably discussed, and the views he expresses have been so fully confirmed in my own

experience, that I could not do better than quote from his report such passages as refer in particular to the subject before me, in preference to making use of less perfect notes of my own, and I trust I shall be pardoned if I borrow somewhat largely from his report.

8. Major Wingate, who is our chief authority in all matters connected with the Survey Department, expresses himself very decidedly against a *fixed* rate of assessment for Pátasthal garden land, and strongly recommends a return to the old jinnaswár or crop-rate system which prevailed in nearly all our talukas before the year 1842. Why it was ever changed, and the *fixed* rate substituted for it, I have been unable to ascertain; but the chief object appears to have been to do away with the facilities which the crop-rates presented in a peculiar degree to speculation. Major Wingate evidently disapproves of the change, as will be gathered from the following extracts:—

“The wisdom of this change is perhaps still open to question, and from what I have learned during my stay in Khándesh I should say that both the cultivators and the native Revenue officers are convinced that the jinnaswár rates were adopted to the Pátasthal irrigation and fairer to all parties than the *fixed* rates by which they have been supplanted, the whole jinnaswár crop-rates were excessively high, and a great reduction of assessment was effected by the fixed rates by which the Pátasthal cultivators have greatly benefited; but of course the amount of the rates has nothing to do with the merits of the two plans of assessment. Crop rates admit of regulation as to amount equally with any other rates.

“By making the rate the same for every kind of crop irrigated, and levying this rate only in the case of land actually irrigated, the most profitable mode of employing the water is in the irrigation of valuable crops such as sugarcane and plantains, which yield a large return, compared with wheat and gram, with reference to the space they respectively cover. An acre of sugarcane requires at least as much water as five acres of wheat, but by the introduction of the fixed rates, the grower of wheat would have to pay the Pátasthal rate on five acres, whereas the grower of sugarcane using quite as much water would only pay the Pátasthal rate on one acre. The fixed rate then acts as a bonus for the cultivation of valuable crops, which remain on the ground the whole twelve months, and of course require a great deal of water during so long a period, and as might be expected under these circumstances, the fixed rates have occasioned a much larger proportion of the whole land irrigated to be cultivated with valuable crops than was the case under the old jinnaswár assessment.”.....“In consequence of this the water of the Pát insufficient for the irrigation of the Pátasthal

land under the jinnaswár system became still more insufficient under the fixed rates, which occasioned an extended cultivation of crops requiring much water and naturally had the tendency to restrict irrigation within the narrowest limits, and so to keep the Pátasthal revenue at a minimum.”

9. Another and important objection to the *fixed* assessment is thus described by Major Wingate:—

“I have shown its effects in promoting an extended cultivation of valuable crops requiring much water, but this cultivation is much more expensive and requires a much larger outlay of capital in anticipation of the crops than that of gram and wheat. The former cultivation can only be undertaken to any extent by cultivators in easy circumstances, whereas the latter is more suitable to the poorer classes. In consequence of this it was the wealthier cultivators alone who were able to take advantage of the fixed rates and extend their cultivation of the valuable crops. The poorer cultivators had not the means of doing so, and as the fixed rate was often heavier than the rate on gram and wheat under the jinnaswár system, the change to them was a misfortune instead of a benefit.”.....“The valuable crops yield the highest profit, and consequently the more water a substantial cultivator could appropriate the more land he could devote to these crops; but as the total supply yielded by the Pát is limited, it is clear that if the wealthier cultivators take more water under the fixed rate than under the jinnaswár system, we can have little doubt that the poorer go to the wall. In fact many of them have been ruined and driven off the ground altogether, much to the satisfaction of those who remain and who are thus enabled to appropriate more water than ever.”

10. Further arguments to establish the inapplicability of a fixed assessment to the Pátasthal land in this Zilla are scarcely needed, but as the modified system in use in our department has created, or perhaps more correctly speaking, perpetuated another and most serious evil, it should not, I think, be left unnoticed. Major Wingate in the 57th paragraph of his report mentions the fact that “under the original fixed rates it was customary at least in most districts to levy Pátasthal rates only when the land was irrigated, and any portion of the pátasthal land cultivated with dry crops, and not irrigated, paid the Jirayat rate only.” This most reasonable and indeed necessary indulgence, the withholding of which must of necessity inflict great hardships on those cultivators who, owing to an insufficiency of water in the rivers, do not always receive the supply they require and pay for, our Survey system does not allow of. In this system which has now been in use for many years several modifications were introduced for the purpose of removing many of the objections inherent in the original mode of assessment, but the exclusion of so important a principle as the indulgence above alluded to clearly involves, but which the very nature of the revised system rendered impracticable to adopt, annuls many of the advantages it would otherwise possess.

11. This difficulty has arisen from the necessity which the fixed rates have forced upon us, of fixing once for all a certain amount of garden land on each Bandhára and of assessing their land permanently at garden rates. This system appears to me open to serious objections, as it is impossible that our native classers should with no other aid but their own judgment and experience (as it has not been found possible to frame definite rules for the purpose) be able to form a correct estimate of the capabilities of Bandháras, of which the supply of water continually *varies*, or in other words, to fix with mathematical accuracy the exact extent of land likely to be irrigated from such an uncertain source. The judgment of the most experienced classers even will be found to vary considerably at different seasons. If the season happen to be unfavourable or dry one, he is almost certain to undervalue the extent of the garden land under examination. Should, on the contrary, the season be favourable, he is liable to err in the opposite direction; in both cases, however, Government would most likely be the loser. If the Bandhára is under-assessed, the ryots will benefit, as they are able to bring more land under irrigation than they pay garden rates for, thereby causing a loss to Government. If, on the other hand, the Bandhára is over-assessed, the cultivators will most probably throw up all land for the irrigation of which there may not be enough water, but for which under the present fixed rates they would have to pay the Pátasthal assessment, whether it is irrigated or not. The rent for such land would of course, under these circumstances, be lost to the revenue.

12. This uncertainty in fixing the assessment is one of the greatest evils connected with the fixed rates, but as it is a natural consequence of the very imperfection of that system, to endeavour to modify it would be to strike at the very root of the system itself. Our only resource, therefore, appears to be to adopt if possible an entirely new and more suitable system, and I would venture to hope that the simple scheme which I am about to propose, and which has for its object the modification of the jinnaswár system so highly thought of by Major Wingate, will be found to meet the latter condition.

13. It will now be necessary to consider the former jinnaswár system in order to enable you to understand more clearly how the modification in question will affect it. Under the old jinnaswár system the assessment was levied invariably on the crop as its name indicates, and as its amount was regulated with regard to the quantity of water each crop was supposed to consume, as well as to the profits derivable from that crop, it was evidently a *water rate* as well as a *crop rate*, and as such particularly well adapted to a country where water is scarce and valuable. Major Wingate was so struck with its suitability to the garden land of Khándesh, that he considers it theoretically "nearly perfect." In practice, however, many imperfections were found to exist in this system, yet no attempt appears to have been made to remove them, and it was eventually entirely given up, as mentioned in a former paragraph, for the *fixed* assessment. Major Wingate was fully aware of these imperfections, but did not doubt the possibility of their removal. He says in his 72nd paragraph: "The practical objections to which it (the jinnaswár system) seems liable are the following: The different rates for the different crops require an annual measurement, or at least inspections of the Pátasthal lands twice a year, once after the monsoon crops are all in the ground, and again after the monsoon, when the cold weather crops are coming on. If each crop were measured in detail, the process would be troublesome, and there would be strong temptation to bribery for the purpose of inducing the measurer to under-estimate the extent of land cultivated with high-rated crops and over-estimate the low-rated crops." . . . . "A cultivator, who under the jinnaswár system would never know exactly beforehand what his assessment would amount to, and this might possibly lead to over-exaction on the part of the Kulkarnis."

14. These obstacles are certainly somewhat formidable, and the original jinnaswár system, therefore, will necessarily have to undergo considerable modification before we can hope to make it work satisfactorily. In order to facilitate my dealing with the difficulties mentioned by Major Wingate, and which are the only objections that I have been able to discover against the jinnaswár system, I shall class them under three heads:—

1stly.—The numerous rates for the different crops.

2ndly.—The necessity of annual crop measurements.

3rdly.—The inconvenience to the cultivator of not knowing beforehand the amount of his assessment, and the liability thereby of his being defrauded by over-taxation.

15. The first difficulty is, I think, easily disposed of. Under the old system each of the superior crops had its separate rate of assessment, and the inferior ones were, as a rule, assessed at one and the same rate. To this general rule, however, there were many exceptions; in some districts they had as many as 13 different rates, in others only 5. As it is impossible in practice, however, to give to each crop the exact quantity of water only that theoretically might be considered sufficient for it, and many of the crops thereof will be found to receive an equal share of water, or nearly so, such a variety in the crop-rates appears to me superfluous, and tends only to complicate the system unnecessarily. I have consulted experienced cultivators on the subject, and they agree with me that a reduction of the numerous crop-rates to *three*, or what is the same, a division of the several garden crops in *three* classes or groups, each group bearing *one* rate only, would meet all the requirements of the ryots. In arranging the crops in their respective classes, not only the value of the water, but also the ryots' profits on the several

crops should, I think, be taken into consideration. This principle I have followed in the sub-joined table, which shows the proposed arrangement :—

I. Class or rate.	II. Class or rate.	III. Class or rate.		
1 Sugarcane .	1. Plantains, " " 2. 1st class rice. 3. 2nd do. rice, with do. Fusli, 4. Guavas and limes. 5. Haldi.	1. Large onions, 2. Garlic, 3. Succulent herbs, 4. Egg-plant, 5. Sweet potatoes, 6. Red pepper,	7. Earth-nut, 8. Small onions, 9. Peas, 10. Gram, 11. Wheat, 12. Massur,	13. Methi, 14. Carrots, 15. Indian corn.

16. These classifications will, I think, be found to be generally applicable to Khândesh, but if an alteration be thought necessary at any time owing to some of the crops fetching higher prices in one district than in another, or from some peculiarity in the soil thriving better, the Superintendent could easily make the necessary change without disturbing the system. I would here draw attention, however, to the advisability of exempting the cultivators from Pátasthal rates when circumstances prevent their cultivating garden crops, and of levying Jiráit rates only whenever *dry* crops are grown in any portion of the "Thall." These rates should likewise be levied in every case of a *bágayat* field having been left uncultivated, unless the owner has previously given in his "Razinama" or deed of release, so as to enable others to take it up, and thus prevent any unnecessary loss to Government. The advantage of such a measure has been sufficiently pointed out, I think, in my 10th paragraph.

17. The second objection to the Jinnaswár system, *viz.*, the necessity of yearly measuring the garden crops under cultivation, may be removed by adopting the following plan: All cultivators' holdings which may be beyond a certain size should be subdivided into two or more subordinate plots, as I shall explain further on. *Each* of these plots should then be assessed by the help of a classification scale which I have drawn up for that purpose, and which will be found in paragraph 25, with the three garden rates proposed in the last paragraph. We shall then have a number of fields of ascertained dimensions, each bearing three distinct rates of assessment. The object of this arrangement, it will be clear, is to enable one to ascertain by merely examining the *nature* of the *crop* what assessment should be levied on each field without having to resort to actual measurement. This could not be done, however, unless we established the rule that crops of *one kind* only, or rather none but crops belonging to *one class* be grown at one and the same time in the *same* plot, and that if a ryot desire to cultivate two or more crops of different classes in the same plot, he be required to pay for that plot the full assessment of the highest of the crops he is growing that year. It must be obvious, however, that as the cultivators would not reasonably be expected to cover any large extent of land, with crops of *one class*, only these sub-divisions or plots should be made of a size to suit his convenience. I have given this subject much consideration, and have now no hesitation in recommending that we should adopt 30 gunthas or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre for the average size of these plots, as I feel satisfied that such a division of the land will cause no inconvenience to the cultivators. In this I am borne out by the opinion of the Mámlatdars and cultivators whom I have consulted on this subject; and taking into consideration that even under the present system fields of small dimensions, such as of *one acre* and under are allowable, and the ryots themselves frequently portion off their fields in small patches of 15 and 20 gunthas each for their own convenience, the sub-divisions of all our fields in plots of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre or thereabouts could hardly, I imagine, be considered objectionable.

18. In order to explain the proposed system more clearly, I will suppose that we have divided field No. 117 in the annexed map, which shows a portion of the garden land at Nehr in three plots or sub-divisions. If we now apply our three garden rates to each of these plots, the assessment on that field would stand as follows :—

Survey Number.	Plot.	Arable acre.	PÁTASTHAL ASSESSMENT ON					
			I. Class crop.		II. Class crop.		III. Class crop.	
			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
117	1	A. g. 31	14	8	9	12	5	0
	2	" 33	15	7	10	6	5	0
	3	" 35	16	6	11	0	5	10

The rate of assessment is taken from the Table of Rates, which will be found in paragraph 25.

It will be evident from this table that the yearly assessment on every plot depends upon the nature of the crop grown in it each year. Supposing the cultivator wishes one year to plant *sugarcane*, say in Plot 2, his assessment that year would be Rs. 15 annas 7 for that plot, or if he sow red pepper instead, this crop belonging to the III Class would render him liable to

*Vide* Table of Classes in paragraph 15.

only Rs. 5 annas 5. In Plot I again, the assessment on *sugarcane* would be Rs. 14 annas 8, and on red pepper Rs. 5, and so on. Taking now the case of a ryot cultivating two crops of different classes as *sugarcane* and plantains, say in Plot 3, by the above table his assessment on that plot would be Rs. 16 annas 6, the higher of the two rates, according to the rule proposed by me in the last paragraph. Such a case as the latter, however, would not often occur, as the small size of the plots would render such a practice unnecessary. This arrangement will not prevent the ryot from cultivating his *whole* field, if he pleases, with the same crop.

19. The solution of the *third* difficulty clearly follows from that of the second. The three garden rates being once fixed on each field as described in the last paragraph, and the cultivators having been properly instructed at the time of the Survey *Jamābandi* of the nature of these rates, and received the usual "Chitti" or document detailing all the information they may require regarding their fields, they would need only refer to this document if they wished to ascertain the amount of their liabilities to Government on any particular crop they might desire to grow. By this means they would not have to seek the assistance or advice of the village officers, who thereby will not have the same opportunities for peculation as they had before.

20. I hope I have thus satisfactorily disposed of the objections pointed out by Major Wingate as having existed in the original *jinnaswār* system, and I feel sanguine that no practical difficulties will arise in carrying it out, should the proposed modification be approved of by Government. Perhaps I ought not to enter in this report into minor details, which might be left to the judgment of the Superintendent, but it may be advisable to draw attention to a few particulars which essentially form a part of the scheme proposed—*1stly*, In sub-dividing those fields that may require it, it would be advisable to lay down *permanent* boundaries to separate the interior plots; this will enable them to be distinguished with ease, and thus prevent fraud on the part of the cultivators. In order that the latter, however, may not unnecessarily lose any of their valuable land by the erection of such boundaries, a couple of stones only need be fixed at the corners of the plots as shown in the annexed map, but it would be necessary to require that a narrow strip of land (the width of one furrow would be sufficient) should be left unsown along the boundaries of these plots, to indicate their direction and position. In making these divisions it would be advisable to follow the division ridges already existing in some of our *Pātasthal* fields. *2ndly*, each *Bandhāra* should have a map of its own, drawn up on a much larger scale than that of the usual village map. Two or three Gunter's chains to the inch would be a suitable size, and would prevent any confusion in tracing the boundaries and in recognising the position of the fields. On these maps being lithographed, every principal holding or "Survey Number" should have its boundaries marked in the map by a strong black line and the number of the field distinctly shown in the centre of it in large figures. The subordinate plots might be divided by dotted lines (to be afterwards marked in red), and the number entered on the left side of each plot in smaller figures. Every map should likewise contain an index for reference, showing the extent of each plot and the assessment to which the cultivator would be liable whatever crop he might be growing, as well as a table containing the several crops arranged in their respective classes. A map of this description would be of great assistance to the *Māmlatdārs* and "*Pahāni*" *Kārkūns* at the time of their yearly inspection of crops, and would also enable the European officer to detect any fraud that might be attempted with greater ease than is possible at present.

21. I shall now proceed to consider what relation the *three* classes proposed by me for garden crops should bear to each other with reference to the assessment to be fixed for them. Before the year 1842, while the old *Jinnaswār* system still existed, the rates on garden crops varied considerably in many districts, but as a rule they were most extravagantly high. This was particularly the case with *sugarcane* and rice, as will be seen in this table:—

Nature of Crop.	Maximum rates on <i>Sugarcane</i> and <i>Rice</i> levied in 1840-41 in the undermentioned <i>Tālukas</i> .		
	<i>Mālegaon</i> .	<i>Dhulia</i> .	<i>Pimpalner</i> .
<i>Sugarcane</i> ...	76	32	56
<i>Rice, 1st sort</i> ...	35	21	23

*N.B.*—The figures represent the rates per acre in rupees.

That these crop-rates were unreasonably heavy can hardly be doubted, and the fixed rates by which they were supplanted certainly brought this improvement with them that the assessment on garden land was considerably lowered, whereby the cultivators were much relieved. In some of the districts, however, the fixed rates still weigh very heavily on the inferior crops,

although they are by no means too high for sugarcane. The following table gives the rates at which some of our best Bandhāras are assessed at present in unsettled districts:—

Bandhāras.		Fixed rates per acre in rupees.			
Taluka.		I. Rate.	II. Rate.	III. Rate.	IV. Rate.
Mālegaon ...	1	20	16	8	6
	2	16	13	10	...
	3	16	12	...	...
Dhalia ...	1	13	12	11	8
	2	12	11	10	...
	3	12	8	...	...
Pimpalner ...	1	18	17	...	...
	2	17	14	3	...
	3	17	...	...	...

It will be seen that there are several rates to almost every Bandhāra, the lower or higher rates being applied to the burl in various parts or divisions of the garden land as they may vary in productiveness. To the inferior crops some of these rates must prove ruinous.

22. The subjoined table will give an idea of the proportion the different crops bear to each other with regard to the water they consume and the profits derivable on an average from their culture and under one of our best Bandhāras:—

Class and Number.	Name of Crops.	Number of waterings during the season.	Value of produce per Acre.	EXPENSES PER ACRE.				Profit per Acre.	Proposed maximum rate per Acre.	Net profit remaining to the cultivator per Acre.
				Manure.	Seed.	Weeding, Crop ping, Watch- ing, &c.	Total Expend- iture.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	1 Sugarcane ...	48	240	20	24	81	125	115	21	94
	1 Plantains ...	48	62	10	1	15	26	36	14	22
II.	2 Rice } Kamod ...	48	60	13	2	15	30	30	14	16
	3 } Dorki with Do Fusli ...	45	51	9	3	14	26	25	14	11
	4 Haldi ...	20	70	8	7	10	25	45	14	31
	5 Guavas and Limes ...	10	100	13	...	32	45	55	14	41
	1 Onions (large) ...	16	50	7	3	15	25	25	7	18
III.	2 Garlic ...	16	60	7	13	17	37	23	7	16
	3 Rāb (vegetable) with Do Fusli ...	18	61	7	2	15	24	37	7	30
	4 Egg plant ...	10	40	7	1	15	23	17	7	10
	5 Sweet potatoes ...	13	50	5	4	18	27	23	7	16
	6 Early do. with Do Fusli ...	20	36	5	6	13	24	12	7	5
	7 Onions (small) with Do Fusli ...	13	43	7	4	15	26	17	7	10
	8 Red pepper ...	10	50	6	1	22	29	21	7	14
	9 Earth nut ...	8	50	5	3	19	27	23	7	16
	10 Indian Corn with Do Fusli ...	8	31	...	4	4	8	23	7	16
	11 Carrots ...	8	27	...	5	6	11	16	7	9
	"Do Fusli" Crops.	12 Peas ...	5	16	...	2	3	5	11	...
13 Gram ...		5	16	...	2	3	5	11	...	...
14 Wheat as early crop ...		5	32	...	3	5	8	24	7	17
15 Do. as Do Fusli ...		5	16	...	2	3	5	11	...	...
16 Mussur ...		5	16	...	2	3	5	11	...	...
17 Methi ...		5	16	...	2	3	5	11	...	...
18 Bajri and other Jarait crops with Do Fusli.		5	37	4	2	7	13	25	7	18

N.B.—1. Those crops which allow of a second or Do Fusli crop being grown are marked as such.

2. The expenses of ploughing and of such labours as are performed by the cultivator himself are not included in the expenditure column 8.

23. The 3rd column of this table contains the number of waterings or the times the crops require to be irrigated during the season. These data have been carefully collated, and will, I think, be found accurate. The following columns showing the expenses and profits however are

not quite satisfactory to my mind, as the only information I have hitherto succeeded in obtaining, although from numerous sources, is not quite so reliable as I should wish. The natives are very suspicious in matters concerning them so nearly as the profits of their labours, and it is with the greatest difficulty that one can obtain from them even reasonable replies on such subjects. The data given in the table, therefore, are perhaps rather an approximation to the truth than the truth itself, but when taken in connection with those given in column 3, they will suffice, I think, to guide us in arranging the crops in the class they should be, and in framing a scale for their assessment. Alterations may perhaps be found necessary hereafter in districts not yet examined by us, but they would in no way affect the proposed scheme itself and need not therefore be entered into at present.

24. As the reasons which have induced me to place the several crops in their respective Classes may not at once be apparent, it would be as well to enter into a short explanation. In the I Class we have only sugarcane, as it requires more water and for a larger period than any other crop, and is by far the most valuable of all. The II Class contains five crops: of these plantains require nearly as much water as sugarcane, but the value of the crop is only about one-half of that of the latter. It comes to maturity after the *second* year only, and as the cultivator therefore gets no return the *first* year except what he may obtain from the vegetable "methi," which is generally grown between the rows while the plantain trees are young, I have entered in the table which is intended to represent the *yearly* value of the crops, only one-half of the produce, expenses and profit. Of rice, we have several kinds in Khandesh, "kamod" and dorki however are the only varieties that I have yet met with, and as I have not been able to get any satisfactory information about the other kinds, I shall speak of these two only. After "kamod" has been one month in the ground it requires to be completely and continually submerged, which would lead one to imagine that it receives much more water than sugarcane, for which it suffices simply to saturate the ground. In practice also we find that sugarcane requires a fresh supply of water every 7th or 8th day only, whereas rice is obliged to be irrigated every 3rd and 4th day to keep the crops under water, but as the former remains in the ground for 12 months, and the latter 5½ months only, the water consumed by both is perhaps in reality much the same in quantity. Taking this fact alone into consideration, rice would seem to require being placed in the same class as sugarcane, but as it is only during the monsoon when there is an abundance of water in the river, and its value is comparatively little, that rice requires its supply of water, and as the crop itself is considerably less in value than sugarcane, the assessment should necessarily be lighter. The same remarks apply to some extent to the inferior description of rice "dorki"; this is a very unremunerative crop however, and were it not for the large quantity of water consumed by it and a second or after crop ("Do Fusli") such as wheat and gram, &c., invariably following it the same year, it ought to have been placed in the III Class. The guava and lime trees require very little water except for the first three or four years while the trees are young, but as the profits derivable from their cultivation are very great and the expenses and the trouble connected with it comparatively trifling, Government should, I think, share in these profits, and I have therefore placed these crops in the II Class. The III Class comprises all the remaining crops. The four crops onions, garlic, ráb (green and succulent herbs), and the egg-plant, however, which I have divided by a line from the other crops, are much more valuable in the proximity of large towns where they would meet with a ready sale than in out-of-the-way places, and as they might, therefore, in some cases require to be placed in the II Class, their respective value should be specially considered at each Baudhara when determining rates for it.

25. When speaking in the last paragraph about the crop "dorki" I mentioned the fact of a second or "Do Fusli" crop being grown after it the same year, and as this is the case with some other crops also, I will now consider what arrangements should be made with regard to these after-crops in general. By referring to the table in paragraph 22 it will be found that only four crops of III Class are followed by "Do Fusli"; of these *four* the crop ráb would, as observed in the last paragraph, under certain circumstances, have to be placed in the II Class, and Indian corn requires so little water and is so unprofitable that without the after-crop or "Do Fusli" it could not pay garden rates we have therefore only two crops left, which both with regard to the water they consume and the value of their produce, might require, when considered together with their "Do Fusli" crop, to be assessed higher than the crops of the III Class. Rather than complicate our system, however, by adopting a greater variety of rates than is absolutely necessary for its proper working, I shall take these facts into consideration when fixing the assessment for these crops, so that a fair average rate may fall on the whole.

26. Jirayat crops, such as bájri, are often sown in garden land as *first* crops, and are followed up by an *irrigated* after-crop, although the water consumed by this double crop is not much in reality; the immunity from drought which the possibility of gaining an occasional watering to the *dry* crop during an unfavourable season, as well as the natural moistness itself of the "Thal" gives to such a crop, considerably increases its value, and I therefore intend to place on this double crop likewise the garden rate of the III Class. Should *dry* crops,

\* *Vide* paragraph 10.

however, be grown *alone*, that is, without an irrigated "Do Fusli" crop, the Jirayat rate only should be imposed upon them\* as they would not be able to bear the garden rate.

27. The only subject now remaining to be considered is the assessment or rather rate to be placed on each of the classes. From the last table it will be seen that the three classes stand to each other in the following

*Vide* paragraph 22.



ratio: with reference to the water consumed on an average by each class the figures 5, 3, and 1, and with regard to the net average profit 5, 2, and 1 give us the correct proportion. Sugarcane therefore requires *five* times as great a supply of water as the average consumed by the crops of the III Class, and brings in likewise about *five* times as great a profit as the average of the latter class; but as the cultivation of sugarcane demands great outlay of *ready* money which the ryot has frequently to borrow at a most usurious interest, and the risks connected with the preparation of its produce for the market are considerable, I would propose that the rates on the two extreme classes should be fixed in the proportion of three to one, sugarcane being assessed three times as high as the inferior crops. The rate on the crops of the II Class would then be represented by the mean proportional figure 2, this being a sufficiently accurate division to answer all practical purposes.

28. The proportion just proposed, however, could remain intact only in cases where the water is abundant and constant, and little or no assistance is required from wells. In proportion as the water of the Bandhára is less plentiful and regular, wells have to be more frequently resorted to, and the cultivator's expenses constantly increase considerably and his profits naturally become less. It would therefore be necessary to lessen this proportion as the water of a Bandhára is found to be less valuable, in order to bring the rates of all the three classes as near as possible to the *fixed* Motasthal rates. This principle I have carried out in the Table of Rates given below. I have adhered to the present practice of dividing the Pátasthal soils in three classes, but I have added one more class of water to the classes in which they are now divided, as being more convenient, and, I think, more accurate.

Class of water.	I CLASS SOIL.			II CLASS SOIL.			III CLASS SOIL.		
	Rate per Acre on			Rate per Acre on			Rate per Acre on		
	I Class Crop.	II Class Crop.	III Class Crop.	I Class Crop.	II Class Crop.	III Class Crop.	I Class Crop.	II Class Crop.	III Class Crop.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I ...	21 0	14 0	7 0	18 0	12 0	6 0	15 0	10 0	5 0
II ...	18 11	12 9	6 7	16 0	10 12	5 8	13 5	8 15	4 9
III ...	16 5	11 1	5 13	14 0	9 8	5 0	11 11	7 15	4 3
IV ...	14 0	9 10	5 4	12 0	8 4	4 8	10 0	6 14	3 12
V ...	11 11	8 3	4 11	10 0	7 0	4 0	8 5	5 13	3 5
VI ...	9 5	6 11	4 1	8 0	5 12	3 8	6 11	4 13	2 15
VII ...	7 0	5 4	3 8	6 0	4 8	3 0	5 0	3 12	2 8

29. The rates proposed in this table will, on reference to columns 3 and 9 of the Crop Table in paragraph 22, be found suitable, I think, to the consumption of water and the profits shown there; the maximum rates for the three classes of crops are, under the most favourable circumstances (i. e. I Class supply of water and I Class soil), as follows:—

I Class crops, Rs. 21 per acre.  
 II Class crops, „ 14 do.  
 III Class crops, „ 7 do.

The subordinate rates under other circumstances will easily be seen by a glance at the table. The only other explanation this table appears to require is with reference to its starting point, or rather the connection of the proposed rates with those already sanctioned for Motasthal or land irrigated by wells only. When land receives only 7th class supply of water from a Bandhára, it requires during the greater part of the year assistance *entirely* from the wells. The water of the Bandhára is therefore of very little value to the crops, and the cultivator is put to nearly all the expenses and trouble of well *irrigation* that he would be, were the Bandhára not in existence. I have therefore thought it advisable to place on the III Class crops with the *lowest* class of water an assessment very little in excess of that borne by well irrigated lands. In the districts lately settled the maximum rates of assessment in Motasthal lands for the three classes of soils are the following:—

	Rs. a.
For I Class soil ...	3 0 per acre
II Class soil ...	2 8 do.
III Class soil ...	2 3 do.

The maximum rates proposed by me for crops of the III Class irrigated by the lowest or 7th Class of water would be —

	Rs. a.
In I ...	3 8 per acre.
II ...	3 0 do.
III ...	2 8 do.

30. It would be necessary to observe here that all wells situated in a "Thal" (the land irrigated by a Bandhára) I have entirely excluded from all extra assessment. My reasons for doing so will be obvious. Not only would the *double* water assessment create practical difficulties in carrying out the proposed scheme, but an increase in the number of wells would tend to extend the cultivation of the more highly assessed crops, and thus augment the revenue, every encouragement should be given to their being sunk; it would therefore hardly be advisable to check their increase by raising the assessment on their account.

31. In order to enable you to judge how this new system would work the garden lands of Khandesh, I have applied the rates just proposed to several Bandháras of which I have been able to obtain returns, showing roughly the extent of land cultivated with the several crops in the year 1860-61.

Number.	Name of Village to which the Bandhára belongs.	EXTENT OF LAND IN ACRES COVERED BY THE FOLLOWING CROPS.					Total cultivation in Acres.	Present assessment in Rupees.	Rate per Acre.	Proposed assessment in Rupees.	Rate per Acre.
		Sugar-cane.	Karnod.	Baidi.	Dorki.	Miscellaneous Crops.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
1	Wahr ... ..	32	50	6	...	130	218	2,628	12 0 11	2,025	9 4 7
2	Dhulia ... ..	...	...	...	120	127	247	2,168	8 12 5	1,987	8 0 9
3	Numbkeri ... ..	21	...	7	26	49	106	883	8 5 3	780	7 5 9
4	Jape ... ..	5	...	...	61	19	86	850	10 0 0	650	7 10 4
5	Kherre ... ..	16	...	5	5	2	48	603	12 9 0	371	7 11 8
6	Nehr ... ..	65	54	...	...	99	208	2,408	11 15 4	2,614	13 9 6
7	Nehr ... ..	44	58	1	...	149	262	2,280	9 0 9	2,154	8 8 9

The only Bandhára on which there would be a great reduction in the present assessment is the small one at "Kherre"; this is owing to the present rates being considerably too high, as will be seen in column 10 of the above table. The "Kherre" Bandhára is in good order, but the supply of water it affords cannot be compared to that obtained from the Bandhára of *Wahr* and *Nehr*, both of which, however, have at present a lower average of assessment than the former. The proposed assessment for the Bandhára at *Nehr* (No. 6) will be found to be somewhat in excess of the present assessment; this is to be accounted for in there being that year a good deal of land cultivated with sugarcane, which, according to the new system, bears a higher rate.

32. Should the proposed scheme be approved of, I shall do myself the honour of sending in proposals for the assessment of the garden lands in Amalner, Nandurbár, and Songir, the settlement of which has remained in abeyance. I would mention, however, that if this new modified Jinnasvár system is adopted, about 12,000 acres of garden land would have to be partially remeasured for the purpose of marking out the subordinate divisions or plots; this could be performed by one measuring establishment in about four months.

I have, &c.,

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh.

No. 2104 of 1867.

FROM

G. F. SHEPPARD, Esq.,  
Acting Collector of Khandesh;

TO

Colonel T. FRANCIS,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

*Khandesh Collector's Office, Dhulia, 10th October 1867.*

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit a report from Mr. W. G. Pedder, Superintendent of this Survey, on the assessment of Pátasthal lands in this Collectorate.

2. The Superintendent presses for an early decision on the subject of his report, and I will not therefore detain it for an elaborate review.

3. On the subject of the rates of assessment proposed by Mr. Pedder, little need be now said, as the present recommendations are not to be taken as final ones (paragraph 31).

I have only to record my conviction that they are quite high enough. Although it is true that prices have risen, and doubled themselves of late years, yet with the uncertain supply to water in the smaller rivers of Khándesh on which the majority of the Pátasthal lands are dependent, a system of heavy rates would infallibly result in the constant necessity for remissions. Besides this the labouring population are, as remarked by Mr. Pedder, still too much in the hands of the sávkárs, to have benefited very materially as yet by the increased prices of produce.

4. The question discussed by Mr. Pedder, and on which the early decision of Government is hoped for, is the old one of fixed rates *versus* crop-rates. Much has already been written on both sides from the time of Sir G. Wingate's valuable report on Khándesh in 1852, and as noticed by Mr. Pedder, the opinions of the most experienced officers have usually been in favour of the latter. The Superintendent has very carefully recapitulated the leading arguments on both sides, and has deduced others of considerable interest and value. His explanation of the system of rotation usual in this province is fuller and clearer than I can remember meeting with elsewhere, though I am bound to add that my own experience in the western districts has shown me how troublesome the system frequently is.

5. I am ready to admit that the difficulties in the way of introducing the crop-rate system are comparatively trifling, but I am so sanguine of the advantages of a fixed rate *when once fairly introduced* that I am delighted to see Mr. Pedder turning his attention to the subject and endeavouring to arrive at a solution of the difficulty.

6. Khándesh has changed in many respects since Sir G. Wingate reported on it. Its population has increased from 760,000 to 897,447.\* Bagáyat cultivation has become much more popular, and the poorer classes of wet crop cultivators are more able to protect themselves from their richer neighbours. The bad climate during a considerable portion of the year of many parts of the western districts has, however, not materially improved, at all events, it is still so dreaded by our native establishments, that the system which requires the smallest amount of personal supervision, of actual measurements, and of inspections of fields and crops, should not in my opinion be hastily condemned. The above duties have always been and always will be shirked by our native subordinates in Báglán and Pimpaláer, and temptation to fraud on the part of the Kulkarnis is proportionately great.

7. There are no doubt certain practical objections in the way of a fixed rate, but with a Superintendent whose sympathies are in favour of the system, I am sanguine that they may be eventually overcome. The first endeavour should be to reduce the system to its simplest possible proportions, and one step towards effecting this would be to remove the difficulty (pointed out by Mr. Pedder) of distributing the rates in each village by substituting a single Pátasthal rate for each village. This would remove much complication and intricacy. It is possible that some few villages may be found in which the supply of water is so scanty and uncertain, that either exceptionally low rates would have to be fixed or a crop-rate introduced.

8. Mr. Pedder's proposals regarding the proposal of mango and other trees in garden lands (paragraph 30 f. 2) and on the subject of a change in the dates on which instalments should fall due (paragraph 30 h) are, I think, fair and reasonable.

I have, &c.,  
F. THELWALL,  
Acting Collector.

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No. 1053 of 1867.

From

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. FRANCIS,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To

A. ROGERS, ESQUIRE,  
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Camp, Kalyán, 23rd December 1867.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for your opinion and eventual transmission to Government, a report from Mr. Pedder, the Superintendent of the Khándesh Survey, with accompaniments, relative to the assessment of Pátasthal lands.

2. You are aware that the question of how Pátasthal irrigation in Khándesh should be assessed, has long remained in abeyance, consequent upon a difference of opinion amongst the chief local authorities and the Survey officers as to whether a crop rate or fluctuating system of assessment, or a regular fixed assessment, leviable annually in the same manner as the survey assessment upon dry-crop cultivation is levied, should be applied.

3. Mr. Pedder's report contains a resumé of all the former correspondence upon the subject. It contains also an elaborate description of the manner in which Pátasthal or free irrigation is carried on in the Khándesh districts—of the rotation of crops, mode of husbandry, &c.; in short, Mr. Pedder has placed the whole question of Pátasthal irrigation before us in a manner which, in my opinion, admits of our coming to a satisfactory settlement of it.

4. It seems necessary that it should be explained in the outset that this Pátasthal irrigation, the assessment of which has occupied so much time and attention, is not carried on from large works, constructed at great cost, and irrigating large areas; but is dependant upon a number of small masonry dams roughly constructed and of limited capacity. As explained by Mr. Pedder "the dams or 'Bandhāras'

do not form reservoirs in the bed of the river in which the monsoon flood water is stored for consumption during the fair season. They simply raise whatever stream of water there may be during the cold and hot months to a height which enables it to be directed into the 'Pát' or irrigation canal, which is then constructed along the river bank, often for two or three miles, till it comes out on the level of the plain to be irrigated. Except in the Girna the dams are usually silted quite up to the top with sand. The people are generally anxious that this should be removed, thinking that the water-supply would thus be increased, but I believe this to be a mistake. The silt raises the level of the stream which would otherwise be far below that of the mouth of the 'Pát.' Some of the smaller rivers, such as the Arrun, afford curious examples of percolation. No one could suppose that they could be utilized for irrigation during the hot season. Walking along them in March one finds their beds perfectly dry, without a sign of water, till one comes to a Bandhāra, where a thin stream oozes out of the sand into the mouth of the 'Pát' irrigating perhaps 30 acres of sugarcane. Below the dam the bed is again absolutely dry, till another Bandhāra is reached, a couple of miles lower down, where the 'Pát' is again found to be flowing freely."

4. But although the irrigation works, as will be apparent from the above description of them, are for the most part small, they are in my opinion generally well devised for the utilisation of the available supply of water. It is doubtful, indeed, judging from my own observations, whether it would be practicable to erect new works in any of the western districts without injury to present ones, whilst at the same time irrigation is as widely spread as the features of the country will naturally admit of. Captain Elphinstone refers to some proposals for remodeling these works. No such measure seems to me either necessary or expedient. There may, I admit, be some faults in design, if the project be viewed with the experience of irrigational science at the present day; but any great improvement would be attended with large expenditure, and, as far as I could judge from a short tour, without any adequate return. As minor works, therefore, affording perennial irrigation, they may be said to be generally good.

5. The description of crops grown under these irrigational works, and the order of rotation in which they are planted, is fully explained in the report in the paragraphs noted. Sugarcane is the most valuable crop, and it is that also which requires the most water. This crop therefore furnishes a test, not only of the quantity of water available, but of its value, that is to say, if sugarcane is grown in the regular course of rotation on the same lands at certain intervals, say of three or four years, this is good evidence, as above mentioned, of the nature of the supply, and of course of its value also. One of the chief points, therefore, to which Mr. Pedder has properly directed his attention, has been that of ascertaining by inquiry, and from the records of past cultivation returns, to what extent and in what rotation sugarcane is grown under the different Páts.

6. His inquiries have elicited that there are three or four recognised rotations of crops, sugarcane being the crop by which the rotation is regulated. It may be safely assumed that an interval of three years is required before another crop of sugarcane can be grown on the same land.\* Mr. Pedder mentions one instance of its being grown alternately with rice, but I feel sceptical as to the advantage to the cultivator of such a continued course of biennial rotation, and should treat such a case as exceptional, but at the same time, as one which secures to the cultivator no appreciable advantage over the ordinary triennial rotation.

7. The best or most valuable rotation according to Mr. Pedder is that where the following crops are grown:—

1st year, kamode or fine rice.

2nd year, sugarcane to be planted in March (early planting being a considerable advantage.)

3rd year, wheat or gram.

Kamode is considered next in value to rice, but it requires a considerable supply of water. It is grown as one of the three-year rotation crops only where there is a large supply.

8. The second rotation in value is that where sugarcane is grown triennially, but with oil-seed or a dry crop substituted for kamode. There are other rotations specified by Mr. Pedder, in which sugarcane is grown every fourth year with varying crops in the intermediate years, and a five-year rotation is also given.

9. The regular observance of these rotations is one of the characteristic features of the irrigated cultivation of the western districts of Khândesh. The cultivators with scarcely an exception apportion the irrigated lands of their villages into three or more Phads or divisions, each of which cultivated in regular order with sugarcane, rice, or other crops, according to the rotation observed in the village. Each man as a rule has a piece of land in every Phad, so that every year some portion of his land is under sugarcane cropping.

Paragraph 6. In explaining this system of cultivating by Phads, Mr. Pedder observes:—"In villages in which the regular rotation of land, water, and crops prevails, the people attach so much importance to it that in some villages a cultivator is not allowed to miss his turn for sugarcane. If he has had losses and has not capital to plant it, the other cultivators become his security with the Sarkár for a loan to enable him to do so; and in others though he may miss his turn and plant wheat or a dry crop instead of sugar, yet he may not plant sugar again in his land in that Phad till the turn of the Phad for it comes round."

10. Mr. Pedder has instanced some cases in which he found a departure from this rule of cultivating by Phads. One of the cases cited, is that in which a portion only of the sugarcane land of a village had been planted owing to shortness of water; the people had therefore made a redistribution of land for one year. But as it appears from his description that this redistribution had been so arranged that the area of each man's sugarcane land had been proportionately reduced, I consider that instead of this being a case of departure from the rule, it should rather be viewed as a case in which the rule had been adhered to under exceptional circumstances.

11. The case also of there being four Phads in a village where a three years' rotation obtains, and a portion of the fourth divided amongst the other three, seems also to me to be no departure from the main system, but merely an irregular way of carrying it out. For it can be matter of little consequence whether the three years' rotation is confined to three distinct divisions, or embraces also in each year a portion of a fourth, provided the whole area be regularly kept up under a certain crop, and there is nothing in Mr. Pedder's remarks to lead us to think that such is not the case.

12. The case, however, of one of the Phads having a right to water for cold weather crops, and sugarcane occasionally only, when the supply of water is abundant, is certainly a departure from the rule. There is probably some local reason for this which will come out in the inquiry made when classifying the water-supply, and a remedy for this and any such special cases can be devised.

13. We may conclude then from Mr. Pedder's remarks, which are borne out by my own observation, that under all the pukka built Bandhâras with perennial water, a system of cultivating by Phads in regular rotation universally prevails. The absence of such a system under kaccha Bandhâras, and Bandhâras not having a perennial supply, seems to have somewhat puzzled Mr. Pedder in forming his general conclusion; but it seems to me that the different practice followed under such works may be ascribed, in the former case, to the circumstance of the bund by which the water is retained not being maintainable in a serviceable state during the monsoon; and in the latter, to the water not being sufficient for a sugarcane crop, and therefore that no regular rotation could be observed.

14. I now come to the consideration of the main question, *viz.*, whether a fixed Pâtasthal assessment or a fluctuating crop-rate assessment (for these are the only plans open to adoption) is best suited to a system of irrigation and rotation of crops, such as obtains in the Khândesh districts, as described in Mr. Pedder's report, and alluded to above. The chief advocate of the fluctuating crop-rate system is Sir George Wingate, the late Survey Commissioner of the Presidency. It may be said, indeed, that the whole discussion upon the subject of Pâtasthal assessment has emanated from the remarks upon the subject in his report on the survey and settlement of the Province of Khândesh. Mr. Pedder has very carefully considered all the arguments on both sides of the question that have been advanced by Sir George Wingate; that is to say, his reasons for advocating the crop-rate system, and his objections to a fixed Pâtasthal assessment; and it appears to me that he has clearly proved his case in favour of the latter system.

15. Sir George Wingate's preference for the crop-rate system seems to have been based to a considerable extent, not so much in its inherent advantages as on the defects of the other system. But the defects which he has brought forward were connected with the working of the fixed assessment as it was administered at that time. I am here alluding to the practice of charging the irrigated assessment only in years when irrigated crops were grown. This had the effect, as noticed by him, of contracting cultivation, and confining it to small areas planted with the superior crops, and which of course brought about a reduction in the Government revenue.

These defects have, however, as explained by Mr. Pedder, been subsequently remedied by the adoption of the plan of charging irrigated rates on all the lands under a *pát*-a rule introduced since Sir George Wingate's remarks were written.

16. The argument against fixed *Pátasthal* rates which is based on the supposition that the rich cultivator gets more than his fair share of water to the detriment of his poorer neighbour, Mr. Pedder has shown to be altogether opposed to present practice; and not founded on fact. It is strange that the chief local authorities and Captain Elphinstone should have fallen into the same mistake in quoting the supposititious case as a reason against fixed rates. And none of the advocates of the crop-rate system, not excluding Sir George Wingate, seem to have noticed the peculiar manner in which the rotation of crops is carried out, a plan which provides for an equitable distribution of the water to all classes and to all lands alike, and ostensibly on the crop-rate system.

17. The latter system is said to be "scientifically almost perfect," because the rates are regulated according to the quantity of water used, and because, it is urged, Government get the same return whether the people cultivate a large area of inferior, or a small one of superior crops. With regard to these points I admit that the system supplies a good rough gauge of the quantity of water used and would therefore operate fairly if applied in apportioning water-rates, but we have no occasion in this case to take any steps for estimating the quantity of water or apportioning it over the different holdings. This has been already done, by the apportionment of the lands into *Phads* as shown to be universally the case, and by the observance of a regular rotation of crops. I had an opportunity of discussing this question with Sir George Wingate during my recent visit to England, and he admitted that he was not aware of this plan under which garden cultivation is carried on in these districts, when his remarks were written. At the same time he expressed his opinion that it almost entirely removed his objections to a fixed *Pátasthal* rate. I also discussed the question with Colonel Hart, who is another of the original advocates of the crop-rate system, and found that he too was not properly informed upon the point alluded to.

18. I am not prepared to admit, to the full extent assumed, the other advantage ascribed to the crop-rate system, *viz.*, that Government gets the same revenue from the land whether the area of the valuable crops be large or small, as the area of the inferior is contracted or enlarged proportionately. This is not borne out by the revenue returns of the period when the crop-rate system was in force, as the amount realised was considerably less than has been recently realised under the fixed *Pátasthal* rates.

19. But allowing that the system does possess to some extent the advantages claimed for it, there is one objection, which I should hold to be fatal to it, and that is, that in practically carrying it out we require to inspect and measure the irrigated area twice a year. With the exception of the *Mámlatdárs' kárkuns*, who would have to be perpetually in the field, there is no available agency to supervise so detailed a work as that of inspecting and recording twice a year what crops were being grown by each man. The measurement difficulty would be met to a great extent by the suggested plan of having small numbers, but it would be quite impossible to prevent fraud in the return of the crops grown. The cultivators would naturally try to evade payment of the high rate upon sugarcane, and we should have the inspecting *kárkún* combining with them to defraud Government. Such a system would have a demoralising effect both upon the people and upon our low-paid officials also. I am glad to observe that the Acting Collector entirely concurs with me both as regards the difficulties that would attend an inspection by the *Mámlatdárs' kárkúns* and the demoralising effect of such a system.

20. For the reasons here given, as well as for those contained in Mr. Pedder's report, I have no hesitation whatever in expressing my opinion most decidedly in favour of a fixed assessment in preference to a fluctuating crop-rate system. The Acting Collector is in favour of it, so is the Superintendent, and so also are the cultivators, who, it may be presumed, prefer paying a fixed assessment and being left to grow what crops they please, without the interference of Government officials. It remains therefore to consider how the Superintendent proposes to fix a *Pátasthal* assessment.

21. The plan that Mr. Pedder proposes to adopt is explained in paragraph 30. The chief feature in the *modus operandi* is that of working out the total irrigated assessment for each *Bandhára* from an average annual estimate (prepared from five years' returns) of the area of each of the different crops grown. To the areas thus obtained he has applied a scale of crop-rates somewhat similar to that proposed by Captain Elphinstone, and the amount resulting from this calculation represents the total *Pátasthal* assessment of the *Bandhára*. The area of the waste land during the period for which the return is prepared is excluded from the foregoing calculation and separately dealt with. The highest scale of rates is applied to *Bandháras* under which Mr. Pedder's first rotation of crops in order of value, as explained in the report, obtains, and a lower scale is adopted for each of the other different rotations.

22. It seems to me that this plan is well calculated to work out what assessment may fairly be imposed on any irrigational work. At the same time I am inclined to think that Mr. Pedder is too exclusive in his use of it in making it the *sole basis* of his calculations. As a means of checking other estimates, or as a guide to what our future assessment should

be, the plan is undoubtedly good. But I consider that its tendency is to produce irregularity in the rates of irrigational works of similar capability when applied exclusively to the recorded area of different crops, as all the errors of area connected with such returns become incidental to the new assessment.

23. I do not think that the crop returns can be considered entirely trustworthy. Looking roughly over the statements for different villages sent me by Mr. Pedder, there is scarcely a case in which the returns show one-third of the area under any work as under sugarcane cultivation, and yet the people admit that such a rotation is the practice, and my observations led me to think it is followed. The fact then of such returns not being shown is attributable, I should think, to faulty measurement, to a diminution probably of the sugarcane area by increasing the areas of other cultivation. Any defect in these returns would materially affect the assessment, and by faults, such as I think exist, there would, as above mentioned, be inequality in the rates of Bhandhāras which are admitted to be of like capacity.

24. My opinion is that we should adopt Mr. Pedder's plan to the extent of making the different rotations in which sugarcane is grown the basis for fixing the different rates for each Bhandhāra, that is to say, that we should have classes of rates for the several recognised rotations, and then compare the assessment thus worked out with the result obtained by Mr. Pedder's calculation. I am in communication with that officer regarding this modification of his plan, and shall settle the course to be adopted in concert with him.

25. Mr. Pedder enters at considerable length into the manner in which the apportionment of the rates should be made, and has raised some questions in which he feels doubtful how to proceed. I need not enter into a discussion of these points, as they will be disposed of in a proposed consultation with the Superintendent during the early part of next month.

26. There is one proposal, however, that I may allude to, which I consider objectionable; it is that of adding 25 per cent. to the jirāyat assessment, of the lands under Pátasthal irrigation. The reasons given for this are, that bagāyat land when occasionally cultivated with jirāyat crops, is more productive than similar land kept regularly under jirāyat cultivation. And the practice of adding 25 per cent. to the jirāyat assessment of land under well irrigation is quoted as the reason for making that addition in this case. It seems to me that it would be very unfair to impose on a bagāyat cultivator a rate extra to the ordinary jirāyat, because he grows a jirāyat crop as an occasional rotation and relief to his irrigated land. There is no doubt that it is an advantage to bagāyat land generally to throw it out of its course of irrigation occasionally, and subject it to dry-crop cultivation; but this, as a rule, is attended with a loss to the cultivator, inasmuch as that the value of a jirāyat is less than that of a bagāyat crop.

27. The case of adding 25 per cent. to the jirāyat assessment of well land is not analogous. For the extra rate in that case is imposed ostensibly in lieu of a special bagāyat rate, and whilst the system of taxing bagāyat land obtained, no addition was ever made to the jirāyat rate. For the reasons here stated this part of Mr. Pedder's scheme will not be carried out.

28. From what has been explained above it will be apparent that I am not in a position to put before Government any defined system of Pátasthal assessment. The first point to be determined was, and is, whether the latter or the fluctuating crop-rate system should be adopted, and what has been brought forward herein, and in Mr. Pedder's report, is conclusive, I think, upon this point. I would therefore solicit the sanction of Government to introduce a Pátasthal assessment, and to enable the Superintendent and myself to see the practical effect of the system

\*Section XXV of the Survey Act seems to authorise the adoption of this course with reference to Government.

we purpose adopting, I intend to introduce it experimentally\* in one district, on the understanding of its being in force for one year, and subject to the confirmation of Government. Approval of the latter course is also solicited.

I have, &c.,

T. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

From

A. ROGERS, Esquire,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.;

To

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Esquire,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,  
Bombay.

Camp Idar, 14th January 1868.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the letter noted in the margin, on the revision of assessment of the Pátasthal lands in the Khándesh Collectorate. These, as Government are aware, are lands irrigable from Bandhárás, or dams, constructed across the beds of rivers. The nature of their construction and the method of irrigation from them are described in detail in the letters forwarded. They are situated in several of the tálukas of the Collectorate, some of which have had the revised survey settlements applied to all other descriptions of land in them, and as the operations of the Survey Department are drawing to a close in the Collectorate, it is important that the principles on which the Pátasthal assessments are to be revised should be settled, with a view to the thorough completion of the work.

No. 1053, dated 23rd ultimo, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, submitting a report with accompaniments from the Superintendent of the Khándesh Survey.

2. It will be seen from the correspondence that the opinions of different authorities have hitherto varied as to the advisability of a system of fluctuating crop-rates, or one of fixed rates to be levied irrespectively of the kind of crop raised. The thorough examination of the method of division of the lands among their cultivators and of the rotation of crops observed, now made and clearly described by Mr. Pedder, has dispelled most of the mistaken ideas on which the objections to the latter system were founded, and all opinions are now unanimous in favour of its adoption. The principal argument against the practicability of fixed rates, viz., the liability of the poorer and less influential classes of cultivators to be defrauded and deprived of their fair share of water by Pátils or more powerful neighbours, is shown to have no foundation whatever in practice, while those against crop-rates, viz., the necessity they involve of inspection or measurement of crops, and the unfairness of taxing a man more heavily when he expends more labour and capital on the production of superior crops, remain in full force. I quite concur in the more recent opinions on the subject.

3. The Survey Commissioner's proposals are confined to obtaining the sanction of Government to the adoption of a system of fixed rates on the lands in place of fluctuating crop-assessments. He purposes leaving all other details relating to pitch and apportionment of assessment on the lands to be worked out by himself and the Superintendent in introducing an experimental assessment into one táluka for one year. It may be noticed here, with reference to his remark in the margin of paragraph 28 of his letter, that the introduction of such an assessment will require the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, though not that of Government. There are, however, several points connected with the question of such a settlement that involve important principles, and which, I think, therefore, should be at once laid before Government and be settled authoritatively. The materials for their discussion are all available in Mr. Pedder's report.

4. Mr. Pedder proposes (paragraph 30) to fix the total assessment on the land under each Bandhára by ascertaining the average area under each of four different classes of crop according to their respective general values, and applying to that area a rate of assessment arrived at by taking the dry-crop rate as the unit, and determining theoretically the extra relative value of the different classes of irrigated crops. Thus (paragraph 27) he takes the first class, including sugarcane, at 16 annas or 15 + 1; the 2nd class at 6 annas or 5 + 1; the 3rd class at 3 annas or 2 + 1, and the 4th, consisting of dry-crops, at one anna. In paragraph 30 he gives the following example, taking the dry-crop rate at Rs. 2, on the areas assumed:—

Class.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Average cultivation in ...	... Acres.	100	100	100	100
Rate ...	... Rs.	32	12	6	2
Assessment ...	... Rs.	3,200	1,200	600	200

He thus arrives (excluding the unoccupied waste determined to lie under the same irrigational work, and dealing with it separately) at a total assessment of Rs. 5,400\*, which he proposes to apportion on the different

\* Probably 5,200.



fields according to the relative values of their soils and water-supply, adding on to the remainder what may be deducted from any fields requiring to have a low assessment placed upon them in consequence of exceptional circumstances affecting their value relatively to that of the others. The Survey Commissioner (paragraph 24) would adopt Mr. Pedder's plan to the extent of making the different rotations in which sugarcane, the most valuable crop, and that requiring the largest supply of water, is grown, the basis of fixing the different classes of rates for the several recognised rotations of crops, and then compare the assessment thus worked out with the result obtained by Mr. Pedder's calculations. It does not appear whether he would have all fields having the same rotation assessed at the same rates, or modify them on such considerations as difference of soil or water privileges, as he leaves all matters of detail to be settled in personal consultation with the Superintendent.

5. Mr. Pedder's method of arriving at the total assessment of the land under each Bandhára and subsequent apportionment of it on the several fields is evidently complicated, inasmuch as it would involve a double calculation of rates for many fields, first on account of their own proper assessment, and secondly, on account of the deductions from the assessment of other fields, and is also open to the objection urged by the Survey Commissioner (paragraph 23) of being based on untrustworthy returns.

6. There are other important considerations not mentioned by either of these officers which must be taken into account before a fair assessment for the Pátasthal lands can be arrived at. The same rotation of crops may be observed in a number of Bandháras, but it does not follow that there is the same certainty of a crop in all, nor that the out-turn of the crops under one is at all equal to that under another. One Bandhára may have a small quantity of land and a supply of water sufficient to admit of the turns for water of each field in the different Phads, recurring at such intervals as to preclude the chance of crops suffering, while the turns under another may be so long in coming round, whether from excess of land or insufficiency of water as to render the obtaining of a good crop the exception, and of an inferior or average one the rule. It appears to me, therefore, that the first step towards a fair system of assessment of these lands must lie in an equitable classification of the Bandháras themselves. Such calculations of the relative values of different descriptions of crops as those given by Captain Elphinstone and Mr. Pedder must always be liable to error, but it would not be so difficult to estimate roughly the relative values of land which had no facilities for irrigation and other land having such facilities as to admit of a rotation, with a dry-crop of sugarcane, or valuable rice and irrigated wheat. Assuming, for the sake of illustration, Mr. Pedder's proportions to be correct, an entirely dry-crop field would bear the proportion to one under a first class Bandhára, the land belonging to which without fail produced the regular rotation of sugarcane, kamode, rice, wheat, and dry-crop, that 1 does to 6.5—Thus:—

Sugarcane...	...	...	...	16
Kamode ...	...	...	...	6
Wheat ...	...	...	...	8
Dry-crop ...	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
Dry-crop	...	...	...	4 ÷ 26
				<hr/>
1	...	...	...	6.5

Under a Bandhára the lands of which had only the kamode, wheat, and dry-crop rotation the proportion would stand as follows:—

Kamode...	...	...	...	6
Wheat ...	...	...	...	8
Dry-crop	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
Dry-crop	...	...	...	8 ÷ 10
				<hr/>
1...	...	...	...	8.88

7. The general relative values of the lands under the several Bandháras in a taluka having been thus determined, those of the fields under each Bandhára to each other would be determined by the ordinary survey classification of soils, a 16-anna field being assessed at the full rate for the Bandhára, and 8-anna field at one-half the rate, and so on. This plan would admit of the equitable assessment of fields under exceptional circumstances such as those mentioned under headings B and C of paragraph 30 of Mr. Pedder's letter, a Phad or field not having a full right to water, or having a full right but not entering into the regular village rotation, being assessed at the rate settled for a Bandhára inferior to that under which it was in reality situated.

8. The difference between the dry-crop and the Bandhára rate of each Pátasthal field should, I think, be calculated as a separate wet-crop rate in the survey papers, though the assessments according to the two need not be shown distinct from each other in the ordinary village revenue books. The plan would facilitate the granting of remission of rent in case of Bandháras falling down or becoming otherwise unfit for purposes of irrigation.

9. I concur with Colonel Francis in not supporting Mr. Pedder's proposal to enhance by 25 per cent. the dry-crop rate on lands under Bandháras. It would of course be inequitable to do so under the plan of assessment of Pátasthal lands now proposed. The dry-crop rates being calculated separately as proposed in the preceding paragraph, would admit of the survey system of distinctive rates for different groups of villages being carried out without difficulty, whereas clubbing them with the extra irrigation rates would introduce a further complication into the calculations.

10. To prevent the possibility of the Government revenue under a system of fixed rates for Pátasthal lands being defrauded by a combination of the cultivators to throw up their lands in those years in which the rotation might come round to dry-crop, it has been proposed to constitute the whole of each man's fields under the same Bandhára, although in different Phads, one Survey number, no portion of which can be relinquished without the rest. Mr. Pedder objects to this as unnecessary, observing that if the right of occupancy of every field thus thrown up in at once put up to auction, strangers will be found to bid, and combination on the part of the villagers be thus frustrated. The measure would be one of doubtful legality, and I think there is no fear of the cultivators attempting anything of the kind if the general rate of assessment is moderate; for as each man has as a rule a piece of land under each Phad, and thus raises in the same year one of each of the crops in the rotation usual under his Bandhára, he is compensated for the extra assessment on his dry-crop by having to pay only the average, and therefore, lower assessment on the more valuable ones. Another argument in favour of the idea of combining all a man's fields under a single Survey number might be urged to the effect that if one of such fields should happen to be sold in liquidation of a decree of Court, or otherwise separated from the rest, the regular rotation would be broken, but it is not probable that, considering the very inferior value of one when severed from the rest of the fields comprised in the course of rotation, a creditor would ever attempt to sell the property except as a whole. In case of succession to such property by inheritance, a division among heirs would of course be effected in such a manner as not to disturb the course of rotation, and no man would be foolish enough to deal with his land in such a way as to injure its general value. Whatever might occur, however, it must always be a standing rule that it is the land, and not the individual occupying it, that is to be considered as entitled to a share in the regular village rotation established by usage.

11. I concur with Mr. Pedder and Colonel Francis in their proposals to exclude from the Pátasthal assessment all land now included as garden under Bandháras which is found not to be irrigable from them, and to assess at Pátasthal rates all patches of waste included in Pátasthal numbers, but not cultivated on account of the shade of fruit trees standing in them, surrendering to the occupants by way of compensation the right of Government to a share in the produce of the trees.

*See Mr. Pedder's 2nd heading, under Section F of his; para. 30, and Colonel Francis' note in the margin.*

12. The case of Pátasthal lands also irrigated from wells mentioned in paragraph 30 heading G of Mr. Pedder's letter, may be met by the rate of a superior Bandhára to that under which they may be situated being applied to them.

13. Mr. Pedder's proposals for a change in the dates of payment of instalments of rent on Pátasthal lands (heading H of the same paragraph) may, I think, be sanctioned for all villages in which sugarcane comes into the rotation.

14. Soliciting early orders on the subject, in order that the experimental assessment proposed may be proceeded with as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,  
A. ROGERS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 665.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 19th February 1863.*

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 170, dated 14th January 1863.—Submitting for orders a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., with its accompanying report by the Superintendent, Khándesh Revenue Survey, on the revision of assessment of the Pátasthal land in that Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The first point to be decided is whether Pátasthal irrigation in Khándesh shall have "a crop-rate or fluctuating system of assessment, or a regular fixed assessment, leviable annually in the same manner as the Survey assessment upon dry-crop cultivation is levied."

2. Mr. Pedder's exhaustive report has very clearly discussed both sides of the question; and the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has no doubt that if Sir George Wingate and Colonel Hart had been in possession of all the information contained in these papers, they would not have been so strongly in favour of a crop-rate of assessment.

3. His Excellency in Council agrees with the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., and other officers whose views are contained in these papers, that Pátasthal irrigation should have a regular fixed assessment. This principle, therefore, is sanctioned.

4. The very perfect arrangement of irrigation by Phads, as described by Mr. Pedder, removes, in a great measure, the difficulties of introducing a fixed assessment; but His Excellency the Governor in Council does not think that sufficient consideration has been given to the practice of cultivators allowing their land to lie fallow, and thereby evade payment of assessment. Some years ago the practice is reported to Government to have been almost general in Khándesh; and Government does not think it can have ceased, as supposed by Mr. Pedder. It is very easy to say that such lands should be put up to auction; but when all the villagers are in favour of the practice, no outsiders would venture to purchase the lands; or if they did, they would be made so uncomfortable that they would be glad to throw it up as soon as possible. Further information should be called for on this point; but this need not delay the introduction of the experimental settlement.

5. In his third paragraph Mr. Rogers says—"He (Colonel Francis) purposes leaving all other details relating to pitch and apportionment of assessment on the lands to be worked out by himself and the Superintendent in introducing an experimental assessment into one Táluka for one year." He then proceeds to argue against this proposal, maintaining that important principles are involved which should be settled authoritatively by Government. But the Right Honourable the Governor in Council agrees with Colonel Francis, when he says, "to enable the Superintendent and myself to see the practical effect of the system we purpose adopting, I intend to introduce it experimentally in one district, on the understanding of its being in force for one year, and subject to the confirmation of Government." Government are, therefore, pleased to sanction the proposal.

6. Government agree with Mr. Rogers and Colonel Francis in the view they have taken in "not supporting Mr. Pedder's proposal to enhance by 25 per cent. the dry-crop rate on lands under Bandhárás;" and they also concur in the views of those officers when they support Mr. Pedder's proposal contained in the second heading under Section F of his paragraph 30.

7. The proposal of Mr. Pedder (Section H of paragraph 30) with reference to the dates of paying instalments is sanctioned, except that the 10th and not the 15th May should be the date of the second instalment.

H. E. JACOMB,  
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.,  
THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

No. 53 of 1868.

FROM

W. G. PEDDER, Esquire,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Khándesh;

To

COLONEL J. T. FRANCIS,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Churvale,  
4th March 1868.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 665, dated 19th ultimo, forwarded to me with your endorsement No. 185, dated 27th ultimo, I have the honour to request your immediate instructions regarding the táluka in which the experimental Pátasthal assessment is to be introduced.

2. If Government will sanction this course, I should wish to introduce the experimental assessment this season in four districts, *viz.*, Málegaon, Dhulia (including Songir Petha), Báglañ Subha, and Nizámpur Petha, in which Pót measurement and classification of Pátasthal lands have now been completed, and the papers are nearly ready.

3. My reasons for acting thus are the following:—

"In Málegaon, in which district the revised rates of dry-crop lands were introduced last season, the difference between the survey dry-crop assessment of Pátasthal land and the old Pátasthal assessment I ordered to be collected as a 'Bágáyat Kasar' or extra cess simply for that season only, fully expecting to be authorised to introduce Pátasthal rates this season. If I do not do so the Mámlatdár will have a good deal of difficulty in fixing the old assessment, which he can only do by turning the old bigha rate into an acre rate, and applying it to the survey numbers; even then, there would be just complaints, since the Mámlatdár would have no means of ascertaining what portions of Pátasthal numbers are unirrigable.

"In Dhulia the old rates converted into acre rates have been in force for some years. But, as you are aware, many Dhulia Pátasthal villages are excessively over-assessed at present; water this year is very scanty; and the people have been led to expect that the rates will be revised this season. If they are not, there will be excessive complaints.

"In Dáglán and Nizámpur revised dry-crop rates will be introduced this season. If I do not at the same time revise the Pátasthal rates, the same confusion and difficulty will arise as I found in the Málegaon settlement, from having the old system for part of the lands of a village, and the new system for the rest; and I shall have to re-write the registers next year, with much more expense and labour than any modification of the experimental assessment is likely to cause."

4. If I am permitted to revise the Pátasthal rates in one district only I should prefer that district to be Málegaon.

5. But I have so much confidence that the system of Pátasthal assessment which has been arranged between us will on the whole be approved by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., and by Government, that I trust I may be allowed to carry out my original programme. And Government will be far better able to judge of the success of that system if the experiment is tried in four districts, than if in one only.

6. With reference to paragraph 6 of the Government Resolution I should like to mention, though the matter is of no great consequence, that my proposal to enhance by 25 per cent. the dry-crop assessment of Pátasthal lands had reference only to a crop-rate system of assessment.

I have, &c.,

W. G. PEDDER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and  
Assessment in Khándesh.

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No. 246 of 1868.

*Camp Dápoli, 14th March 1868.*

For the reasons herein stated the Survey Settlement Commissioner thinks it is expedient that Mr. Pedder should be allowed to introduce Pátasthal rates experimentally in the several districts mentioned in his letter. He has made an emergent request for early orders on the subject in a demi-official, and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis has therefore directed him to make arrangements for carrying out his proposals in anticipation of sanction.

2. The rates in all cases will be considered experimental, subject to revision hereafter, though from his confidence in Mr. Pedder's judgment Lieutenant-Colonel Francis does not anticipate recourse to such a measure being found necessary.

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

To the REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

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No. 1173 of 1868.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Godhra, 21th March 1868.*

Submitted to Government.

2. The experimental introduction of the rates in the four districts named by Mr. Pedder may, in the Revenue Commissioner's opinion, be sanctioned.

A. ROGERS,  
Revenue Commissioner.

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Bombay Castle, 31st March 1868.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1173, dated 24th March 1868—Submitting one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., with its accompanying communication from Mr. Pedder, Superintendent, Khándesh Revenue Survey, in which he proposes to introduce experimentally into certain districts Pátasthal rates, and recommending that Mr. Pedder's proposal be sanctioned.

RESOLUTION—Government sanction the experimental introduction of the Pátasthal rates in the four districts named by Mr. Pedder.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,  
Officiating Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

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No. 80 of 1868.

FROM

W. G. PEDDER, ESQUIRE,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Khándesh;

To

G. F. SHEPPARD, Esquire,  
Acting Collector.

Camp Bhádána, 6th April 1868.

Sir,

I have now the honour to submit, for transmission to the Survey Commissioner and Revenue Commissioner, N. D., with any remarks you may see fit to make upon it, a report upon the experimental revision of assessment of Pátasthal lands in the Dhulia Táluka, inclusive of the Songir Petha of your Collectorate.

2. You are acquainted with the discussion which has lasted many years, regarding Pátasthal assessment in Khándesh. It has been set at rest by Government Resolution No. 665 of 19th February last, which decided it in favour of a fixed rate system of assessment; I need not therefore recapitulate it here.

3. I must, however, explain the manner in which the lands and water-supply have been valued and the rates of assessment determined. I shall do this as briefly as possible, and endeavour to trouble you and Government as little as I can with details of work complicated enough, but which are not necessary for a comprehension of the principles involved, and have been fully explained to the Survey Commissioner.

4. I had to determine (I) the relative values of different Bandhárás, (II) the relative values of different fields watered from the same Bandhára.

5. I have used two methods to find the relative values of different Bandhárás. The first is a careful examination, made by the Classing Assistant himself and reported in English, of the nature and condition of each Bandhára and Irrigation Canal, and of the cultivation under them, of the rotation of crops, of the frequency of watering, of the time of cutting and planting sugar, and of all other similar particulars. The Assistant's report, in the great majority of cases, I have checked by a similar examination made by myself. And the results of these examinations I have tested by a second careful analysis of returns, taken from the village accounts, of the areas planted with different crops for the last 10 years. These returns, I may say with reference to remarks made by Colonel Francis and Mr. Rogers upon my general report on the subject of Pátasthal assessment, are of course not *strictly* accurate, since the village cultivation returns, from which they are taken, give the areas planted with different crops in the same field by estimate, not by actual measurement. Thus a 5-acre field may be returned as planted in the year 1850-51 half with sugar and half with wheat, though actual measurement might have shown that there were three acres of sugar to two of wheat. But as the crop-rate system was abolished long before the first year of my series, there has been no motive to falsify these returns intentionally, and on an average, they are sufficiently correct.

6. It would perhaps have been better if I had been able to ascertain the actual discharge of each Bandhára on a given day. But I could not do this, and the quantity of water required for a given crop varies so much according to the nature of the soil that I do not know that it would have been of any great assistance.

7. Having thus ascertained, with an accuracy I think quite sufficient for practical purposes, the relative values of different Bandhāras, the absolute maximum rates of Pátasthal assessment remain to be settled. The highest crop-rates I proposed (in case that system of assessment had been adopted (that is, the highest crop-rates in villages best situated and with the best supply of water, were, for sugar Rs. 40 per acre; for kamod rice, plantains, &c., Rs. 15; for coarse rice, wheat, gram, and similar rabi crops Rs. 7-8; and for Bājri, tili and other kharif crops Rs. 2-8. Calculated upon these crop-rates the maximum fixed rates would be as follow:—

Rotation	I	...	2 years—Kamod and sugar	...	...	...	Rs. a.
	II	...	3 years—Kamod, sugar, wheat	...	...	...	27 8
	III	...	3 years—Dry-crop, sugar, wheat	...	...	...	20 8
	IV	...	4 years—Kamod, sugar, wheat, gram	...	...	...	16 8
	V	...	4 years—Kamod, sugar, wheat, dry-crop	...	...	...	17 8
	VI	...	4 years—Dorki, sugar, wheat, dry-crop	...	...	...	16 4
	VII	...	5 years—Dorki, sugar, wheat, gram, fallow	...	...	...	14 8
							12 8

These are the principal rotations, though there are several others.

8. But Colonel Francis told me decidedly that the highest fixed rate he would sanction for villages with Rotation No. II above (Rotation I being a very exceptional case) was Rs. 18 per acre. I have therefore adopted this as my maximum, and my scale is:—

Rotation	II	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a.
	III	...	...	...	...	...	18 0
	IV	...	...	...	...	...	14 8
	V	...	...	...	...	...	15 8
	VI	...	...	...	...	...	14 4
	VII	...	...	...	...	...	13 0
							11 0

Villages with no regular rotation, or without a perennial supply at all, must of course be assessed proportionately lower than the lowest of these rates.

9. You will understand that these maximum rates are the highest that I impose upon villages of each rotation. It often happens that of two villages with the same rotation the water-supply of one is decidedly inferior to that of the other. Perhaps its Bandhāra really supplies less water, perhaps the discharge is the same, but the area of land to be irrigated is larger. In either case the crops get watered less often and are inferior. In such cases I lower the rate of the inferior village.

10. The relative values of different Bandhāras have thus been determined without recourse to native agency. The relative values of different fields under the same Bandhāra have been to a certain extent determined by the survey classers under a very strict supervision, in the following manner.

11. (a) As a general rule the area of land now recorded as Pátasthal in the village books has been treated as Pátasthal by the settlement. But, first, when the water-supply seemed more than ample for the existing area, dry-crop land conveniently situated has now been included as Pátasthal. Second in the converse and commoner case, some land, especially waste Pátasthal, has been excluded. Of this you will see examples in Rywat Mahál, Khed, War, Japi and Nowlode, &c., Nos. 2, 8, 9, 12, 13 below.

(b) The survey numbers so fixed as Pátasthal have been measured into pot numbers according to occupancy.

(c) All unirrigable portions of the area so fixed as Pátasthal have been deducted, and entered as unassessed or assessed as dry-crop, as the case may be.

(d) The soil has been divided into 3 classes, to be assessed relatively to each other in the proportions of 6, 5, 4. After full consideration of the question, it was found that irrigation has so great a tendency to equalize the productive powers of different qualities of soil that three rates in the above proportion cause sufficient difference of assessment.

(e) The water-supply of the different fields under each Bandhāra has been arranged relatively to each other under three classes. The first includes fields having the ordinary or best supply, (independently of distance from the source, *vide* (f) below). The second, fields where from the land lying high the supply is somewhat inferior, and some labour and expense in raising the water (in most cases by a temporary dam placed in the pát, in others by bullock power) are required; the third, fields which lie so unfavourably that the supply is not perennial. No uniform scale of assessment can be fixed for these classes; the cause and nature of the inferiority has been carefully noted in each case, and the rates modified accordingly, *vide* remarks in column 14 of the table at paragraph 19 below.

(f) The distance of each field from the place where irrigation commences has been recorded in one-fourth miles. Where the water-supply is ample and the area of Pátasthal land compact, the most distant fields are supplied almost or quite as well as the nearest, and little or no reduction in the rates has been made. But where there is a long straggling

strip of irrigable land, and the water-supply is scanty, the most distant fields are at a great disadvantage, and their rates have been reduced accordingly, even by as much as 1 anna in the rupee per each one-fourth mile.

12. The above explanation will, I trust, enable you to understand the system of assessment adopted. Mr. Rogers will see that, in essentials, it is nearly that sketched out by him in his letter marginally noted. I now proceed to my remarks upon Pátasthal irrigation in the district under report.

Revenue Commissioner, N. C.,  
to Chief Secretary, No. 170, dated  
14th January 1863.

13. The Pátasthal villages of Dhulia may be divided into three classes :—

- 14 watered from the Pánjra river.
- 2 from tanks.
- 3 from minor streams in the Songir Petha.

19

Those on the Pánjhra are the most important and I will discuss them first.

14. The first thing to be noticed is that the supply of the Pánjhra in Dhulia (for in Pimpalner its supply till exhausted by its numerous Bandhárás, is a very fine one) is exceedingly short, and has of late years been annually diminishing; and consequently that few villages have any of the regular rotations noted in paragraph 7 above, and several have no perennial supply at all. As a rule (with only one notable exception, that of War, No. 9) the supply of each successive Bandhára, as you descend the river, is somewhat inferior to that of the one immediately above it.

15. Next, that the present Pátasthal rates of many villages are exorbitantly high. You will see that in some villages, the supply of which lasts so as to give them one only, or at most two, waterings after the close of the rains, and in which consequently neither sugar nor rice, but only very poor crops of wheat, methi, &c., can be raised, the rate is as high as Rs. 10 per acre.

16. Lastly, that over-assessment has been much aggravated by recent orders from your Department. Tired, I conclude, of waiting for the long promised survey settlement of Pátasthal rates, the Collector has, at different times within the last few years, and especially in 1866-67, issued orders for the discontinuance of the practice which before generally prevailed in Dhulia that a field the owner of which did not irrigate it should be charged only the dry-crop rate; included all irrigable land, without reference to the supply of the Bandhára, in the Pátasthal area; and ordered the levy of the fixed Pátasthal rate under all circumstances upon the whole of this area. Two evil results followed, the supply of water, previously scanty enough, of the original Pátasthal land was greatly reduced, and much land, which would otherwise have been cultivated as dry-crop, has been thrown up. I will give a few instances of this.

The original "thal" (or area of Pátasthal land, I shall use this term in future) of Rywat Mahal No. 2, was about 170 acres, and the rotation was a very perfect one of 4 years. It has been increased by the Collector's notice to 464 acres, of which 171 are lying waste and unoccupied, and the rotation has been much interfered with.

In War, No. 9, the original thal was 180 acres, with a perfect rotation. It has been raised to 358 acres, of which 102 are waste, and the rotation has been much disturbed.

In Japi, No. 12, a village with a very scanty supply, the original thal was 110 acres; 40 acres, now waste, were added.

In Nowlode, No. 13, the original thal was 144. Acres 116 acres were added by the notice, though the water-supply, previously short, has been diminished by the construction of the Kapurne Canal. These lands are now chiefly cultivated as dry-crop, and are paying Rs. 10 per acre.

17. There are only a few instances. It must be said, however, that most of the land newly included in the thal is really irrigable, as far as level is concerned, and that much of it had probably been irrigated at one time or another while the crop-rate system was in force. Some of it, however, is really unirrigable from being on too high a level.

18. In rectifying the areas of the thals I have been guided by circumstances. When the waste Pátasthal lands, as is the case in several villages, lie together on the skirts of the thal, I have struck them out altogether, endeavouring to make the thal as compact and with as well defined a boundary as possible. In other cases, when the holders of newly included lands are willing to give up all claim to water, I have excluded such occupied lands, so as to bring the thal to more nearly its original dimensions. And in other cases I have considered the increase in area in fixing the rates.

19. The following table will show you the rates imposed upon each village, the scale of reduction for distance from source of supply, and the reasons for reducing the rates on particular fields. Had I looked only to the state of irrigated cultivation for the last 2 or 3 years I should have fixed rates generally much lower than those now proposed. But the last few monsoons have been exceptionally deficient along the western hills, where the Panjbra is fed, and I trust we may consider them below the probable future average :—

Whence irrigated.	Number.	Name of Village.	1ST CLASS WATER.			2ND CLASS WATER.			3RD CLASS WATER.			Scale of reduction on account of distance from source of supply in Annas of a Rupee.	REMARKS.	
			Class of soil.			Class of soil.			Class of soil.					
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3			
			Maximum Rates Rupees.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Panjhra River.	1	Bhadana	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	No reduction, as all the land is on the main path of Rywat.	Vide Paragraph 21 of Report.	
	2	Rywat Mahál	13	10'12	8'8	11	9'2	7'4	6	6	4	One-fourth and one-half mile even above half mile one anna reduction.	The fields for which the water supply is classed II in height, the path has to be bunded to supply them, and sugar is not grown so regularly as in the rest of the thal. A few fields classed III have no perennial supply. The thal is compact and the reduction for distance therefore trifling.	
	3	Kanada Mahál.	12	10'	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	One-fourth and one-half even, three-fourth mile one anna, above three-fourth 2 annas reduction.	The Kanada Mahál has two Bandhára, the supply of the first is inferior to that of Rywat and that of the second inferior to it. Under the second Bandhára is a good deal of land for which the path must be bunded up and in which sugar is inferior. This is classed water II. Two fields, in which the supply is not perennial, classed water III. The lower thal is long and straggling and a considerable reduction for distance has therefore been made.	
	4	Kassára Mahál.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4'2	3'6	No reduction, the area being very small.	Vide paragraph 24.	
	5	Mallu Mahál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vide paragraph 25.	
	6	Noornagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vide paragraph 25.	
	7	Kanumba North	9'8	8'0	6'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One-fourth and one-half mile even; above one-half 1 anna reduction.	Vide paragraph 26. The northern thal is compact; the southern consists of two parts, one west of the village and near the supply, the other east of the village, and far distant. Reduction arranged so as to reduce the eastern portion 2 or 3 annas in the Rupee. There is a little land classed water II, to supply which a certain expense in bunding up the path is necessary, but the crops are equally good with those in the rest of the thal.
	Do. South	9'0	7'8	6'0	8'8	7'0	5'8	...	...	...	...	...	1/4, 1/2 even; 1 and 1/2 two annas; above 1 1/2 three annas reduction.	The supply of the fields classed water II is very low and straggling and a considerable reduction has been made for the more distant fields.
	8	Khed	9	7'8	6'0	7'0	5'12	4'8	...	...	...	...	1/4, 1/2 even; 1 and 1/2 one anna; 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 two annas; above 1 3/4 three annas reduction.	Some labour and expense required to bund up the path to supply the fields classed water II, but the supply is then as good as in other fields.
	9	War	13	10'12	8'8	12'8	10'4	8'0	...	...	...	...	1/4, 1/2 even; 1/2 one anna; above 1/2 two annas reductions.	Supply for them perennial. The lands classed water II are those which have well assistance, vide paragraph 26. The thal being long and straggling and the supply short, a considerable reduction has been made for distance.
10	Dhulia	...	...	...	8	6'10	5'4	7	5'12	4'8	...	...	1/4, 1/2 even; 1/2 one anna; 1 mile two annas; above 1 mile 3 annas reduction.	Vide paragraph 21. The fields classed water III are supplied by bunding up the path.
11	Nimkhera	...	...	...	8	6'10	5'4	7	5'12	4'8	...	...	1/4, 1/2 even; above 1/2 mile one anna reduction.	Fields classed water II are those with well assistance.
12	Japee	...	...	...	7	5'12	4'8	6	5	4	...	...	1/4, 1/2 even; then one anna reduction.	Do. do. The thal being long and straggling, a considerable reduction on the most distant fields.
13	Nowlode	...	...	...	7	5'12	4'8	6	5	4	...	...	1/4 and one mile one anna; 1 1/2 two annas; above 1 1/2 three annas reduction.	Vide paragraph 34.
14	Kapnaly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 41.
15	Gondoor	...	...	...	8	7'8	6'0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 42. area small.
16	Bokar	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4'8	3'3	...	...	...	Do. 44.
17	Shaiwaul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 45.
18	Deothene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 46.
19	Mukti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. 46.

20. The following account of each village will supply further information of my reasons for fixing these rates.

Panjhra villages.

21. 1 Bhadana.—The Pátasthal lands of this village lie between Rywat Mahál and its Bandhára, and are watered from openings in the main Pát of Rywat. The Bhadana people claimed a right to grow all crops, the Rywat people affirmed that when their ancestors made the Bandhára they gave Bhadana, in exchange for permission to bring the Pát through its lands, the right of taking water for all crops except perennial ones, such as sugar and kamod. I found that the Bhadana people have always paid a low fixed rate, showing clearly that when crop-rates were in force they had no right to grow kamod and sugar, and that some years ago the Collector, after enquiry, forbids them to grow these crops. I have, therefore, fixed a low rate, have forbidden the Bhadana people to grow kamod or sugar, and if they do, have ordered them to be charged Rs. 100 per acre.



(The practice of one village taking water to irrigate bits of land along the main Pát of another village lower down the river, ought always to be discouraged. Not only does it interfere with the rotation of the original village, but also it invariably causes a great waste of water, and produces ill-feeling, as the cultivators of the higher village have no interest in economizing the water, and the Pátils and Pátkari of the original village can hardly be expected to supervise properly sluices outside their own boundary and when they have no authority.)

The maximum rate for Bhadána, Rs. 6, is higher than the present uniform rate, Rs. 5-1-9, but it is not at all too high for the best soils, and as there is much poor soil, the average rate, Rs. 4-11-6, is lower.

22. (2) *Rywat Mahal*—(Of Neir Kasba). It was supplied from the first Panjhra Bandhára in Dhulia. The rotation of the village is nominally No. V (*vide* paragraph 7 above), but is by no means perfect. The average extent of sugar and kamod cultivation for the last ten years is one-fifth each, not one-fourth of the cultivated area. The water-supply is decidedly short, compared with that of such really good villages as Bhej in Báglán, or Kussare, Shompoore and others on the Panjhra in Pimpalner, and both this year and last I noticed that the sugarcane in Ner was very inferior. I have, therefore, fixed a maximum rate of Rs. 13—Rs. 1½ lower than that given by the scale. This is 8 annas higher than the highest of the present rates, which are Rs. 12-8-0, Rs. 10-13-6 and Rs. 10. But the average rate is Rs. 11-11-7 against Rs. 11-9-1, present average.

23. (3) *Kanada Mahal*.—This village contains two thals of about equal area, watered from two Bandháras Nos. 2 and 3, as you descend the Panjhra. The rotation was formerly No. 4 in both thals, but has for some years been No. 5, and this imperfect. The average extent of sugar cultivation for the last ten years has been one-sixth of the cultivated area, but that of kamod, nearly one-fourth. Both Bandháras are somewhat inferior in supply to that of Rywat, and the lower Bandhára of Kanada is inferior to the upper. I have, therefore, fixed maximum rates of Rs. 12 and Rs. 11 respectively. These are somewhat higher than the present rates, Rs. 10, Rs. 9-2-6 and Rs. 7-8-0. The new average rate is Rs. 8-3-4 against Rs. 8-12-9.

24. (4) *Kussarna Mahál* is irrigated from an old broken Bandhára, No. 4, in the river. The supply is not perennial and is very short. I have fixed a maximum rate of Rs. 5, the same as the present uniform rate. The average rate is Rs. 3-12-11.

25. (5 and 6) Mahál Malu and Noornagar of Ner were formerly irrigated from the north side of the Kanada Bandhára No. 2, but the Pát altogether ruined, and there is now no Bágáyat cultivation whatever. No Pátasthal rates are therefore imposed.

26. (7) *Kusonbeh* has two thals, one north of the river watered from the upper Bandhára No. 5 in the river, the other south of the river, watered from Bandhára No. 6. There has been no regular rotation in this village for the last fifteen or twenty years. The average cultivation of sugarcane has been about one-sixth of the cultivated area, but much of this is with well assistance. Kamod is very little grown. The Páts of both Bandháras cross the sandy beds of dry nálas and a masonry channel is much required, also a bridge on the Pát, near the village, to prevent waste of water from the passage of carts. The present rates vary from Rs. 10-13-6 to Rs. 9-2-6 and the average is Rs. 10-3-1. I have fixed maximum rates for the upper Bandhára, which is slightly the best, Rs. 9-8, for the lower Rs. 9, and the average of the new rates is Rs. 7-6-5.

27. (8) *Khed* is irrigated from Bandhára No. 7 in the river. It has no regular rotation. The people generally were very anxious that I should re-distribute all their land so as to give them a regular rotation, but this I could not do; 1st, because a few persons refused to give up their land, and I have no power to eject them; 2nd, because I am convinced that the perennial supply is not sufficient to grow sugar every sixth year even in a much smaller area than that now fixed, while the cold weather supply is sufficient for excellent wheat and other rabi crops in the whole of the thal as now fixed. The average cultivation of sugar is one-ninth of the cultivated area, and much of this with well assistance. Kamod is little grown. The present rate is a uniform one of Rs. 12-8-0. I have fixed a maximum of Rs. 9, and my average rate is Rs. 6-15-5.

28. (9) *War*.—This village has an exceptionally good water-supply from Bandhára No. 8. Its rotation is nominally No. IV, but this has been much interrupted of late years. The average cultivation of both sugar and kamod is about one-fifth the cultivated area. For the last two years all the sugar has been lost, but the people attribute this not so much to shortness of water as to witch-craft brought on them by their having refused to pay a certain religious man his *Hak* of sugar. I have fixed the same maximum rate as for Rywat, Rs. 13, and my average rate is Rs. 10-8-0. The present rates vary from Rs. 13-5-6 to Rs. 8-5-6, and the average is Rs. 12-1-4.

29. The supply of no village below War is perennial except in extraordinarily good seasons, nor is there any regular rotation of crops.

30. (10) *Dhulia Kasba*.—Irrigated from Bandhára No. 9. The supply is very short, and this year great part of the thal got only a single watering between November 1st and January 15th. The cultivation of vegetables for the Dhulia market is profitable, and I have therefore fixed my rates somewhat higher than I should have otherwise done. In Dhulia and also in Jere-

and Nowlode (Nos. 12 and 13) I have placed Pátasthal lands having also well assistance in the second class of supply, and have rated them one rupee higher than others. In villages where sugar and kamod are often obtained without well assistance, and where higher rates have consequently been fixed on the Pátasthal lands I have not thought it right to add anything to a man's assessment because he has gone to the expense of constructing a well to secure his crop in an unfavourable season. But in Dhulia, where I have so much lowered the existing rates, I think the great and uniform advantage which lands having well assistance enjoy over those which are entirely dependent on the Pát justifies me in placing a slightly higher rate of assessment upon them. The present rates in Dhulia vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5-6-0, the average being Rs. 8-12-0. My maximum rate for lands not having well assistance is Rs. 7, and my average rate Rs. 5-9-10.

31. (11) *Nimkheda*.—The supply of this village from Bandhára No. 10, is somewhat better than that of Dhulia. Sugar has not been grown since 1865-66, but before that year the lands on the most favourable level, those which I have placed in class II of water-supply, produced it occasionally. I have fixed the maximum rate at Rs. 8, and my average rate is Rs. 7-0-11. The present rate is an uniform one of Rs. 8-5-9.

32. (12) *Japee*, watered from Bandhára No. 11. This and the next village Nowlode have the worst supply of any. This year only about 23 acres in Japee, and those having well assistance, have been planted with wet crops, but a few years ago, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the total produced wheat, gram, &c., as a second crop every year. The present rates are Rs. 10 and in one or two fields Rs. 8-5-6, and the average is Rs. 9-14-5. My maximum for lands without well assistance is Rs. 6, and my average Rs. 6-2-6.

33. (13) *Nowlode*, Petha Songir, irrigated from the 12th or last Bandhára in Dhulia. Formerly this village appears to have had a good cold weather supply from the Pát, and a good deal of sugarcane grown with the aid of wells, but lately its supply has been extremely deficient, partly from the cause everywhere complained of, the decrease in the water of the Panjhra, partly from the construction of the new Pát to Kapurneh, which I shall notice below. The present rates are Rs. 10 and Rs. 8-5-6, the average being Rs. 9-15-0. My maximum for land not having well assistance is Rs. 6, and my average Rs. 5-13-4.

34. (14) *Kapurneh*, Petha Songir, also irrigated from Bandhára No. 12, from which it is distant about 12 miles. This village has never had Pátasthal irrigation, but recently the Irrigation Department has raised and repaired the Nowlode Bandhára (which, however, I understand, still leaks a good deal), stopped the original Nowlode Pát, which was considered defective and constructed a new canal, one branch of which goes to Nowlode and the other to Kapurneh intended, I believe, eventually to irrigate the lands of one or two other villages.

35. If a non-professional person like myself may be permitted severestly to criticize the work of a scientific department I should say that this scheme was ill judged. An unscientific man wishing to estimate its probable value, would perhaps have examined the existing water-supply of the village already irrigated from the weir. He would have heard well founded complaints of a great and increasing scarcity of water. He might have endeavoured to ascertain the discharge of the Panjhra at the mouth of the proposed canal. His eyes would have told him that this river, across which he might in January walk dry-shod in many places, sends down next to no water below Dhulia. He might have tried to estimate the probable return to the expense incurred, which is, I understand, above one lakh of rupees. He would have seen that to pay 10 per cent. on this sum, perennial irrigation sufficient for a four-year's rotation of sugarcane must be supplied to at least 1,000 acres, to be rated at an average of Rs. 10 per acre in addition to the dry-crop rate. And he would probably have thought it unlikely that a work which could not supply with perennial irrigation 10 acres in Nowlode would, after some trifling repairs, supply 1,000 acres in Kapurneh.

36. I learn, however, from the General Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1866-67, page 214, that the Kapurneh Canal was undertaken for monsoon irrigation. If so, since Rs. 1-8-0 per acre is as much as can fairly be charged for water lasting only till the middle of October, the area to be supplied in order to pay 10 per cent. on a lakh of rupees would be nearly 7,000 acres. The total arable area of Kapurneh, and the two neighbouring villages little exceeds 8,000 acres, and much of this, I should think, must be unavailable for irrigation. The "approaching monsoon" during which the work was to be "brought into operation," is one, and I find that 22 acres only have been irrigated from it, and that the crop has failed, from want of water, in even this small area.

37. I am the last person, however, to complain of a work as not directly remunerative, if it is likely to lessen the terrible risk of famine. But the Panjhra, it is hardly needful to say, does not at all resemble the Ganges, the Jumna, or the Indus, fed by the perpetual snows of distant mountains. It is a humble stream, that rises only some 50 miles from Dhulia, and is fed by the same rains as fail at Kapurneh. If the monsoon rainfall is abundant, the cultivators would not thank you for monsoon irrigation, which would be injurious rather than otherwise, much less pay Rs. 1-8-0 per acre for it. And if the rain fails, the river's supply fails too.

38. I regret to make these remarks, and should not do so, but that I think it important to illustrate the truth of an opinion which I have more than once expressed, that Bandhára irrigation in West Khándesh has now reached its limit, that attempts to extend it do more harm than good, and that some other system must be looked for.

39. It is of course impossible for me to attempt any settlement of Pátasthal land in Kapurneh, and I presume that the people will continue to pay the present rate, Rs. 3-0-0 per acre, upon the land they actually irrigate. I would, however, suggest as worthy of consideration, whether it would not be possible to utilize the Kapurneh Canal at some additional expense by employing it to fill with the flood water of the Pánjhra one or more storage-tanks along its course. The branch of it which leads to Kapurneh might then be that except during flood, and the Nowlode people would have no ground left for complaint.

40 *Tank Villages*.—These are only two—Gondur and Bokar—both irrigated from tanks; that of Gondur is very fine one, made by a farmer of the revenue of these two villages one Govindráo Agashe, about forty years ago. The tanks have not been cleaned out, I understand, since the management of the villages reverted to Government and they require it much.

41 *Gondur*, No. 15.—Crop rates Rs. 16 for sugar, and Rs. 8 and Rs. 6-10-6 and Rs. 5-5-6 per acre for other crops, are in force in this village. The supply of water is uncertain, depending on whether the rainfall is heavy enough to fill the tank properly. In four years out of the ten sugar has not been grown, though this year there are 40 acres and in 1858 and 1860, 58 and 51 acres. The average cultivation of sugar is one-eighth of the cultivated area. Rice is not grown. I have imposed a maximum rate of Rs. 9, my average rate being Rs. 6-8-3 against the old average rate of Rs. 9-1.

42. *Bokar*, Rs. 16.—The supply of this tank is very inferior to that of Gondur; sugar has not been grown for eight years, and for three years of the last four there has been no irrigation at all. I have fixed a maximum rate of Rs. 5-0-0 and my average rate is Rs. 3-8-8 against the present average Rs. 6-10-4.

43. The remaining three villages are occasionally irrigated from minor streams in Songir and for none of them do I propose fixed rates of assessment.

44. *Shaiwane*, No. 17.—This village is irrigated from a kacha Bandhára annually made in the Burai river. Formerly its cold weather supply seems to have been very good, and it was also noted for the good quality of its sugarcane grown with the aid of wells. Its total irrigable area is about 200 acres, and of this upwards of 150 acres have been irrigated in favourable seasons. The average cultivation for the last ten years has, however, been only 50 acres, and for the last three years, not more than 6 acres, even the wells having dried. This year a good deal of rabi has been grown. I do not think it is possible to make a fair fixed settlement for such a case as this, and I should recommend an uniform rate of Rs. 3 per acre in addition to the dry-crop assessment, to be levied on irrigated crops only, unless Government should see fit to excuse any extra assessment upon lands irrigated from kacha Bandháras. The present rate, only levied when the land is irrigated, varies from Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 5-10-0 per acre, according to the quality of the soil. The people are very anxious for a pakka Bandhára. Its construction could do no harm to any other village, as Shaiwane is the lowest on the Burai; and would not be expensive, as the river is narrow with a rocky bed. But I doubt its success on account of the very short supply of the river, which at Dossane and other villages much higher up is quite dry after January or February.

45. *Deobhane*, No. 18.—This village was irrigated from a small pakka Bandhára in a nála built by Government at a cost of Rs. 2,000 in 1856. Since 1858 three acres only have been irrigated and for the last seven years, none. A nominal rate of Rs. 3-0 on irrigation in addition to the dry-crop rate will be imposed. The present rate, levied only when the land is irrigated, is Rs. 4-0-0.

46. *Muktee*.—This village used to be irrigated from a kacha Bandhára, i. e., a nála, but only 3 acres have been watered for the last nine years, though this season there is a little irrigation. The present rate is Rs. 5-1-4 on the irrigated area. I shall impose a rate of Rs. 3 in addition to the dry crop rate, pending orders regarding the assessment of land irrigated from kacha Bandháras.

47. The following statement gives the estimated results of the settlement. The decrease of revenue from Pátasthal cultivation in Dhulia will be about Rs. 6,528 or 25 per cent., which appears large, but is, I am convinced, not more than is absolutely required. This statement does not include alienated lands, nor those villages (*vide* preceding paragraph) in which no fixed settlement has been made. There will probably be some. But in these and similar villages I propose, in order to avoid crop-measurements, to place upon each irrigable Pát number two distinct assessments, the first the dry-crop assessment, to be levied when the number is not irrigated, the other the dry-crop assessment + Rs. 3-0-0 per acre on the irrigable portion (if the whole is not irrigable) of the number. No crop-measurement will then be required, the Village and District Officers will merely have to see each year what numbers have been irrigated, about which there can be no doubt. Colonel Wingate's great objection to the system of a high Pátasthal rate, not levied when the water is not used, that it encourages the people to plant a diminished area exclusively with the more reliable crops, does not apply in these villages, where the supply is never perennial and consequently only wheat, gram, and similar wet crops can be raised. Slight alterations in these figures, when I introduce the revised rates, and they shall be communicated to you, as well as the assessment, at present rates, of the area cultivated this year, which I cannot now give:—

Villages.	PRESENT SYSTEM.						REVISED SYSTEM.						REMARKS.
	Total Irrigable area.			Or cultivated area of 1866-67.			Total Irrigable area.			Or estimated Cultivation of 1867-68.			
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Bhadāna...	41	297	5 0 9	36	184	5 1 0	32	151	4 11 6	32	181	4 11 6	
Kawat...	464	5,120	11 0 0	293	3,389	11 5 1	294	3,331	11 11 8	283	3,318	11 11 7	
Kanada...	461	2,559	8 12 7	357	3,140	8 12 9	351	2,878	8 3 1	337	2,766	8 3 4	
Kassura...	28	142	5 1 2	28	142	5 1 2	28	90	3 12 11	26	99	3 12 11	
Kusumbe...	322	3,278	10 2 11	310	3,221	10 3 1	322	2,379	7 5 9	314	2,324	7 5 5	
Kheel...	408	5,041	12 3 2	297	2,364	12 5 6	297	1,784	6 10 11	265	1,428	6 18 3	
Wār...	359	4,367	12 2 4	256	2,983	12 1 4	264	2,721	10 8 11	272	2,436	10 8 0	
Dhulia...	298	2,613	8 12 4	295	2,582	8 12 0	297	1,638	5 9 9	293	1,645	5 9 10	
Nimkedi...	148	1,237	8 5 9	148	1,237	8 5 9	144	1,010	7 0 11	134	1,016	7 0 11	
Japes...	151	1,495	9 14 5	111	1,090	9 14 5	122	758	6 2 9	121	745	6 2 0	
Nawade...	269	2,652	9 14 11	249	2,478	9 15 0	261	1,189	5 18 1	197	1,118	5 13 4	
Ghondar...	...	...	...	159	1,722	9 1 0	214	1,394	6 8 3	214	1,324	6 8 3	
Bhokar...	...	...	...	98	816	6 10 4	61	217	3 8 4	56	198	3 8 8	
Total ..	...	...	...	2,534	26,107	9 15 1	2,585	19,547	7 9 0	2,484	18,669	7 9 0	A reduction in the area assessed as Pátasthal will probably be made at Jankandis.

49. In conclusion I beg to call your attention to the mode in which Bandhāras and Pāts are now supposed to be kept in repair, which seems to me to be a very objectionable one.

50. In general a "Pátphalla" or cess of 11 annas per acre on sugarcane and 5 annas on other crops is annually levied, and the proceeds kept in deposit in the Mámlatdār's treasury. When any repairs want machinery to the Pát or Bandhāra, the people are to apply to the Mámlatdār, who communicates with the Irrigation Department, who send a Surveyor as soon as one can be spared, who makes the necessary repairs, which are paid for out of the accumulated fund. The effect of this is, first, that the people, since they pay the cess, consider themselves freed from any obligation to make even the most trifling repairs, and secondly, as the services of a surveyor are often not available till long after the application is made, the mischief is getting worse and worse till repairs which might originally have been made for a trifle, cost a considerable sum. And the surveyor cannot avail himself of a favourable opportunity to make his repairs. For instance, at Wār, lately, I noticed that the Pát leaked in several places. I asked the people why, as they paid Pátphalla, the Pát had not been repaired, and they replied that the Surveyor came in November and wanted to close the Pát and let the water off, for a month; as this would have altogether destroyed the whole of their wet crops, they objected, and no repairs were made.

51 The system I would suggest is the following one:—

1st.—All repairs to masonry works to be made at the expense of Government.

2nd.—Ten per cent. of the annual profits of each Bandhāra to be considered an Insurance Fund for this purpose. This 10 per cent. need not be credited to a separate head; the Collector should merely have the power to expend that amount when requisite.

3rd.—The people to keep all earthworks in order.

4th.—An inspection, annual, if possible, if not, every second or third year, to be made of each irrigation work. All masonry works which might appear to need it should then be repaired, and if the earthworks should be found out of order, the needful repairs should at once be made by the Inspector, and the cost recovered by a rate upon the Pátasthal land.

If this were done, the people would soon learn that they would save both money and trouble by keeping their own works in thorough repair.

52. In this letter I have gone into considerable detail, in order that you and superior authority may be able to judge fully of the principles on which I settle the areas and assessments of Pátasthal land. For other districts I shall merely state the results of the settlement.

I have, &c.,

W. G. PEDDER,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey  
and Assessment, Khándesh.

P.S.—I have lately been informed by Mr. Brown, Acting Executive Engineer for Irrigation, that it is in contemplation to make a storage lake in the Panjhra, above Dhulia, to supply Dhulia and the villages below it with perennial irrigation. I am not very sanguine as to the success of this scheme. But the people will be warned that, if it is carried out, they will have to pay proportionately increased rates.

No. 741 OF 1868.

From

G. F. SHEPPARD, Esq.,  
Acting Collector, Khándesh ;

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER.

*Khándesh Collector's Camp Ambully,  
24th April 1868.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report No. 80 of the 6th instant, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, upon the experimental revision of the assessment of Pátasthal lands in the Dhulia Táluka and Songir Petha of this collectorate.

2. The Government Resolution quoted by Mr. Pedder, in his second para., has set at rest the question, regarding the principle upon which some assessments are in future to be made, but to carry out this measure successfully the task before Mr. Pedder was no easy one. He has explained in considerable detail the method he has adopted to fix the relative value for purposes of irrigation of the lands to be assessed and to determine the amount of assessment which each village should bear.

3. With regard to the former of the above subjects, I have only to remark that the present happens to be an unfavourable time for calculations of this nature. Almost the whole of Khándesh has suffered of late years from insufficient monsoons. Even in the Western Districts, where the fall is usually large, very little rain fell last year, and the Dhulia Táluka, the irrigation of which depends almost entirely on the river Pánjra, which is fed from the Western Gháts, has formed no exception to the general rule. I believe, that the river, I speak of, has never been known to be as low in the month of March as it was this year. The late scant monsoons, which I allude to, must have had an influence on the crop rotations of the several villages.

4. Mr. Pedder appears to have made use of all the means at his disposal to obtain accurate information on which to base his assessments. He has decided on recognizing seven rotations, on each of which, he places a maximum fixed rate as shown in paragraph 7.

5. In his tenth paragraph, Mr. Pedder describes the method adopted to ascertain the relative value of the irrigable fields in each village. Dry-crop land has been included in the irrigable area ; and unirrigable fields now entered as Pátasthal have been withdrawn from that area according to their respective capabilities for producing wet crops. The whole Pátasthal area has been marked out into Pot numbers according to occupancy, and the soil has been divided into three classes, which I concur with Mr. Pedder in thinking sufficient. The fields have likewise been divided into three classes with relation to the water-supply of each.

6. After dividing the Pátasthal villages of Dhulia into the classes as per margin, Mr. Pedder proceeds to remark on the present Pátasthal irrigation of the district. The yearly diminishing supply of water in the Pánjra River has been already noticed, and so completely has the supply, such as it is, been utilized that even in November last, I saw this river discharging into the

Tápti only a stream which a child could step across.

7. I shall allude to Mr. Pedder's remarks in his 15th paragraph hereafter. In his following paragraph he takes exception to the orders from this department issued a few years ago. It was found so inexpedient to continue the system of yearly measurements which are the necessary consequence of crop rates, that the orders complained of, which are little more than an adoption of the principle of fixed rates, were found necessary. It may be assumed that at the time these orders were issued, the fields from which a wet crop assessment was thereby to be permanently levied were really irrigable, and their present position in relation to the said orders differs nothing from that which many fields now being assessed by Mr. Pedder will be in some five years hence should the late scanty monsoons unhappily continue. In the one case as in the other, temporary assistance in the shape of remissions must be given ; at any rate, the orders were meant only as a temporary expedient until the survey assessment, and having now expired require no further discussion.

8. I think that the system adopted by Mr. Pedder in fixing his proposed rates is all that can be desired. Regarding the rates themselves I venture to offer certain observations.

9. Mr. Pedder calculates the decrease of the Government revenue consequent on the adoption of his rates at Rs. 25 per cent. It cannot be yet ascertained what proportion of this is caused by the deduction from the Pátasthal area of lands not really irrigable. This portion must of course be resigned, but I differ from Mr. Pedder in thinking that any actual sacrifice of Government revenue is either necessary or expedient. The case is not similar to the settlement of a táluka in which, as often happens in Khándesh, a very considerable proportion is waste, and in which therefore low rates have the effect of increasing the Government revenue by encouraging cultivation. There is no such elasticity in Pátasthal cultivation, the revenue for which in the Dhulia Táluka has now to be finally fixed at a certain amount for a period of many years. It is very necessary, therefore, that such ques-

tions should be viewed from every side before binding down Government to these or any rates.

10. In his 15th paragraph Mr. Pedder characterizes the present rates as "exorbitantly high." This is not, however, accompanied by any of the data upon which the assumption of rates being oppressive is ordinarily based. I am not willing to detain this report to ascertain the quantity of Pátasthal lands thrown up during the last ten years, the amounts of remissions which have been granted on this account, and of balances which could not be recovered. I will send for this and other data, and shall have the honour of forwarding it to you hereafter. Meanwhile, I solicit your attention to the diagram which accompanied the Survey Superintendent's report on the introduction of the new assessment into the Dhulia Táluka in the year 1863, from which it will be seen that although the old rates in Dhulia after our possession of the district were as much as Rs. 3 per acre, the cultivation has regularly and steadily increased "more than fourfold during the last forty-four years." Hardly, any part of Khándesh has made such progress as this táluka, whereas now that it is in a better position than ever before as to markets, roads, &c., it is proposed to remit a portion of the Government revenue.

11. As remarked in my 3rd paragraph the present time is an unfavourable one for Government interests. After several bad seasons such as Dhulia has suffered from the tendency of course is to calculate on the facts actually before us, or the actual cultivation and produce of the years immediately preceding enquiry, but I do not think that the revenue for the next thirty years should be *lowered*, because Dhulia has thus suffered, or in other words, I do not think that the standard of the water-supply of the last three or of the last seven years should be adopted.

12. Is it presumptuous to believe in the theory of the probability of a series of good and abundant mousoons succeeding those of the last seven years, which have been distinguished by an annually diminishing rainfall? If there is no *reason* to hope for improvement, it is only because we are unable to speculate on such matters. There is at least as much reason for *hope* as for *despondency*. My doubt therefore is this. Are Mr. Pedder's propositions based on the *present* facilities for irrigation in Dhulia? If so, is it reasonable that Government should bind itself for thirty years to an assessment based on the standard of a few exceptional seasons? If a somewhat higher standard were adopted and time should not fulfil our anticipations, the error is capable of being easily rectified. Government may *remit*; it cannot *enhance* its revenue.

13. At any rate I venture to maintain that there is no occasion to sacrifice present revenue in a táluka such as Dhulia. In the poorer villages of Malegaon, and in the great proportion of villages in Nizámpur, I have already advocated a dry-crop assessment little above a nominal one. In some localities a system of low rates is the only chance of cultivation increasing. In Dhulia, however, land is at a premium, and Mr. Pedder estimates that the whole irrigable area, with the exception of some 120 acres, is cultivated this year. I have no tenable grounds for recommending that the present revenue should be *raised*, but I do think that the prosperous state of the táluka warrants the present amount being maintained, and to this extent therefore would I beg to recommend that Mr. Pedder's rates be amended.

14. Mr. Pedder's paragraphs 21—42 afford ample evidence of the careful and minute enquiry instituted by him into the particular circumstances of each village. I concur in his remarks in paragraphs 44 and 47 on the 3 villages of Nawra, Deobhane and Mukti. It will, of course, be understood that if Government erect a Bandhára at the former village, or if the water-supply of any of the 3 villages is augmented by the proposed storage lake or the Pánjra, the rates will be increased.

15. In his 50th paragraph Mr. Pedder advances certain objections to the "Pátphálla" system now in force in this collectorate, which he characterizes as "very objectionable," and in paragraph 51 suggests a new scheme for keeping Bandháras and Páts in repair. I am unable to concur in the Superintendent's reasoning. The system at present in force is this. Petty repairs to earthworks, if they require no paid labour, are executed by the people themselves, and by the Pátkaris, who are paid partly by Inám land (occasionally in cash), and partly by the people themselves. Larger repairs to earthworks are executed by the Irrigation Department from the Pátphálla Fund, and all more extensive works (such as new canals, &c.), and *all masonry works* are provided for from Imperial Funds regularly budgetted for by the Irrigation Department.

16. With regard to Mr. Pedder's proposals I would remark:—

1st.—That the present system is a popular one, the evidence of which is that although the Pátphálla cess has not been legalized, there has been no difficulty in levying it. It is acknowledged by the ryots to be *equitable* and *useful*. No system is perfect and instances such as those brought forward by Mr. Pedder may have occurred, but vast good has been accomplished by its means, as Mr. Pedder would allow had he seen the state of the generality of the "Páts" in Khándesh before its establishment.

2ndly.—The above fund being at the Collector's disposal, he is able to spend therefrom as occasion arises, and to make immediate repairs, many of which could not be foreseen to be budgetted for.

3rdly.—It is hardly probable that Government would hand over 10 per cent. of Imperial Pátasthal revenue to the Collector to be spent discretionally, and the above advantage therefore would be lost.

4thly.—The present system works, I think, more evenly than Mr. Pedder's would do. All now pay their quota, and when this is spent, the duty of providing for further works falls, as it ought, on Government. But under the proposed scheme some of the hard-working cultivators may keep their portion of the "Pát" in good order, while others may be too indolent to do so. Yet, both workers and idlers are to be taxed alike for any repairs the Inspector may think necessary.

5thly.—I believe that the proposed compulsory cess would be unpopular and that the people who now come and claim assistance from the Fund as soon as occasion arises will be apt to shut their eyes to the necessity of repairs which involve a special tax, and thus as Inspectors cannot be everywhere at once, some petty damage, which if taken in time might have been repaired at trifling cost, may by delay assume serious proportions.

17. That our present system is not perfect, I fully allow, and it would be of inestimable benefit if Government were to allot the amount proposed by Mr. Pedder for improvement to existing Bandhāras, to be budgetted against in the usual form, a *small discretionary allowance therefrom being placed at the disposal of the Collector for urgent repairs to masonry works*. It is with respect to the latter, that I consider our present system imperfect. It is not customary to expend from the Pátfālla Funds on such works, and delay involving considerable inconvenience, and sometimes serious damage, is occasionally the result. The case of *Wār* quoted by Mr. Pedder is very probably one of this nature.

18. I have only in conclusion to suggest that whether the continuance of the Pátphālla or the adoption of the cess suggested by Mr. Pedder be ultimately decided upon, the opportunity should be taken of providing for one or the other in the settlement now to be made.

I have, &c.,

F. SHEPPARD,  
Acting Collector.

22nd April 1868.

No. 447 of 1868.

Camp Gholwal, 16th May 1868.

The Superintendent's report contains his proposals for the settlement of the Pātasthal assessment of the Dhulia Tāluka which is the first district to which the plan of settlement sanctioned in Government Resolution of the 17th of February last (No. 665) has been applied.

2. Mr. Pedder has given a most minute and detailed account of the whole process of his operations in the classification of the water-supply; the fixing of the area to be brought under irrigated rates and the reduction made for distance from the source of supply and for other circumstances having a deteriorating effect either upon the supply, or means of utilising it.

3. Under ordinary circumstances, it would have been unnecessary to submit such a mass of detailed information referring as in this case, almost entirely to the manner in which the preliminary classification of the water-supply and field operations generally have been carried out, details of which for the most part are intelligible only to those who are practically acquainted with the survey system of classification. But as the Revenue Commissioner Mr. Rogers expressed himself dissatisfied in not having information of the kind laid before him when the correspondence requesting sanction to the preliminary settlement of a district passed through his office prior to being submitted to Government, Mr. Pedder considered himself called upon to give this detailed account of his operations. And it is solely in deference to the wishes of the Revenue Commissioner that the report is passed on in its original form, for if left to carry out my own views, I should have omitted such parts of the report as refer to the preliminary field operations as I consider the settlement of such matters to be the special duty of my office. But although the report might have been shorn of a considerable part of its detailed information, I am nevertheless of opinion that Mr. Pedder is entitled to great credit for the complete manner in which he has placed before us the whole question of his assessment.

4. Omitting any reference to the detailed account of the Superintendent's operations the latter, however, it may be noticed, were carried out with approval previously accorded, I would come at once to the question of the rates proposed. It will be seen from the remarks in paragraph 8 that in accordance with the plan of operations approved of by Government in their Resolution quoted in a previous paragraph the Superintendent has fixed his classes of rates according to the value of the different rotation of crops grown under the Bandhāra. In carrying out this plan he has fixed 18 Rupees as the maximum rate for the best perennial irrigation which comprises the course of cropping shown under Rotation II—the first rotation being exceptional. In the Dhulia Tāluka, however, there is no Bandhāra having a supply sufficient for the irrigation of any of the more valuable rotations—the 6th in the order of value being the best in that district and hence the maximum rate actually imposed is Rs. 13 per acre, which is the rate assigned to that rotation. But the detailed statement following paragraph 19 shows

that the maximum rate for some Bandhāras is only Rs. 5 per acre, whilst for the poorest class of soil coming under this maximum the rate is as low as Rs. 3-4-0. The whole of the Pātasthal lands with their varying supply have therefore been assessed upon a graduated scale of rates varying from Rs. 13 to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre. This scale gives ample play for the adjustment of rates to all the different variations in the water-supply, and its judicious application as made by the Superintendent will, I feel assured, lead to an equitable distribution of the water rates imposed in this district.

6. The general effect of the Superintendent's operation is to reduce the payments on Pātasthal irrigation in the Dhulia District from Rs. 25,197 realized in 1866-67 to Rs. 18,669, being a reduction of 25 per cent. The acting Collector Mr. Sheppard objects to this reduction and indeed to any reduction whatever as he considers the present flourishing state of the táluka is a proof of no reduction being called for. I am ready to admit the Dhulia District to be in a flourishing condition, attributable chiefly to the favourable assessment fixed for the dry-crop cultivation. But the fact of the cultivators of dry-crop lands having advanced in prosperity under an equitable assessment is surely no reason for denying the garden cultivators the like benefits of an equitable rate upon their cultivation, and there is abundant evidence in Mr. Pedder's report to show the necessity for a revision of the irrigated rate of this district.

7. In paragraph 16 of his report, for instance, Mr. Pedder has noticed several cases where considerable areas have been thrown out of cultivation altogether by the imposition of the full Pātasthal rate upon lands extra to the irrigable area originally assessed under the Bandhāra, and he quotes a case (village of Nowlode) in which 116 acres are charged with Pātasthal assessment at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre, whereas there is no water available and dry-crops are cultivated in the land. Mr. Pedder also mentions that he has quoted only a few of the instances of over-assessment and unjust levy of Pātasthal assessment obtaining under the present system.

8. In the face of facts of this kind, it seems to me to be so unreasonable on the part of the Collector to expect the Superintendent to make his rates amount to what has hitherto been levied, and yet because a portion of the revenue levied under such an objectionable system has been foregone, the reduction made is represented to be a sacrifice of Government revenue.

9. There can be no question that whatever sum has been levied in cases where water is not available must be foregone whether such reduction thus made amounts to 25, 50 or 100 per cent. on the past revenue. And it is equally evident that if a water-supply originally sufficient for perennial irrigation has been entrenched upon for the irrigation of additional land and thus rendered insufficient for that irrigation (perennial), a reduction of assessment must be made to compensate for the loss sustained. The report, as noticed by the Collector, does not show how much of the reduction is due to the first mentioned cause, but from the information given in paragraph 16 as also from what I have heard demi-officially from Mr. Pedder I am led to suppose that great part of it is due to the causes mentioned above.

10. Another argument advanced by the Collector as a reason for no reduction being called for, is that as the supply of water in the Pánjhra River is less than usual at present, owing to a succession of bad monsoons in the western districts,—we ought not to be guided by the present state of things in fixing rates which are to hold good for thirty years. The Collector seems to have overlooked Mr. Pedder's remarks upon this very point which is specially referred to in paragraph 19 in the following terms: "I should have fixed rates generally much lower than those now proposed, but the last few monsoons have been exceptionally deficient along the western hills whence the Pánjhra is fed, and I trust we may consider them below the probable future average."

11. It would have been better in my opinion and more in harmony with the survey principles generally had the rates been fixed according to the present diminished supply. For there is every reason to suppose cycles of bad seasons will occur in future, and our rates should be so adjusted as to cover a contingency of this kind instead of being fixed upon the basis of a contemplated increased future supply. I am inclined to think too that the present short supply of water in the Pánjhra River in the Dhulia Táluka is not due so much to deficient monsoons as to the drain upon it by the numerous Bandhāras higher up towards its source in the Pimpalner Táluka.

12. For the reasons given in the report as also from what is here explained I am of opinion that the Superintendent's rates are as high as can safely be imposed without rendering irrigated cultivation unremunerative.

13. The Superintendent gives a sad account of the new canal and water works recently constructed near Kaparneh in the Songir Petha. Copy of his remarks should, I think, be sent to the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation and that officer's opinion upon the future management of this work be solicited. Meanwhile a temporary rate of Rs. 3 levied upon the lauds actually irrigated as now in force seems to be the best arrangement that can be made.

14. In the case of kacha Bandhāras, Mr. Pedder proposes that the rates fixed should be levied only in years when the water is utilised. This seems to be the best arrangement that can be made for such uncertain cultivation. The water-rate, it is to be understood, will be charged



upon the whole number or Pot number and not upon a portion only of either—so that the inspection for making out the year's revenue will be a simple duty—such as may be entrusted to the village officers under proper supervision.

15. In the concluding part of his report Mr. Pedder alludes to the Pátphálla cess being a small levy now made extra to the ordinary revenue, to form a fund for the maintenance and repairs of the irrigation works. He proposes to abolish this cess and to substitute in lieu of it the following arrangements:—

1. All repairs to masonry works made at the expense of Government.
2. Ten per cent. of the annual profits of each Bandhára to be considered an Insurance Fund for this purpose. This 10 per cent. need not be credited to a separate head, the Collector should merely have the power to expend that amount when requisite.
3. The people to keep all earthworks in order.

16. The Collector objects strongly to this arrangement and advocates the continuance of the present system which he says is *popular*, because it is levied without having been legalized, is *equitable* and useful. I am afraid it hardly fulfils all these conditions, but I think the plan of having a fund provided specially for repairs is desirable. In Sind a portion of the canal revenue, levied under the head of "Haccaba," is specially set apart as a fund to provide for the annual clearance of canals. The amount received is paid to the Canal Department by whom the annual repairs are carried out. The defect in the Khándesh system, as far as my observation enabled me to judge, is the want of precise rules as to what repairs should be executed out of the proceeds of the Pátphálla Fund. Petty repairs to earthworks, as Mr. Sheppard tells us, are supposed to be executed by the people themselves, but it is exceedingly difficult to draw the line between petty repairs such as the people are expected to execute and repairs to be executed out of the proceeds of the fund. The people seemed to me to expect, and not unnaturally either, that any repairs needed of whatever nature should be made out of the fund, and I heard some little murmuring at their being asked to do them instead of the money they had paid being diverted to the purpose.

17. Agreeing, then, as I do, with the Collector in the advisability of having a separate fund for the maintenance and repair of irrigational works I would suggest that in place of the present Pátphálla cess, the sum of one anna per rupee calculated upon all the Pátasthal assessment should be collected as a cess to form a fund to be specially set apart for the repair of irrigational works. This cess might, as with the one-anna cess for Local Funds, be levied under the provisions of Section 23, and managed as the Local Funds are; its expenditure being specially restricted to the irrigational works of the district where it is collected.

18. All repairs to canals and water-courses, including the clearance of earth from the bed of the latter as well as the repairs to masonry channels, should, I think, be executed out of this fund under a systematic plan of annual inspection—the amount required in each case being set aside by the Collector in the same way as the Local Funds are allotted for particular works. The charge of maintaining and repairing the head-works should, however, remain with Government, to be provided from the Imperial Revenue under a regular survey and estimate by the Irrigation Engineer as at present.

19. The above suggestions embrace the main principles upon which I think a set of rules for the general management of this fund might be framed.

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

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No. 2917 of 1868.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.  
Poona, 26th June 1868.

Submitted to Government for orders.

A. F. BELLASIS,  
In charge Revenue Commissioner's Office, N. D.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1868.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 2917, dated 20th June 1868—Submitting, for orders, a correspondence relative to the experimental revision of assessment of pátasthal lands in the Dhulia Táluka, inclusive of the Songir Petha of the Khándesh Collectorate.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Survey Commissioner has submitted, through the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., proposals for the first settlement of the assessment to be levied on pátasthal or land irrigated from water-courses in Khándesh.

2. Mr. Pedder has entered into more detail than is ordinarily necessary, but the particulars he has given are in this case of general interest, as showing the process by which he has arrived at the new description of assessment proposed.

3. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council entirely concurs with the Survey Commissioner in his opinion of the objections raised by the Acting Collector. The maximum of Rs. 18 for the best perennial irrigation is sufficiently high, and it is noted that the maximum rate actually imposed in the Dhulia Táluka is Rs. 15 per acre. The effect is a reduction of about 25 per cent. on present payments, a reduction which is certainly required if due consideration be given to the scantiness of the supply of water in late years.

4. Paragraph 13 of the Survey Commissioner's letter, and the portion of Mr. Pedder's letter to which it refers, should be sent to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for report.

5. Colonel Fife's report should also be requested on the Gondur and Bhokar tanks, referred to in paragraph 40 of Mr. Pedder's report.

6. The arrangements proposed in regard to temporary dams (paragraph 14 of Colonel Francis) are approved.

7. In respect to the "Páthphálla," or levy now made extra to the ordinary revenue for the minor repairs to irrigational works, some diversity of opinion prevails. The Governor in Council concurs with Colonel Francis in the opinion that the cess of the kind is necessary, for it is out of the question to suppose that the Government of India will allow a deduction from Imperial revenue to be at the Collector's disposal; and if there be not some fund available readily for petty repairs, it is probable that the works will suffer severely.

8. The best course is, as proposed by Colonel Francis, to levy a cess calculated on the pátasthal assessment only, to form a "Bandhára Repair Fund," managed as an item of Local Funds, and to be available, within the district in which it is levied, for all petty repairs to water-courses, as stated in paragraph 18 of the Commissioner's report, and the cultivators should not be called on to make any repairs, except by payment from this Fund.

9. The maximum levy may be, as proposed, one anna per rupee, but for the present only half an anna should be levied. If this be found insufficient, the full anna can be sanctioned on application from the local authorities.

10. Rules, approved by the Revenue Commissioner and Survey Commissioner, should be framed for the administration of the Fund by the Collector.

11. With these remarks the rates are sanctioned, and may be guaranteed till the expiration of the dry-crop settlement in Dhulia Táluka.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,  
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Fife, R. E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation (with copies of the papers),  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 270 of 1868.

FROM

W. G. PEDDER, ESQUIRE,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh.

To

THE ACTING COLLECTOR,  
Khándesh.

Camp Babal, 23rd November 1868.

Sir,

With reference to Government Resolution 4124 of 5th instant, regarding the revision of Pátasthal assessments in Dhulia Táluka, I have the honour to inform you that in two

villages rates somewhat differing from those proposed in my letter to your address, No. 80 of April 6th last, were introduced. In Bhadana I found that the people of Rywat Mahál consented to let the Bhadana people have water for rice and sugarcane for a few fields which bordered on their own thal, and entered into the rotation with it. I therefore assessed these fields at a maximum of Rs. 13, the rate of Rywat Mahál. And I convinced myself that I had over-estimated the value of the water-supply in Wár; the Pát being quite dry in March, and sugar therefore not being planted. I therefore fixed a maximum rate of Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 13 as I originally proposed. The kamál assessment of the Pátasthal lands of this village is consequently Rs. 2,101 instead of Rs. 2,721 as stated in the table at paragraph 43 of my letter.

2. I ought to have communicated these alterations to you before, but forgot to do so till the receipt of the Government Resolution recalled the matter to my recollection, and I beg to apologize for the oversight.

I have, &c.,  
**W. G. PEDDER,**  
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
 Khándesh.

*Lower Panjra River Works.—*  
 Revenue returns of the—

No. 118-A.I.—481 of 1881.

*Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department (Irrigation) dated 3rd September 1881.*

Read correspondence relating to the Mukti Reservoir in Khándesh and the re-assessment of the Pátasthal lands under Bandhárás supplied by it.

**RESOLUTION.**—Copies of this correspondence should be transferred to the Revenue Department for the issue of orders for the re-assessment of the Pátasthal lands the supply of water to which has been improved by the construction of the Mukti Reservoir.

2. This work has been undertaken since the revision of the assessment, but in view to its construction the people were warned by the Settlement officer that they would have to pay proportionately higher rates.

3. The work has now been in operation for 7 years and the general result of its working is given in the extracts from the Administration Reports. The supply of water has been rendered perennial but throughout the whole of this period no increase in the assessment has been made.

**W. C. HUGHES,** for Col. R.E.,  
 Secretary to Government.

No. 5288 of 1881.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1881.

Forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for the favour of his report which it is requested may be submitted through the Commissioner, C. D.

**J. MONTEATH,**  
 Acting Under Secretary to Government.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 7519.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1881.

Resolution of Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation, No. 118-A.I.—481, dated 3rd September 1881—Forwarding correspondence relating to the Mukti Reservoir in Khándesh and the re-assessment of the Pátasthal lands under Bandhárás

supplied by it; and requesting that the necessary orders may be issued for the re-assessment of these lands, the supply of water to which has been improved by the construction of the Mukti Reservoir.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 4476, dated 15th November 1881—Submitting with his concurrence the following report on the above (No. 1686 of 1881) from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner :—

“ With reference to your endorsement No. 5288, dated 13th September last, forwarding correspondence with reference to the Mukti Reservoir in Khândesh and the assessment of the Pátasthal lands under Bandhâras supplied by it, I have the honour to state that there will be no difficulty in revising the Pátasthal water-rate imposed upon the lands which have had their supply of water improved and rendered perennial. At the time of the settlement Mr. Pedder gave the inhabitants of the villages concerned a very clear intimation that they would have to pay proportionately increased rates on the completion of the work. Mr. Pedder at that time expressed himself as not very sanguine of the success of the scheme, but it is clear that it has been successful beyond anticipation from the fact that besides the old area under irrigation no less than 1,273 acres of fresh land were brought under irrigation up to last year. In one year alone the increase of irrigated area was 485 acres.

“ 2. To carry out the necessary re-assessment nothing remains to be done but to raise the present maximum rate of Rs. 8 (soil and water combined) applied to these lands to the rate prevailing in the Dhulia Táluka in the case of perennial water-supply, which is Rs. 13 (also soil and water combined). A simple adjustment of the rates will have to be made. It would manifestly be inadvisable during the continuance of the present settlement to apply any other maximum rate than that paid without apparent difficulty by other lands of the táluka enjoying similar advantages. At the revision settlement of the Dhulia Táluka which is due in 1891-92, the whole of the Pátasthal rates, including those now under reference, will be fully considered, and, if necessary, modified. In the meantime the difference between the old and enhanced rates will represent the amount for which the Irrigation Department may take credit on account of the improvement effected by the construction of the Storage Reservoir.

“ 3. As regards new lands brought under irrigation since the water-supply was increased I have ascertained from the Mámlatdár that the rates, which are fixed by the Irrigation Department according to their sanctioned scale, are collected by the Revenue officers and credited to ‘Irrigation.’ I would recommend that in the case of such lands this system should be temporarily maintained and that no fixed water-rate should be applied to them for the remaining period of the present survey settlement. It might tend to check the rapid development of irrigation under the Bandhâras if lands so recently brought under Pátasthal cultivation and those which may be irrigated in future were at once subjected to water-rates calculated on the perennial nature of the supply. When the revision survey takes place there will be a good opportunity for entering on a settlement with the cultivators of all such lands for the advantages placed within their reach, whether availed of to the full extent or only partially.”

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Irrigation), No. 1005-1., dated 28th November 1881—Expressing concurrence in the recommendations of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D.

RESOLUTION.—As ample notice had been given to the inhabitants of the villages that an improved water-supply would have to be paid for by enhanced assessment, Government consider themselves fully justified in enhancing the rates in proportion to the additional advantage conferred. The experience of the seven years during which the work has been in operation shows beyond doubt that whereas the supply of water in the irrigation channels was formerly altogether inadequate to the wants of the people, it is now owing to the construction of the reservoir not only sufficient but even abundant. That the advantage is fully appreciated is shown by the readiness with which it is availed of, 1,273 acres of fresh land having been brought under irrigation up to last year, the increase in irrigated area in one year alone having been 485 acres.

2. The proposals of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in paragraphs 2 and 3 of his report—which are concurred in by the Commissioner, C. D., and accepted by the Public Works Department—are approved and should be carried into effect.

J. MONTEATH,  
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,  
The Collector of Khândesh,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Irrigation).

No. 477 of 1896.

FROM

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
DECCAN REVENUE SURVEY;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHÁNDESH.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office,  
Nasik Districts, Camp Satána,  
20th April 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a Settlement Report on the Dhulia Táluka of Khándesh, from Mr. Maconochie, Settlement Officer.

2. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the Táluka to offer any detailed remarks, but there is one point in the grouping which seems to be somewhat doubtful. It appears to me that there is not sufficient reason given for placing the villages to the north-east in the second instead of the first group. The reason given is that they are separated from Dhulia by the river Pánjhra, but they are nearer to the town than some of the villages in the first group on the west, and at least as near as some on the south-east of the first group. They have also the market of Amalnor within a distance about the same as that of Dhulia. But that is a matter with which you and the Settlement Officer can deal with authority, and I merely wish to draw attention to it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 3459 of 1896.

FROM

A. CUMINE, ESQUIRE,  
Acting Collector, Khándesh;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

*Camp Zakraibári, 13th May 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to send, with a forwarding letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Survey, Mr. Maconochie's proposals for the revision survey rates of the Dhulia Táluka.

2. The Dhulia Táluka lies between Sindkheda on the north-west and Cháligsaon on the south-east. It has no actual railway as Cháligsaon has: nor has it the prospect of being traversed by the Surat-Jalgaon Railway as Sindkheda has. The Girná river will probably prove for many years to come a hopeless bar to any branch railway from Cháligsaon. And a line from Maumád would go out of its natural course if it bent eastwards to the town of Dhulia: and, if it kept in its natural course due north so as to pass twenty or five and twenty miles west of the town, would go through too rugged and poor a country to make it worth constructing. In point of soil the Dhulia Táluka has even in the river valleys, nothing to match the best soils of the other two Tálukas: and in its western half the great bulk of the land, except close to the Pánjhra, is decidedly poor and light and stony.

3. At the first blush then it might appear that the Dhulia Táluka has had so little done for it by nature and is being so left out in the cold by man that it

cannot bear higher rates than it pays at present. There are however certain counterbalancing considerations which show, I think, that it can bear higher rates.

4. For one thing there is the way, it has borne the existing rates and thriven under them. Mr. Maconochie in his 17th paragraph gives for population and resources a set of figures that seem to me not only satisfactory, but considerably more so than some. those of Chálisgaon for instance, that are supposed to show better results. Population has increased by 74 per cent. But—and this is the important thing—cattle for plough and ponies and ploughs and carts have increased at a faster rate than population. So that not only has the country more people, but those people have more carts and more ploughs and more ponies than they had. Add to this that the area of cultivation has spread widely during the last thirty years. And it will appear that the existing rates have been found by the people to be decidedly easy, and might apparently be now somewhat raised without becoming in any way oppressive.

5. Again there is the existence in the Táluka of a town of over 20,000 inhabitants. This is a great advantage to the people inasmuch as it provides them to a great extent with consumers of their surplus bájri, tur, harbhari and other inexportable products. It does not provide them with consumers of their cotton and til and linseed; these things are not used up in Dhulia itself but have to go all the long road journey to Manmád and thence by rail to Bombay. But it at any rate supplies them with buyers of these exportable products: and with competing buyers: so that the growers get the prices that their exportable products really deserve.

6. Further there is the fact that Dhulia is better supplied with roads than any other Táluka in the district, and that, with the exception of the Provincial Bombay-Agra Road, they have all been constructed during the currency of the present lease. The fact of the unbridged Girna—and it would be prohibitively expensive to bridge it—intervening between Dhulia and Chálisgaon station, is of course a serious blemish in the communications of the Táluka. But if the exports are thereby diverted to the longer cart-route through Málegaon to Manmád, they are at any rate considerably nearer their destination (Bombay) when they do reach the railway than they would have been had they gone to Chálisgaon.

7. There being then grounds for believing that the Táluka can bear higher rates, the next question is whether those proposed by Mr. Maconochie are suitable. They seem to me with submission to be so. His highest rate is one that we have had experience of in the adjoining Táluka of Amalner, and that has not checked prosperity there. I am sorry that under his third rate the increases in the north-west corner should work out rather high: for those villages are in rather an arid and isolated position. But this third rate is one that is in force in similarly situated villages in the neighbouring Táluka of Sindkheda, and that has not been found to discourage cultivation there. His second rate is a mean between these two, and is, I think, well suited to the villages that he applies it to.

8. Three groups appear to be, as Mr. Maconochie says, sufficient. And his distribution of the different villages amongst the different groups is also, I think, correct. The nine villages in the north-east corner might, I think, by reason of their being rather cut off from Dhulia and not near to Amalner, be left, as he puts them, in the second class.

9. As regards the discharge of distillery water into the Pánjhra river the complaint that crops are thereby injured is probably groundless. But for drinking purposes the water of the river itself for some miles must certainly,—and the water of some wells may possibly—be rendered unfit. I am having the matter enquired into and will consult the Executive Engineer as to what can be done.

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. 1209 OF 1896.

FROM

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH,  
Dhulia.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office,  
Poona, 27th November 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the tasthanal irrigation of the Dhulia Taluka of Khandesh for sanction of Government.

2. I have not had the advantage of a personal acquaintance with the district, and must depend on notes made by the Settlement Officer, Mr. Maconochie, who found himself unable to write the report, as explained in paragraphs 1 and 40 of his No. 40, dated 11th April 1896, concerning the revision settlement of the Dhulia Taluka.

3. The number of villages dealt with in this report is 15, which depend upon three main sources of irrigation. Four villages are irrigated by canals, taking their water-supply from the Panjhra river supplemented by the Mukti tank. This is called the Lower Panjhra system. Mr. Maconochie writes of it: "The tank was completed in 1881. There is a kalyam bagait rate on all lands which were under irrigation at the time when the rates were revised after the completion of the tank. Lands which have come under irrigation since then pay a crop rate assessed by the Irrigation Department annually. \* \* \* \* It may safely be stated that so far as is humanly possible, a perennial supply of water sufficient to grow superior crops in almost the whole of the thals is ensured

- \* 1. Dhulia.
- 2. Japi.
- 3. Nyahálad.
- 4. Nimkheda.

at the bandhára." There are four\* villages under this system, all of which were revised in 1881, when the rates were raised from Rs. 8 (soil and water combined) to Rs. 13 (also soil and water combined). This enhancement was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 7519, dated the 12th December 1881. These four villages are placed by Mr. Maconochie in the first of his proposed groups for revision settlement, rated at Rs. 2-12-0 maximum dry-crop rate.

4. The second source of irrigation is called the Upper Panjhra system, and includes six villages. The lands are irrigated by means of bandháras thrown across the Panjhra river and they† have no aid from the Mukti tank. Mr. Maconochie remarks: "These villages are dependent solely on the Panjhra for their water-supply. This is, however, practically perennial. But considerable allowance must be made for distance

- † 1. Kheda.
- 2. Kusamba.
- 3. War.
- 4. Mahál Kasád (Ner).
- 5. Do. Kánada Mána (Ner).
- 6. Do. Raivat (Ner).

from the bandhára. \* \* \* \* They are very fine villages and just as good crops are grown as in the villages protected by the Mukti reservoir." The three first named of these are in Mr. Maconochie's first group rated at a dry-crop maximum of Rs. 2-12-0, and the others are in his second group at Rs. 2-8-0 maximum dry-crop rate. The lands of village of Mahál Kasád can only be irrigated when the people of Mahál Kánada Mána can spare the water. It should not be kept under fixed rates and the people state that they will only agree to pay for the water if it can be permanently supplied. This cannot be guaranteed. Another village, Bhadáne, in Mr. Maconochie's 2nd group at Rs. 2-8-0, is watered from the Panjhra river by a bandhára. It shows a more constant cultivation, and I have prepared rates for it, leaving it to you to decide whether they should be brought into operation or not.

5. The third source of water-supply is from tanks or nálas, and two villages, Bhokar and Gondur, receive their irrigation from tanks. Mr. Maconochie does not think that Bhokar has a sufficiently certain supply to warrant the continued imposition of fixed rates, and the tank embankment has since been breached in July last. I have not, therefore, imposed rates on that village. Similar to these are the villages of Burzad and Devbhana containing new páta-sthal, and which are irrigated from streamlets. Mr. Maconochie would exempt these also from fixed rates, and I agree with him as the cultivation has been very intermittent. Of the above, Gondur is in Mr. Maconochie's first group at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-12-0.

6. There are two villages irrigated but which will not be dealt with in this report. One is an inám village, Kavthal, in the Lower Pánjhra system, and the other, Mohádi, in the same situation is under the crop-rate system of assessment, and is managed by the Public Works Department. Mr. Maconochie states that he does not consider that Kavthal should be permitted to use the water of the Mukti reservoir without paying for it. He remarks: "Kavthal is an inám village, and pays nothing to Government for the Mukti Tank water. It should do so, but it is difficult to see how it could be enforced, as the Inámdár could say he did not want Mukti water, and it is impossible to cut it off from Kavthal alone."

7. The best source of supply is the Pánjhra river reinforced by the Mukti reservoir, and this has been recognized by the enhancement of the rates on the completion of that work in 1831, as noted in my paragraph 3 above. The Pánjhra river unaided is nearly as good, but it has not the reserve of water afforded by the tank, which is a practical insurance against failure of the supply. It is in years of short rainfall that the superiority of the Lower Pánjhra supply would be most vitally appreciated. Mr. Maconochie in his notes remarks on the extremely bad arrangements for the distribution of the water, the clearing of the channels, &c., in the villages under report. As to the distribution of the water, my experience is that where there is an abundant supply and no necessity for economy, that matter is usually more or less neglected. Every one receives enough water and, an accurate measurement of time and quantity is unnecessary. Where the supply is short and requires careful husbanding the question of turns and time allowances is a vital one, but here no such care is needed. The clearing of the channels is a matter which deserves notice, for there appears to be no one effectively responsible for that duty, and deterioration will inevitably ensue unless some arrangement is made. This is an engineering question, and the Irrigation Department might be requested to point out what amount of supervision and labour should be considered necessary to ensure a proper condition of the channels and approaches. The regulation of this matter ought to be in professional hands, even if the work is to be done at the expense of the people.

8. As regards my proposed rates, I have imposed only two, *viz.* Rs. 14 and Rs. 10. The limitations sanctioned by Government\* do not allow of an increase in the water assessment to a point much above the former assessment. All that is possible is to re-adjust the incidence of the new rates so that they shall be in direct ratio to the value of the soil. It will be noted that the maximum rates are raised in one instance from Rs. 6 to Rs. 14. This is not, in fact, a raising of the rates but an alteration in the manner of imposing them. In the original settlement, for instance, a maximum rate of Rs. 6 was imposed where the water-supply lasted up to a comparatively early date only. The allowance for this short supply is now made not by lowering the maximum rate, but by imposing a high maximum for perennial supply and reducing it for one of less duration. This amounts to much the same thing, and the difference is only in form, a fact which will be more apparent from an inspection of the results. It is, of course, impossible to arrange the rates for each village individually so that the water assessment shall be exactly the same as the former rate, and Government does not insist on this, but only that the total shall not materially be in excess. It is only possible to approximate to such an arrangement, because the reductions for quality of soil are not on the same basis as formerly. There is now a reduction for each class

\*Government Resolutions, Nos. 3205, dated 4th April 1842, paragraph 3, and 4010, dated 9th May 1892.



of soil where the previous settlement made allowances for blocks of classes. The following tabular statement shows the effect of my proposals on Government occupied land under irrigation in these villages :—

Serial Number.	Number in Appendix Q.	Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.								
			MAXIMUM RATES.			PA'TASTHAL.					
			Dry-crop.	Pa'tasthal.	Area.	Assessment.				Total soil and water combined.	Average per acre for water assessment in Column 10.
						Soil.	To be credited to Revenue Department.	To be credited to Irrigation Department.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	23	Dhulia ... ..	2 6	13	282	421	1,152	925	2,077	2,498	7 5 10
2	25	Gondur ... ..	2 6	9	216	264	1,144	...	1,144	1,498	5 4 9
3	26	Japi ... ..	2 2	13	112	207	489	655	1,144	1,351	10 3 5
4	31	Kheda ... ..	2 6	9	276	400	1,458	...	1,458	1,858	5 4 6
5	34	Kusumba ... ..	2 6	9	319	438	1,770	...	1,770	2,258	5 8 9
6	50	Nimkhedi ... ..	2 6	13	143	238	768	513	1,281	1,519	8 15 4
7	51	Nyahaled ... ..	2 4	19	217	449	1,010	1,264	2,284	2,714	9 3 11
8	72	Wár ... ..	2 6	10	243	361	1,637	...	1,637	1,998	6 11 9
Total ... ..			...	...	1,838	2,819	9,458	3,357	12,795	15,614	6 15 5
<i>Group II.</i>											
9	80	Bhadra ... ..	2 2	6	82	87	187	...	187	221	5 13 6
10	116	Mahá Kánada Máná ... ..	2 2	12	332	408	2,517	...	2,517	3,915	7 9 4
11	117	Do. Raivat ... ..	2 2	13	280	456	2,833	...	2,833	3,289	10 1 11
Total ... ..			...	...	644	991	5,537	...	5,537	6,528	8 9 7
GRAND TOTAL ... ..			...	...	2,482	3,810	14,975	3,367	18,332	22,142	7 6 2

  

Serial Number.	Number in Appendix Q.	Village.	BY REVISION SURVEY.								
			MAXIMUM RATES.			PA'TASTHAL.					
			Dry-crop.	Pa'tasthal.	Area.	Assessment.				Total soil and water combined.	Average per acre for water assessment in Column 10.
						Soil.	To be credited to Revenue Department.	To be credited to Irrigation Department.	Total.		
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	23	Dhulia ... ..	2 12	14	287	533	1,235	952	2,187	2,723	7 9 11
2	25	Gondur ... ..	2 12	10	218	305	1,060	...	1,060	1,365	4 13 10
3	26	Japi ... ..	2 12	14	112	264	511	655	1,166	1,410	10 6 7
4	31	Kheda ... ..	2 12	10	250	467	1,374	...	1,374	1,841	5 7 11
5	34	Kusumba ... ..	2 12	10	317	630	1,810	...	1,810	2,410	5 11 4
6	50	Nimkhedi ... ..	2 12	14	139	264	759	497	1,256	1,570	9 0 7
7	51	Nyahaled ... ..	2 12	14	247	531	1,058	1,257	2,315	2,845	9 6 0
8	72	Wár ... ..	2 12	10	245	421	1,503	...	1,503	1,924	6 2 2
Total ... ..			...	...	1,815	3,418	9,310	3,361	12,671	16,009	6 15 8
<i>Group II.</i>											
9	80	Bhadra ... ..	2 8	14	35	47	189	...	189	226	5 6 5
10	115	Mah. Kánada Máná ... ..	2 8	14	334	585	2,712	...	2,712	3,927	8 1 11
11	117	Do. Raivat ... ..	2 8	14	280	510	2,745	...	2,745	3,216	9 12 11
Total ... ..			...	...	619	1,172	5,647	...	5,647	6,819	8 11 3
GRAND TOTAL ... ..			...	...	2,434	4,590	14,957	3,361	18,318	22,908	7 6 11

In the above tabular statement is entered in columns 9 and 13 the amount formerly credited to the Irrigation Department and that now proposed to be credited to it in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Survey Commissioner's report No. 1686 of 1881 sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 7519, dated 12th December 1881, paragraph 2.

9. The total area dealt with by this Department was formerly 2,482 acres, and is now 2,464. The soil assessment on these areas was Rs. 3,810 and is now Rs. 4,590. The total water assessment was formerly Rs. 18,332 and is now Rs. 18,318, giving an average water-rate per acre of Rs. 7-6-2 on the former and Rs. 7-6-11 on the present area. These averages are practically the same, in accordance with Government orders. The total assessment on soil and water combined is now Rs. 22,908 compared with Rs. 22,142 formerly, and the total increase of assessment is due to the enhancement on the soil values which is common to all the groups in the Táluka. There is a decrease in area of 18 acres and an increase in assessment of Rs. 766, soil and water rates combined. Besides these areas there are 405 acres under the crop rate system of the Irrigation Department which in the year 1893-94 yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,182.

10. I have excluded the villages of Bhokar, Devbhána, Mahálkasád and Burzad from the fixed rating. The area thus excluded amounts in the village of Bhokar to 60 acres, in Devbhána to 48 acres, in Mahálkasád to 17 acres and in Burzad to 25 acres. In all these villages the water-supply is very uncertain, and it is hardly worth while to bring them under fixed rates. At Bhokar the embankment of the tank affording the supply was breached in July last, and it was at no time a substantial work. Mr. Maconochie notes that "to make a good work of it would cost a lot of money, and the irrigable area is too small to give a proper return." Concerning Devbhána he says: "A few acres of wheat are watered from a bandhára across a water-course about half a mile from the village. The bandhára is much out of repair, as the water gets underneath it. It is only in exceptional years that irrigation can be carried on at all". As the water-rate is at present settled by the Collector, it may as well continue under that arrangement. Burzad is similar to Devbhána, and the same remarks apply. Mahálkasád I have noted in paragraph 4 above.

11. The following tabular statement shows the contrast between the new pásthal area and that recorded by Mr. Maconochie in his report on the dry crop settlement of the Táluka :—

Serial Number.	No. in Appendix Q of Dry-crop Report.	Villages.	AREA RECORDED IN		Difference.	HEADS OF CULTIVATION TO OR FROM WHICH TRANSFERRED.	
			Dry-crop Report.	Pásthal Report.		(Jirát) Dry-crop.	(Motasthal) Garden.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(a)—Villages in which the area is increased.					
1	23	Dhulia ... ..	285	287	2	2	...
		(b)—Villages in which the area is decreased.					
2	12	Bhokar ... ..	60	...	60	60	...
3	17	Devbhána ... ..	48	...	48	15	33
4	31	Kheda ... ..	252	250	2	2	...
5	50	Nimkhedi ... ..	143	139	4	4	...
6	72	Wár ... ..	247	245	2	2	...
7	112	Mahálkasád ... ..	17	...	17	17	...
8	161	Burzad ... ..	25	...	25	17	8
		Total ...	792	634	158	117	41

Serial Number.	No. in Appendix Q of Dry-crop Report.	Villages.	AREA RECORDED IN		Difference.	HEADS OF CULTIVATION TO OR FROM WHICH TRANSFERRED.	
			Dry-crop Report.	Pátasthal Report.		(Jirát) Dry-crop.	(Motasthal) Garden.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(c)—Villages in which the area is neither increased nor decreased.					
9	25	Gondur ... ..	218	218	...	...	...
10	26	Jápi ... ..	112	112	...	...	...
11	34	Kusumba ... ..	317	317	...	...	...
12	51	Nyáhálad ... ..	247	247	...	...	...
13	80	Bhadána ... ..	35	35	...	...	...
14	115	Mahál Kánada Mána ... ..	334	334	...	...	...
15	117	Do. Raivat ... ..	280	280	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	1,543	1,543	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	2,620	2,464	Abstract		
				Item (a)	+2	-2	...
				Item (b)	-158	+117	+41
				Result ...	156	115	41

The area has increased in the village of Dhulia by two acres. In 7 villages there is a decrease, and in 7 there is no change. With irrigated areas not included in the statement but subject to the crop system applied by the Public Works Department (Irrigation), this report does not deal. Appendix Q in abridged form shows the alterations in figures necessitated by this report, and other statements in Mr. Maconochie's report will similarly require amendments.

12. Taking individual villages, it will be noted that while some have a slightly larger average rate per acre, others are slightly reduced on revision. This must be inevitable where the systems differ, as I have remarked above in my paragraph 8. The whole question has been fully considered, and I need not enter into explanations which would be mere repetitions. I have examined each number separately, having regard to the crops grown, to the distance of the head-water from the fields irrigated, &c., and I do not think it possible to adjust the rates more fairly than I have done. There has been need of frequent reference to the district officials concerning individual numbers and, in case of doubt, to the occupants themselves. The delay in submission of this report is due to this fact, and I should have included the village of Bhokar in those to which fixed rates are applied, but that I heard from the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, on reference, that the embankment had been actually breached. His letter conveying the information is dated the 3rd instant. An alteration in the totals was thereby necessitated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	No. 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.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
12	Bhokar	I.	2 6 0	...	5 0 0	961	681	0 9 8	...	...	...	M. 5	9	1 12 10	1,024	797	0 12 6
												P. 68	207	3 9 1			
17	Devbhāna	II.	2 4 0	...	...	2,861	2,011	0 11 3	...	...	...	M. 13	25	2 1 4	2,963	2,036	0 11 5
28	Dhula	I.	2 6 0	...	13 0 0	4,038	3,861	0 15 4	...	...	...	M. 34	44	1 13 4	4,326	5,478	1 4 2
												P. 282	1,573	5 9 1			
25	Gondur		2 6 0	...	0 0 0	1,607	1,344	0 12 9	...	...	...	P. 316	1,408	6 8 4	1,623	2,602	1 7 8
26	Jāpi	III.	2 2 0	...	3 0 0	1,820	1,147	0 13 10	...	...	...	P. 112	606	6 3 2	1,441	1,843	1 4 6
31	Kheda	I.	2 6 0	...	9 0 0	3,702	2,709	0 11 8	...	...	...	M. 6	8	1 9 7	4,048	4,574	1 3 1
												P. 276	1,858	6 11 1			
34	Kusumba		2 6 0	...	9 8 0	2,186	1,798	0 13 2	...	...	...	M. 77	168	1 15 10	2,582	4,208	1 10 1
												P. 319	2,258	7 1 7			
50	Ninkhedī		2 6 0	...	13 0 0	455	478	1 0 8	...	...	...	P. 143	1,008	7 0 7	568	1,479	2 7 7
61	Nyāhālad	II.	2 4 0	...	18 0 0	3,600	4,552	1 3 11	...	...	...	M. 32	68	1 15 4	3,959	6,076	1 3 8
												P. 247	1,460	5 14 7			
72	Wār	I.	2 6 0	...	0 0 0	1,860	908	0 8 7	...	...	...	P. 243	1,908	8 8 7	2,013	2,991	1 6 10
	Remaining 63 Villages in Group I		Details for these are the same as those shown in Appendix Q. of Mr. Macnochie's Dhula Settlement Report No. 10, dated 1906.														
73	Total of Group I					95,885	77,592	0 12 11	...	...	...	M. 1,852	3,613	1 15 6	90,633	91,000	0 15 1
												P. 1,996	12,464	6 0 2			
	Group II.																
90	Bhadana	III.	2 2 0	...	8 0 0	1,905	1,318	0 10 7	...	...	...	P. 82	224	7 0 0	2,017	1,542	0 12 3
112	Mahālkasūd		2 2 0	...	5 0 0	9	5	0 8 11	...	...	...				29	6	2 9 9
115	Do. Kānadamāna		2 2 0	...	12 0 0	270	298	0 15 9	...	...	...	P. 342	3,015	9 1 4	692	3,281	5 7 2
117	Do. Rāyvat		2 2 0	...	13 0 0	181	237	1 4 11	...	...	...	P. 240	3,289	11 11 31	461	3,526	7 10 6
	Remaining 76 Villages in Group II		Details for these are the same as those shown in Appendix Q. of Mr. Macnochie's Dhula Settlement Report No. 10, dated 1906.														
80	Total of Group II					1,04,906	66,948	0 10 2	...	...	...	M. 829	1,532	1 13 7	1,06,489	78,956	0 11 3
												P. 658	6,583	10 0 1			
	Group III.																
161	Burzad	V.	1 14 0	...	...	1,961	1,031	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 42	81	1 14 10	2,003	1,113	0 8 11
	Remaining 31 Villages in Group III		Details for these are the same as those shown in Appendix Q. of Mr. Macnochie's Dhula Settlement Report No. 10, dated 1906.														
32	Total of Group III					30,463	14,526	0 7 9	...	...	...	M. 32	591	1 13 4	30,754	15,417	0 8 0
185	Grand Total					2,31,844	1,59,381	0 11 0	...	...	...	M. 3,003	5,766	1 14 9	2,36,901	1,84,174	0 12 6
												P. 2,554	19,047	7 7 4			

Explanation.—M. = Mutāthal.

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. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
2 12 0	...	...	1,028	775	0 12 1	...	...	...	M. 11	8	0 11 1	1,039	768	0 15 1	-1%	Bhokar	13
2 12 0	...	...	2,804	2,031	0 14 11	...	...	...	M. 71	101	1 6 1	2,875	2,722	0 15 2	+3%	Devbhāna	17
2 12 0	...	14	4,010	5,340	1 4 10	...	...	...	M. 48 P. 267	55 1,771	1 4 1 0 2 1	4,849	7,056	1 10 0	+28%	Dhulla	23
2 12 0	...	10	1,600	1,611	1 0 1	...	...	...	P. 21	1,365	0 4 1	1,824	2,976	1 10 1	+10%	Gondur	25
2 12 0	...	14	1,331	1,644	1 8 9	...	...	...	P. 112	775	0 14 1	1,448	2,419	1 10 10	+31%	Japi	26
2 12 0	...	10	3,702	3,683	0 15 1	...	...	...	M. 9 P. 250	11 1,841	1 3 7 7 5 10	4,051	5,485	1 5 8	+18%	Khera	31
2 12 0	...	10	2,900	2,400	1 1 0	...	...	...	M. 4 P. 317	5 2,440	1 4 0 7 11 5	2,587	4,914	1 14 5	+16%	Kusumba	34
2 12 0	...	14	459	519	1 4 11	...	...	...	P. 139	1,023	7 5 1	508	1,622	2 11 5	+9%	Nimbkhedi	50
2 12 0	...	14	3,675	6,451	1 12 1	...	...	...	M. 14 P. 247	25 1,580	1 12 7 0 6 13	3,936	8,065	2 0 9	+32%	Nyāhāled	51
2 12 0	...	10	1,850	1,340	0 10 9	...	...	...	P. 246	1,024	7 13 1	2,096	3,161	1 8 2	+5%	Wār	72
11th April 1890																Remaining 63 Villages in Group I.	
...	...	...	90,082	1,04,517	1 1 5	...	...	...	M. 3,124 P. 1,915	3,145 12,738	1 7 5 7 0 1	90,071	1,20,806	1 3 8	Total +2% Dry crop +34% Garden M. -18% Do. P. +2%	Total of Group I.	73
2 8 0	...	14	1,970	1,655	0 13 5	...	...	...	P. 35	230	6 11 11	2,014	1,891	0 15 0	+22%	Bhadāna	80
2 8 0	...	14	20	27	1 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	27	1 0 7	-56%	Māhāl Kusād.	113
2 8 0	...	14	261	355	1 5 9	...	...	...	P. 334	3,207	9 13 11	505	8,052	6 2 2	+11%	Do. Kānda-nāna.	116
2 8 0	...	14	178	307	1 11 5	...	...	...	P. 280	3,386	11 11 1	450	3,598	7 13 2	+1%	Do. Rāywa.	117
11th April 1890																Remaining 70 Villages in Group II.	
...	...	...	1,05,070	85,570	0 13 0	...	...	...	M. 790 P. 646	880 6,819	1 1 1 10 8 1	1,06,518	93,272	0 14 6	Total +24% Dry crop +27% Garden M. -42% Do. P. +7%	Total of Group II.	80
2 9 0	...	...	1,354	1,134	0 9 7	...	...	...	M. 110	114	0 15 1	2,000	1,238	0 9 11	+11%	Group III. Barzad	161
11th April 1890																Remaining 31 Villages in Group III.	
...	...	...	29,837	18,021	0 9 8	...	...	...	M. 685	688	1 0 1	30,322	18,709	0 9 10	Total +31% Dry crop +21% Garden M. +34%	Total of Group III.	32
...	...	...	2,30,939	1,06,111	0 14 5	...	...	...	M. 3,605 P. 2,384	4,713 19,547	1 4 11 7 14	2,37,008	2,32,971	0 15 8	Total +26% Dry crop +30% Garden M. +18% Do. P. +2%	Grand Total.	185

No. 9701 of 1896.

*Camp Pál, 21st December 1896.*

FROM

A. CUMINE, ESQUIRE,  
Acting Collector Khándesh;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Brownlow Fforde's proposals for the rates for pátasthal irrigation in the Dhulia Táluka.

2. The Mukti Tank ensures an ample supply of water in the Pánjhra river below it. And so the maximum rate of Rs. 14 for the four villages, whose páts take off from the Pánjhra below the Mukti Tank, seems quite a fair one. No deduction will, it appears, have to be made for any field on account of possible insufficiency of water-supply.

3. But these four villages are the only ones of which this can be said. Khede and Kusumbe are above the Mukti Tank and so do not get any help from it. Rs. 10 would not appear to be too high a maximum rate for them, provided it be applied only to those fields in them that are at the upper ends of the páts and thus get the first share of the water. But allowance will, certainly, as Mr. Maconochie says, have to be made for those fields which are furthest from the bandhárás, for to them the water-supply will not be perennial.

4. And Rs. 10 would probably not be too high for those fields in Gondur that are nearest to the tank: though here again a reduction will, of course, have to be given for those that are further from it.

5. The not imposing káim rates on Mahál Kasád, Bhokar, Burzur, Deobhane was, I think, right.

6. On the other hand the giving Bhádane káim rates is in accordance with the wishes of the people.

7. But why Bhádane and Mahál Kanada Mana and Mahál Raywat should pay Rs. 14 while Khede and Kusumbe pay only Rs. 10 I cannot see. And I think Rs. 10 is enough for them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CUMINE,

Acting Collector, Khándesh.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture.

No. S.—28 OF 1897.

FROM

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Bombay;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

*Poona, 8th January 1897.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the settlement proposals for the Dhulia Táluka of the Khándesh District. Those for the dry-crop lands were framed and submitted by Mr. E. Maconochie, Settlement Officer, and those of the Pátasthal lands by Mr. Brownlow Fforde, the Deputy Superintendent, his proposals being based principally on Mr. Maconochie's notes. The proposals having been submitted in separate reports have been separately reviewed by the Collector.

2. Although I have studied the papers with considerable care it will be unnecessary to inflict upon Government a review of any length. The settlement presents no formidable complications; the grouping follows natural features of the country, and principles accepted at the original settlement, and the rates are determined with reference to those accepted for adjoining talukas.

3. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the facts regarding the prosperity of the taluka which is undoubted. The revenue history which shows that cultivation has much more than doubled, and the authority of Mr. Ashburner who emphasised the fact that the assessments imposed at the original settlement were exceedingly light, would alone be sufficient to justify a substantial enhancement.

4. Taking the dry-crop land it will be seen that Mr. Maconochie proposes three groups at Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-2-0. His grouping and rating are supported by the Collector. The Deputy Superintendent Mr. Fforde, however, indicates what I venture to consider is a weak point, namely the relegation of the north-eastern villages on the right bank of the Panjhra to the second group. The reason why they are placed in this group is that they are considered to be isolated from Dhulia and not very near to Amalner. But, as Mr. Fforde points out, the villages are not so far from Dhulia as several in the first group. They are also not so far from Amalner as many villages in that taluka which are rated at Rs. 2-12-0. The southern portion of this block is on the Dhulia-Amalner road and the value of accessibility to Amalner will shortly be increased when the Tápti Valley Railway is extended to it.

5. If a somewhat extended purview be taken of the situation of these villages, leaving out of account the taluka boundaries, it will be seen that by placing them in the second group a small block of villages rated at Rs. 2-8-0 will be planted in the midst of a large area made up of Sindkhed, Amalner and Dhulia villages assessed at Rs. 2-12-0. There is no reason sufficient to justify such anomalous rating. The villages all at one time belonged to Amalner, a taluka over the whole of which at revision a single rate of Rs. 2-12-0 was introduced. Under the original settlement the rates of some of them were Rs. 2-2-0 and of others Rs. 1-14-0, the same as those of other adjacent villages in Amalner which were raised to the Rs. 2-12-0 rate. Can it be for a moment supposed that these villages, if they still belonged to Amalner, would have been excepted from the general rise to Rs. 2-12-0?

6. Mr. Maconochie has been consulted verbally by me about these villages. He informs me that in point of fertility and prosperity they in no way differ, so far as he could discover, from others of the first group, and that he omitted to take full account of the facts in Amalner. The inclusion of these villages in the first group will cause a sharp rise in some individual villages, but no sharper rises than occurred at revision in some of the similarly rated villages of Amalner, and none in excess of the limit of 66 per cent.

7. For all these reasons, it is submitted, no hesitation need be felt about placing the villages in group I.

8. The other point in reference to the dry-crop lands to which I venture to draw attention is the large area of unoccupied assessed waste which still remains in this taluka. Notwithstanding the remarkable increase of cultivation during the period of the settlement under expiry and the absorption of about 29,000 acres of the unoccupied assessed waste into forest, there still remain 56,786 acres of waste assessed at Rs. 25,701 or an average of about 7 annas per acre. Now judging from the figures of Statement O the unoccupied waste area, since the year 1884-85, that is, for ten years for which the report gives statistics, has varied between 88,023 and 85,823 acres (including the 29,000 acres absorbed into forest). In other words it has been practically stationary. Yet under the revision settlement its assessment has been raised from about 6 annas to 7 annas per acre, the figure given above. The rise is not serious. But it seems questionable whether any rise at all should have been taken. Cultivation and population rapidly and steadily developed for twenty years of the lease, but for the last ten years cultivation has ceased to advance, not owing to the throwing up of lands already held, a fact which would indicate that their assessment was too heavy, but to the refusal of the people to take up

any more of the available waste. The conclusion to be drawn is that the available waste was not worth the assessment put upon it at the original settlement, and that it was therefore a mistake to raise that assessment at the revision.

9. Something, it is submitted, should be done to remedy this error. The inclusion of a considerable area in forest has probably been a good step in this direction. The question is what further is required. For grazing the land at present realises a little more than 1 anna per acre. It ought to be possible to get something better than this. I venture to recommend that it should be made available for cultivation at a reduced assessment.

10. The first question is how the reduction should be effected. It has occurred to me that in the reclassification of the taluka on the partial system these inferior lands may not have received sufficient attention, or the old work on them may have been too hastily confirmed. But without fuller examination I should not like to assert that any such error had been committed. It would however be easy, if Government so directed, to inquire into this matter, and if it appears that the lands ought to be classified at lower soil rates, to order such a reduction as would materially lower the assessment on them.

11. Such a proceeding could not fail to affect lands which have already been taken up under existing rates, the revenue from which it might not be considered desirable to sacrifice. On the other hand it is at least possible that such lands would be relinquished when higher rates are announced at revision. Even if they are not, the total area of them is probably not very large, the assessment is not high, the loss of the difference between it and the reduced assessment which might be obtained by an amended classification would not be great and would very possibly be more than recouped by the taking up of fresh lands at the easier rates.

12. The other course is to allow the Collector to offer any of these lands on a reduced assessment. This is now only possible under No. 19 of the Rules under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code with the previous sanction of the Commissioner. Without altering the rule the Commissioner might be empowered to grant the Collector a general sanction.

13. This last method would give the less trouble. But the amendment of the classification of the lands would be a permanent arrangement, preventing their over-assessment for all time.

14. The facts of individual villages also seem to warrant the more searching reform. Thus in group I, No. 41 Mukti, with a considerable population of 1,694, still has 863 acres of waste assessed at Rs. 415 or nearly 8 annas per acre, No. 49 Nimdale, with a population of 839, has 225 acres assessed at Rs. 137 or over 8 annas. In group II Purmepada, with a population of 874, an occupied area of 3,084 or less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres per head, has 2,217 acres of available waste assessed at a little over 8 annas per acre. This last looks like a notorious instance of over-assessment of the waste; people with so little land would rush for available waste at 8 annas an acre if it were at all worth the rent.

15. I now turn to the patasthal proposals. They relate to the 15 villages noted in the statement below. Of these Nos. 1 to 7 are given a rate of Rs. 14 by Mr. Fforde. Nos. 8 to 11 a rate of Rs. 10. Nos. 12 to 15 are not to be assessed for water at all. The effect of these proposals is shown in the statement which is based upon the table given by Mr. Fforde at paragraph 8 of his report and exhibits the total water assessment taken by application of the maximum rates :—



No.	Name of Village.	By ORIGINAL SURVEY.				By REVISION SURVEY.			
		No. of Group.	Rate.	Area.	Assessment.	No. of Group.	Rate.	Area.	Assessment.
			Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Dhulia ... ..	I	13	282	2,077	I	14	287	2,187
2	Japi ... ..	III	13	112	1,144	I	14	112	1,166
3	Nváhalod ... ..	II	13	247	2,284	I	14	247	2,315
4	Nimkhedi ... ..	I	13	143	1,281	I	14	139	1,266
5	Mahál Kanada Mana...	III	12	332	2,517	II	14	334	2,712
6	Mahál Raiwat ... ..	III	13	280	2,833	II	14	280	2,746
7	Bhádane ... ..	III	6	32	187	II	14	35	189
8	Khede ... ..	I	9	276	1,458	I	10	250	1,374
9	Kusamba ... ..	I	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	319	1,770	I	10	317	1,810
10	War ... ..	I	10	243	1,637	I	10	245	1,503
11	Gondur ... ..	I	9	216	1,144	I	10	218	1,060
12	Mahál Kasád ... ..	III	5	14	55*	II	...	...	...
13	Bhokar ... ..	I	5	58	207*	I	...	...	...
14	Burzad ... ..	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Devbhanc ... ..	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				2,554	18,594				
							2,464	18,318	

\* Includes soil assessment.

16. It will be seen that the number of villages in which pátasthal occur<sup>s</sup> is reduced from 15 to 11: the pátasthal area from 2,554 to 2,464 acres and the assessment from Rs. 18,594 to Rs. 18,318.

17. The Collector takes exception to the Rs. 14 rate proposed for the three villages of Bhádane, Mahál Kanada Mana, and Mahál Raiwat, on the ground that their supply is no better than that of the villages receiving the rate of Rs. 10. I am myself strongly of opinion that no reduction should be made in the rates proposed by the Deputy Superintendent for these villages. There is nothing to show in all the correspondence that has taken place, or in the revenue history of the villages that there has been any difficulty experienced in paying the existing pátasthal assessments which in the case of one village are actually reduced and in the other two raised by only 7·7 and 1·1 per cent.

18. The original maximum rates for these villages were Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 6. The careful assessment of individual fields strictly in accordance with their irrigational advantages is responsible for the enhancements where they occur, much more than the changes in rates. This assertion is confirmed by the fact that in the village (Bhádane) in which the rate has been raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 14, that is, has been more than doubled, the total assessment has been increased by little more than 1 per cent.

19. It is clear from the statement in the last paragraph of Mr. Fforde's report that the character of the supply available to these villages has been fully taken by him into account. They are, no doubt, villages in which, as Mr. Macnochie notes (see paragraph 4 of Mr. Fforde's report), the crops grown are fully as good as those of villages which enjoy the security of the Mukti reservoir.

20. In my humble opinion Mr. Fforde's error is much more likely to have consisted in not giving the rate of Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to the villages of Khed and Kusumba, keeping the assessments down to the required figure by lowering the classification values.

21. In paragraph 3 of his report the Collector states that the lands of Kheda and Kusumba, which are distant from the bandháras, will require plenty of allowance to be made for them. From the last paragraph of Mr. Fforde's report I gather that this allowance has been fully made.

22. Mr. Fforde appears to have been right in excluding from his report the village of Kavthal (Inám) and the areas which are subject to crop-rates levied by the Irrigation Department.

23. I cannot close this part of my report without pointing out that Mr. Fforde seems to have seriously misapprehended the intention of the Government orders noted in the margin respecting the general principles which are to govern the assessment of pásthal areas at revision settlement. Mr. Fforde conceives the orders to be that the total *revised* assessment for water is not to exceed materially the total *original* water assessment. This is a mistake. The orders are that the total revised water assessment shall not exceed materially the total assessment which would be obtained by assessing for water the revised areas at the original rates. That is a very different thing to Mr. Fforde's idea of the effect of the orders. The result of his misconception is not serious in the present case, because the revised area differs but little from the original area. But if, as in the Khánápur Táluka with respect to which the orders were passed the revised area had been much larger than the original area, Mr. Fforde's interpretation of the orders would have resulted in a very heavy loss of revenue to Government, for which there could be no justification whatever. I feel bound to correct this error in order that no disastrous results may occur from its recurrence at any future settlements.

24. In conclusion I invite attention to a note on the Khánápur orders as respects the rating of pásthal irrigation in which I venture to urge that they rest on a fallacious basis and are likely to affect most prejudicially the revenues derivable from lands the best able to pay them. In the note I contend—

- (1) that pásthal rates ought to be open to revision upon the same considerations as soil rates.
- (2) that it ought not to be assumed that the dams existing at original settlement exhaust the available water-supply or that the supply derived from a stream will not be increased up to a certain limit by the erection of more dams upon it.

I do not place this note in the body of this report because the alterations suggested in the orders will not affect Mr. Fforde's proposals. The first alteration might affect them, in that it might be contended that the existing rates on the pásthal ought in analogy with the soil rates to be raised by some 30 per cent. Theoretically the contention is just. But it seems clear that the water rates of the original settlements were fairly high in contrast to the soil rates which according to Mr. Ashburner were very easy. The rates of Rs. 14 and Rs. 10 are also higher than any recently sanctioned above gháts. Thus the rates in Sátára District are only Rs. 8 and Rs. 9. I do not think, therefore, that rates higher than those proposed by Mr. Fforde would be easy to justify.

The orders on the whole question of the management of pásthal lands are under the consideration of Government and may to some extent affect the orders that will be passed upon the present proposals. I venture to hope that my note will not be left out of consideration before the orders upon the general question are issued.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Acting Survey Commissioner, and  
Director, Land Records and Agriculture,

(Through the Commissioner, C. D.)

*Note referred to in paragraph 24 of the Survey Commissioner's letter  
No. S.—28 of 8th January 1897.*

I venture most respectfully to call attention to the serious fallacies, which, with all submission, appear to me to underlie the existing orders respecting the rating of pátasthal lands which probably have already prevented, and are certain in the future to prevent, Government from obtaining from pátasthal lands the full increase of revenue to which the State is justly entitled. The orders I allude to are those noted in the margin.

Government Resolution  
No. 3205 of 4th April 1892.  
Government Resolution  
No. 4010 of 9th May 1892.

2. Such excellent authorities in matters of survey assessment as Mr. Ozanne and Mr. Fletcher, men who approached these matters nevertheless from widely differing points of view, regarded these orders as mistaken. So far as can be gathered from the correspondence the District Officers and Commissioner fully approved the principles upon which the Survey Department had proceeded. It is a serious thing for Government to lay down a principle closely affecting the land revenue in direct contravention to the unanimous authority of the technically expert Department and the local officers, and this fact will perhaps be held to excuse me for venturing, on finding myself, who approach the subject entirely unbiassed, in complete agreement with my predecessors in this Department, for re-opening the question.

3. In Khánápur a large increase had occurred in the area under pátasthal irrigation. It was proposed to increase the rates up to the figure sanctioned in other talukas of the district. This caused a very heavy enhancement. Government, on examination of the facts, came to the conclusion that though area had increased, the total supply of water available for it had not. From these premises the conclusion was drawn that the maximum rates for water ought not to be raised, but that the revised area should be assessed at rates not exceeding those fixed at original settlement. The area having increased, even this order resulted in a large total enhancement.

4. What I venture to submit is that if the premise laid down by Government be right, the conclusion is wrong. If the supply of water is the same as before, then, according to the principle laid down by Government, the price to be charged for the supply ought to remain the same. In other words, if 100 acres supplied from a given pát or set of páts, realised Rs. 500, then the value of the supply from these páts ought to remain unalterably at Rs 500. But under the orders a large enhancement was allowed to be taken in respect of this supply, which was *ex hypothesi* unaltered, and the increase was based, not on an increased value of the unaltered supply, but on the increased area which the supply was to serve. To take again the example given above, supposing the area of 100 acres supplied by the páts at original settlement were found at revision to have increased to 120 acres, then from this revised area would have been levied Rs. 600 instead of Rs. 500. The argument, it is respectfully submitted, is a complete *non sequitur*.

5. I am ready to concede that in the particular case of Khánápur, a taluka with every acre of which I am familiar, the enhancement which it was originally proposed to take may have been excessive, and that Government may have been absolutely right in reducing it. But if so, the reason was that the Survey Officers had not made, in their classification as apart from the rating, sufficient allowance for the precarious character of the supply available from the páts to the different fields. But the reduction was made on a wrong principle, and the effect of the mistake as I mentioned above is not merely theoretical, but practical, in causing a loss of revenue which the State is justly entitled to receive.

6. I venture now to indicate what I believe to be the correct principle. Admitting for argument's sake that the supply of water over a given area remains unchanged in quantity from settlement to settlement, yet it is evident that the supply will vary in value in the same degree and for the same reasons as the soil varies. The soil and water are alike constituents vital to the raising of the crop. When communications improve and prices rise, as the soil increases in value, so also does the water. If the communications and prices were to fall, soil and water alike would fall in value. The water from a spring situated

in the heart of the country might be of trifling value. But if a large town suddenly sprang up in its neighbourhood, its value would enormously increase. So the water of a pát situated in any locality will rise in value if the locality be developed by improved communications, and the produce grown by means of the pát water rises in price.

7. But *ex hypothesi* the supply is to be considered to be unalterable, i.e., not capable of serving, to the full extent contemplated when the rates were fixed, a larger area than was found to be irrigated at the Original settlement.

8. On this assumption the correct principle to be observed at revision would be to calculate the total value of the supply at the amount which would be realised by charging revised rates upon the original area, and to distribute that total over the revised area.

9. To take again the example cited :—

If 100 acres be the original area and Rs. 500 the revenue realized by applying to it the original maximum rates, then Rs. 5 will be the average rate per acre charged on the original area.

If at revision the rates are raised and applied to the original area realize a revenue of Rs. 750, then Rs. 750 will be what we may call the revised value of the supply.

Suppose the revised area to be 125 acres, then each acre should, on an average, pay Rs.  $\frac{750}{125}$  = Rs. 6.

10. Now, as to the practical effect of a decision on erroneous principles laid down in the existing orders. The worst effect has occurred in the *old* pátasthal areas. The case which happens is this. The occupant of a jirayat field assessed for soil only finds his assessment raised 33 per cent. on the basis of his soil rates. His neighbour, the occupant of contiguous old pátasthal, finds his assessment raised only, say, 12 per cent., because though his soil rates are raised, the water rate which at original settlement may have been three times the soil rate remains the same. In the case of Karád indeed Mr. Ozanne remonstrated against the application of the principles laid down for Khánápur, but was overruled.

11. The following is an example :—A and B have contiguous fields : area of each 1 acre : soil annas the same : assessment of Rs. 3 per acre. A's field is jirayat, B's old pátasthal assessed for water under the original rates at Rs. 5 per acre. The soil rates at revision cause an enhancement of 33 per cent. The water rates are unaltered. The following is the effect :—

		Rs.	
A.—Original assessment ...	...	3	
Revised assessment ...	...	4	
	Difference ...	1	or 33 per cent.
—			
B.—Original assessment	{	Soil ...	3
		Water ...	5
		Total ...	8
—			
Revised assessment	{	Soil ...	4
		Water ...	5
		Total ...	9
	Difference ...	1	or 12.5 per cent.
—			

12. The profits also of cultivation from the irrigated lands being higher, the cultivators are better able to pay the enhanced revenue. This fact being perfectly understood by cultivators the policy of taking smaller enhancements on irrigated lands is a perfect conundrum to them. They cannot understand for the life of them why the person who enjoys water from the Governmen páts

without incurring expenditure in any additional improvements since the original settlement, should pay Government a much smaller share of profits than the occupant of neighbouring jirayat, who would give the enhanced water assessment twice over to get the pat water for his own land.

13. The effect of the orders is in fact to prevent Government ever charging an increased rent for the water of its streams used for irrigation, unless the area irrigated by them is also increased, and this notwithstanding that the value of the crops grown with the aid of that water, or the letting value of land commanded by it, may double or treble. In this way the State not only loses considerable revenue to which it is entitled, but permits those lands to escape enhancement which they can most easily bear. This result is, I venture to submit, the very opposite of what was contemplated by the authors and continuers of the settlement system of this Presidency. If concrete examples are required of the loss occasioned to Government by the operation of those orders I can supply them from the reports of various talukas of the Sátára District which were settled subsequently to Khánápur.

14. The rates which are now proposed for sanction and which are accepted by the Collector for the Dhulia taluka are, it should be noticed, much higher than those sanctioned for the talukas of Sátára noted in the margin, the patasthal lands of which, however, there is no reason to regard as inferior to those of Dhulia. In the Konkan, too, for garden lands which are not patasthal, *i.e.*, irrigable by flow, but which require irrigation by lift, rates as high as Rs. 15 per acre are sanctioned. It is surely most inadvisable that Government should by any declaration cut itself off from raising the assessment on such excellent lands as are to be found in the best talukas of Sátára District to a pitch corresponding more nearly to the Dhulia rates for patasthal, or the Konkan rates for what is after all only motasthal bagayat.

15. I now ask Government, if my views are correct, not to alter assessments already declared—a course which would be no less inexpedient than illegal—but to declare for the future that the value of water useful for irrigational purposes shall be represented by rates open to revision upon the same considerations as are held to justify the revision of soil rates.

16. The above is the most important point. But as I am dealing with this subject, I ask leave to submit that the doctrine, that, however much the irrigated area and the number of dams erected for its service may increase, the water-supply remains unaltered, is also fallacious.

17. In the case of Khánápur the doctrine was based on the assumption that the rainfall will not vary, on the average, and that the streams on which the dams are built cannot contain more than a certain amount of water. But, it is submitted, an increase in the number of dams, though it will not augment the total amount of water in the streams, may appreciably increase the amount of that water which is available for irrigation. There is no doubt a limit to the number of dams which it is any use to build on any single stream. But until this limit has been at least approximately ascertained, there is no need for Government to assume that when new dams have been built since the original settlement, there was not supply enough to justify their existence. Suppose that owing to want of enterprise among cultivators or any other easily assignable cause only one dam existed at the original settlement, and twenty were found at the revised settlement, would it then be assumed that the full capacity of the stream has been exhausted by the single dam? It is a complete error, I submit, to lay down any principle on the subject; each case must be examined on its merits at revised settlements. It must be determined whether dams existing at the previous settlement exhausted the available supply. If they did, then the supply must not be taken to have increased, and enhancements, if any, will be taken only in respect of the increased value of the unaltered supply. But if the dams existing at previous settlements have not exhausted the supply, then new dams may be taken to have increased it, and the enhanced rates may be applied to such area as the increased supply is able to serve.

18. But cases of this kind will in practice be far from frequent. Thus, in the Dhulia Taluka, the areas of patasthal are actually less than at the original

settlement. I am not therefore so anxious to procure an alteration of the orders on this point, though thoroughly convinced of its unsoundness. But as respects the other point,—the liability of the water rates to revision, I do press most earnestly for reconsideration of the orders, because I am convinced that they will prejudicially affect Government revenues, and exempt from full taxation the occupant of irrigated lands who is, I believe, the most happily situated of all the agricultural community and who I believe in any case has escaped too easily. Let it be considered for one moment how in a year like the present the occupant of irrigated land is profiting? The early rains are, if anything, in excess. The páts are filled to the brim. He has glorious crops which he sells at famine prices. His neighbour in the jirayat soil, enhanced 33 per cent. to his 12 per cent., starves. I earnestly trust that Government will not be deterred from looking into this question by the mere fact that it involves a reconsideration of previous orders. I shall be credited with no desire to raise mere abstract questions: my only wish is to contribute in my humble degree to the solutions of problems which have some practical administrative value.

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

*Poona, 8th January 1897.*

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No. R—415 OF 1897.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.  
*Poona, 19th January 1897.*

Submitted to Government.

2. As regards the grouping I agree with the Survey Commissioner that the villages alluded to in his paragraphs 4—7 should be placed in the first group.

3. As regards the question discussed in paragraphs 8—14 of the Survey Commissioner's letter, I would deprecate any reclassification of the land he alludes to. I would prefer the alternative shown in his 12th paragraph, should any steps be considered necessary to bring the lands under cultivation. But I think it would be better to wait till a natural demand arises, which it is, I think, bound to do.

4. Regarding the pásthal rates, I agree with the Survey Commissioner, and concur in his paragraph 23 pointing out the misapprehension under which Mr. Fforde labours,

5. I hardly think it necessary to go into the controversy raised in the 24th paragraph, but Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's contribution seems worthy of careful consideration when the subject is separately considered.

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

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of the Dhulia Taluka of the Khândesh District.*

No. 6068.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1897.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Irrigation), No. 242-I., dated 19th May 1886—Transferring for consideration certain correspondence ending with a memorandum No. 1572, dated 10th idem, from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, who requests that the Revenue Department may be moved to permit an expression of the views of the Irrigation Department on the question of converting the crop rates into a fixed assessment on the Lower Pánjhra system of canals in Khândesh before the final orders of Government are passed on the question.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture No. 984, dated 18th May 1889.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 1679, dated 12th September 1891.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—2140, dated 7th September 1895.

Memoranda from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Nos. S.—497 and S.—981, dated 27th February and 23rd April 1896, respectively.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—1259, dated 29th May 1896.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—2454, dated 21st November 1896.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—415, dated 19th January 1897—Sub-

\* Letter from E. Maconochie, Esq., I.C.S., Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 40, dated 11th April 1896, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 477, dated 20th April 1896.

Letter from the Collector of Khândesh, No. 8459, dated 18th May 1896.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1209, dated 12th November 1896.

Letter from the Collector of Khândesh, No. 9701, dated 21st December 1896.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—28, dated 8th January 1897.

mitting with his remarks the papers\* noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement and the Pátathal irrigation of the Dhulia Taluka of the Khândesh District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—419, dated 19th January 1897—Sub-

+ No. 6458, dated 28th August 1896.  
 " 6571 " 14th September 1896.  
 " 7101 " 22nd do.  
 " 7362 " 30th do.  
 " 7674 " 12th October 1896.  
 " 7924 " 22nd do.  
 " 8209 " 2nd November 1896.  
 " 8431 " 14th do.

mitting, in continuation of his memorandum No. R.—415 of the same date, a letter No. S.—34, dated 8th idem, from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who forwards the letters† noted in the margin from the Collector of Khândesh together with certain petitions of objections from the rayats of the Dhulia Taluka against the proposed revised rates for that taluka.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—388, dated 8th March 1897.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—488, dated 23rd March 1897—Forwarding copy of a letter No. 275, dated 16th idem, from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, No. 406-I., dated 26th May 1897.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, No. 516-I., dated

Copy of a letter No. 2927, dated 19th May 1897, from the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khândesh.

Memorandum from the Superintending Engineer, C. D., No. 4235, dated 7th June 1897.

2nd July 1897—Re-transferring the papers, together with the correspondence noted in the margin; and observing as follows:—

"If such a course is practicable, the Public Works Department is in favour of the *Thal* at Mohadi being assessed at consolidated land and water rates in the proposed new settlement.

"2. With reference to the remarks made by the Executive Engineer as to the possibility of Government constructing a reservoir in the upper reaches of the Pánjhra, it is thought that all rates in the settlement of which the quantity and constancy of supply of water from important factors should be subject to revision at any time during the currency of the settlement that the original supply is increased or improved in any way at Government expense.

"3. This Department have no objection to the proposed Pátasthal rates."

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 185 villages of the Dhulia Táluka of the Khándesh District. For dry-crop and *Motasthal* lands the proposals have been drawn up by Mr. Maconochie, I.C.S., and for *Pátasthal* lands by Mr. Eforde from Mr. Maconochie's notes. There is no rice land in the táluka.

2. The present Dhulia Táluka consists of 189 villages, of which two are alienated and two are entirely forest. Of the remaining 185, 9 which originally belonged to the Amalner Táluka were settled in 1857-58, 35, forming the old Songir Petha, in 1861-62, and the remaining 141 villages in 1862-63. In all cases therefore the 30 years' guarantee has expired. The work of revision measurement, which shows an error of 289 acres in the former measurement of the villages now forming the táluka, and of classification was carried on during the three seasons, 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1891-92.

3. The táluka is exceptionally well provided with roads and has ten market towns of greater or less importance. Since the date of the original settlement the population has increased from 61,911 to 108,018, the number of cattle from 59,202 to 75,793, the number of ploughs from 5,750 to 11,118, that of carts from 4,397 to 8,201, and that of irrigation wells from 892 to 1,334. The average prices of bajri and cotton, which are the most important crops grown in the táluka, were 39 lbs. and 5½ lbs. respectively per rupee during the three years ending 1894-95, as compared with 89 lbs. and 7¼ lbs. per rupee during the 10 years ending 1861-62. The area of land under tillage has more than doubled during the currency of the existing settlement, and suffered only a temporary check during the famine years. The greater part of the occupied land is cultivated by the holders themselves, only 7 per cent. being let to sub-tenants. Further, the revenue history of the táluka is one of continuous prosperity, and remissions except in years of famine have been trifling.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts Mr. Maconochie's opinion that these facts justify a substantial enhancement of the original survey assessments, which merely aimed at equalising the incidence of the rates levied before the settlement, and did not allow for the high prices then prevalent or for the facilities afforded by the G. I. P. Railway. The villages of the táluka are at present divided into no less than six groups, with maxima ranging from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 2-6-0. Mr. Maconochie proposes a division into three groups with dry-crop maxima ranging from Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 2-12-0. The following table contrasts the present and the proposed grouping and rating:—

PRESENT.			PROPOSED.		
Group.	Villages.	Rate.	Group.	Villages	Rate.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
I	27	2 6 0	I	73	2 12 0
II	9	2 4 0	II	80	2 8 0
III	86	2 2 0	III	32	2 2 0
IV	8	2 0 0	Isám	2	
V	46	1 14 0	Forest	2	
VI	13	1 10 0			
	• 189			180	

The grouping follows the natural features of the táluka, and the rates are based on those accepted for the revision of the neighbouring tálukas of Sindkheda,



Amalner and Cháligáon. Mr. Maconochie and the Collector however place in the second group 9 villages in the north-east of the táluka which are completely surrounded by villages rated at Rs. 2-12-0 and which Mr. Fforde, the Survey Commissioner, and the Commissioner, C. D., would place in the first group. Subject to this modification Mr. Maconochie's proposals are approved by all the officers consulted, and the petitions which have been submitted regarding them do not disclose any sound reasons for rejecting them. The Governor in Council concurs in the view of the Commissioner, C. D., Survey Commissioner and Deputy Superintendent of Survey and sanctions the grouping and rates recommended by Mr. Maconochie with the modification above referred to. The increases in the several groups are within the prescribed limits. The general rules for the gradual levy of enhanced rates will of course be applied.

5. The area and assessment of *Motasthal* garden land according to the original and to the revised settlements are as follows :—

BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.				
Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Assessment on Government occupied land.	Government.		Alienated.	Total.	Assessment on Government occupied land.
Occupied.	Unoccupied.				Occupied.	Unoccupied.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
3,003	56	383	3,442	5,766	3,564	...	153	3,717	4,656

The extension of this class of irrigation is much less than might have been expected from the increase in the number of irrigation wells shown in paragraph 3 above.

6. Pátasthal cultivation is confined to two groups of villages on the Pánjhra river, from which the water-supply is drawn. For four villages of the Lower Pánjhra group a maximum rate of Rs. 14 is proposed by Mr. Fforde and approved by the other officers consulted, and as it appears to be fully justified it is sanctioned. As regards the fifth village of this group (Mohádi), the Collector should report through the Survey Commissioner and Commissioner, C. D., whether sufficient information is available to justify the formation of a fixed *bággayat* area. The rates proposed for the villages of the Upper Pánjhra system by Mr. Fforde compare with the original survey rates as follows :—

Village.				Old Rate.	New Rate.
				Rs.	Rs.
1.	Khede	...	...	9	10
2.	Kusumbe	...	...	9½	10
3.	War	...	...	10	10
4.	Mahál Kánada Mána	...	...	12	14
5.	Mahál Rywat	...	...	13	14
6.	Bhadáne	...	...	6	14

There is also a *thal* watered from a tank in the village of Gondur, for which at present a maximum rate of Rs. 9 is in force. This Mr. Fforde proposes to increase to Rs. 10. The Collector objects to the proposed rates as too high in the case of Mahál Kánada Mána, Mahál Rywat and Bhadáne and suggests Rs. 10 as a maximum for these villages. He approves the rates proposed for the other villages subject to allowance being made in the case of fields distant from the *Bandhára*. He seems however to have overlooked the fact that under the existing settlement Mahál Kánada Mána and Mahál Rywat are rated at Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 respectively, and he appears to put Bhadáne on a level with them. Further, as the Survey Commissioner points out, all proper allowance has been made in the case of fields distant from the *Bandháras*. Mr. Fforde's proposals seem

to Government to be reasonable, and they are accordingly sanctioned. The Survey Commissioner should prepare a revised Appendix Q showing the assessment in accordance with the above orders.

7. As regards the suggestion that all rates in the settlement of which the quantity and constancy of supply of water form important factors should be subject to revision at any time during the currency of the settlement, it is to be observed that it can be applied only to crop rates. The consolidated assessment is an assessment fixed by the officer in charge of a survey, and in accordance with Section 102 of the Land Revenue Code it should like other assessments so fixed be guaranteed for a term of years and generally dealt with like other land revenue. The consolidated rate is suitable only when a constant supply throughout at any rate some part of each year is assured. It is understood that such is the case as regards all the land now classed as *Pâtasthal*, although by improvements the supply may be made to last for a greater part of or throughout the year. The advantage of such improvement as regards the land now classed as *bûgâyat* could be got during the currency of the settlement only by the substitution of crop rates for the consolidated rates and such substitution does not seem desirable. Crop rates can be levied on land newly brought under irrigation owing to the improvement of the supply by Government.

8. In view of the unfavourable character of the past season His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the revised rates should not be introduced until the revenue year 1898-99, and should the current year also unhappily prove a bad one, he will be prepared to consider whether their introduction should not be further postponed. In the meantime the Survey Commissioner should, as he suggests, inquire into the assessment and classification of the lands now lying waste. He should also inquire into the treatment of the lands that have been classed just above the lowest, if this can be done without any extensive reclassification in the field. When the revised rates are introduced they should be guaranteed until the year 1919, by which time the influence of the Tapti Valley Railway upon the trade and agriculture of the taluka will be known.

9. The Collector should report how he proposes to deal with the land at Dedargaon handed over to the Municipality for water-works, and what arrangements have been made to prevent the fouling of the Panjhra river by the refuse from the distillery.

A. M. T. JACKSON,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,

The Collector of Khândesh (with the petitions of objection),

The Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture,

The Accountant General,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

The Government of India,

The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

{ With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government and that copies of it when ready will be supplied to them.

---

APPENDIX Q.

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Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.												Total.		
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
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. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
152	Uhand ... ..	V	1 14 0	...	...	1,042	490	3 7 5	...	...	...	M. 20	30	1 15 2	1,060	526	0 8 1
153	Wadel ... ..	VI	1 10 0	...	...	187	7	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 5	9	1 13 10	192	9	0 6 5
154	Wadno ... ..	V	1 14 0	...	...	1,406	706	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 30	60	2 0 7	1,434	765	0 8 6
155	Wyshale ... ..	V	1 14 0	...	...	418	210	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	210	0 8 0
82	Total of Group III ...		...	...	...	20,423	14,826	0 7 9	...	...	...	M. 322	591	1 13 4	20,795	15,417	0 8 0
156	Grand Total ...		...	...	...	131,344	1,59,361	0 11 0	...	...	...	{ P. 2,664 M. 3,093	{ 19,047 5,766	{ 7 7 4 1 14 9	236,991	1,64,124	0 12 5

Explanation—  
P. = Patasthal  
M. = Motasthal

DIX Q.—concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Bleo.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
2 2 0	...	1,080	583	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	M. 36	28	0 12 5	1,068	592	0 8 11	+10.2	Ubhand ...	182
	...	186	89	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	M. 6	4	0 10 8	192	93	0 7 9	+16.2	Wadel ...	183
	...	1,361	754	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	M. 73	70	0 15 4	1,434	854	0 9 6	+11.6	Wadne ...	184
	...	419	225	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	225	0 8 7	+7.1	Wyahale ...	185
...	...	20,837	18,021	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	M. 685	688	1 0 1	20,522	18,709	0 9 10	Total Dry-crop +21.4 Garden - M. +34.9	Total of Group III	32
...	...	290,889	2,09,445	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	P. 3,464 M. 3,625	19,547 6,740	7 14 11 1 5 0	297,008	2,33,733	0 15 9	Total +20.9 Dry-crop +31.4 Garden - P. +2.6 M. -17.8	Grand Total	186

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE,  
Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarat Revenue Survey.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCLXXVIII—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

SHÁHÁDA TÁLUKA

OF THE

KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.



BOMBAY:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1899.

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# MAP

of the

## SHAHADA TALUKA

शाहादे of the तालुका

KHANDESH COLLECTORATE

जिल्हा खानदेश

Scale of Miles

मीलांचे मेट



### REFERENCES

Absentee Villages	अभावमान	A
Bazar Villages	बाजारमान	○
Inhabited Do	उत्पन्नमान	○
Deserted Do	उत्सर्जनमान	○
Revision Rate	दिलेला दर	300
Original Rate	बाजी दर	240

Class Villages Maximum Rate

I	63	R <sup>1</sup> 3-0 0
II	26	R <sup>2</sup> 2-4 0
III	18	R <sup>3</sup> 1-8 0
IV	43	R <sup>4</sup> 1-0 0
V		R <sup>5</sup>
VI		R <sup>6</sup>
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X		R <sup>10</sup>

150



Prepared in the Office of Superintendent  
Deccan Revenue Survey in Poona 15<sup>th</sup> June 1895

Reduced to Scale from a Triang.  
Govt Photogram. Office Poona, 1899.

*[Signature]*  
Superintendent  
Deccan Revenue Survey



No. 843 OF 1897.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan and Gujarát Revenue Surveys;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH,  
Dhulia.

*Superintendent's Office,  
Poona, 25th August 1897.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, the following proposals for the revision settlement of the Sháháda táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

2. The táluka of Sháháda was originally formed in the year 1867, under Constitution of the táluka. Government Resolution No. 4508, dated 19th December. Subsequent changes in its constitution are tabulated below :—

Year.	Description.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN THE TALUKA.			Authority for transfer, &c
		Government.	Inám.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1867-68	Constitution of the táluka at the time of its formation ... ..	178	27	205	Government Resolution No. 4508, dated 19th December 1867.
1871-72	<i>Add—</i> Villages received from the Taloda Táluka ... ..	+5	...	+5	Government Resolution No. 2243, dated 12th May 1871.
	<i>Deduct—</i> Village of Mitgaon transferred to Shirpur Táluka ... .. Village of Kurhád transferred to Taloda Táluka ... ..	... -1	-1	-1	
1876-77	<i>Changes—</i> Two Inám villages lapsed to Government and 18 struck off the Collector's records, being not traced in the field ... ..	182	26	208	Government Resolution No. 4387, dated 6th September 1871.
		+2	-20	-18	Khándesh Collector's No. $\frac{100}{2}$ , dated 12th October 1876.
1877-78	<i>Add—</i> Villages of Bände Jágir taken on the Collector's records ... ..	184	6	190	Government Resolution No. 5399, dated 3rd September 1877.
	<i>Deduct—</i> Villages struck off the roll, being not traced in the field ... ..	+9	+3	+12	
1878-79		193	9	202	Khándesh Collector's Vernacular No. 441, dated 17th March 1879.
		-8	...	-8	
	Total in the tálukas at present constituted.	185	9	194	

At the formation of the táluka the total number of villages was 205, including inám, but it has been reduced by periodical amendments to its present number of 194. Of this 185 are Government and 9 inám. From among the Government villages 24 have been absorbed into forest 150 are due for revision settlement, and 11 will come under original settlement and will form the subject of a separate report. Of the 24 forest villages, two—Shrikhedá and Bhiládi—were disforested in 1894, and were then re-measured. Their re-classifica-

tion has still to be completed when proposals for their re-rating will be submitted. Out of the 9 inám villages 5 still hold to the inámdárs rates, as the inámdárs did not apply for the survey of their villages. The remaining 4 have been brought under the provisions of the Land Revenue Code (chapters VIII and IX), at the request of their owners, and the survey work in them has been completed. One of these is for revision and 3 are for original settlement, and they will all be disposed of after sanction of the revision rates for the Government villages. Of the 5 inám villages unsurveyed those portions only which belong to Government have been surveyed and classed and will be dealt with in this report.

3. There are 150 villages for report, and their first settlements were conducted in the years and under the authorities noted in the following tabular statement:—

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Year of settlement.	Government authority.
1	2	3	4
88	Sultánpur ...	1863-64	Government Resolution No. 3600, dated 22nd August 1865.
45	Do. ...	1865-66	Government Resolution No. 1895, dated 16th May 1868.
17	Do. ...	1869-70	No data.
150			

Among the correspondence and papers relating to the above villages and printed as an appendix to the revision proposals for the Taloda táluka, already submitted to Government, the report of Mr. Davidson, Superintendent of the Khándesh Revenue Survey, No. 260, dated 12th October 1864, deals with 88 of above villages in the old Sultánpur táluka, the remainder of the 118 therein under report having been transferred to the Taloda táluka. Mr. Pedder's report No. 144, dated 15th January 1867, is concerned with 28 villages now in Taloda táluka and with 47 villages of the present Sháháda táluka. Of these latter three—Chirekhán, Pimpri Khurd and Dhándra Khurd—have been transferred to forest, while the village of Mhasáwad was divided into two—Mhasáwad and Umarti. With regard to the villages settled in 1869-70 no data are to be discovered on the records either of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's or the Superintendent's offices. These villages number 24, of which 7 marginally noted have been transferred to forest and are not here dealt with. The two last named were, however, disforested in 1894, and will be dealt with as mentioned in paragraph 1 above.

4. The revision operations were sanctioned by the Government Resolutions marginally noted and were carried out on the "partial system." The Revision Survey Operations, Government Resolutions No. 7791, dated 16th October 1889, for measurement; and No. 7691, dated 5th November 1891, for classification. The re-measurement was begun in the year 1889-90 and completed in the same season. The revision classification was commenced in the year 1890-91 and finished in the following year.

5. The process of re-measurement has already been fully described in my and other previous reports and the results of that in Sháháda is as follows:—Of the original survey numbers 1,021 were re-measured containing 33,918 acres. These were formed into 4,303 new survey numbers comprising 34,026 acres. The remainder amounting to 13,362 survey numbers with an area of 179,589 acres were confirmed. The total of survey numbers dealt with either for re-measurement or confirmation is therefore 17,665 survey numbers containing 213,615 acres. The number of fields measured amounts to a percentage of 7.1 on the total and of acres to 15.9.

The following tabular statement shows the differences between old and new measurements in the 1,021 fields re-measured :—

Number of Villages.	Total old Survey Numbers.	Numbers in which differences were						Village sites, &c.	Numbers confirmed.
		* * Within per cent.					Above 20.		
		1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
150	14,388	439	324	75	26	9	32	116	13,362

Of the above only 41, being over 15 per cent. of difference, can be regarded as calling for notice, and the differences are satisfactorily accounted for by local causes such as erosion by streams or accretions from them, the reasons, in fact, of their re-measurement. It is satisfactory to be able to state that there appears to be no error attributable to the original measurements.

6. The same reasons for re-classification of certain survey numbers in Shirpur apply also to this taluka, and it is not necessary to recapitulate them. The following tabular statement exhibits the extent of this re-classification :—

Number of Villages.	Total Survey and Pôt Numbers.	Total Acres.	Re-classed.		Percentage.		Village sites, &c.
			Survey Numbers.	Acres.	Survey Numbers.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
150	17,665	204,735	425	Acres. 7,832	2.4	Acres. 3.8	8,880

7. In the following tabular statement are contrasted the areas under every head of cultivation as shown by the original and revision surveys :—

Description.	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop ... ..	177,456	179,710	2,254	...
Garden ... ..	1,141	322	...	819
Unarable unassessed ... ..	34,910	33,583	...	1,327
Total ... ..	213,507	213,615	2,254	2,146

The difference between the two totals is only 108 acres, which is not large enough to call for remark. The increase in the dry crop area is accounted for as follows:—

	Acres.
Old survey Area...	177,458
<hr/>	
<i>Add—</i>	
Pátasthal in 7 villages under the Sháháda Channel cancelled at Revision ...	671
Old Motasthal cancelled at Revision ...	154
Area formerly entered as unculturable but which has now been classed as culturable, being in excess of one-fourth of the total area ...	1,327
Increase of area on re-measurement ...	108
<hr/>	
Total ...	179,716
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Area lately transferred to Pátasthal ...	6
<hr/>	
Total now dry crop ...	179,710
<hr/>	

In the garden area the differences are explained as follows:—

Old area ...	1,141
<hr/>	
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Pátasthal cancelled ...	671
Old Motasthal cancelled and transferred to dry crop.	154
<hr/>	
Balance ...	316
<i>Add—</i>	
Area lately made Pátasthal ...	6
<hr/>	
Total now garden ...	322
<hr/>	

It will be noted that a large area of pátasthal has been transferred to dry crop. This is due to the silting up of the irrigation channels from the bandhára on the Gomi river. The result is a complete destruction of irrigation in the tract commanded by that bandhára, a most unfortunate one, for the tract is well adapted to pátasthal cultivation by the lie of the land and the quality of the soil. The attention of the Irrigation Department has been called to the matter. The occupants of the land in question are anxious to see the channels put into order again and are so reluctant to surrender their irrigation rights that they have continued to pay the pátasthal cess though they have been deprived of the water. There is a decrease in the motasthal area, but I am not surprised at this in a country where dry crop cultivation is so valuable. It often pays better not to use well water when it is easier and cheaper to grow unirrigated crops which often give an equally good return, and I have noted a similar disuse of wells elsewhere for that reason.

8. The Sháháda Táluka lies approximately between the parallels of latitude 21·24 and 21·49 north and between the meridians 74·23 and 74·51 east longitude. It is bounded on the north

Position.

by the Barwáni state, on the south by the Tápti river, on the east by the Shirpur táluka, and on the west by the Taloda táluka.

The northern portion of the táluka lies under the Sátputa hills, which rise to a considerable height to the north, with a somewhat abrupt ascent from the plain. On the east the hills straggle to within a comparatively short distance of the Tápti, and there are trap dykes which run for some distance parallel to that river. The average height of the plain above the sea level is about 500 feet.

9. The Tápti and a tributary, the Gomi river, receive the drainage from the Sátputás, and there are numerous small streamlets which are little more than drainage channels. The Gomi is well supplied with water, and affords enough to feed an irrigation dám a few miles above the town of Sháháda. The water substratum lies at depths varying from 25 to 60 feet below the surface.

10. The soil of the táluka is precisely of the same quality as that of Shirpur, and I need not repeat my remarks on the subject. It is enough to say that it is a rich black soil peculiarly fertile and retentive of moisture.

11. The climate is also similar to that of Shirpur, feverish in the rains and winter, and extremely hot in the spring, from March to June. Since the period when the táluka was originally measured, however, it is probable that fever is not so prevalent; for the belt of jungle has been cleared up to the foot of the hills, instead of covering almost the whole area as it did thirty years ago. The rainfall has averaged 27·35 inches during the eleven years from 1886 to 1896, an average closely approximating to that of Shirpur, and the fluctuations correspond in both tálukas. It is unnecessary for me to add to the remarks already made while dealing with Shirpur. I give in the margin the averages of rainfall for eleven years in the tálukas adjoining.

	Average for 1886 to 1896.
Taloda ...	31·96
Nandurbár ...	28·40
Sindkheda ...	20·13
Shirpur ...	25·46

12. In Appendix B are given details of crops grown in the villages under report in an average of five years from 1889-90 to 1893-94, and below is a synopsis of it :—

	Percentage of cultivated Area.
<i>Cereals.</i> —Bájri 16·0; jowári 7·0; wheat 26·9; others 1·2 ...	51·1
<i>Pulses.</i> —Math and kulith 1·0; gram 3·8; tur 2·2; mug and udid 0·3 ...	7·3
<i>Fibres.</i> —Cotton 27·4; others 0·1 ...	27·5
<i>Oil-seeds.</i> —Sesamum 3·1; linseed 5·3; others 0·2 ...	8·6
<i>Orchard and Garden Produce.</i> —Vegetables 0·1 ...	0·1
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —Tobacco 0·2; condiments and spices 1·7 ...	1·9
<b>Total gross area cropped</b> ...	<b>96·5</b>
<b>Deduct—Area twice cropped</b> ...	<b>9·9</b>
<b>Remainder—Net area cropped</b> ...	<b>95·6</b>
<b>Add—Fallow</b> ...	<b>4·4</b>
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>100·0</b>

The above information is obtained from the Agricultural Department and concerns 176 out of the total of 185 villages, the information for the remaining nine is not forthcoming. It will be noted that exportable produce, cotton, wheat, linseed, and sesamum, form 62·7 per cent. of the total, and, in fact, may be held to represent the surplus of the táluka. The staple food crops, bájri and jowári, which, it may be assumed, are mostly consumed by the inhabitants of the táluka itself, together show a percentage of 23·0. The area of irrigated land is not large, and amounts to 284 acres only, representing 0·2 per cent. of the total cultivated area, on an average of the same five years. The following table illustrates the percentage of irrigated crops on the area cultivated :—

				Percentage.
Wheat	...	...	...	9.2
Other cereals and pulses	...	...	...	1.8
Sugarcane	...	...	...	4.9
Other food-crops	...	...	...	66.5
Non-edible crops	...	...	...	17.6
Fodder	...	...	...	3.2
Total				103.2
<i>Deduct</i> —Area twice cropped				3.2
Net Total				100.0

Of the gross area cropped the rain crop (kharif) amounts to 58.6 per cent., and the fair weather crop (rabi) to 37.9 per cent.

13. There are no Imperial or Provincial roads in the táluka, and only one Communications. Local Fund road. This is known as the Dondaicha-Sháháda road, and its extent, within the boundaries of the táluka, is nine miles from the town of Sháháda to Sárangkheda on the Tápti river. Thence it continues on to Dondaicha, where it joins the Nandurbár-Dhulia road. It is embanked, murummed and bridged, except at the Tápti river crossing. The approaches to the river are graded and easy for carts, and the crossing is not difficult in the fair season. There is no Government ferry at any point on the Tápti, but from Sárangkheda to Tákarkheda on the other side, ferry boats, owned by private persons, ply during the rainy season. There are several track roads of the usual kind. One from Sháháda to Taloda extends from Sháháda to Nándarda, on the border of the táluka, a distance of 8 miles. In the opposite direction, a road leading to Shirpur passes through Tarkheda, and leaves the táluka at Bhatána. The Sháháda-Barwáni track extends for 16 miles within the táluka, and cuts the boundary at Javda. There are also cart-tracks to Prakásha on the southern boundary and to Sultápur on the northern. The most important of the roads in the district is that first mentioned. It will carry the exports of the táluka to the new railway, which it will join at Dondaicha, a distance of about 18 miles. The road is culverted and embanked for the whole distance on both sides of the Tápti, and if the station is to be situated on the Sháháda side of the Amrávti river, there will be no other river but the Tápti to cross. It is probable that there will be at least one other station nearer to parts of Sháháda than Dondaicha, since, I understand, the line will pass between the hills which lie close to Ranálla and the Tápti, but this road will for some time attract the bulk of the traffic to Dondaicha. There are no toll-bars and no Government ferries in the táluka.

14. There are four markets in the táluka, as noted in Appendix C. The Markets—Appendix C. only important one is that of Sháháda itself, where the value of weekly sales amounts to Rs. 4,100. At all these markets the goods sold are mostly on account of local requirements and are of the sort usually exhibited at such places. Outside the táluka boundaries there are other markets to which the people of the district resort. These are Khet in the Barwáni state, Koparli in the Nandurbár táluka, Taloda and Borad in táluka Taloda, Shirpur in the táluka of that name, and Dondaicha and Virdel in Sindkheda táluka.

15. The mass of the export trade of the district finds its way to the town of Dhulia, 54 miles distant. Thence produce is forwarded to Bombay *via* the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from Chálisgaon or Manmád stations. The latter is preferred, because the road is better and there are no unbridged rivers to cross. The principal exports are cotton and wheat, and the area producing these crops forms a percentage of 54.3 on the total area cultivated. Cotton is cleaned in the táluka, but is pressed at Dhulia. Linseed and sesamum and a certain amount of horns and hides are also exported, but hájri and jowári, the staple food-grains, are mostly consumed in the district. There is a small export of carts, over and above those made for local requirements. The imports are cotton cloth, a small quantity of woollens, metal vessels for household use, matches, petroleum oils,

&c., together with a small amount of groceries, cocoanuts from the coast, and jágri. Malabár timber is brought from Taloda for building purposes and for cart-making.

16. There are no manufactures of importance in the táluka. The number of hand-loom for weaving of coarse cotton cloth is 252, and there are three for weaving woollens, such as kámlis. These supply the local markets only. There are four steam engines, working 120 gins, two at Sháháda town and two at Sárangkheda; and there are 10 hand-gins scattered about the district. The number of oil-presses is 63. The manufacture of carts is considerable, mainly for local needs, and the prices range from Rs. 35 to Rs. 70 for a large cart, and from Rs. 20 to Rs. 55 for a chakada.

17. In the subjoined tabular statement the present and past conditions of the táluka are contrasted. The figures representing the former condition of the district are from a census taken by the Survey Department at the time of original settlement; those concerning the present state of population are from a special census taken by the Revenue Department in 1894, and those under other heads have been supplied by the Agricultural Department:—

Description.	At first Settlement.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population ... ..	31,034	54,727	23,693	...	+ 76·3
Cattle for agricultural purposes.	10,134	16,662	6,528	...	+ 64·4
Do. for other purposes ...	1,847	1,615	...	232	— 12·6
Milch cattle and their young...	19,347	25,700	6,353	...	+ 32·8
Sheep and goats ... ..	4,489	8,599	4,110	...	+ 91·6
Carts ... ..	2,572	5,969	3,397	...	+ 132·1
Horses and ponies ... ..	797	2,469	1,672	...	+ 209·8
Wells and budkis for irrigation ... ..	132	263	131	...	+ 99·2

The percentages of increase are all large, and only under one head is there a decrease. Non-agricultural cattle have decreased and this is, in fact, a good sign. It is evidence of the advance of cultivation, which leaves no room for the less useful animals. Carts have more than doubled. The general progress of the táluka is so similar in feature to that of the adjoining district of Shirpur, that it is unnecessary to remark more fully on it. There is but little, if any, difference in facilities for export and import between the present time and that of the original settlement, and the progress is, I think, entirely due to improvement in local conditions. That this progress is very great, is obvious from the figures above tabulated. It will be noted (Appendix D), that 76·5 per cent. of the population is directly dependent on the soil, but with the exception of a percentage of 5·3, which represents the handicraftsmen, the people are in reality all connected with agriculture. There is nothing else to support them but the handling of agricultural produce directly or indirectly in a district like Sháháda, where there is no pursuit unconnected with the land. In comparison with the adjoining táluka of Shirpur the increases in population and in agricultural cattle are almost the same. The increase in carts and horses and ponies is greater in Sháháda, while milch cattle and sheep and goats, which show a decrease in Shirpur, have considerably increased in Sháháda. There are only four tálukas in Khándesh which exhibit a larger increase in population than Sháháda, and of these Taloda and Chálisgaon alone show a much greater increase.

18. The density of the population to the square mile is 164 as against 93 formerly. All castes and religions show an increase in numbers except Kunbis, who have decreased by 30·4 per cent. I am not able to account for this fact as stated in Appendix E, more specially as the Kunbis in Shirpur have more than

doubled in numbers. On the other hand (the very successful class of cultivators, the Gujars, have increased by 38.3 per cent., and these, together with the Kunbis, form about one-fifth of the total population. The number of Bhils has greatly increased. They now number nearly 15,000 souls and the percentage of increase is 83.9.) There are 16,595 Government and 1,070 Inám survey numbers, of which 73.8 and 3.3 are the respective percentages cultivated by the occupants as shown in Appendix I. As a matter of fact the percentage of Government numbers cultivated by the occupants themselves is 78.6 per cent., and that by inámdárs themselves is about 55 per cent. of inám numbers.

Serial No.	Name of Village.
1	Amod.
2	Anrad.
3	Biláji Budruk.
4	Dámarkheda.
5	Dharkheda.
6	Kalambu.
7	Mohida Budruk.
8	Páaldá Budruk.
9	Sárangkheda.
10	Sirud.
11	Bámkheda Budruk.
12	Turkheda.
13	Wadáli.
14	Wardha.
15	Lonkheda.
16	Pusnad.

The percentages of fields cultivated by occupants in partnership with others, by sub-tenants on money rents and by sub-tenants on grain rent are small. Waste numbers are 6.1 per cent. on the whole. The amount of cultivated land to each plough or pair of cattle is now 19 acres as compared with 31 acres at time of original settlement. There are 12 Government schools in the district at the villages noted in the margin. The average attendance is 479. In addition there are two municipal schools, both at Sháháda town, of which the average attendance is 236. The percentage of literate males on the total population is now 7.0 compared with 2.4 at the original settlement, the percentage of literate females is so small as to be negligible. Wages of unskilled labour for ordinary agricultural purposes are about 3 annas and 6 pies per diem, according to returns received. I very much doubt the accuracy of this information. From two annas to three annas is more likely to be the rate, except at time of wheat harvest, when labour is in great demand and is scarce.

19. In this taluka the ratio of progress is very similar to that of its neighbour, Shirpur. The two districts were originally settled at the same time. My remarks on Shirpur apply equally to Sháháda. There is the same appearance of prosperity in the villages, of good tillage, plentiful means of carriage, both as regards carts and cattle, and substantial houses. The Gujar cultivators, though not so energetic as the Marátha Kunbis, nor quite such good husbandmen, are well suited to the climate and understand the soil and its cultivation. The prosperous look of their villages is most noticeable. The Bhil population is in much the same state as in Shirpur, more or less inclined to settle down and with a growing sense of the value of property. (They are as much in the hands of the sávkár as any other class, but I am inclined to think that it is only by their dealings with that indispensable banker that they are likely to learn the value of money.) At any rate neither they nor any other of the people could well do without him, and it is to his interest to treat them fairly well or they would probably decamp and leave their debts to pay themselves. (The rate of interest is the same as in Shirpur, from 12 annas to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem, according to the status of the borrower. The Bhils usually have a running account and the sávkár takes the whole of their produce and keeps them in food and such clothing as they need.) Some of them are, however, fairly well off.

20. The appendices noted in the margin are compiled from information furnished by the Registration Department, showing the sale, mortgage and lease value and cover a period of five years, from 1890 to 1894. Of ordinary sales there are 100 cases tabulated. The total area of land sold is 1,519 acres, paying an assessment of Rs. 1,684, and the aggregate amount paid is Rs. 48,907, an average rate per acre of Rs. 32-3-2, which amounts to 29 times the assessment. The highest average of sale is 125 and the lowest 16 times the assessment. The average assessment on the whole number of cases is Rs. 1-1-9, the highest Rs. 1-6-0 and the lowest Re. 0-7-5. There are 12 cases only of sales by Court, and the average price realized per acre was Rs. 20-14-6. The highest average number of times the assessment is 99, and the lowest 1, the average being 21. Of simple mortgages there are 100 cases, showing an average amount of mortgage value of

Value of land—Appendices K, K<sup>(1)</sup>, L, L<sup>(1)</sup> and M.



Rs. 20-1-6 per acre, which is 26 times the average assessment. The highest average rate per acre is Rs. 40-3-4 and the lowest Rs. 12-1-11. The highest proportion of average assessment to mortgage value is 85 and the lowest 7 times the assessment. There are 33 cases of mortgages with possession, of which the highest average mortgage value is Rs. 63-2-6, and the lowest Rs. 19-9-9. The general average is Rs. 34-13-8. The average number of times the assessment per acre amounts to 25, the highest and lowest averages being 92 and 9, respectively. There are 100 cases of sub-letting, comprising an area of 2,325 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 2,527. The average assessment per acre is Rs. 1-1-5 and the average amount for which an acre was sub-let is Rs. 6-8-5, being 6 times the assessment. The highest proportion of rent to assessment is 19 and the lowest 4 times the assessment.)

21. Prices of staples are tabulated in averages of decades below, from the year 1853-54 to 1894-95. Those for the 10 years preceding original settlement and its three first years, are, however, not available for this taluka, and I have entered prices obtaining at Taloda, which will be sufficiently near those of Sháháda for comparison, as all the villages now distributed among Taloda and Sháháda were included in the same taluka of Sultánpur. Details for the years 1866-67 to 1888-89 have been collated from returns supplied by the Revenue Department, and those from 1889-90 to 1894-95 from data received from the Agricultural Department. Complete data for uncleaned cotton are not available from Sháháda returns and I have entered those obtaining at Shírpur up to the year 1865-66 inclusive, after which period the prices detailed are those of Sháháda :—

Period.	Lbs. of 39 Tols per Rupee.			
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Uncleaned Cotton.
1	2	3	4	5
10 years preceding settlement from 1853-54 to 1862-63.	93½	60½	50½	23
First decade from 1863-64 to 1872-73...	71½	55	43½	14
Second do. 1873-74 to 1882-83...	61½	46½	36½	15½
Third do. 1883-84 to 1894-95...	56½	45	37½	16½

The average prices of food-grains have risen all round, especially as regards the staple foods bájri and jowári. The average for uncleaned cotton has remained nearly the same since the introduction of the current settlement. It will be noted that all prices have risen since the introduction of the survey lease, though the rise has not been in each case progressive. The following statement tabulates the percentage of increases of staples :—

Period.	Percentage rise in price for			
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Uncleaned Cotton.
1	2	3	4	5
End of the first decade ...	+30.8	+10.0	+17.3	+75.0
Do. second do. ...	+16.3	+17.6	+18.5	-11.1
Do. third do. ...	+8.8	+3.0	-2.7	-3.1
Total rise during the lease ...	+65.5	+31.4	+35.3	+53.8

The heaviest percentage of increase in prices is in jowári, and the next is in cotton. During the last decade the price of wheat has fallen slightly, according to the returns furnished, but I do not, in fact, place much faith in the

figures. I do not understand how in the case of an export product like wheat the price at Shirpur could be 25½ lbs. per rupee and 47¼ at Shahada in the same year (1886-87). These discrepancies are similar for all produce.

22. Data concerning the revenue history of the taluka are tabulated in the appendices marginally noted. There are no permanent remissions and casual remissions are small, while the expansion of revenue consequent with the extension of cultivation is most satisfactory.

Revenue History—Appendices O, O<sup>(1)</sup> and O<sup>(2)</sup>.

23. Appendix O deals with 83 villages settled in the year 1863-64. The occupied area has increased from 77,419 acres in 1863-64 to 7,131 in 1893-94, 25 per cent. The revenue has increased by 18 per cent. and is Rs. 23,369 in excess. Of the area absorbed into cultivation 19,634 acres are Government and 78 acres inam. The decrease in unoccupied area is 21,809 acres, of which the greater portion is accounted for above. Of the remainder 2,136 acres have been allotted to general use, or common land, and 39 disappeared in breaking up of Gat numbers. There have been no permanent remissions in these villages and the total of the amounts finally remitted during the lease is only Rs. 255. The heaviest casual remission was in the year of introduction of the survey lease, when it amounted to Rs. 15,138, of which Rs. 1,445 was attributable to failure of crops. In 1871-72 there were similar casual remissions to the amount of Rs. 10,084, of which Rs. 9,952 were on account of failure of crops. In 1882-83 there were remissions aggregating Rs. 2,675, due to damage by locusts. There was a remission of Rs. 1,167 in the following year, due to failure of patasthal water-supply. Except in the years 1871-72 and 1878-79 the outstanding balances were at no time large, and of these balances only Rs. 14 and Rs. 189 respectively were finally remitted.

24. Appendix O<sup>(3)</sup> concerns 45 villages settled in the year 1865-66. The occupied area has increased from 10,629 acres to 40,159, nearly 277 per cent. To this must be added 1,025 acres granted in inam. The total decrease in unoccupied area is 33,354 acres. The main part of this is accounted for above. Of the remainder (2,799 acres) 38 were given over to common uses, village sites, &c., 2,489 were absorbed in forest areas, 254 were allotted to grass lands (kurans), and 18 consist of land entered as unculturable (pat kharab) in inam lands. The standard assessment has almost exactly trebled during the lease. It has risen from Rs. 8,021 to Rs. 24,087. There have been no permanent remissions during the lease, and the amount finally remitted aggregates only Rs. 367. During the first four years of the lease the casual remissions were rather large, due in the first year to the usual remission on introduction of settlement, and in the three succeeding years to failure of crops. In 1871-72 and 1878-79 there were outstandings to the respective amounts of Rs. 320 and Rs. 817, and of these Rs. 118 and 224 only were finally remitted.

25. Appendix O<sup>(2)</sup> is concerned with 17 villages settled in 1869-70. The increase in Government occupied area amounts to a percentage of over 152, from 7,180 acres in 1869-70 to 18,136 in 1893-94. In inam land the area is increased by 43 acres. The total decrease in unoccupied area is 19,370 acres. Part of this is accounted for above and of the remainder 8,143 acres have been absorbed into forest, and 223 acres into general use, for village sites, &c. There have been no permanent remissions during the lease, and casual remissions have not been large, and have ceased altogether during the last four years. The largest casual remissions were in the year 1869-70, that of introduction, when such remissions are customary, and in 1877-78, the year of famine, when they were larger than at any other period. The outstanding balances are small, and of these Rs. 65 only have been finally remitted.

26. For purposes of comparison the revenue history of 14 villages of the adjoining taluka of Sindkheda has been tabulated in Appendix P.

27. The following is a tabulated statement of the notices served on the people for non-payment of rent during the past three years. There was no case of distraint:—

Year.		Number of villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1	2	3	4	
1891-92	...	19	85	...
1892-93	...	29	139	...
1893-94	...	53	251	...
Total		101	478	...

28. The progress of the taluka in cultivation has been very large, and that in the condition of the people has been fully commensurate with it. It will be of interest to quote from the report of the Superintendent of Survey—*vide* Appendix R to the Revision Settlement Report on the Taloda Taluka. Writing in 1864, ten years after his first visit to the district, he says:—“ \* \* \* I was hardly prepared for the change that had taken place. Miles of high jungle, I might almost say forest, had been cleared off, and places which gave cover to wild animals, such as nilgai and sanbar, were now clothed with luxuriant crops of wheat and gram.” This change had taken place in ten years, and was in progress before the introduction of the survey lease. Even then, however, the Superintendent felt himself constrained to apply revised rates with reference to the depredations of wild animals, and the difficulty of procuring good water. At the present day the first of these factors has absolutely disappeared and the second is also practically non-existent. The whole of the area is now, in effect, under good cultivation, and the absence of wild animals is conspicuous. Pasture land has given way to cultivation, more than half of which is producing exportable crops. The rates at original settlement were imposed under conditions which no longer exist and for reasons which have now no force. At the time of settlement there were 32 villages waste and without inhabitants. Twenty-five of these are now inhabited and cultivated, and there are seven not yet inhabited. Most of those which are still without inhabitants are cultivated by people of neighbouring villages. Two of these were rated at the highest rate at original settlement, and were fully cultivated then. Without discounting the effect of the Tapti Valley Railway, which will pass within a few miles of the taluka, I think that the condition of the district as compared with what it was at the original settlement fully justifies an increase in the rates. These were avowedly kept low, lower in fact than the Collector of the district then approved, and as in Shirpur, the improvement in circumstances had begun to take place some years before the introduction of the survey lease. That improvement would most certainly have continued, and had the old rates been sustained, I am sure they could have been easily paid throughout the lease, considerably to the profit of Government, as I have already pointed out when dealing with Shirpur. The increase in Gujar population is worth noting. It seems to me that the taluka is destined to be populated from Gujarat. As I have pointed out, the soil and climate of this and of Shirpur district are very similar to those of that province, and its cultivators, who have little spare land, are likely to migrate here in considerable numbers, much to the advantage of the district.

29. While dealing with the question of grouping I venture to offer a few remarks on that of limitation to increase in rates. The present orders of Government are that no survey number is to have its assessment increased by more than 100 per cent., no village by more than 66, and no group or taluka by more than 33 per cent. This appears to me to be perfectly fair when fully settled districts are concerned. It prevents too large an increase on account of improved markets, communications, &c., the values of which are more or less a matter of opinion. There

the bases of the new rates are the same as those of the old, and it is a question of enhancement in values. In districts such as these I am concerned with, however, the two bases differ. Mr. Davidson imposed his rates with regard to the ravages of wild beasts, the existence of jungle, want of water, lack of population, &c., matters which have long ceased to be pertinent. The immediate effect of the limitation of increase is that I am practically assessing these districts on a basis of wild beasts. They face me in every group, and prevent me from raising the rates to the level which the present value of the soil, of communications, of markets, prices, &c., as compared with their former value, would warrant. This view of the question is not new, as the following quotation from Mr. Rogers' letter No. 5255 of 1867, dated 6th November (*vide* Appendix R to the revision settlement report on the Taloda taluka) will show. Mr. Rogers writes:—"The principles on which the villages of this taluka were placed in groups for assessment were not those of the Bombay Revenue Survey, *viz.*, considerations of climate and proximity to markets, but were avowedly (see paragraph 33 of Mr. Davidson's letter to the Collector, No. 260, dated 12th October 1864) distance from the jungle, giving cover to wild animals, and the difficulty in procuring good water. The grouping according to these latter principles resulted, as might be expected, in mixing up villages of different classes together." Whatever force the principles had at the time of settlement has now disappeared, and I think that they should no longer be permitted to affect the grouping and rating of the taluka, as they must do if the limitation of increase is strictly enforced.

As regards the proposed new rating, I would draw attention to Mr. Ashburner's letter No. 158 of 1865, dated 25th January, paragraphs 12 and 13 (*vide* Appendix R to the revision settlement report on the Taloda taluka). He considered that there should have been an increase of at least Rs. 10,000 on the assessment of the cultivation of 1863-64 instead of a decrease of Rs. 1,630. Mr. Ellis in his letter No. 1020 of 1865, dated 28th March, paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10, discusses the rates, and controverts Mr. Ashburner's views. But I think that he has not recognized the difference between "assessment" and "collections". The assessment was lower, but the collections higher because of the increase of area under cultivation. It certainly was the opinion of the officer best acquainted with the district that it should have been more highly assessed at the introduction of the original settlement. I should like to bring the assessment up to the pitch which will give Government a fair return for the sacrifice of revenue caused by the lowness of the current rates, and assuming that an increase of 33 per cent. is sufficient to do this, I am compelled to arrive at this increase on lines which are already laid down for me by conditions which have ceased to exist and not on those which the present circumstances of the taluka indicate. I cannot for instance keep the first group at its present pitch, and bring the other groups into a better and more just valuation as compared with it, unless I am permitted to neglect the orders which limit the increase in individual villages. Mr. Ashburner would have discounted the probable effect of projected roads, which he hoped to construct, but I cannot credit Government with a share of the profits that are certain to accrue to the district by reason of the Tapti Valley Railway already under construction.

At the time of original settlement there were no less than ten groups in the district which is now known as the Sháháda taluka. The number of villages and their ratings are given in the following tabular statement:—

Group.	Number of Villages.		Rate.			
			Rs.	a.	p.	
I ...	...	33	...	3	0	0
II ...	...	14	...	2	12	0
III ...	...	14	...	2	8	0
IV ...	...	7	...	2	4	0
V ...	...	9	...	2	0	0
VI ...	...	12	...	1	12	0
VII ...	...	10	...	1	8	0
VIII ...	...	2	...	1	4	0
IX ...	...	24	...	1	0	0
X ...	...	25	...	0	12	0

30. I propose to divide the taluka into four groups. This is a larger number than is desirable, but under the existing limitations of increase there is no help for it. At the same time I have ventured to append another map, carrying suggestions for a different grouping, which would reduce the number of groups to three, and would be more rational in view of the altered conditions of the district, as well as more easy to handle at the next lease. To deal with my present proposals, which are as far as possible according to rule, I have grouped the villages with reference to their distance from the Tapti river, from markets, and with reference to climate. In my first group I have included the first, second and third of the old groups, together with two villages of the old fifth group. This latter inclusion is a deed of violence to the limitations of increase, but the position of the villages is good, and one of them lies close to the town of Shahida. The soil of this last is poor in parts, and it is hilly, but that is fully met in classification. The other villages of the old fifth group, Kahatal, is quite as good in all respects as many of those of the old first group. Dongargaon was cultivated to the extent of 983 acres at the introduction of the current lease. It has now 1,700 acres occupied. Kahatal had 1,018 acres cultivated and has now 2,131. The total number of villages in this group is 63.

There are 26 villages in my second group, which includes the whole of the old fourth group, seven villages of the fifth and the whole of the sixth. They are coloured blue on the map. Four of these ought to be in the first group by reason of their position and present condition, lying as they do on the bank of the Tapti in the south-east corner. Practically these villages are now fully cultivated and the occupied area has enormously increased. Asus, in the same group, was formerly uninhabited and had only 89 acres under cultivation. It has now 26 inhabitants and is fully cultivated, having but 11 acres unoccupied. This and the two villages, Kalmadi and Sonval, which are in the old fifth group, lie in the group under discussion, and the two latter were uninhabited. Kalmadi has now only 3 acres unoccupied, and has a population of 304 souls. In fact, all those villages in this group which were formerly uninhabited are now populated, except Gangapur, a small village, fully cultivated.

My proposed third group includes 10 villages of the old seventh group, 2 of the eighth and 6 of the ninth. These should all be in the second group. Seven of these villages were formerly uninhabited, but are now tenanted and are practically in full cultivation. Two, Varul and Mhasarda, are not inhabited, but are cultivated by non-residents. They are both highly cultivated, the former having 34 acres only unoccupied and the latter 103.

There are 43 villages in my fourth and last group, and of these 14, which were formerly without inhabitants, are now populated. But one remains uninhabited. These villages lie nearer to the hills and are the least favourably situated in the taluka.

The rate I propose for the first group is Rs. 3-4-0. This will raise the assessment of the group by 32.7 per cent., which will press more heavily on villages of the third and fifth groups of the old grouping. Of the latter, however, there are only two. For my second group I propose a rate of Rs. 2-4-0. This will increase the assessment of the group by 29.2 per cent., but 7 out of the 26 will not be at all raised in assessment by the rating, but will remain at Rs. 2-4-0 as in the old rating. For the third group I suggest a rate of Rs. 1-8-0. This will result in an increase of 30.2 per cent. and out of the 18 villages in the group 8 only will be raised in rating by the proposal. The remainder were rated at that amount during the current lease. (For my fourth group I propose a rate of Re. 1-0-0. Of these villages 18 were formerly rated at Re. 1-0-0 and they will be unchanged, while the remaining 25 will increase in assessment. The increase will be 32.8 per cent.) In all these groups a considerable part of the increase is due to position class and not altogether to the increase in rates. The total increase in the whole taluka under these proposals will amount to 32.1 per cent., which is less than the limit permissible by 0.9 per cent. In my opinion the rate for the fourth of the above groups ought to be at least Rs. 1-4-0. My proposed rate will give them an assessment less than that proposed for villages brought for the first time under the survey system. But the limitations of increase preclude a higher rate. It is rather anomalous that villages which

have been under survey lease for the past thirty years and have prospered under it should be rated lower now than less prosperous districts where the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 is proposed. A précis of Appendix Q follows:—

Group.	Maximum rate for dry-crop.	Number of villages.	BY ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.		BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.						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. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I ...	3 4 0	63	78,300	1,57,838	78,178	2,09,342	4,078	6,310	82,201	1,15,098	32.7
II ...	2 4 0	26	20,088	26,989	20,020	34,891	2,190	2,072	12,370	37,516	29.2
III ...	1 8 0	18	16,698	10,874	16,625	14,159	2,585	1,706	19,210	15,865	30.2
IV ...	1 0 0	43	49,349	20,379	40,304	27,063	4,046	1,952	44,349	29,015	32.8
Total		150	1,55,435	2,16,080	1,55,127	2,85,495	12,743	12,599	1,67,770	2,08,094	32.1

The above figures include the old water assessment of the 7 villages under the command of the Shahada channel mentioned in paragraph 32 below, and the new assessment of the two villages only which contain new pátasthal. Excluding this the percentage increase comes to 33.2. If the pátasthal area in the 7 villages referred to should be assessed at revision, no maximum rate higher than Rs. 6 can be imposed under the limitations laid down by Government in their Resolution No. 3205, dated 4th April 1892. If the new water assessment of these villages calculated at the rate mentioned were included in the figures of revision survey, the percentages would be slightly altered. The amount on this account being nearly the same under both settlements, no material difference in the percentage increase would occur if it were deducted.

In the first group there are 2 villages in which the increase will be less than 10 per cent., 35 in which it will be within 30 per cent., 11 take a less increment than 40 per cent., 8 than 50, and 5 than 66 per cent. There are only 2 in which the increase will exceed 66 per cent., the prescribed limit for individual villages. In Group II 7 villages are raised by less than 20 per cent., 4 take an increment of less than 30, 4 of less than 40, 9 of less than 50, and 2 than 60 per cent. None exceed the prescribed limit. Of Group III 9 villages have their assessment increased within 20 per cent., 1 within 30, 2 within 40, and 3 within 66. There are 3 villages in which the increase exceeds the prescribed limit. In group IV 1 village takes an increase of less than 10 per cent., 16 than 20 per cent., 1 than 30, 14 than 50, and 11 are within the prescribed limit, while none exceed it. The following is a list of villages of which the increases exceed the 66 per cent. limit:—

Serial Number.	Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Percentage increase.	INCREASE DUE TO	
				Increased rate.	General position class.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	62	Kahátal ...	80.3	62.5	17.8
2	63	Dougargaon ...	67.8	62.5	5.3
3	103	Londhra ...	67.3	50.0	17.3
4	104	Udhalod ...	71.0	50.0	21.0
5	107	Dhándra Budruk ...	70.5	50.0	20.5

It will be noted that in no case would the limit have been exceeded by the imposition of the proposed rate alone on the old classification values. The excess is caused by the incidence of the general position class.

31. With regard to the grouping and rating suggested in the alternative map herewith submitted, the number of groups are reduced to three, which is not only more manageable, but agrees better with the existing conditions of the district than the grouping forced on me by the limitations of increase. I do not officially propose rates for this grouping, which is no more than a suggestion for the consideration of Government, but I have worked out the percentages of increase which would ensue were the groups rated at Rs. 3 for the first, Rs. 2-4-0 for the second, and Rs. 1-4-0 for the third, a series of rates which seem to me appropriate. The rate of Rs. 3 would raise the first group by 24·2 per cent., that of Rs. 2-4-0 would raise the second group by 55·8 per cent., and the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 would raise the third by 70·2 per cent. The total increase on the taluka would be 33·3 per cent., practically the sanctioned limit for a taluka.

32. The main area of pátasthal lands is under the permanent dam on the Gomi river, which can give a perennial supply when in order. It has been completely useless for the past 8 years, but the Irrigation Department is at present engaged in putting it into repair. This dam is referred to in the report by Mr. Davidson on the original settlement of the taluka—*vide* his No. 250 of 1864, dated 12th October, para. 35, printed in Appendix R to the Revision Settlement Report on the Taloda taluka. The land was not brought under permanent rates at that time, but was permanently assessed in 1872, under the authority of Government Resolution No. 4719 of 1872, dated the 3rd September (*vide* Appendix R to this Report). The result of the settlement was an increase in revenue assessment of 114 per cent. This was paid up to the year 1889, when the water-supply ceased owing to the silting up of the dam and channels. The people have, however, continued to pay the full water-rate in addition to the dry-crop rate up to the present time. It is a great pity that the dam was allowed to fall into such a state of disrepair, for the area it commands is fairly large and the soil is very good. The whole question has been discussed in Government Resolution No. 90-F.—798, dated 31st May 1897, Public Works Department, and the portion of it which concerns these proposals, is contained in paragraph 2 of memorandum No. 865—Fam., dated 16th March last, from the Revenue Department. It is remarked as follows:—

“The existing assessment will continue until the introduction of the revision settlement, when a new assessment for the land now classed as bágáit will be levied. It will then also be determined whether additional land should be classed as bágáit, or whether crop-rates should be levied on account of water taken for land outside the existing pátasthal area, the former system being preferable, if found practicable.”

At present these lands are not making use of water, and have not been able to do so for the past eight years. They cannot, therefore, be classed officially as pátasthal, and I have excluded them in the following tabular statement from pátasthal areas:—

Description.	ORIGINAL SURVEY.				REVISION SURVEY.			
	Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.		
		Soil.	Water.	Combined.		Soil.	Water.	Combined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government occupied land...	649	1,419	1,224	2,643	5	12	23	45
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average per acre ...	...	2 3 0	2 13 0	4 15 11	...	2 6 5	6 9 7	9 0 0

In the above tabular statement the figures shown under the head of original survey represent details of the 7\* villages under the Sháháda channel, now cultivated as dry-crop. In the details concerning revision survey they are excluded. Apart from these villages there are only 5 acres of Government occupied land under pátasthal cultivation in the villages of Hol and Mohida Khurd. This is new pátasthal, and I have applied a maximum rate of

- \*1. Sháháde.
2. Kukdel.
3. Maloni.
4. Lonkbeda.
5. Mohida Budruk.
6. Dongargaon.
7. Tombhli.

Rs. 10 per acre to the lands. As regards old pátasthal the question of areas to be brought under the new scheme of improvement to the dam and channels is not yet decided. When I have the full details of area, it can then be classed for water assessment, and brought under permanent rates in accordance with the paragraph of the memorandum of the Revenue Department, above quoted. For this a separate report will be needed, and it is unnecessary to deal with a portion only of the area in detail at present. I trust it will be considered in whatever orders may be passed on the subject, that the people have been paying for water which they have not received during the past eight years. They have done this to assure their right to water when it becomes available.

33. The old maximum rate was Rs. 3, but this description of land is now assessed as dry-crop, with an increment for general position class, which applies to all dry-crop lands.

Motasthal.

34. The assessment according to current and proposed settlements is contrasted in the following tabular statement :—

Description.	By ORIGINAL SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Quit-rent.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	1,55,455	2,16,000	1,55,127	2,85,495	...
Government arable waste ...	10,934	8,005	12,743	12,599	...
Inám land ...	12,198	21,767	12,162	28,734	5,925
Unassessed, unarable ...	31,910	...	33,583	...	...
Total ...	2,13,507	2,16,463	2,13,615	3,26,828	5,925

The average incidence of the current settlement per acre is Rs. 1-6-3, and that by the proposed settlement will be Rs. 1-13-5, a difference of Rs. 0-7-2. It may be interesting to note that in average soils the owner will be able to pay his assessment at the rates herein proposed on an acre of land with about 30 lbs. of cotton, 69 lbs. of wheat, 83 lbs. of bajri, and 104 lbs. of jowári, at the average price of the past twelve years.

35. If these proposals are accepted the settlement may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years, unless Government should prefer to avail themselves of the increased values which are certain to accrue on the completion of the Railway now in course of construction. In the benefits of this, however, other talukas will share, whose settlements cannot now be disturbed. A shorter period of guarantee would enable Government to do this, and I have not made the advent of the line a ground for my proposed increase in the rates. But short periods of lease tend more or less to harass the people and to contract enterprise.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE,

Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Revenue Surveys.



APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Sháhida, District Khándesh, for the years 1886-96.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December.)		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	In.	No.	In.	No.	In.	No.	In.	No.	In.	No.	In.	No.	
1886	...	...	0.15	1	17.04	33	11.73	17	...	...	28.92	51	Rainfall above average. Crops somewhat injured by excessive July rain. Subsequent short break was favourable. Late rains were favourable for rabi sowing. Rabi harvest affected by excessive cold and high easterly winds. The season was on the whole much better.
1887	...	...	0.75	2	21.80	38	7.08	16	2.75	5	32.38	61	Rain above average. Late rains deficient and retarded rabi sowings. Heavy rain in November though damaged cotton, tili and reaped bajri was valuable. Outturn of crops variable.
1888	0.51	2	...	...	17.93	25	6.15	9	...	...	24.59	36	Rainfall much below average. Sowing rain was seasonable. Crops suffered considerably for want of rain in September and October. Much of rabi area consequently remained unsown. Late rains scant, season not favourable.
1889	...	...	1.82	3	9.92	22	5.97	13	...	...	17.71	38	Much below average. Karif season good. Rabi rain was insufficient and less area was sown. Outturn was poor.
1890	...	...	0.52	2	12.73	31	10.19	14	1.05	1	24.49	48	Below or up to average, kharif rain was sufficient and seasonable. Late rains were beneficial for rabi crops. Season was on the whole fairly good.
1891	...	...	...	...	13.17	26	6.93	9	...	...	20.10	35	Monsoon set in very late and kharif sowings delayed. Rabi rain was timely at sowing, but it was scant afterwards. Season fair on the whole.
1892	...	...	2.40	1	17.23	34	12.58	19	0.63	1	32.84	55	Up to average. Rainfall was favourable for kharif crops. Rabi rain came in time, but it was unseasonable at harvest. Season was good on the whole.
1893	0.14	1	3.09	4	27.24	32	7.16	12	0.68	3	38.31	52	A little below average. Rainfall was seasonable for kharif crops but for cotton, for which it was excessive. Rain at rabi harvest proved injurious. Season was on the whole fair.
1894	...	...	0.06	...	23.08	34	10.14	16	4.66	4	37.94	54	Sowing late and completed at end of June. July rain was seasonable. In August there was a prolonged break and crops suffered from want of moisture, but relief came in the 1st week of September and benefited all crops. October rain though good for rabi injured cotton and other kharif crops already ripe. Season on the whole fairly good except for cotton.
1895	0.05	...	...	...	10.03	28	6.68	12	1.21	2	11.97	42	Sowing rain sufficient, but rain in July and August somewhat insufficient. Rabi rain seasonable and sufficient for crops. Season good on the whole.
1896	...	...	...	...	21.18	30	3.53	9	0.88	3	25.59	42	June rain insufficient. Sowing of kharif crops completed under favourable rain in July. Break in August favourable for standing crops. Rabi and late rains deficient both for kharif and rabi crops. Season not good.
Average...	0.06	0.3	0.8	1.2	17.4	30.3	8.01	13.2	1.08	1.7	27.35	46.7	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate, average for the five years from 1889-90 to 1893-94.

Táluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.													CROPS.												
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.							Cereals.						Pulses.						
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the gross area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			Jowar.	Bajra.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	
	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.											Total.
							Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Forest.	Others.																
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
Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate ...	185	451	9	24	194	475	176	2,78,794	90.1	284	1,59,967	7,433	1,67,684	16,762	79,450	18,898	1,06,110	11,659	26,935	1,400	45,125	112	325	55,666	3,714	6,300
Percentages of Cultivated Area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	95.4	4.4	100.0	...	...	...	...	7.0	16.0	0.9	26.9	0.1	0.2	51.1	2.2	9.8

Táluka.	Crops—continued.																										
	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.				Oil-seeds.						Fibres.								
	Mug and Udd.	Moth and Kuth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit Trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Ground-nut seeds.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Eyes.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Product Area twice cropped.	Remainder net Area cropped.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate ...	502	1,653	20	12,194	158	9	29	196	359	...	359	2,806	15	5,181	8,962	7	7	293	14,150	28	45,946	155	46,101	...	1,61,815	1,561	1,00,251
Percentages of Cultivated Area ...	0.3	1.0	...	7.3	0.1	...	...	0.1	0.2	...	0.2	1.7	...	3.1	3	...	...	0.2	8.6	...	27.4	0.1	27.3	...	96.5	0.9	95.6

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bázárs are held in the Sháháda Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which B.azár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shaháda ...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grains ...	700	Rs. Jowári, bajri, rice, wheat, tur, udid, math, chawali, pulses of gram and tur. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, khádi, pasodis, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghee, jagri, sugar, betel-nut, kernel, salt, chillies, &c. Cows, she-buffaloes, bullocks, he-buffaloes, horses, goats, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	650	
			Groceries ...	800	
			Cattle ...	1,000	
			Timber ...	625	
Pots ...	125				
Miscellaneous ...	200				
			Total ...	4,100	
2	Sárangkheda ...	Sunday ...	All kinds of grains ...	100	Jowári, bajri, rice, wheat, udid, pulses of gram and tur, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghee, jagri, sugar, betel-nut, kernel, salt, chillies, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	50	
			Groceries ...	125	
			Miscellaneous ...	60	
3	Prakásha ...	Wednesday ...	All kinds of grains ...	85	Jowári, bajri, rice, wheat, pulses of gram and tur, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, &c. Oil, ghee, jagri, sugar, betel-nut, kernel, salt, chillies, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	60	
			Groceries ...	50	
			Miscellaneous ...	15	
4	Tarkheda Digar ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grains ...	30	Jowári, bajri, rice, wheat, tur pulse, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, &c. Oil, ghee, jagri, sugar, kernel, salt, chillies, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	25	
			Groceries ...	20	
			Miscellaneous ...	10	

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
0.6	8.1	2.8	52.4	63.9	2.4	10.2	12.6	76.5	5.3	2.1	16.1	23.5

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Sex.	As per Village Census.	Percentage on Total Population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.									
				Hindu Castes.						Musalmans.	Christians.	Parsees.	Others.
				Kambis.	Kolis.	Bhils.	Mahars.	Bráhmans.	Gujars.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
150 Government villages of the Shahada Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	Males ... {	15,803	4.8	2,070	578	4,105	842	479	2,808	711	...	...	4,207
		27,210	11.0	1,406	989	7,398	1,518	604	3,859	1,170	...	...	10,336
	Females ... {	15,231	...	2,031	563	3,080	864	414	2,739	723	...	...	3,917
		27,437	0.1	1,450	968	7,472	1,577	551	3,815	1,131	...	...	10,470
	Total ... {	31,034	2.4	4,101	1,141	8,085	1,706	893	5,547	1,437	...	...	8,124
		54,727	7.0	2,856	1,957	14,870	3,105	1,155	7,574	2,301	...	...	20,806

The upper line of figures refers to the previous settlement.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 150 Government Villages in the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate during the year 1903-04.

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Number of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i. e., of over 2 cattle.	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
150	Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	10,117	17	...	...	1,751	96	13,459	5,905	...	...	31,328	797	271	4,218	4,650	...	1,701	871	31
		16,642	20	428	28	1,108	41	7,525	6,573	7,156	4,426	43,977	2,469	215	8,384	7,655	...	2,332	3,647	19

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

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination in 150 Villages of the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON GINS.		BIRTHS, DEATHS AND VACCINATION.				Liquor shops.	Tálim-khánas.	Dharm-shálas.	Temples.	Mashids.	
				Cotton.	Woollen.	Steam-gins.	Hand-gins.	Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
150	Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	176	63	252	3	Four engines working 120 gins.	40	1889-90 ...	...	2,143	1,830	520	10	2	16	129	18
								1890-91 ...	...	2,273	1,968	551					
								1891-92 ...	...	2,665	2,479	869					
								1892-93 ...	...	2,349	2,019	1,175					
								1893-94 ...	...	2,428	2,219	1,556					
								Total ...		11,758	10,515	4,631					
								Average ...		2,352	2,109	926					

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1893-94.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
150	Sháháda Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	16	479	...	...	2	236	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1893-94.

Number of Villages.	District.	TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANTS OR INÁMDÁRS.		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANTS OR INÁMDÁRS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH OTHERS.		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY SUB-TENANTS ON MONEY RENT.		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY SUB-TENANTS FOR PRODUCE OF GRAIN RENT.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	TOTAL NUMBERS.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			13	14
150	Sháháda Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate. {	13,043	585	661	75	1,186	379	339	31	1,075	291	16,595	1,070
		738	33	37	0.4	67	2.2	1.9	0.2	6.1	1.7	93.9	6.1

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of Water-supply in the 150 Government Villages of the Sháháda Talúka of the Khándesh Collectorate for the years 1891-92.

Number of Villages.	Talúka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		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 drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		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 disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
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
150	Sháháda Talúka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	233	30	320	19	75	1	202	12	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10

ABSTRACT.

No.	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.		Remarks.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For irrigation ... ..	233	30	1	...	...	...	The number of villages to which this return relates is as follows:— Surveyed Government rayatwari villages ... .. 150 Other Government villages ... .. Alienated villages ... ..
2	For drinking supply of human beings only...	320	19	...	...	...	...	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.	75	1	...	5	...	...	
4	In disuse ... ..	202	12	...	...	12	10	
	Total ...	830	62	1	5	12	10	
	Total of wells, &c., used for irrigation recorded at the original settlement ... ..	892		6		22		150
		132		...		...		

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales in 150 Villages of the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 20 times ...	34	607	835	1 6 0	13,442	22 2 4	16
" II ... 21 to 40 " ...	33	494	579	1 2 9	16,896	32 2 10	27
" III ... 41 to 75 " ...	15	220	177	0 12 10	9,080	41 4 4	51
" IV ... 76 to 100 " ...	7	83	42	0 7 8	4,114	46 12 0	33
" V ... 101 to 128 " ...	6	110	51	0 7 5	6,375	57 15 3	123
Total ...	100	1,519	1,684	1 1 0	48,907	32 3 2	29

APPENDIX K<sup>(1)</sup>.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales by Court in 150 Villages of the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 5 times ...	1	75	83	0 7 0	10	0 2 2	1
" II ... 6 to 10 " ...	3	43	113	2 10 1	1,155	26 13 0	10
" III ... 11 to 20 " ...	3	53	51	0 15 5	765	14 6 11	15
" IV ... 21 to 46 " ...	4	87	72	0 13 3	2,122	24 6 8	29
" V ... 47 " ...	1	31	20	0 10 4	1,990	64 3 1	99
Total ...	12	289	289	1 0 0	6,012	20 14 6	31

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in 150 Villages of the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I ... 1 to 10 times ...	9	144	237	1 10 4	1,772	12 4 11	7
" II ... 11 to 20 " ...	26	392	598	1 8 4	9,167	23 6 2	15
" III ... 21 to 40 " ...	42	857	749	0 14 0	22,103	25 12 8	30
" IV ... 41 to 70 " ...	19	416	235	0 9 0	11,904	28 9 10	51
" V ... 71 to 100 " ...	4	53	26	0 7 7	2,131	40 3 4	25
Total ...	100	1,862	1,842	0 15 10	47,077	25 4 6	26



APPENDIX L<sup>(a)</sup>.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages with possession in 150 Villages of the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	4	51	112	2 3 2	1,000	19 9 9	9
„ II— 11 to 20 „ ...	13	120	236	1 15 6	3,133	26 1 9	13
„ III— 21 to 40 „ ...	5	122	214	1 12 1	4,955	40 9 10	23
„ IV— 41 to 70 „ ...	8	189	125	0 10 7	7,175	37 15 5	57
„ V— 71 to 100 „ ...	3	19	13	0 10 11	1,200	63 2 6	92
Total ...	33	501	700	1 6 4	17,463	34 13 8	25

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in 150 Villages of the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	46	1,044	1,564	1 8 0	5,642	5 6 6	4
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	33	799	643	0 12 11	5,041	6 4 11	8
„ III— 11 to 15 „ ...	15	362	245	0 10 10	3,077	8 8 0	13
„ IV— 16 to 20 „ ...	6	120	75	0 10 0	1,419	11 13 2	19
Total ...	100	2,325	2,527	1 1 5	15,179	6 8 5	6

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Shikúda Taluka from 1853-54 to 1894-95.

Years.	Lbs. of 39 Tolas per Rupee.						Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Un-cleane d Cotton.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1853-54	94	59	54	40	43	...	
1854-55	94	59	54	38	40	...	
1855-56	110	64	50	40	43	25½	
1856-57	94	59	54	38	40	27½	
1857-58	110	59	50	40	43	27½	
1858-59	110	64	54	38	43	25½	
1859-60	94	59	50	40	40	25½	
1860-61	73	59	47	32	38	24	
1861-62	82	59	50	31	40	22½	
1862-63	73	64	44	32	43	20	
Total	934	605	507	369	413	199½	
Average	93½	60½	50½	37	41½	25	
1863-64	82	64	47	31	40	18	
1864-65	73	59	44	31	43	6½	
1865-66	94	54	47	32	40	14½	
1866-67	77½	50½	37½	23½	50½	15	
1867-68	66½	57½	49½	28½	43	22½	
1868-69	51½	46½	36½	23½	21½	10	
1869-70	66½	57½	46	19½	46½	11½	
1870-71	59	46½	31½	19½	37½	18	
1871-72	66½	50½	37½	19½	43	11½	
1872-73	77½	64½	56½	19½	50½	12	
Total	714½	550½	432½	242½	415½	139½	
Average	71½	55	43½	24½	41½	14	
1873-74	77½	39½	46	23½	46½	18	
1874-75	77½	46½	46	23½	46½	16½	
1875-76	33½	37½	18½	19½	28½	16½	
1876-77	33½	28½	21½	19½	16½	16½	
1877-78	33½	28½	21½	23½	28½	15	
1878-79	48	46½	28½	23½	46½	14	
1879-80	96	75½	49½	23½	64½	11½	
1880-81	77½	64½	42½	23½	75½	14	
1881-82	59	43	39	22½	42½	15	
1882-83	80½	57½	49½	23½	57½	20	
Total	615½	468½	365½	226	453½	156½	
Average	61½	46½	36½	22½	45½	15½	
1883-84	80½	61½	56½	23½	61½	17½	
1884-85	66½	57½	42½	20½	32½	17½	
1885-86	66½	46½	39	20½	46½	15½	
1886-87	59	43	47½	20½	48½	20	
1887-88	59	43	36½	20½	32½	15½	
1888-89	59	43	39	20½	28½	13	
1889-90	30½	29½	23½	14½	28½	13½	
1890-91	45½	46½	34	15½	29	15½	
1891-92	47½	41	30½	15½	25½	16½	
1892-93	52½	37½	28½	16	26½	15	
1893-94	58	45½	26½	16½	23½	18	
1894-95	53½	43½	45½	15½	37	18	
Total	678½	540½	459½	219½	423	195½	
Average	56½	45	37½	18½	35½	16½	





APPENDIX O<sup>(B)</sup>.

*Revenue Statement for 17 Villages, situated in the Sháháda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1869-70.*

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand total for Collections. Total of Column 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-60	1,305	332	...	178	178	147	6,465	...	...	...	...	...	7,770	332	147	...	...	...
1860-61	1,382	344	...	140	140	204	6,142	...	...	...	...	...	7,504	344	204	...	...	...
1861-62	1,643	637	...	279	278	269	10,635	...	...	...	274	723	1	12,551	1,265	290	...	...
1862-63	1,872	745	...	424	424	334	11,441	...	...	...	338	695	1	13,651	1,443	328	...	...
1863-64	2,308	1,067	...	718	718	340	12,071	...	...	...	440	744	10	14,819	1,611	389	...	...
1864-65	2,735	1,452	...	956	955	497	12,478	...	...	...	440	744	10	15,663	2,196	507	...	...
1865-66	3,463	1,868	...	1,339	1,339	554	12,574	...	...	...	440	744	10	16,377	2,637	564	...	...
1866-67	3,581	2,116	...	1,472	1,473	544	12,907	175	...	...	440	744	10	16,998	3,035	654	...	...
1867-68	4,439	2,734	...	1,527	1,527	1,287	13,048	...	...	...	440	744	10	17,927	3,478	1,217	...	...
1868-69	5,155	3,234	...	1,478	1,478	1,800	13,471	...	...	...	440	744	10	19,006	4,029	1,316	...	...
1869-70	7,180	3,971	...	463	463	3,478	21,099	6,558	64	585	291	1	28,964	12,520	3,543	...	...	
1870-71	7,331	4,042	...	367	367	3,575	20,805	6,376	4	700	351	2	26,636	12,769	3,641	...	...	
1871-72	6,485	3,620	...	164	164	3,466	21,452	6,549	342	700	351	2	26,637	12,779	3,800	191	...	
1872-73	6,906	3,543	...	133	133	3,410	21,613	6,877	135	718	358	7	28,637	12,778	3,552	...	...	
1873-74	5,508	3,112	...	313	313	2,799	22,411	6,310	239	718	358	56	26,637	12,760	3,064	...	...	
1874-75	5,089	2,852	...	330	330	2,632	22,361	6,570	267	718	358	56	28,638	12,780	2,845	...	...	
1875-76	5,080	2,371	...	200	209	2,693	22,340	6,548	427	718	358	2	28,638	12,777	3,091	...	...	
1876-77	5,198	2,983	...	184	184	2,799	22,073	6,528	322	668	369	2	28,639	12,779	3,123	...	...	
1877-78	6,092	3,549	...	562	562	2,937	22,078	6,980	475	468	268	2	28,638	12,777	3,464	...	...	
1878-79	6,673	3,968	...	...	...	3,066	14,105	6,701	112	469	271	4	21,446	9,938	4,082	69	69	
1879-80	6,625	4,016	...	63	63	4,693	12,205	4,685	217	617	337	11	21,447	9,938	5,091	...	...	
1880-81	9,171	5,218	...	46	46	5,199	11,661	4,359	82	616	337	10	21,448	9,941	5,261	...	...	
1881-82	9,286	5,272	...	9	9	5,263	3,771	1,700	67	616	338	10	13,673	7,310	5,370	...	...	
1882-83	6,475	5,354	...	83	83	5,271	3,650	1,638	52	623	356	7	13,751	7,328	5,330	48	...	
1883-84	6,547	5,396	...	...	...	5,396	5,768	2,324	47	623	358	7	15,022	6,058	5,440	6	6	
1884-85	10,404	5,816	...	25	25	5,793	4,934	1,908	39	623	357	5	16,961	8,063	5,837	...	...	
1885-86	10,083	5,937	...	42	42	5,895	3,730	3,319	...	623	338	7	20,048	6,594	5,902	...	...	
1886-87	12,239	6,617	...	36	36	6,581	7,173	2,650	...	609	336	5	20,041	6,603	6,586	...	...	
1887-88	13,754	7,261	...	87	87	7,174	6,033	2,138	...	609	336	5	30,396	9,735	7,179	...	...	
1888-89	16,906	5,420	...	53	53	8,373	3,967	681	...	609	336	5	20,491	9,743	6,375	18	...	
1889-90	17,171	6,639	...	63	63	8,480	2,701	668	...	609	336	5	20,491	9,743	8,461	34	...	
1890-91	17,719	8,754	...	...	...	8,754	2,158	690	...	609	336	5	20,498	9,790	8,750	24	...	
1891-92	17,958	8,817	...	...	...	8,917	1,959	628	...	609	336	5	20,490	9,779	8,822	...	...	
1892-93	18,033	6,863	...	...	...	8,963	1,849	527	...	609	335	5	20,491	9,755	8,868	...	...	
1893-94	18,136	6,997	...	...	...	8,997	1,739	547	140	629	342	5	20,493	9,756	9,042	...	...	

APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for adjoining 14 Villages situated in the Sindkheda Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1892-93.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally realised.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction—sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment.—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections.—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ... ..	12,122	28,750	...	...	...	28,750	405	461	114	1,866	3,904	824	14,303	33,115	29,688	...	...	

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APPENDIX Q.

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Numb.	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.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
127	Jāvā Khurd ...		0 12 0	...	...	1,096	527	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,096	527	0 7 8
128	Bhavartek ...		0 12 0	...	...	734	384	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	734	384	0 8 6
129	Sulwāda ...		0 12 0	...	...	2,070	1,026	0 7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	1,026	0 7 11
130	Kochra ...		0 12 0	...	...	187	115	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	115	0 9 10
131	Kurangi ...		0 12 0	...	...	463	235	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	235	0 8 1
132	Wozarta ...		0 12 0	...	...	384	221	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	221	0 9 2
133	Rāyakhed ...		0 12 0	...	...	810	390	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	390	0 7 6
134	Badvi ...		0 12 0	...	...	460	251	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	251	0 8 2
135	Ukhalsamb ...		0 12 0	...	...	318	169	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	169	0 8 6
136	Jāmb ...		0 12 0	...	...	719	410	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	410	0 9 1
137	Wāgharda ...		0 12 0	...	...	435	164	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	435	164	0 6 2
138	Chikli Khurd ...		0 12 0	...	...	288	124	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	124	0 6 11
139	Kurhāvād Budrak ...	X	0 12 0	...	...	1,277	671	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	671	0 8 5
140	Amod ...		0 12 0	...	...	1,270	674	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	674	0 8 5
141	Sirud ...		0 12 0	...	...	334	157	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	157	0 7 6
142	Mandāna ...		0 12 0	...	...	3,977	1,527	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,977	1,527	0 8 2
143	Kamun Budrak ...		0 12 0	...	...	1,007	512	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	512	0 8 2
144	Mubārakpur ...		0 12 0	...	...	394	160	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	160	0 6 6
145	Phatepur ...		0 12 0	...	...	991	462	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	991	462	0 7 6
146	Javkheda ...		0 12 0	...	...	1,244	582	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,244	582	0 7 6
147	Kusumbwāda ...		0 12 0	...	...	138	66	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	66	0 7 10
148	Anakwāda ...		0 12 0	...	...	242	128	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	128	0 8 6
149	Bahirpur ...		0 12 0	...	...	192	86	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	86	0 7 2
150	Vadgaon ...		0 12 0	...	...	2,063	743	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,063	743	0 5 9
	Government land in Inām village Khed ...		0 12 0	...	...				Waste.								
49	Total of Group IV ...		...	...	...	40,348	20,376	0 8 1	...	...	...	M. 1	8	8	40,348	20,376	0 8
160	Grand Total ...		...	...	...	154,377	2,11,863	1 5 11	...	...	...	{ M. 409 P. 649	{ 984 3,242	{ 2 8 6 4 15 11	155,435	2,16,060	1 6

Explanation.

M = Motasthal; P = Pātasthal; P. J. = Pātasthal transferred to Jirdyat.

Q—concluded.

By Revisor 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. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 0 0	...	...	1,097	807	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,097	807	0 11 9	+53'1	Jayda Khurd ...	127
1 0 0	...	...	723	572	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	572	0 12 8	+49'0	Bhavartek ...	128
1 0 0	...	...	2,067	1,534	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,067	1,534	0 11 10	+49'5	Sulwada ...	129
1 0 0	...	...	185	177	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	177	0 15 4	+53'9	Kochra ...	130
1 0 0	...	...	408	308	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	308	0 12 7	+56'6	Kurangl ...	131
1 0 0	...	...	384	340	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	340	0 14 2	+53'8	Wosarta ...	132
1 0 0	...	...	612	559	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	559	0 11 0	+47'1	Raykhed ...	133
1 0 0	...	...	480	380	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	380	0 12 6	+51'4	Badvi ...	134
1 0 0	...	...	311	250	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	250	0 12 10	+47'9	Ukhalsemb...	135
1 0 0	...	...	719	628	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	719	628	0 14 0	+52'2	Jamb ...	136
1 0 0	...	...	428	240	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	240	0 9 0	+46'9	Waghada ...	137
1 0 0	...	...	282	176	0 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	176	0 9 11	+41'1	Chikli Khurd ...	138
1 0 0	...	...	1,274	1,008	0 12 8	...	...	...	M. 2	2	1 0 0	1,274	1,008	0 12 8	+50'2	Kurhavad Budruk ...	139
1 0 0	...	...	1,281	1,006	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,281	1,006	0 12 7	+46'3	Amod ...	140
1 0 0	...	...	381	239	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	239	0 11 7	+52'2	Sirud ...	141
1 0 0	...	...	3,976	2,283	0 9 2	...	...	...	M. 1	1	1 0 0	3,977	2,284	0 9 2	+46'6	Mandara ...	142
1 0 0	...	...	1,008	760	0 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	760	0 12 1	+48'4	Kanadi Budruk ...	143
1 0 0	...	...	376	239	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	239	0 10 2	+49'4	Mubarakpur ...	144
1 0 0	...	...	982	682	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	682	0 11 1	+47'6	Phatepur ...	145
1 0 0	...	...	1,230	873	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230	873	0 11 3	+50'0	Javkeda ...	146
1 0 0	...	...	133	93	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	93	0 11 2	+40'0	Kusumbwada ...	147
1 0 0	...	...	246	195	0 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	195	0 12 9	+52'3	Anakwada ...	148
1 0 0	...	...	188	140	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	140	0 11 11	+62'8	Bahirpur ...	149
1 0 0	...	...	2,063	1,109	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,063	1,109	0 8 7	+49'3	Vadgaon ...	150
1 0 0	...	...							Waste								
...	...	...	40,397	27,063	0 10 9	...	...	...	M. 7	4	0 9 2	40,304	27,063	0 10 9	Total +32'8 Dry-crop +22'8 Garden M. +33'3	Total of Group IV ...	43
...	...	...	1,54,155 P. J. 681	2,84,788	1 13 5	...	...	...	M. 306 P. 5	683 45	2 2 11 9 0 0	1,55,127	2,85,495	1 13 5	Total +32'1 Dry-crop +24'4 Garden M. -32'1 P. -28'0	Grand Total ...	150







APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>- concluded.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Group IV.—contd.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
119	Phoprala ...	Sulānpur—continued.	527	33	474	2	1	523	34	470	2	1	Deserted	
120	Kākarda ...		1,489	479	800	210	39	1,491	298	800	393	46	76	
121	Ektās ...		440	240	184	16	6	444	234	189	21	6	38	
122	Kondhāval ...		3,818	1,351	2,319	124	24	3,815	1,364	2,321	107	22	347	
123	Jalod ...		543	26	443	18	10	546	31	442	17	11	11	
124	Lohāra ...		822	43	738	...	...	825	50	734	...	...	225	
125	Velāvād ...		871	357	488	...	...	858	345	487	...	...	60	
126	Sultānpur ...		2,682	231	2,707	293	89	2,684	275	2,104	260	127	362	
127	Jāvda Khurd ...		1,460	162	1,096	157	49	1,451	149	1,097	162	71	247	
128	Bhavartek ...		916	50	724	54	17	922	58	723	53	32	150	
129	Sulvāda ...		2,352	109	2,070	131	49	2,326	90	2,067	127	74	452	
130	Kochra ...		720	592	187	20	10	742	511	185	35	26	135	
131	Kurāngi ...		1,092	594	493	7	2	1,141	638	498	8	4	104	
132	Wozarta ...		513	23	384	80	34	524	34	384	80	52	165	
133	Rāyakhed ...		1,205	314	810	42	10	1,218	323	812	44	16	417	
134	Badvi ...		672	39	490	127	63	674	40	486	127	167	91	
135	Ukhāsemb ...		347	26	318	3	1	341	27	311	3	1	36	
136	Jāmb ...		764	29	719	...	...	765	30	719	...	...	113	
137	Waghāda ...		501	35	425	9	2	500	33	426	9	3	156	
138	Chikhli Khurd ...		386	25	288	37	12	384	30	282	37	17	107	
139	Kurāvad Budruk ...		3,726	2,367	1,277	88	13	3,644	2,285	1,276	38	19	328	
140	Amod ...		1,588	193	1,279	75	17	1,593	196	1,281	75	27	679	
141	Sirud ...		445	44	334	26	9	442	44	331	26	15	32	
142	Mandāna ...		4,498	89	3,977	377	127	4,512	97	3,977	386	15	777	
143	Kānadi Budruk ...		1,155	75	1,007	32	11	1,157	75	1,008	33	21	337	
144	Mubārakpur ...		472	29	394	19	7	467	43	375	19	11	231	
145	Phatepur ...		3,066	1,977	991	56	15	3,058	1,067	982	67	32	177	
146	Javkbeda ...		1,444	96	1,244	59	16	1,440	98	1,239	58	25	93	
147	Kusumbwāda ...	1,711	1,576	135	...	...	1,690	1,557	133	...	...	78		
148	Ankawāda ...	356	36	242	31	16	357	34	245	31	23	106		
149	Bahirpur ...	497	305	192	...	...	497	309	188	...	...	24		
150	Vadgaon ...	5,453	2,601	2,063	749	200	5,453	2,567	2,063	783	292	238		
	Government land in Inam village Khed.	10	...	...	10	7	10	...	...	10	10	...		
44	Total of Group IV ...	...	62,839	17,286	40,349	3,573	1,291	62,967	16,993	40,304	4,045	1,952	9,738	
150	Grand Total ...	...	2,19,607	34,910	1,55,435	10,964	8,606	2,13,615	33,583	1,55,127	12,743	12,999	54,727	

APPENDIX R.

No. 242 of 1869

From  
**W. G. PEDDER, Esquire,**  
 Superintendent, Khândesh and Násik Survey;

To  
**L. ASHBURNEE, Esquire,**  
 Collector of Khândesh.

Mûlgaon, 9th November 1869.

Sir,

You are aware that pending receipt of orders regarding the mode of assessing pátasthal lands in the province of Khândesh, the late Superintendent, Mr. P. Davidson, newly converted the old high rates of assessment, on these lands into acre rates. On receiving the orders\* of Government on the subject in 1868, I proceeded to revise the pátasthal rates in accordance with them in those districts in which by far the greater portion of lands watered from rivers or pond, viz., Dhulia, Mulgaon, Bîghan with two pethas, Pimpâner with one petha, and the old taluka of Amalner.

2. I find that, as far as I can make out, there are pátasthal lands in the following talukas, the old rates on which are still in force:—

Name of Taluka.	Number of Villages.
Cadliagaon ... ..	1
Amalner ... ..	2
Nasirâbâd ... ..	1
Bhusâval ... ..	5
Sâvda ... ..	2
Shahâda ... ..	8
Taloda ... ..	8
Nandurbâr ... ..	9
Nândgaon (Násik Collectorate) ... ..	2
	33

3. I shall be much obliged if you will forward this letter to Colonel Francis with your opinion as to whether the pátasthal rates of the above villages should now be revised or not. My own opinion is that it will be better not to attempt this. In the first place, I shall not be able to undertake this work during the ensuing season, for the one field establishment sanctioned for Khândesh has already had more work allotted to it than it can get through before the rains. And next, the area of land in each village is so small, and the villages are scattered about throughout the province at so great a distance from each other, that the expense will be considerable. I would, therefore, only revise the rates in case of there being well-founded complaints about them (which I have not yet heard), in particular villages, when they might be revised, upon the principles sanctioned by Government, by the Assistant Collector in charge of the district, with the aid of one of the classers whom you have entertained as Taluka Surveyors.

I have, &c.,  
**W. G. PEDDER,**  
 Superintendent, Khândesh and Násik Survey.

No. 1231 of 1869.

Camp Niphâd, 1st December 1869.

MEMORANDUM.

Referring to the Superintendent's letter No. 242 of the 9th ultimo, regarding the fixing of pátasthal rates in certain of the earlier settled districts of Khândesh, the Survey Commissioner agrees, that it is not advisable to disturb the arrangement made at time of settlement in districts where there are only two or three villages in which there is pátasthal cultivation. But in the cases of Shahâda, Taloda, and Nandurbâr, in which there appear to be 8 or 9 villages containing pátasthal lands, it will perhaps be better to revise the present rates according to the plan carried out in other parts of the province. But before giving instructions about this, he begs to be favoured with statements (which may be sent in the vernacular) showing the recorded area and present assessment (kussur) of pátasthal cultivation in each village in the districts referred to.

**J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,**  
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 64 of 1870.

Camp Sukench, March 3rd, 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

Referring to the Survey Commissioner's memorandum No. 1231 of the 1st December 1869, the documents therein called for are forwarded herewith in the vernacular for Taloda, Shahâda and Nandurbâr talukas of Khândesh.

**A. CUMMING,**  
 Acting Deputy Superintendent, Khândesh and Násik Survey.

No. 239 of 1870.

From

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.;

To

A. CUMMING, ESQUIRE,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Khândesh and Násik Survey.

*Patnágiri Districts:*  
Camp Pimpri: 22nd March 1870.

SIR,

Adverting to the correspondence marginally noted regarding the question of fixing water rates for the pátasthal lands of some of the earlier settled districts of Khândesh, I have the honour to state that from an examination of the statements accompanying your memorandum No. 64 of the 4th instant, I find that the present system of levying a kussur rate is not working satisfactorily, the revenue realized under it being subject to great fluctuations, as will be apparent from the following statement:—

*Táluka Sháháda.*

No. of Pátasthal Villages.	Revenue year.	Pátasthal area.	Cultivation assessment levied as kussur.
		A. g.	Rs.
4	1867-68 ...	46 34	197
5	1868-69 ...	414 0	1,101

*Táluka Taloda.*

11	1864-65 ...	652 0	1,169
...	1865-66 ...	.....	.....
8	1866-67 ...	211 27	712
...	1867-68 ...	.....	.....
8	1868-69 ...	111 0	421

*Táluka Nandurbár.*

2	1864-65 ...	40 0	156
1	1865-66 ...	1 20	6
1	1866-67 ...	28 0	88
1	1867-68 ...	30 0	93
1	1868-69 ...	12 0	36

2. We find from this that whilst upwards of Rs. 1,100 is levied in one year in the Taloda Táluka, not a single rupee is brought to account in the next; and out of the succeeding years, there is another in which no return of revenue is made, whilst in the other two the amount varies from Rs. 712 to Rs. 421. In the other districts similar fluctuations are noticeable.

3. It appears to me that it is desirable to supersede a system of management attendant with such uncertain results, and I have, therefore, to request that you will make arrangements to have a classer, well acquainted with the present system of classing pátasthal lands, deputed to the villages of the three districts herein referred to, with directions to classify all their pátasthal lands. This should be done before the ensuing monsoon, if possible.

I have, &c.,

J. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 325 of 1870.

From

A. CUMMING, ESQUIRE,

Acting Deputy Superintendent, Khândesh and Násik Survey;

To

COLONEL FRANCIS,

Survey Commissioner, N. D.

Málgaon, October 21st, 1870.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 239 of the 22nd March last, I have the honour to report that the pátasthal lands of the villages noted in the margin have been classified according to the present system. The statements of the lands irrigated in the several villages, as well as crop statements, are forwarded herewith.

Táluka.	No. of villages.
Sháháda ...	8
Taloda ...	8
Nandurbár ...	5
Dhulia ...	1

Mr. Whitcombe, under whose supervision this classification was carried out, has reported fully in the usual manner on the villages of Sháháda, irrigated under the Lonkheda Bandhára ; also on a jágíir village containing pásthal in the Dhulia Táluka of which the irrigation assessment has not yet been fixed. These reports, nine in number, I have the honour to forward.

3. In the Taloda Táluka the irrigation is only from kutchá dams on the náláhs. In Nandurbár there are several bandháras, as will be seen in the sequel, nearly all more or less dilapidated. Of the Taloda kutchá bandháras no inspection was necessary, and the Nandurbár bandháras, owing to Mr. Whitcombe's severe illness last season, were not inspected by him. Information has, however, been obtained regarding them, which, as well as general information on the Taloda irrigation gathered from classers' reports, will be found in the vernacular report under my endorsement No. 892 of this date herewith forwarded.

4. Irrigation has been practised in 8 villages of the Taloda taluka to some extent within the last five years. (The cultivators, who are Western Bhils, have been accustomed to dam up the náláhs in the neighbourhood of their fields in such places as they considered suitable for irrigating a wheat crop, but they have not hitherto confined their wet cultivation to any series of survey numbers ; sowing to other fields generally at a wide interval from those of the year before and sometimes not irrigating for years in succession.

5. The custom has hitherto been, with regard to the villages above mentioned, to assess all actually irrigated land of the year of jamábandi at Rs. 4-12½ per acre. Mr. Whitcombe considers that in the three villages in the margin, of the 8 in which irrigation has taken place, a "kussur" of annas 8 per acre in addition to the settled jirát rates would be the highest assessment the lands could bear. These villages, you will observe from the vernacular statement, have been irrigated, as regards Tulseh and Rájapur three times within the last five years, and Bez twice.

6. Taking into consideration that the cultivators being Bhils are apt to be sensitive in regard of any increase to their rents, perhaps a 4-anna kussur would be more equitable in these villages. Of the expediency of levying of the latter and lower kussur you will be able to judge from the vernacular statement.

7. The remaining 5 villages of táluka Taloda—*vide* margin—have not been irrigated during the past three years ; and as there is no certainty of any former irrigation being resumed, it might not be advisable to add to their jirát rates unless in a very moderate degree. The Bhil cultivators raise only wheat in the nominally irrigated spots, and when they do irrigate, it is merely with a view to save the crop in dry years. These poor people require any encouragement in cultivating their holdings, which they and their progeny will probably retain during the term of the present settlement, and I respectfully submit that until this expires, no kussur should be levied. This remark will apply to the last paragraph in regard to moderating the amount of additional cess for water.

8. In Nandurbár the classer has reported 12 bandháras among 9 villages. Of these 7, which formerly supplied the villages of 1 Kurdeh, 1 Jamboli, 1 Lonkheda, 3 Seytana (in all 5) are broken and no irrigation has taken place within the last 10 years. No classification of pásthal has been made in these. A 7th bandhára at Dhudalla, out of repair, has been blocked up in the breach and once used during the last four years by an inámdár.

The 8th, 9th and 10th bandháras are gone at the outlet, and their páts are out of repair, so that there is not a supply of water sufficient for the irrigation of the villages under them ; these are : Bilari, Nulveh Budruk and Kurrunkheda.

The two remaining bandháras are at Nulveh Khurd. One of these is entirely broken and the other so far out of repair that the water cannot reach the "Thul" of the village. The village of Bilari mentioned above being near this bandhára, the Collector of Khándesh has arranged to let the Bilari men irrigate 12 of their numbers from it at an assessment of Rs. 6-10½ on the irrigated acre. This arrangement is to continue until the Nulveh Khurd cultivators can utilize the water of their own bandhára, which they can only do when it shall have been put in complete repair.

If the additional assessment of any of these villages is to be calculated in this office, I will feel obliged if you will return the pásthal statements.

I have, &c.,  
A. CUMMING,  
Acting Deputy Superintendent,  
Khándesh and Nasik Survey.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 3rd June 1871.*

READ the following papers :—

Letter from A. Rogers, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, N. D., to the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 225, dated 27th May 1871.

I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., submitting proposals for the introduction of Pátasthal rates (see report) in the Khándesh Collectorate, and to request that the sanction of Government may be accorded to the proposed rates, as Colonel Francis has directed their introduction. I have no other observations than that contained in the accompanying letter.

2. The Collector of Khándesh reports that the proposals of the survey rates are approved by Colonel Francis.

3. With reference to paragraph 3, I presume the assessment of the village of Bhelari is meant to be continued on the old footing.

Letter from Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., to A. Rogers, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1313, dated 23rd November 1870.

You are aware that no Pátasthal rates were fixed at the introduction of the Survey Settlement in the early settled districts of Khándesh, and it was accordingly arranged with Mr. Pedder, after a regular system of Pátasthal assessment for the Province had been sanctioned, that the Bhandáras in the districts referred to under which any irrigation existed should be inspected and classed with the view to a regular Pátasthal rate being imposed. Owing to other pressing work, Mr. Pedder was unable to complete this inspection before giving over charge of the Office, but it was carried out during the past season under Mr. Assistant Whitecombe's supervision, and I have now the honour to submit rates for such of the works as it seems advisable to bring under the regular Pátasthal system of the Province.

*Sháháda Táluka.*

2. There are eight villages in this táluka, portions of the lands of which are irrigated from a Bhandára near Lonkheda, which is described to be a solid masonry work constructed near the confluence of the Umri and Gomi rivers, and affording a supply sufficient for perennial irrigation to a small extent. The following are the rates fixed for the irrigation under this work, viz. :—

Villages.	Maximum Rate. (Includes Jirayet).
1. Lonkheda ... ..	... 5 0 0 Rs. per acre.
2. Sháháda ... ..	... 5 8 0 „ do.
3. Ussus ... ..	... 4 0 0 „ do.
4. Tembli ... ..	... 4 0 0 „ do.
5. Dongargaon ... ..	... 4 0 0 „ do.
6. Mehlani ... ..	... 5 0 0 „ do.
7. Kukdail ... ..	... 5 0 0 „ do.
8. Muhedeh ... ..	... 4 8 0 „ do.

*Nandurbár Táluka.*

3. There are eight or nine old Bhandáras in this district, but they were all found to be out of repair with no irrigation under them, except in one case where water is taken from a Bhandára in Julweh Khurd to the village of Bhelári under a temporary arrangement made by the Collector. The Bhelári people are said to have no right to the water, and as no Pátasthal assessment could consequently be fixed, it has been settled to leave the matter of the levy of a water rate in the Collector's hands as at present.

*Taloda Táluka.*

4. There are eight kacha Bhandáras in this district from which water is occasionally taken for irrigation. A light rate of eight annas per acre to be annually levied has been placed upon the irrigable area.

5. There is also a Bhandára in the Jághir village of Kowtal belonging to the Dhulia Táluka, which was not assessed when Mr. Pedder fixed the Pátasthal rates of that táluka. The rate for this village is Rs. 5 per acre.

6. There are also some small irrigational works in Cháliggaon, Bhúsával, Sávida, and some of the other táukas, but as the extent of land irrigated is very small, Mr. Pedder recommended that the present system of levying a bágayet kasar or extra rate for the irrigated land should be continued, and I agree entirely in the expediency of this arrangement, which it is therefore proposed should remain in force.

7. The Superintendent, Mr. Grant, has been instructed to have the assessment calculated and introduced this season, and it remains for me to solicit sanction to the proposed rates herein explained.

RESOLUTION.—The rates are sanctioned on the recommendation of Colonel Francis.

2. A full report is to be submitted of the result of the settlement.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.,

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

H. E. JACOMB,

for Chief Secretary to Government.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 3129. \*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1872.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 819, dated 21st June 1872—Submitting with reference to Government Resolution No. 2761, dated 9th June 1871, correspondence showing the result of the application of Pátasthal rates in sixteen

Villages.	A. g.	Rs.	villages of the Sháháda and Táloda táukas of the Khándesh
Tulsa ...	11 13	15	Collectorate, and stating that the financial effect of the settle-
Mohode ...	13 30	25	ment may be said to be very satisfactory, the new assessment
	25 3	40	being 91 per cent. in excess of former payments from the same
			land, and that the whole of the assessed area, with the excep-
			tion noted in the margin, was taken up at jamáhandi time.

RESOLUTION.—Nothing is said in these papers as to the period for which it is proposed to guarantee these settlements. The Survey Commissioner should be called on to report on this point.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.,

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 4719.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1872.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 1292, dated 10th September 1872—Intimating with reference to Government Resolution No. 3129, dated 2nd July last, that the leases of the Sháháda and Táloda táukas in Khándesh, therein referred to, will expire in 1890-91, and proposing that the settlement of Pátasthal rates for certain villages in those táukas should be guaranteed until that year.

RESOLUTION.—The rates may be guaranteed up to 1890-91, and a notification may be published in the *Government Gazette* accordingly.

WASSUDEO PANDURANG,

for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.,

The SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

No. 9593 of 1897.

From

A. CUMINE, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Khándesh;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Central Division.*Camp Chálisgaon, 9th October, 1897.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report from the Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Revenue Surveys, making proposals for revised rates in the settled villages of the Sháháda Táluka. I am sorry to have kept it so long; but it arrived during the season when so many other reports have to go in.

2. The greater part of the táluka is a bay formed by the Sápudás drawing back from the river and leaving a plain of what appears to an unscientific eye to be, next to the soil of Sánda, the richest black soil in the district, and a plain which has this great advantage over eastern Nandurbár and western Sindkheda just to its south—that its rainfall is appreciably more certain. This plain has been almost entirely cleared of jungle: and with the jungle have gone the tigers (wholly), and (in great part) the fever and the bad water. The causes then which determined the lowness of the rates and the distribution of the groups of the original settlement have, as the Superintendent points out, lost their force. And in their place there has come a new factor—the Tápti Valley Railway passing along parallel to the southern border of the táluka and within some 8 or 10 miles of it: a factor that compels a re-distribution of the groups and justifies a substantial increase in the rates.

3. That the present rates have been found easy may safely be inferred from the extent to which waste land has been taken up and population has increased. (The apparent decrease in "Kunbis" is, I imagine, due to people who were classed as Kunbis at the first census being classed as Guzars or Rajputs or Mállis now.) But specially is prosperity to be inferred from the fact that ponies and carts have increased in greater proportion than population has done. When a Khándesh farmer thrives, he always starts a chakri tonga and ponies to drive to market with: a chakri tonga and ponies is as infallible a mark of gentlemanly respectability with us, as the proverbial gig is supposed to be in England.

4. Any one who passes through the Guzar villages along the Tápti can see that the land-holders in them are comfortably off. The same pitch of comfort does not of course extend backwards to the hills: for right under the Sápudás the villages are mere clusters of Bhil huts. But the first set of rates proposed by the Superintendent are such as the people will not, I think, find any difficulty in paying. His second set of rates seem open to the objection that they do not take enough from the best villages. If Re. 1-4-0 is determined on by Government as the rate for the unsettled villages the inconsistency of making a large number of the settled villages pay less than their unsettled neighbours might, I think, be to a large extent got over in the following way:—

The fourth group—the one-rupee one—in Mr. Fforde's *first* scheme of rates might be split up into two: the great mass of the villages might form one group with a Re. 1-4-0 rate: and the eight\* or ten that could not bear the Re. 1-4-0 rate might form a group by themselves with a Re. 1 rate. This would not be adding to the total number of groups in the táluka: it would merely be transferring certain villages from the lowest group of the settled villages to the same group as the unsettled ones.

5. The new rates might on the analogy of the Nandurbár ones be guaranteed for 15 years only.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. CUMINE,  
Collector of Khándesh.

THROUGH THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER.



No. 5 of 1893.

From

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

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department,  
Bombay.

*Násik District:*  
*Camp Satána, 18th March 1893.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the proposals of Mr. Fforde, Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Surveys, for the revision settlement of the Sháháda Taluka of the Khándesh District.

2. Mr. Fforde's report is, as usual, clear and comprehensive. It shows that the taluka is like its neighbours—Shirpur on the east, Nandurbár and Sindkhed on the south—prosperous and progressive, and that, as observed in my review of the Shirpur report, "in its exportable produce, it possesses a source of increasing wealth due to extension of cultivation and rise of price."

A reference to the table given in paragraph 4 of the Shirpur report will show that in the area devoted to exportable produce Sháháda outstrips all talukas recently settled, but that oil-seed and wheat are grown more extensively and cotton rather less extensively than in other talukas taken for comparison. I do not know that the soil of Sháháda has any special characteristic to account for this difference of cultivation.

3. The taluka is less well off than Shirpur for communications, as it enjoys no first class road. The Local Fund road and the village tracks are, however, sufficient for the transport of produce to the main line of communication with Dhulia *via* Nandurbár, and the most formidable obstacle, the Tápti crossing, has been made practicable by means of easy graded approaches.

The Railway from Surat to Chálisgaon is to be brought within easy reach of the taluka. The Dhondaicha-Sháháda road will serve to bring the produce to the railway, and, if metalled, will become a most valuable outlet. In any case the railway will add materially to the prosperity of this taluka as to its neighbours.

4. It is obvious from the above considerations that the rating and grouping ought to follow on general principles those adopted for Shirpur. In reviewing the proposals for that taluka I found it advisable to depart to some extent from the proposals of the Superintendent, which were restricted in their character by strict observance of the rules regarding the limitation of enhancements. I ventured to recommend large departures from those rules, on the ground that the original assessment on many of the villages was nothing more than a reclamation rate, granted before the development of the tract had made a fair start, and was not a proper basis of comparison for purposes of the rules. On the other hand, I contended that the villages of Shirpur Taluka, which had been paying, during the currency of the lease now expired, a higher rate than their neighbours more fortunately circumstanced, deserved a certain amount of consideration as regards the enhancement to be taken, and that the anomaly of imposing higher rates on villages of a taluka less advantageously situated than its neighbours ought not to be maintained. My alternative proposals commended themselves to the judgment of the experienced Superintendent, Mr. Fforde, and were not objected to by the Commissioner, Central Division. Mr. Fforde has accordingly

prepared two sets of proposals for the taluka of Sháháda. The one, set A, which he proposes officially, is contained in paragraph 30 of his report, and the other, set B, which he merely suggests for the consideration of Government, in paragraph 31. The results of the two sets of proposals are contrasted in the tabular statement given below :—

(A) As per proposals in paragraph 30 of the Report.						(B) As per alternative proposals in paragraph 31 of the Report.					
Group.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Number of villages.	Government occupied land.		Percentage increase.	Group.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Number of villages.	Government occupied land.		Percentage increase.
			Acres.	Assessment.					Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs.	
I A	3 4 0	63	79,178	2,09,282	32.7	I B	3 0 0	67	82,365	2,00,612	29.2
II A	2 4 0	26	20,026	34,391	29.2	II B	2 4 0	46	39,520	57,461	55.5
III A	1 8 0	18	16,825	14,159	30.2	III B	1 4 0	37	38,252	37,021	50.2
IV A	1 0 0	43	40,204	27,083	32.9						
Total		150	155,127	2,85,425	32.1	Total		150	155,127	2,98,154	33.3

5. For the reasons assigned in the Shirpur report for the grouping which I recommend for that taluka, I entirely support for Sháháda Mr. Fforde's B grouping. I cannot but hope that the B grouping would have received the support of the Collector if he had seen my review of the Shirpur report, and Mr. Fforde had expounded in greater detail the facts which supported his proposals; attentive consideration, indeed of the facts noted by Mr. Fforde in paragraph 30 of his report, ought to have sufficed to justify the B grouping. Take for instance the fact stated as regards the third group that "seven of the villages formerly uninhabited are now tenanted and practically in full cultivation. Two are not inhabited but are cultivated by non-residents. Both are highly cultivated, the former having 34 acres only unoccupied and the latter 103." By continuing low, almost nominal rates in villages of this kind, we shall no longer be conferring benefits on primitive tribes, or encouraging reclamation, but filling the pockets of cultivators from outside, who through 30 years of low rates have fully reaped the reward due to their original enterprise in clearing the lands.

6. The only serious objection taken by the Collector to the B scheme is that the rating of the first group is too low. He does not apparently think the rating of the other groups too high. Thus the principal point in favour of the B grouping is really conceded by him. There are in my opinion sufficient grounds to justify the lower rate proposed for group I under the B scheme. But I do not for a moment contend that the villages could not afford a higher rate, and so long as the rates of the alternative grouping are accepted for the second and third groups I should have no serious objection to the higher rating of the first group.

7. The following comments group by group may be of service in enabling Government to come to a decision.

Group I B consists of the villages of group I A, together with five villages of group II A. The maximum rate, however, is Rs. 3 only as compared with the maximum rate of Rs. 3-4 of group I A. The rate of Rs. 3 is the same as that which I propose for the first group in Shirpur, and is justified by similar considerations. The rates of the adjoining villages of talukas Sindkhed and Nandurbár, which are more favourably situated, have been fixed at recent revisions at Rs. 2-12. The reason why it is proposed to assess the first group in Sháháda at Rs. 3-4 is only that throughout the period of original settlement it has paid a higher rate than the adjoining groups of Sindkhed and Nandurbár. It is not alleged that the Sháháda group possesses any advantages of climate, communication or the like over the Nandurbár and Sindkhed groups selected for comparison. The treatment proposed to be accorded is obviously unequal, and it may fairly be contended that those villages which have been paying the more adequate assessment during the period of original settlement are entitled to con-

sideration at the revision even although they could afford, if pushed to it, a higher assessment than is proposed for them. Lastly, the Rs. 3 rate brings in after all the not unhandsome enhancement of 24 per cent. and a substantial lump sum. The group contains plenty of villages the rates in which will be considerably increased, while from every one an increase will be taken on account of position class.

8. Group II B, maximum rate Rs. 2-4, contains the whole of group II A with the exception of 4 villages included in Group I B and III A, together with six villages of Group IV A. A glance at the map shows the reasonableness of this arrangement as regards position and physical advantages. Nothing but the restriction of the limitation rules is against it.

Group III B, maximum rate Rs. 1-4 contains all the villages of group IV A for which Mr. Fforde proposed a rate of Re. 1-0 minus the six villages specified in the last paragraph. This higher rate is actually proposed by the Collector for eight villages of the group. There is no apparent reason why it should not be applied to the whole group. The anomaly of assigning a lower rate to settled than to adjoining unsettled villages will be thus entirely avoided.

9. The figures given in the following statements conclusively demonstrate the enormous progress made in the villages of groups II B and III B, and that they have reached a stage in their development which fully justifies the grouping and rates here advocated :—

*I.—Statement of villages belonging to Groups V to X of original settlement, maximum rates Rs. 2-4 to annas 12.*

Group how proposed.	Number of villages for which figures are available.	OCCUPIED AREA.		ASSESSMENT.		REMARKS.
		Year of original settlement.	Year of revision settlement.	Year of original settlement.	Year of revision settlement.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Group II B ...	43	12,863	35,823	18,492	34,631	Figures for the original settlement are taken in the case of group II B for 22 villages from the statement appended to the report of Major Davidson and for the remaining 21 from that appended to Mr. Pedder's report. In the case of villages of group III B the figures for all the 22 villages are taken from the statement appended to Mr. Pedder's report.
Group III B ..	22	5,521	18,549	3,680	10,662	
Total ...	65	18,384	54,372	22,172	45,293	

*Statement II.\**

17	7,180	18,136	3,971	8,897
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It will be seen that taking the two statements together the occupied area has increased in these villages from 25,564 to 72,508 acres, or has multiplied itself nearly three times. The area of waste has of course proportionately diminished. I am only sorry that the exact figures regarding waste are not available for these villages without a back reference, for nothing is more striking demonstration of progress than the reduction of waste. The figures, however, for the 62 villages of Appendix O<sup>(1)</sup> and O<sup>(2)</sup> to Mr. Fforde's report are quite striking enough. Thus in 45 villages of Appendix O<sup>(1)</sup> the waste has been reduced from 57,800 acres in 1866 to 4,500 acres in 1894 and in 17 villages of Appendix O<sup>(2)</sup> from 21,100 acres in 1870 to 1,700 in 1894. In other words, these 62 villages in a period of from twenty-five to thirty years have been completely reclaimed from the jungle. The completion of the reclamation may be dated approximately from 1883, since when the margin of waste has remained practically unaltered or much more gradually reduced. The time is clearly past when nominal reclamation rates can be properly claimed for these villages,

\* For 17 villages settled in 1870-71 taken from Appendix O<sup>(2)</sup> of Mr. Fforde's Report

10. Mr. Fforde's proposals for pátasthat must apparently be accepted for the present. When the Sháháda channel is again funded with water, if it is desired that a permanent assessment be imposed, a special survey will have to be made for that purpose. There will be no difficulty in carrying out the necessary operations, but the advisability of so doing had better be decided upon when the time comes. In the meantime it is clearly unjust to continue taking pátasthal rates from lands which receive no water. It is worth considering whether the excess of pátasthal over dry crop rates ought not to be remitted for past years. The cheerful payment of the full pátasthal assessment in the absence of the water is a striking demonstration of the value placed by the people on the right to the water whenever it can be supplied to them, and of the fertility of the land which has been easily able to pay more than twice the dry crop assessment.

11. As to the period of guarantee, Mr. Cumine, on the analogy of Nandurbár, recommends a lease of only 15 years. The matter is one on which I have no strong opinion. The táluka will be separated from the railway by the Tápti which is not bridged. At the same time the rates are undoubtedly low, and it is not to be supposed that substantial advantage will fail to be derived from the railway. The objections to the short guarantee are: (1) that Sindkhed, Chopda, Amalner and other tálukas settled before the railway had been determined on have a long guarantee; (2) that the Secretary of State has recently expressed himself as opposed to shorter guarantees than the people have been led to expect. On the whole I would suggest that at the expiration of the short period of guarantee sanctioned for Nandurbár opportunity should be taken to raise the rates in that táluka to the level now proposed for Sháháda and that the fresh guarantee for Nandurbár should be given for a period expiring simultaneously with that which may be now sanctioned for Sháháda. If this view be accepted, I should propose that the guarantee for Sháháda should be fixed so as to expire in the year 1917-18, which was proposed by me for Shirpur. As pointed out in my report on that táluka, it is convenient that the revision settlements of large homogeneous tracts should in the future be taken simultaneously.

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.)

*P.S.*—As an additional argument for not raising the rate in group I A or I B, whichever may be accepted, to Rs. 3-4, I have the honour to state that in the adjoining táluka of Taloda, Mr. Maconochie, using arguments precisely similar to those advanced by me in the case of Sháháda and Shirpur, proposes actually to reduce the rates in certain villages of the táluka from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12. He points out that the latter is the rate sanctioned for Nandurbár villages on the southern side of the Tápti which in the matter of communication possess a decided advantage over the Taloda villages. Mr. Maconochie states, also, that there exists considerable dissatisfaction in Taloda at the higher rates there prevailing as compared with those in Nandurbár. All these statements of Mr. Maconochie, including the proposal to reduce the rates to Rs. 2-12-0, passed both by the (then Deputy) Superintendent Mr. Fforde and the Collector Mr. Cumine without objection. It is hardly consistent to support the raising of the rates in Shirpur and Sháháda to a figure increasing the excess over rates sanctioned for neighbours more advantageously situated and in Taloda to accept a lowering of the rates proposed with the object of eliminating a similar excess. I should mention that when I wrote my reviews of Shirpur and Sháháda reports I had not studied attentively Mr. Maconochie's report on Taloda.

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

No. R—2037 of 1898.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Maháleshvar, 26th May 1898.*

Submitted to Government. "

2. The first point for consideration seems to be whether the new groups and rates are to be fixed with a strict regard for the rules limiting the increase of assessment in villages, groups and talukas, or whether there are special circumstances which justify the rules being set aside. A further point arises whether the maximum rate for the first group shall be Rs. 3-4-0 or Rs. 3, and the period of guarantee has to be determined. There are no grave divergences of opinion between any of the officers through whom the papers have passed.

3. Personally I think Mr. Fforde and the Survey Commissioner have shown excellent rooms for departing from the ordinary rules regarding limitation of increase of assessment and for reducing the maximum rate for the first group to Rs. 3.

4. If these views are not to be accepted, then Mr. Fforde's more regular proposals leave no room for dispute, though, perhaps, one point may be considered. The maximum rate of Rs. 3-4-0 for the first group will be perfectly justifiable, but it is a question whether for the sake of consistency and uniformity with the rates sanctioned for other neighbouring talukas, it should not be reduced to Rs. 3.

5. The period of guarantee seems to be a matter of indifference, but the Survey Commissioner has shown good reasons for a guarantee expiring in 1817-18.

6. As regards pátasthal, assessment, I agree with the Survey Commissioner.

J. K. SPENCE,  
Commissioner, Central Division.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Revision settlement of the Sháháda Taluka  
of the Khándesh District.

No. 8077.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th December 1898.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2037, dated 26th May 1898—Submitting with his remarks the

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan and Gujaraht Revenue Surveys, No. 848, dated 26th August 1897, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 9593, dated 9th October 1897.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. a.—375, dated 18th March 1898.

papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Sháháda Taluka of the Khándesh District.

RESOLUTION.—These papers relate to the revision survey settlement of 150 villages of the Sháháda Taluka of the Khándesh District. The original settlement was introduced into these villages in three groups at dates between 1863 and 1870, and the period of guarantee has expired. In the taluka there are in addition 44 other villages, of which 22 are forest, 9 are ináun, 11 will shortly come under original settlement and 2, which have been disforested, will be re-classified and re-assessed.

2. The revision operations were carried out on the partial system and were completed between 1889 and 1891. Errors in measurement were trifling, position class was imposed as in other Deccan talukas and the classification of

*pdtasthal* lands, which had reverted to dry crop, had to be altered over a small area. In other respects, the old classification required little or no revision.

3. The history of the *táluka* has been one of continuous progress throughout the currency of the settlement. Situated on the north bank of the *Tápti* river, in a bend of the *Sátpudás*, it formed at one time one of the wildest and most inaccessible of the northern *Khándesh* tracts. The forest has now been cleared, wild beasts have disappeared, and the railway is approaching within a few miles of its southern border. With the advantages of a rich soil and certain rainfall, now that the initial difficulties of exploitation have been overcome, the advance of the *táluka* in prosperity is likely to be even more striking in the future than it has been in the past. Government observe that population has in thirty years increased 76 per cent., agricultural cattle 64, wells 99, carts 132 and horses 209 per cent. Inspecting officers testify to the solid well-being of a great portion of the farmer class, and it is satisfactory to learn that the enterprise of the first immigrants into these new lands has met with its merited reward. (The aboriginal *Bhil* cultivators, however, are stated to have a running account with the money-lender who takes all their produce and keeps them in food and the clothing that they need. And the records of the *Deccan Riots Commission* prove it is not altogether safe to accept the Superintendent's view that it is to the interest of the *sávkár* to treat the *Bhil* well in this part of *Khándesh*.) At the same time, in view of the generally favourable conditions and of the further factors of an improvement in climate and a substantial rise in the prices of agricultural produce, it remains only to determine, upon considerations of policy, the extent of the increase of assessment to be imposed.

4. There are at present no less than ten groups assessed at rates varying from 12 annas to Rs. 3. At the time of the original settlement adjoining villages differed essentially as regards the reclamation of their lands from the jungle and the presence of cultivators to till the lands, and many villages were uninhabited owing to the depredations of wild beasts. These facts which were held to necessitate the minute sub-division of groups no longer exist. The present proposals accordingly are, like those for adjoining *tálukás*, all in the direction of simplification of the grouping. Mr. Fforde would prefer to create three groups only, but is prevented from doing so by the orders regarding the limitation of enhancements. The Survey Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., concur in recommending that an exception should be made in this case, but the final decision of Government has been issued in Government Resolution No. 4840 of 26th July 1898 and the point is not open to discussion. Mr. Fforde's alternative proposal of four groups must, therefore, be accepted; his detailed distribution of villages between these groups, though hampered by this restriction, is approved by the officers who have criticised his report as the best possible under the circumstances. Government believe that it is based on correct principles and has been determined with judgment and are pleased to sanction it.

5. There is some difference of opinion in regard to the maximum rate to be imposed on the first group. The present rate which has been paid with ease for 30 years is Rs. 3. In the neighbouring *tálukás* of *Nandurbár* and *Sindkheda*, which have some advantage over *Sháháda* of situation on the southern bank of the *Tápti* river in closer proximity to trade routes and railways, the maximum rate imposed on revision is Rs. 2-12-0. In *Shirpur*, on the north bank of the *Tápti*, it is Rs. 3. The Collector is of opinion that the principal demerit of the Superintendent's alternative proposal is that it does not assess the best villages sufficiently high. Considering the exceptional fertility of the tract and that, under the rates proposed, the total increase in the *táluka* will not exceed 33 per cent., Government might have had no hesitation in acceding to the rate of Rs. 3-4-0. But admitting the gratification which the people of most villages will feel at their cultivation being assessed at lower rates than might legitimately have been demanded, there would be grounds for a feeling that the first group had been unfairly treated, if that group alone in all North-West *Khándesh* bore the specially high rate of Rs. 3-4-0. The Governor in Council, therefore, approves of the rate of Rs. 3 which, owing to the numbers being classed for "position", will still give an increase from this group of 22·4 per cent. In the rates proposed for the remaining groups, Mr. Fforde points out that the

assessment on the fourth group may be lower than that imposed on unsettled villages, and Messrs. Cumine and Muir-Mackenzie make suggestions to obviate this supposed defect. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the terms given in a newly settled village, the settlers in which have the benefit of the opening up of the country effected by earlier settlers, should have the same favourable terms as the old settled class. And in any case revision of existing villages must be made without regard to the unsettled villages.

6. In regard to the *pátasthal* assessment, Government concur in the remarks of the Survey Commissioner and the excess of *pátasthal* over dry-crop rates should be remitted for those years in which the lands have received no water.

7. The final result of the revision will be an increase in assessment from Rs. 2,16,090 to Rs. 2,69,389. In five villages only is the limit of 66 per cent. increase exceeded and that by a small amount, and the total increase for the taluka will be only 24·7 per cent.

8. The last question is the period of guarantee. His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the view of the Survey Commissioner which is concurred in by the Commissioner, C. D., that it will be convenient for the guarantee to expire simultaneoulsy with that of Shirpur in the year 1917-18.

H. S. LAWRENCE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Khándesh,  
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land  
Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
The Government of India,  
The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

} With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government and that, when it is ready, the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCLXXXVII.—NEW SERIES.

(387)

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PAPERS.

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

TALODA TALUKA

OF THE

KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.



BOMBAY.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1899.



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FROM

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

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

Surat, 20th October 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of 81 villages of the Taloda Taluka of your district.

2. The taluka, exclusive of the Raisingpur and other States, contains at present 301 villages, of which 12 are Inami. Of 239 Constitution of the Taluka. khalsa villages including the Akrani Pargana, 175 are held on the Najarbandi tenure and 23 on the Maktá. Ten are entirely included in forest, of which 9 have been neither measured nor classed; it is with the remaining 81 settled villages that the report deals:

3. At the time of the original settlement the villages under report formed part of the Sultánpur Taluka. Thirty villages were settled by Mr. Davidson in 1864, final sanction being accorded to his proposals in Government Resolution No. 3600 of the 22nd August 1865. Original settlement. Twenty-eight villages were settled experimentally in 1865-66, and Government sanction was finally accorded on a report of Mr. W. G. Pedder's, in Government Resolution No. 1895 of the 16th May 1868. The period of the guarantee was to end with the expiry of the Nandurbár settlement. The correspondence relating to these villages is printed as Appendix R of the present report. With regard to the remaining villages, no data are forthcoming on the records either of the Survey Commissioner's or Superintendent's office, but it appears that 15 were settled in 1869-70 and 8 in 1870-71.

4. The revision measurement of the taluka was carried out during the seasons of 1888-89 and 1889-90 under the Government Revision measurement. orders marginally noted. The system pursued was the same as described in paragraph 4 of my report on the revision settlement of 127 villages of the Nandurbár Taluka (No. 65 of the 12th November 1895), and further details are not, I think, required. Government Resolution No. 6444, dated 24th September 1888.

5. Revision classification was carried out under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2463, dated 8th April 1891, in the season of 1890-91. As in the case of Revision classification. measurement, the system of classification adopted presents no special features and I would refer to paragraph 5 of my report mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

6. The subjoined statement shows the increase in the number of fields resulting from the revision survey and the percentage difference in area between the original and the new survey numbers :--

	Total Number of Survey Fields.	Total Number submitted to Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE IN AREA BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISION SURVEY.					Included in Village Sites, Forests, &c.
			Under 5 per cent.	Over 5 and up to 10 per cent.	Over 10 and up to 15 per cent.	Over 15 and up to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.	
By original survey...	5,370	558	392	48	17	6	8	87
By revision survey...	5,812	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
					558			

Area of Original and Revision Surveys.

7. In the following statement the areas of the original and revision surveys are compared :—

	Total.	Unculturable and Unassessed Waste.	Remaining arable.
	Acres.,	Acres.	Acres.
Original survey ... ..	78,142	15,710	62,432
Revision survey ... ..	78,211	13,891	64,320
Increase ... ..	69	.....	4,888
Decrease ... ..	.....	1,819	.....

8. The details of the figures in the foregoing statement are shown below :—

	By FORMER SURVEY.				By REVISION SURVEY.			
	Government Area.		Alienated.	Total.	Government Area.		Alienated.	Total.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.			Occupied.	Unoccupied.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop... ..	46,746	11,228	3,933	61,907	46,062 P. J. 989	13,232	3,818 P. J. 129	64,236
Garden ... ..	{ M. 55 P. 412 }	{ ... ... }	{ M. 11 P. 47 }	{ 625 }	{ M. 69 P. M. 14 }	{ ... ... }	{ M. 7 ... }	{ 90 }
	467		58		83		7	
Unculturable ... ..	.....	15,710	...	15,710	Unculturable.	13,891	...	13,891
Total { Dry-crop and Garden Unculturable... ..	47,213	11,228	3,991	62,432	47,131	13,232	3,954	64,320
	.....	...	...	15,710	.....	...	...	13,891
				78,142				78,211

The difference in the two totals is insignificant. The decrease in the unculturable area corresponds with the increase in the culturable.

9. Taloda, the extreme north-western taluka of the district, is bounded on the north by the Narbada, which separates it from the Gáikwár's territory, on the north-east by the Barwáni State, on the south by the Tápti which divides it from Nandurbár, and on the west by the States of Sagbára and Rájpipla. The total area is 453 square miles, on which was settled in 1891, according to the Imperial Census, a population of 82,910 souls, giving a density to the square mile of 183. The 81 villages under report cover an area of 119 square miles, with a population of 19,486, which means a density of 163.7 to the square mile. These figures compare very favourably with the density in the Nandurbár settled and unsettled villages of 125.4 and 81.18, respectively. It is strange that, in a taluka of which so large a proportion is mountain and jungle, the density for the whole should exceed that of 81 of the best villages. The difficulties of enumeration must have been very considerable especially in the Akráni, and I should be inclined to doubt the correctness of the figures of 1891.

10. The chief feature of the taluka is the great wall of the Sátputas which traverse the taluka from east to west unbroken, save for a few precipitous foot-paths which give the bill-Physical aspect.

men access to the plains but are little troubled by the dwellers in the open country. Rising abruptly from the plain, the summits of the Sâtpuras form a broken table land known as the Akrâni Pargana which stretches back as far as the Narbada to which the descent is as precipitous as the southern scarp. The settlement of this mountainous tract has been postponed by Government for a period of 10 years from the date of Government Resolution No. 6960 of the 2nd October 1890. The villages with which this report is concerned lie in the open country between the hills and the Tâpti. This latter tract, about one-third of which is occupied by the Kâthi, Chikhli and Raisingpur States, is a fine open black soil plain varying in width from 8 to 14 miles. It is traversed by numerous streams and water courses, but in only two, the Valher and Katar, is the flow of water perennial. The soil is for the most part a rich black-loam which, owing to the absence of spurs from the Sâtpuras, extends almost without deterioration up to the foot of the hills. The general impression seems to be that there is no deterioration at all, but this is not the case, for even at a distance from the hills there is a considerable proportion of lighter reddish soil and close to them this class preponderates.

11. The southern and eastern portions of the tract under consideration are cleared and highly cultivated. To the north as the hills are approached, and to the west in the direction of the Native States of Kâthi and Chikhli, the country is more and more covered with jungle. The southern slopes of the Sâtpuras are clothed with dense forest, which extends in places two and three miles into the plain. In the western villages, cultivation is carried on in scattered clearings often thickly strewn with stumps. The chief forest tree is the teak, which attains to very fair proportions; but mhowra, bheda, kher, and other valuable fruit and timber trees are plentiful. The eastern Guzar villages are, like those of Nandurbâr, conspicuous for the absence of trees; but mangoes, where planted, thrive well. There is a good deal of bâbul scrub just east of the tâluka town, but the tree is not common elsewhere. (Most of the Bhil village sites are thickly planted, usually with tamarinds, but mangoes are also to be found in any quantity.) The kakra or palas is perhaps the commonest tree of all and grows everywhere.

12. There is only one metalled road in the tâluka, and the metalling of that was only taken in hand last cold weather. It leads from Taloda to the Tapti and so to Nandurbâr, and when the railway reaches the latter town, will be of very great importance to the tâluka. The river crossing is a very heavy bit of work for laden carts, and the steepness of the approaches on either side necessitate the use of extra cattle. In years of ordinarily good rainfall the river is not fordable till January, and even then there are difficulties.

The main line of communication is from Prakâsha on the Tapti in the Shihâda Tâluka to the Singpur Estate in the west. There are one or two Irish bridges at points where nâlas cross the roads east of the tâluka town, and a culvert is to be found here and there. In all other respects there is nothing to distinguish it from an ordinary country track and a bad one at that. In places the ruts are so deep that the middle of the track touches the bottom of the carts. To the west of the kasba it has to carry a very heavy timber traffic and its condition is not surprising, considering the nature of the soil. From Raisingpur onwards a line of communication runs through Saghâra to the Râjpipla State, and another along the Tapti to the Surat District. The former line carries a considerable amount of timber, but I could not find that the latter is used to any extent. Mr. Ashburner suggested the construction of a metalled road on this line to Kim on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, but admitted that it would be a most expensive work, and the scheme is numbered with the still-born.

As the tâluka is level, country tracks cross it in every direction, and of them it is sufficient to say that they are no better and no worse than similar tracks in other black soil countries. A certain amount has been spent by the Tâluka Local Board in paving nâla crossings. During the rains communications must be maintained with the utmost difficulty, but during the open season, except for the Tapti crossing, there are no serious hindrances.

13. Appendix A shows the rainfall recorded for the 9 years from 1886—1894.

Rainfall and climate. The average is not so high as might be expected from the nearness of the Sâtpuras. The fall varied from 22.45 inches in 1888 to 50.83 inches in 1894, the average being 33.52. The outturn of kharif crops is described as good in one year, average in one year, fair in five years and below the average in two. The rabi outturn appears to have been fair in 6 years, below the average in one and very poor in two. From the remark for the year 1890 it appears that about 30 inches properly distributed is the most favourable quantity for both kharif and rabi crops. Though fairly healthy at the Kasba town and in the eastern highly cultivated tract generally, the climate of Taloda shares with that of Navapur the reputation of being little short of death to strangers. The rank vegetation of the jungle poisons the water courses. The soil is retentive of moisture and throughout the early cold weather malaria is very prevalent. During the hot weather the rocky sides of the Sâtpuras are never cool, and the plain below comes in for a liberal share of the heat given off from them, but the temperature is never, I imagine, as high as in the eastern talukas of the district. If last season was an average one no pleasanter climate could be wished for than that of February and the first half of March.

14. Appendix B contains the usual details of cultivation and crops grown in the taluka. The percentage area occupied by each crop is tabulated in the following statement :—

							Percentage of culti- vated area.
<i>Cereals—</i>							
Jowâri, bājri, paddy, wheat, nâchani, others.							
1.9	4.6	5.7	39.8	1.0	0.5	...	53.5
<i>Pulses—</i>							
Tur, gram, math and kulith.							
7.9	7.3	0.2	...	...	...	...	15.4
<i>Orchard and Garden produce—</i>							
Vegetables. Fruit trees.							
0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	0.2
<i>Drugs and Narcotics—</i>							
Tobacco.							
0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.3
Condiments and spices							2.1
<i>Oil-seeds—</i>							
Sesame, linseed, others.							
9.1	6.7	0.1	...	...	...	...	15.9
<i>Fibres—</i>							
Cotton, others.							
4.6	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	4.8
Total gross area occupied							92.2
Deduct area twice cropped							0.3
Net area cropped							91.9
Add fallow							8.1
							<u>100.0</u>

Cereals, it will be seen, occupy the position of first importance on the list, and of cereals, wheat. (Wheat is grown throughout the taluka, but more especially in the Guzar villages of the east. It is a single crop, and is grown in rotation, with sesame or linseed every third or fourth year. As an expensive crop in the matter of seed, it has less attraction for most Bhils than the inferior grains, but its cultivation is not confined to the Guzars.) The crops I saw on the ground in February were for the most part extremely good, and so long as Guzars can go on applying manure, as they do freely at present, there seems no reason why Taloda should not produce excellent wheat crop for an indefinite time. Most of the grain goes to Surat *via* Nandurbar, by cart, or pack bullock. The latter method of carriage is the cheaper, but takes more time. Next in importance come the oil-seeds, Tili or sesame and linseed, of which Tili appears to be more popular, doubtless owing to the fact that it is easier to cultivate than linseed and can be

grown on the poorest soil. Linseed cultivation is almost entirely confined to the Guzars and is to them a most valuable crop. The outturn of both these seeds last season was excellent both in the matter of quantity and quality. Next in order come the pulses. Tur is grown throughout the taluka, usually sown with other grain such as rice, bajri, or jowari. Gram is frequently grown on land that has been lately cleared of jungle and is often continued on such land for several years. The so-called clearings are usually of the roughest description and the stumps are left in the ground for years. The gram is of good quality and is mostly exported.

Rice is grown in the Western villages usually as a dry-crop. It is of inferior quality and is consumed within the taluka. Bajri and jowari are grown, but most of the land in the hands of the better cultivators is capable of producing more remunerative crops and hence their comparative neglect.

Vegetables are grown round the Kasba town and in several western villages. They are chiefly onions and the coarser gourds. Melons are grown in the Tapti bed. Very little attention however is given to garden cultivation of any kind which is surprising considering the nearness of water to the surface in most of the western villages. In Modalpada and adjoining villages there is water flowing all the year round, and so close is the sub-soil water to the surface that plantains can be grown without any watering at all. Chillies are the favorite garden crop. Fibres are confined to cotton and San hemp. Cotton is not much grown and, it is said, runs to wood and leaf in the best soils, but, I imagine, a suitable species of the plant is what is really required. "San" is grown by the Bhils and is sold at the weekly markets.

Turning to the other information contained in the statement it will be seen that, out of a total area of 76,329 acres, 49,819 acres or 65.3 per cent. were cultivated, 12,886 or 16.9 per cent. were not available for cultivation, and 13,624 or 17.8 per cent. remained under the head of cultivable waste. 0.3 per cent. only of the cultivated area was twice cropped.

15. Of the total area cropped 219 acres or 0.48 per cent. of the cultivated area are irrigated on an average every year. The percentages of various crops grown are as shown

below:—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	61.2
Other grains	...	...	...	...	...	1.8
Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	1.4
Food crops	...	...	...	...	...	30.1
Non-food crops	...	...	...	...	...	9.1
						<hr/> 103.6
				Deduct area twice cropped	...	3.6
						<hr/> 100.0

16. The weekly markets are shown in Appendix C. Of these by far the most important is that held at Taloda every Thursday and Friday. Timber is the chief article of trade and Thursday's transactions are entirely confined to it. Timber merchants resort to Taloda from all parts, and wood is brought by Bhils from the Government forests, from the Raisingpur and other estates and also from Sagbara. Though Thursday is the great day, timber dealings go on throughout the week. Carts are manufactured in considerable numbers, and find a ready sale in all the country round.

On Friday, transactions are of a miscellaneous nature, when every article of utility or ornament that can appeal to the villagers whether Kunbi, Bhil or Powra is exposed for sale. Almost everything except grain and vegetables is imported, cloth and ready made clothes from Nandurbar and Ranala, and metal pots from Songir. A good number of bullocks change hands on market day, as accidents on the roads are not infrequent, and cattle have to be replaced. Horse and ponies are also brought for sale. No more picturesque scene can be imagined than the Taloda market place on a Friday. On one side are piles of sugarcane, onions, chillies and vegetables of different kinds, with heaps of wheat, gram, linseed and other grain; the main road is fringed by dealers on the smallest scale

from copper money-changers to vendors of whiffs of tobacco, whose stock-in-trade can be reckoned in pice. In the main market-place, under white canvas booths, are clothes of all kinds and colours, brass and copper vessels, stone and glass beads, brass and tin bracelets, armlets, anklets, and all the other rings with which the Bhil damsel adorns herself, kerosine oil, and the hundred and one trifles into which the tinsmith's ingenuity twists its tin cases, cheap cutlery, looking-glasses, and Birmingham toys. The crowd is as varied as the wares. Guzars, Maráthas, Gujaráthi Banias, Márwádis, Bhils of the plain, Powras from the Akráni with their quaintly bedecked womenfolk, and that village Shylock, the Robilla, besides copper-smiths, carpenters, potters and the other artizan, jostle one another, haggling and bargaining in three languages and as many patois, and raising a dust and an atmosphere as difficult to describe as to forget. Considerable numbers of Powras attend the market, bringing grain and jungle produce such as chároli seed (*Buchanania latifolia*), mhowra flowers, honey, bees' wax, lac, gum, and resin. As there is no cart track from the Akráni, produce of all kinds has to be brought on bullocks or by head-loads. Like the Bhil of the Panch Maháls the Powra seems to prefer a fire to warm clothing, and in cold weather a head-load of wood to keep him warm at night takes the place of a blanket as part of his outfit for market.

Taloda, which it may be noted is a jáhágir village and not therefore included in those under report, is a thriving little town. It boasts of a municipality and a dispensary; is chiefly noted for its timber trade and the manufacture of carts, and contains a considerable population of well-to-do Bania and Márwádi traders.

Kukarmunda is about the best village in the táluka next to Taloda, and is situated on the Tápti, about 5 miles from the Taloda town. The dealings on market day are of very trifling importance, and the village is chiefly noted for the excellence of the shoes manufactured there.

Borad is a well-to-do Guzar village in the extreme east of the táluka. Its market is of the narrowest local importance.

Two other markets may be mentioned as within easy reach of the villager concerned: Prakásba in Sháháda and Akal Shohr (late Akal Kua) in the Kathi State. A good deal of business is done by the Guzars of the south and east at the former town, and the latter, which is increasing in importance, though principally a cattle and timber market, attracts a certain amount of produce from the western villages of the táluka.

17. The subjoined statement shows the variation between the figures of Population and resources of the táluka at the time of the original survey and those of 1892-93:—

	At Original Settlement.	1892-93#	DIFFERENCE.		Percentage variation.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Population ...	8,561	19,486	10,925	...	127.6
Cattle for plough ...	2,886	7,952	5,066	...	175.5
Cattle for breeding, &c. ...	268	265	...	3	-1.1
Milch cattle and young ...	5,153	8,457	3,304	...	64.1
Horses and ponies ...	86	405	319	...	370.9
Sheep and goats ...	628	1,953	1,325	...	211.0
Ploughs ...	1,290	3,211	1,921	...	148.9
Carts ...	721	1,721	1,000	...	138.7
Irrigation wells ...	19	40	21	...	110.5

18. The increase in the population of 127·6 per cent. is highly satisfactory. (From Appendix D it appears that 55·4 per cent. of the total population have an interest in the land, labourers amount to 17·2, whilst 27·4 per cent. are classed as non-agricultural.) Appendix E would have been more instructive if it had given details as to the number of Guzars, instead of Brahmins, who form a very unimportant section of the community. 5·5 per cent. of the male population are able to read or learning, which, considering the nature of the population, is fairly satisfactory. But the entire absence of educated females does not say much for the enlightenment of the well-to-do classes. But it will be remembered that statistics for the kasba are not included.

19. The increase in the number of cattle for plough has more than kept pace with that of the population, and is the best possible evidence of the prosperity. Cattle for breeding show a decrease as usual, and as usual I can only suggest that having regard to the other statistics either the new or the old figures under this heading are incorrect. The increase of sheep and goats is almost entirely on the side of the goats, which is satisfactory, as an increase in sheep means nothing more than an increase of that undesirable person, the professional grazier. The increase in ploughs and carts has also outstripped that of the population, but the detailed figures shown in the Appendix are more remarkable than would appear from the abstract. According to the former, whilst carts for passengers have decreased 15 per cent., those for produce have increased 695·5 per cent. The area of cropped land per plough of bullocks is 11·5 acres as compared with 16·1 in Nandurbár.

20. As might be expected, Taloda is not remarkable for its industries, though the inclusion of the taluka town would no doubt make some difference in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th columns of the Appendix. A good deal of grass-oil is distilled in the jungles at the foot of the hills and taken away by Nandurbár traders.

21. It is apparent from Appendix H that education is making very slow progress. The attendance at the municipal school at Taloda is more than double that of the other schools of the taluka put together.

22. (Appendix I shows the proportion of survey numbers cultivated by occupants as compared with those cultivated by sub-tenants and others. The fact that only 8·4 per cent. of the total number comes in the latter category may be considered satisfactory. The percentage of Government numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on a grain or money rent amounts to 6·4 only.)

23. Appendix J gives the details of wells and other sources of water-supply. The only head under which details are available relating to the time of the original survey is that of wells for irrigation. These have increased from 19 to 40. The smallness of the increase is due no doubt to the fertility of the soil which makes ordinary crops sufficiently remunerative for the average Taloda cultivator. Forty-six drinking wells is not a very liberal allowance, but running water is to be had in many villages, especially those near the Tápti. Wells are being dug in the poorer jungle villages by the Local Board, and generally speaking the taluka is well enough off for water.

24. Appendix K shows 74 cases of ordinary sales gathered from the registration records for the five years 1883—1892. The lowest price recorded was a trifle over the amount of the assessment in Kelni, Halalpur and Daswad. The highest was 53 times the assessment in Borad. The lowest price recorded for land in Borad was 13 times the assessment and the average of 15 sales in the same village was 27 times.

25. Eleven cases of sales by the Courts are shown in Appendix K<sup>(1)</sup>. The lowest price was realised in Kalamsare in 1892 when land assessed at Rs. 17-12-0 was sold for one rupee. The highest price was realised in Pisáwar in the south-eastern corner of the taluka.



26. Statistics of 79 cases of simple mortgage are given in Appendix L, and are very satisfactory. The highest proportions were obtained in Pánwádi (21), Mor Ambe (22), Kalamsare (17), Phulwádi (18), Borad (17, 25, 29, 20), Mohide (24), Tulse (23), Chaugan and Umari (90), Mode and Ashte (20). The figures for 11 cases of mortgage with possession contained in Appendix L<sup>(1)</sup> call for no special remark.

27. Forty-seven cases of sublettings are shown in Appendix M, and vary from 2 to 14 times the assessment. It does not appear from these figures that the burden of the assessment is excessive except in one or two isolated cases.

28. Appendix N contains the usual statement of prices for the 40 years ending 1892-93. The figures given in Appendix N are not usually very reliable and the present statement certainly does not carry conviction on the face of it. In fact, an examination of the figures themselves and a comparison of them with those for Dhulia given in previous reports make it difficult to resist the conclusion that for the first 20 years at any rate the person responsible for the preparation of the figures relied more on a somewhat infertile imagination than on such records as were available. In the case of jowári the changes are rung on 94, 110, 73 and 82, for bájri 59, 64 and 54 are the favoured numbers, and so on through all the columns. There is no sort of relation between the prices ruling in the two markets of Taloda and Dhulia for the first 20 years. From 1873 onwards, the figures, I think, may be accepted as fairly correct. They show that except in the case of gram and rice prices have ruled rather lower in the last decade than the previous one. This is chiefly due to the bad seasons of 1877 to 1882 and the consequent scarcity during which prices were abnormally high. Even without allowing for those years the falling off has been very trifling, and it may be taken that prices while considerably higher than they were 30 years ago, are on an average no worse than they were 20 years ago.

29. Appendix O contains in four statements the revenue history of the villages under the report since the last settlement.

*O<sup>(1)</sup> — 30 villages settled in 1863-64.*

It will be seen that during the current lease the occupied area has increased from 13,800 to 21,513 acres, which means an increase of 7,713 acres, or 56 per cent. Progress was steady up to 1871-72, when there was a falling off of 800 acres. There were further decreases of 1,100 acres in the next two years, and it was not till 1880-81 that the lost ground was recovered. No very large remissions have been granted since the year of the introduction of the survey. The larger remissions were granted on account of failure of crops. In 1874-75 and 1875-76, Rs. 25 and 86, respectively, were remitted on account of fires. In 1882-83 remissions were granted on account of damage to the crops from locusts.

*O<sup>(2)</sup> — 28 villages settled in 1865-66.*

The revenue history of these villages is not one of unchecked prosperity. From 11,828 acres occupied in 1865-66 there was an increase to 16,420 acres in 1870-71. During the next four years some 6,000 acres went out of cultivation owing no doubt to unfavourable seasons. In 1877-78 the area began to increase substantially, and in 1881-82 the high level of 1870-71 was passed. Since then there have been slight fluctuations, but on the whole progress has been very steady, and the period of the lease shows an increase of 70 per cent. in the cultivated area. The remissions of 1870-71 were a refund of bágáit kasar levied in excess. In 1871-72, 1872-73 and 1874-75 there was a failure of crops, and in 1882-83 the crops were damaged by locusts. 1883-84 was also a bad year.

*O<sup>(3)</sup> — 15 villages settled in 1869-70.*

The occupied area in 1892-93 was 4,805 acres as compared with 2,930 in 1869-70. The figures for the intermediate years run much the same course as in the other statements; there is a falling off in the seventies and again in

the early eighties followed by a steady increase up to 1892-93, when the area under cultivation was 64 per cent. in advance of that of 1869-70. Remissions were given in the same year and for the same reasons as in the other villages.

O<sup>(4)</sup>—8 villages settled in 1870-71.

The variations in the acres of occupied land and unoccupied waste in these villages are chiefly due to the transfer of land from one or other of these heads to forest. Thus in 1878-79, 2,849 acres were transferred to forest in the villages Khátavni, Pimparpáda, Durangpur, Kothár and Amoni. In 1881-82, 162 acres were taken out of forest. In 1882-83, 247 acres of occupied land and 26 of waste were transferred to forest. In 1884-85, the decrease in occupied land was partly due to the setting apart of 35 acres as grazing ground. In the two following years 33 and 18 acres went to forest, and in 1892-93, 496 acres were taken out of forest. These figures will explain the apparent discrepancies in the statement. These villages, it must be remembered, are poor and backward, inhabited only by Bhils, who are by no means dependent on agriculture solely for a livelihood. The fluctuations in the cultivated area are, therefore, of less importance than in a more settled tract. The lowest figure was reached in 1879-80. There was a marked improvement in 1882-83, and in 1892-93 the area cultivated was greater than at any time since 1872-73. (The drop in the area directly after the survey was introduced was no doubt due to the Bhils discovering that they had more land in occupation than could be profitably cultivated under the new system. The inclusion too in forest of land that had formerly been available for temporary cultivation, no doubt, drove the Bhils to some extent to depend on wood-cutting rather than cultivation.)

Compulsory processes.

Years.	No. of Notices.	No. of Villages.
1890-91 ...	76	31
1891-92 ...	31	18
1892-93 ...	45	21

30. The subjoined statement shows the extent to which recourse to compulsory process for the recovery of revenue has been necessary during the three years ending 1892-93.

31. The foregoing paragraphs and their appended statements show how far the villages under report have progressed during the currency of the present lease. The area under cultivation has increased from 29,693 acres to 47,211 acres, and if we except the 9 villages settled in 1870-71, which are among the most backward in the táluka, the increase has been well distributed amongst all the villages. The statement annexed to paragraph 17 shows a very remarkable increase, both in the population and in the material resources necessary for its prosperous maintenance. In fact the statistics would challenge comparison with those of the most prosperous tracts in the Presidency. Prices, though not of course as high as in the sixties, have been well maintained, and will shortly receive an immense stimulus from the Tápti Valley Railway. Under these circumstances, Government may fairly claim an enhanced revenue.

32. A casual examination of the map would be likely to produce the impression that the assessment of the táluka is a simple matter enough. That this is not altogether the case is shown by the fact that the villages are at present divided into ten groups. This is mainly due to the character of the population. In the central and south-eastern villages, the owners of the land are chiefly Guzars, the most intelligent and industrious cultivators of Khándesh. In the remainder of the villages the inhabitants are almost entirely Bhils who are divided into all sorts and conditions of men. It is not unusual to find all Bhils classed together as ignorant and thriftless people, a description of one of whom applies more or less to all. Such a method of dealing with Taloda Bhils would be quite out of place. They vary immensely from village to village and from house to house, from the well-to-do pátíl, who can borrow money at 6 per cent. and holds much the same position as the Koli Pátíl in Gujarát, down to the man of the woods who relies for his subsistence on his axe and the bounty of Nature, in respect of fruits and minor jungle produce. It may, I think, be safely

affirmed that the Taloda Bhil is well ahead of the Nandurbár Bhil and the Navápur Maochi in all that is generally held to constitute well-being. This is doubtless due to the superior fertility of the soil, and the opportunities of employment afforded by the Taloda and Native States timber trade. The fact that the villages whose revenue history is stated in Appendices O<sup>(2)</sup> and O<sup>(3)</sup> show an advance since the settlement in the area under cultivation of 70 and 64 per cent., respectively, indicates that they are progressing as cultivators. But the difference in material prosperity adverted to above, the difference in the extent to which various parts of the taluka are cleared of jungle, and the differences of treatment accorded in the grouping at the time of the original settlement cannot be left out of consideration, and some deviation from strict survey principles is, I venture to think, fully justified.

33. Some further reference to the Bhils will not be considered out of place at this point. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the taluka town, their houses are rarely built of anything but "baru" reed with a thatch roof. Excepting the houses of the Bhil Chiefs, there is probably not a masonry house belonging to a Bhil in the taluka. Tiles and mud walls are the exception. The better class of Bhils have little difficulty in borrowing money at low rates. (The poorer ones are not trusted to any extent and too often fall into the clutches of the Rohillas, who are generally bullies and usurers of the worst description.) The love of liquor is common to all classes and is the chief impediment to progress. Every spare pie is spent at the liquor shop, and (they all profess to believe that the stimulant is absolutely necessary as a protection against the climate.) Though little money is spent on dress by either sex, both men and women are well and decently clothed. Generally speaking, strong and well nourished in appearance, they have, I think, less in their lot to complain of than the middle class cultivators of many more advanced districts.

34. The Guzars as in Nandurbár are the best and most prosperous caste of cultivators. Their houses are generally of stone or brick, well furnished, neat and substantial. Though marriage is a comparatively expensive matter with them, they make no attempt to copy their Gujarát brethren in ruinous expenditure on such occasions, and are consequently free from excessive debt, and the crime and trouble that are the inevitable sequels. They complain a good deal of the burden of assessment in the eastern villages, but the reason is, I think, rather that the rates are comparatively heavy than that they are actually so.

Group.	Grouping.		Rate.		
	Villages.		Rs.	a.	p.
I.	18		2	12	0
II.	24		2	4	0
III.	21		1	10	0
IV.	18		1	4	0

Group I.

and take the first place by reason of soil, climate, position and population, the land being almost entirely in the hands of Guzar Kunbis. They are within easy reach of Taloda and Prakásha and the country is quite clear of jungle. It will be seen that I propose to reduce the maximum rate of the old first group by 4 annas, a proceeding which, in view of the statistical evidence of prosperity, may require explanation. My reasons are, firstly, that the highest rate on the south of the river Tápti is Rs. 2-12-0, and secondly, that in so small a tract of country it is impossible to arrive at any rational grouping unless the extremities are brought closer together. The advantages in respect of communications and markets enjoyed by the villages on the south of the river are obvious, and if Rs. 2-12-0 is suitable for them, it is impossible to argue that Rs. 3 is a justifiable rate for villages whose produce has to cross the Tápti. It may be said that the general fertility is higher on the north, but of this there is no satisfactory proof, and in any case it would not outweigh the disadvantage already mentioned. The second reason may be held to savour of

35. To come to the grouping, I would propose, in place of the ten groups at present existing, four only, with rates as shown in the margin.

36. The first group comprises all those villages in the south-east of the taluka formerly included in the first two groups and rated at Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-12-0. They are the best villages in the taluka

departmental pedantry. But rectification of the grouping, in accordance with the principles of the joint report, is doubtless not the least of the objects of the present revision; and it is, I conceive, the duty of a Settlement Officer, whilst giving due regard to the peculiar circumstances of the tract under revision, to effect, so far as is possible, a logical grouping in accordance with those principles. There is a very general dissatisfaction with the present rate of Rs. 3-0-0. That it is actually oppressive it would be rash to affirm, in view of the general prosperity; but the cultivators cannot but feel that they are being hardly treated as compared with their Nandurbár brethren. If my proposal is sanctioned, all cause for discontent will be removed, whilst the task of revising the rates of the whole tract, both north and south of the river, at future settlements, will be materially simplified.

37. In the second group are included the villages to the north of the first group, rated at present at Rs. 2-8-0, 2-4-0 and 2-0-0, and a block on the river bank immediately to the west of the same. The eastern block is inferior to the first group in the character of the soil and the inhabitants, there being a considerable admixture of lime and in places of salt in the former, and of Bhils in the latter. The villages of the western block are cultivated chiefly by Bhils; the surface of the country is considerably more broken than is the case in the villages of the first group and there is more jungle. A lower maximum rate is therefore, I venture to think, justified.

38. The third group consists of Borad in the east and a strip of villages to the west of the Kasba running diagonally to the river on the north and west of the second group. The conditions which differentiate the western villages of the second group from those of the first exist in intensified form in these villages. They are at present rated at Rs. 1-12-0, 1-8-0, 1-4-0 and 1-0-0, and a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0 is, I think, suitable.

39. The fourth group is composed of the remaining settled villages lying between the other groups and the hills, and interlaced with autbandi and nazarbandi villages. The tract is so small and conditions are so similar that it seems unnecessary to make more than one group though at the former settlement three were considered necessary.

40. The subjoined abstract of Appendix Q shows the results of the proposed settlement for each group and for the whole of the villages concerned :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Dry-crop rate.	BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Percentage increase.
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		
			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
I ... ..	18	2 12 0	14,527	31,520	14,524	35,141	11.5
II ... ..	24	2 4 0	13,470	20,698	13,453	25,411	22.8
III ... ..	21	1 10 0	15,238	17,528	15,174	22,410	27.9
IV ... ..	18	1 4 0	3,978	2,816	3,983	4,611	63.7
	81		47,213	72,562	47,134	87,573	20.7

41. In eight villages of the first group, the increase is under 10 per cent., and in ten it ranges between 10 and 20. That there is an increase at all

when the maximum rate has been reduced, is due to the application of the position class annas, and to the fact that the distance from village scale has yet to be applied. The difference between the old Jantri and that which is at

\* Nandurbár Revision Settlement Report, No. 65 of 12th November 1895, para. 43.

present applied has been pointed out in a previous report.\* The Taloda villages are generally of no great size, and the reduction on the estimate, consequent on the application of the Jantri, will be trifling.

Percentage increase between	Number of Villages.
1 and 10	2
10 " 20	4
20 " 30	13
30 " 33	4
54-7	1
	24

42. In the second group the increases are as

shown in the margin. The increases are all well

within the maximum and call for no comment.

Percentage increase between	Number of Villages.
13-7 and 20	3
20 " 30	13
40 " 100	5
	21

43. In the third group the increases range somewhat higher, but in most

cases are within the limits prescribed. The five villages in which the increase is over 40 per cent. lie in the extreme west of the group, but cannot, I think, in reason, be placed in any other than the third group. They are close to the Tápti, and in respect of position, soil, climate and the character of the cultivators, are identical with the adjoining villages of the group.

Percentage increase between	Number of Villages.
38 and 65	8
80 " 100	8
Unoccupied waste.	2
	18

44. In the fourth group though the increases are high the actual amount of

revenue concerned is trifling. I propose a rate of Re. 1-4-0, as that has been considered by Government a reasonable rate for the backward Bhil villages of the Nandurbár Táluka. The present rates are Re. 1 and Re. 0-12-0. If you consider that an alternative rate of say Re. 1 would be desirable in the cases of the Re. 0-12-0 villages for present occupants, I have little objection

to offer beyond a general objection to the multiplication of rates. (In these villages I believe I am correct in saying that cultivation is a means of livelihood subsidiary to that of labour connected with the timber trade, and the amount paid by each occupant is so small that if biennial increments are reduced to 12½ per cent., as in case of Nandurbár, the increase will not be oppressive.)

45. It will be seen that the area entered in Appendix Q as Pátasthal

Pátasthal.

orders issued by Government with reference to the Nandurbár Pátasthal area

G. R. No. 4411 of 3rd June 1896, para. 7.

as dry-crop, and would recommend that as heretofore the water assessment should be fixed by the Collector under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code.

The area seems considerable at first sight, but it must be remembered that less

\* Vide para. 15 of this Report.

than a quarter\* is under irrigation in one and the same year. In the cases in which there was well help, the area has been transferred to Mofasthal and is indicated in the Appendix by the letters P. M. The letters P. J. denote the remainder transferred to jirayat. Land irrigated by wells has been treated in the same manner as in other Khándesh tálukas, a small anna addition having been made in classing for position in the case of land under old wells. The present average rate is Rs. 1-6-11 as compared with Rs. 2-2-11 under the former system, which shows that very liberal treatment has been accorded to the owners of wells.

46. Appendix Q<sup>1</sup> contains the usual details of area village by village, and Appendices Q<sup>1</sup> and R. calls for no remark. In Appendix R will be found all the correspondence that is forthcoming directly relating to the original settlement of the villages under report.

47. In conclusion, I have the honour to recommend that concessions (a) and (b) accorded by Government in their Resolution No. 4411 of 3rd June 1896, paragraph 6, in the case of the Nandurbár Taluka, be extended to Taloda, and that as in the case of Nandurbár the rates, if approved, be guaranteed for a period of twelve years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. MACONOCHE,

Survey Settlement Officer,

Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante- Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		REMARKS.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches		Inches		Inches		Inches		Inches		Inches		
1886 ... ..	...	...	0.85	8	16.46	36	10.82	18	0.27	1	28.40	58	Kharif sowing rain was highly seasonable. There was a short break in September which however was well relieved by Haeta rain, which was also favourable for rabi crops. Rabi outturn slightly affected by cold and easterly high breeze.
1887 ... ..	...	...	...	...	23.95	40	6.32	12	2.29	3	32.56	55	Fall seasonable and sufficient till October, when injuriously long break occurred. Late rains valuable for rabi though injurious to early crops. Year's rain on the whole not very seasonable, both early and late falls being excessive.
1888 ... ..	0.27	1	...	...	14.42	29	7.72	12	0.04	...	22.45	42	Sowing rain late, but favourable. The break in September was trying and late rains were scant. Rabi season turned out very poor. Kharif was fair.
1889 ... ..	...	...	2.02	3	20.30	26	8.33	16	...	...	30.65	45	Rain sufficient and favourable till August, and light in September-October. Late rains absent. Consequently rabi very poor. Kharif outturn average.
1890 ... ..	...	...	0.57	1	19.66	43	6.53	12	0.62	2	27.38	58	Rainfall seasonable and sufficient. Outturn of kharif and rabi crops fairly good.
1891 ... ..	...	...	...	...	21.35	28	8.10	14	...	...	29.45	42	Kharif sowing rain very late. Very heavy in July. Further on it was seasonable. Closing rain was desirable. Outturn fair.
1892 ... ..	...	...	1.00	2	18.38	35	13.24	21	2.15	1	34.72	59	Kharif rain seasonable and sufficient. Heavy October rain slightly damaged ripening kharif though benefited rabi crops. Outturn fairly good.
1893 ... ..	0.04	...	3.63	5	30.23	44	10.68	14	0.66	2	45.23	65	Total rainfall above average. Kharif rain excessive and cotton suffered. Rabi rain was seasonable at sowing, but was heavy subsequently and proved injurious for rabi harvests. Outturn of crops was fair.
1894 ... ..	0.03	...	...	...	31.98	41	12.52	20	6.40	5	50.83	65	Sowing late and completed at end of June. July rain was seasonable. In August there was a prolonged break, and crops suffered from want of moisture. But relief came in in the first week of September and benefited all crops. October rain though good for rabi injured cotton and other kharif crops already ripe. Season on the whole fairly good except for cotton.
Average ...	0.04	0.1	0.90	1.6	21.68	35.8	9.36	15.4	1.38	1.6	33.52	54.3	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.														CROPS.															
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.								Cereals.					Pulses.										
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 9 on the gross area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.				Jowári.	Báji.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.		Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.			
	Number.	Area square miles.	Number.	Area square miles.	Number.	Area square miles.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.					Forest.	Others.					Total.	Tur.	Gram.
										Irrigated.	Not irrigated.				Forest.	Others.														
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				
Taloda ...	280	429	12	24	301	463	81	76,329	26.4	219	46,580	4,020	49,819	13,624	7,473	5,413	26,510	924	2,310	2,837	19,229	505	360	86,665	3,943	3,694				
	Percentage of cultivated area:—						...	...	...	0.4	91.5	8.1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	4.6	5.7	39.8	1.0	0.6	63.5	7.9	7.8			

CROPS—continued.

Taluka.	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden Produce.			Drugs and Narcotics.		Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.					Fibres.			Miscellaneous.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.
	Mung and Udid.	Math and Kuliith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Fruit Trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Total.			Sesame.	Linseed.	Safflower-seed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.				
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Taloda ...	22	82	24	7,665	51	44	5	170	170	1,050	3	4,518	3,342	2	44	7,906	2,302	88	2,390	1	45,054	155	45,799
	...	0.2	...	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.1	...	9.1	6.7	...	0.1	15.9	4.6	0.2	4.8	...	92.2	0.3	91.9



## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs 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	Taloda	Friday	All kinds of grain...	500	<p>Rice, wheat, bájri, jowári, pulses of tur and gram, math, mug, ndid, wál, peas, &amp;c.</p> <p>Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and khárve. Cloths of European manufacture, rumál, dhotarjodás, Madras as well as Jaganáthi. New coats ready for sale.</p> <p>Salt, oil, ghee, kernel, jágri, sugar, turmeric, chillies, garlic, ginger, black pepper, betelnut, dates, cloves.</p> <p>Onions, radish, brinjals, methi, bhendi, kárlí, dodki, suran, guavas, lemons, plantains, sweet potatoes, &amp;c.</p> <p>Teakwood, kalam, tivas, khair, bamboo, sákda and others. Market is full on all Fridays falling in the 8 months, i.e. from November to June; and timber of about 5 or 7 thousand is sold, the number of carts being approximately from 7 to 8 hundred.</p> <p>Cows, bullocks, buffaloes, she-buffaloes, horses, ponies, goats, and asses, &amp;c.</p>
			Cloth and clothes ...	1,000	
			Groceries ...	200	
			Vegetables ...	75	
			Timber ...	7,000	
				9,075	
2	Kukarmunde...	Friday	All kinds of grain...	25	<p>Rice, wheat, bájri, jowári, gram, pulso of tur.</p> <p>Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, cloth of European manufacture.</p> <p>Oil, ghee, kernel, chillies, salt, betelnut, sugar, &amp;c.</p> <p>Metbi, dodki, bhendya, kárlí, shunga, gourds.</p>
			Cloth and clothes...	30	
			Groceries ...	20	
			Miscellaneous— Vegetables ...	3	
				78	
3	Borád...	Monday	All kinds of grain...	25	<p>Wheat, rice, bájri, jowári, pulse of tur, &amp;c.</p> <p>Sáris, khans, dhotars and cloth of European manufacture.</p> <p>Oil, jágri, sugar, betelnut, turmeric, &amp;c.</p> <p>Vegetables, fruits, &amp;c.</p> <p>Teak and others, and bamboos.</p>
			Cloth and clothes ...	40	
			Groceries ...	20	
			Vegetables...	10	
			Timber ...	300	
				395	

## 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	
...	...	...	...	55.4	...	...	17.2	72.6	...	...	...	27.4	

## 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.		Mussalmān Sects.
			Brahmins.	Others.	
Males ...	4,321	2.2	45	4,231	42
	9,703	5.5	79	9,528	96
Females ...	4,240	...	54	4,142	44
	9,783	...	75	9,622	86
Total ...	8,561	1.1	93	8,376	86
	19,486	2.7	154	19,150	182

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

## APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PREGNANT.		CARRIAGES.		Cultivated 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.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes-calves.								Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
81	Taloda	2,807	19	...	...	253	15	3,990	1,163	No separate record.	...	9,307	50	77	551	1,390	...	661	150	31.7
		7,929	24	9	3	339	14	3,516	1,117	3,214	610	16,074	405	99	1,854	3,211	...	48	1,241	1.15

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

## APPENDIX G.

*Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.*

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil Presses.	LOOMS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vacci- nation.	Liquor Shops.	Dharm- shalas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.						Hindu.	Muslim.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
81	14	13	...	...	1888-89 ... 694	662	628	4	3	44	2
					1889-90 ... 680	522	680				
					1890-91 ... 872	482	617				
					1891-92 ... 879	783	525				
					1892-93 ... 956	587	451				
					Total ... 4,081	3,036	2,931				
Average ... 816	607	586									

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance.

Number of Villages	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.	
		Boys.		Boys.	
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.
		3	4	5	6
4	Taloda Taluka, Khândesh District	3	82	1*	168

\* Note.—These figures are for Taloda Town.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inâm Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants.

Number of Villages.	District.	TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANTS OR INÂMDARS.		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANTS OR INÂMDARS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH OTHERS.		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY SUB-TENANTS ON MONEY RENT.		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY SUB-TENANTS FOR PRODUCE OF GRAIN RENT.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	TOTAL NUMBERS.	
		Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.			Government.	Inâm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
81	Taloda Taluka, Khândesh District.	3,627	291	41	15	179	111	191	8	1,227	123	5,388	425
		62.4	5.0	0.7	0.3	3.1	1.9	3.3	0.1	21.1	2.1	92.7	7.3

## APPENDIX J.

*Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water-supply.*

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.	
		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.		In disuse.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
81	Taloda ...	30	10	46	99	5	2	35	2	1	

## ABSTRACT.

No.	Details.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.		TANKS.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	For irrigation ... ..	30	10	...	...
2	For drinking supply of human beings only ...	46	99	...	...
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.	5	2	...	...
4	In disuse... ..	35	2	...	1
	Total ...	116	113	...	1
	Total of wells, &c., used for irrigation recorded at the Original Settlement ... ..	229		1	
		19		0	

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales.*

Class of Cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	.
Class I— 1 to 10 times...	39	971 6	1,756 5 6	1 12 11	10,751	11 1 2	6
„ II—11 to 25 „ ...	21	299 11	437 7 4	1 7 5	6,988	23 5 6	16
„ III—26 to 50 „ ...	13	234 9	239 8 0	1 0 4	7,630	32 9 2	32
„ IV—53 „ ...	1	17 39	15 0 0	0 13 4	800	44 8 1	53
Total ...	74	1,522 28	2,448 4 10	1 9 9	26,169	17 3 0	11

APPENDIX K<sup>(1)</sup>.*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales under Court Decree.*

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— —17 to 8 times ...	10	166 6	328 10 0	1 15 8	1,199 0 0	7 3 6	4
„ II— 176 times ...	1	9 30	6 12 0	0 11 1	1,187 8 0	121 12 9	176
Total ...	11	175 36	335 6 0	1 14 6	2,386 8 0	13 9 1	7

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages.*

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is mortgaged.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	44	1,439 19	2,650 12 0	1 13 6	17,283 8 0	12 0 1	7
„ II—11 to 20 „ ...	27	786 19	882 2 0	1 1 11	12,649 0 0	16 1 4	14
„ III—21 to 30 „ ...	8	141 14	126 0 0	0 14 3	3,101 0 0	21 15 0	25
Total ...	79	2,367 12	3,658 14 0	1 8 9	33,033 8 0	13 15 3	9

APPENDIX L<sup>(3)</sup>.*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages with Possession.*

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is mortgaged.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	8	188 21	333 0 0	1 12 3	951	5 0 9	3
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	2	64 9	113 7 9	1 12 3	900	14 0 3	8
„ III—15 times ...	1	4 32	11 8 0	2 6 4	175	36 7 4	15
Total ...	11	257 22	457 15 9	1 12 5	2,026	7 13 10	4

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings.*

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sub-let.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 2 to 5 times ...	43	786 17	1,205 5 0	1 8 6	3,155 8 3	4 0 2	3
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	3	64 35	57 0 0	0 14 1	532 0 0	8 3 2	9
„ III—14 times ...	1	21 16	36 0 0	1 10 11	500 0 0	23 5 10	14
Total ...	47	872 28	1,298 5 0	1 7 10	4,187 8 3	4 12 9	3

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent.

Years.	Lbs. OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPPE.						REMARKS.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Tur (pulse)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1853-54 ...	94	59	54	43	40	59	
1854-55 ...	94	59	54	40	38	64	
1855-56 ...	110	64	50	43	40	64	
1856-57 ...	94	59	54	40	38	59	
1857-58 ...	110	59	50	43	40	64	
1858-59 ...	110	64	54	43	38	59	
1859-60 ...	94	59	50	40	40	64	
1860-61 ...	73	59	47	38	32	78	
1861-62 ...	82	59	50	40	31	78	
1862-63 ...	73	64	44	43	32	88	
Total ...	934	605	507	413	369	677	
Average ...	93½	60½	50½	41½	37	67½	
1863-64 ...	82	64	47	40	31	88	
1864-65 ...	73	59	44	43	31	101	
1865-66 ...	94	54	47	40	32	88	
1866-67 ...	73	59	47	40	31	101	
1867-68 ...	82	59	47	43	32	88	
1868-69 ...	94	54	44	40	31	78	
1869-70 ...	73	54	47	40	31	88	
1870-71 ...	66	50	44	43	30	59	
1871-72 ...	44	44	39	43	22	32	
1872-73 ...	73	54	50	43	28	59	
Total ...	754	551	456	415	299	782	
Average ...	75½	55	45½	41½	30	78½	
1873-74 ...	73	54	50	43	28	59	
1874-75 ...	82	54	47	40	30	64	
1875-76 ...	47	44	41	50	32	50	
1876-77 ...	44	38	39	43	16	44	
1877-78 ...	25	24	21	36	13	17	
1878-79 ...	27	27	17	36	16	17	
1879-80 ...	21	22	22	36	16	15	
1880-81 ...	55	54	44	36	21	35	
1881-82 ...	47	44	39	33	24	35	
1882-83 ...	39	37	35	33	26	27	
Total ...	460	398	355	485	222	363	
Average ...	46	39½	35½	48½	22½	36½	
1883-84 ...	75	44	58	40	21	29	
1884-85 ...	66	59	78	43	21	29	
1885-86 ...	55	54	58	46	21	29	
1886-87 ...	44	44	39	40	21	25	
1887-88 ...	44	44	39	40	21	25	
1888-89 ...	23	34	32	43	21	29	
1889-90 ...	55	38	32	36	16	23	
1890-91 ...	41	38	39	36	18	34	
1891-92 ...	44	41	30	32	17	31	
1892-93 ...	44	41	32	29	16	31	
Total ...	471	437	437	385	193	285	
Average ...	47	43½	43½	38½	19½	28½	







APPENDIX O<sup>(2)</sup>.

Revenue Statement for 15 Villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1877-70.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					Balance for collection	UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, ALIENATED AND INA M.			Balance outstanding at close of year	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks			
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.				Acres.	Full Assessment.	Redemption from sale of produce	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rents &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 9 and 12.	Gross Total for Collection Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1859-60	760	360	4	...	4	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	360	356	...	...	...			
1860-61	816	400	4	...	4	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	400	396	...	...	...			
1861-62	780	370	4	...	4	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	370	360	...	...	...			
1862-63	870	393	4	...	4	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	393	320	...	...	...			
1863-64	832	407	3	...	4	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	407	403	...	...	...			
1864-65	668	328	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	328	328	...	...	...			
1865-66	582	257	...	...	...	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	257	257	...	...	...			
1866-67	500	238	...	...	...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	238	238	...	...	...			
1867-68	624	284	...	...	...	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	284	284	...	...	...			
1868-69	724	345	...	...	...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	345	345	...	...	...			
<hr/>																					
1869-70	2,030	2,308	...	...	...	2,308	4,800	8,328	...	...	...	...	7,820	3,721	2,268	...	...	...			
1870-71	3,058	2,524	...	...	...	2,524	4,202	3,197	65	...	...	...	7,320	3,721	2,599	...	...	...			
1871-72	3,000	2,577	...	92	92	2,485	4,124	3,055	...	107	89	6	7,321	3,721	2,491	794	...	...			
1872-73	3,073	2,569	...	421	421	2,139	4,523	3,326	...	117	1100	7	7,712	3,996	2,140	...	...	...			
1873-74	2,320	1,948	...	892	892	1,556	3,275	3,946	...	117	100	8	7,712	3,994	1,564	73	...	...			
1874-75	2,326	1,914	...	287	237	1,627	3,268	3,982	4	117	100	8	7,711	3,997	1,638	...	...	...			
1875-76	2,483	2,044	...	91	91	1,953	3,099	3,580	5	130	111	9	7,712	3,994	1,906	...	...	...			
1876-77	2,517	2,006	...	198	198	1,808	3,085	3,375	5	130	111	9	7,712	3,995	1,821	...	...	...			
1877-78	2,651	2,085	...	...	...	2,085	4,808	3,777	...	165	184	2	7,712	3,990	2,087	...	...	...			
1878-79	3,133	2,468	...	...	...	2,468	3,970	3,100	26	165	130	3	7,268	3,698	2,405	29	...	...			
1879-80	3,189	2,555	...	...	...	2,555	3,916	3,016	138	165	131	...	7,270	3,702	2,693	...	...	...			
1880-81	3,280	2,623	...	14	14	2,609	3,823	2,947	106	165	132	1	7,268	3,702	2,716	...	...	...			
1881-82	3,397	2,710	...	...	...	2,710	3,707	2,857	109	165	132	1	7,269	3,699	2,611	...	...	...			
1882-83	2,983	2,340	...	310	310	2,030	4,164	3,227	62	164	130	1	7,266	3,697	2,693	...	...	...			
1883-84	2,773	2,320	...	19	15	2,202	4,334	3,346	48	162	132	1	7,269	3,693	2,251	...	...	...			
1884-85	2,952	2,384	...	...	...	2,384	4,144	3,172	41	170	142	1	7,266	3,699	2,426	16	...	...			
1885-86	3,127	2,531	...	20	20	2,511	3,059	3,049	15	170	141	1	7,256	3,699	2,530	...	...	...			
1886-87	3,658	2,921	...	9	9	2,912	3,481	2,627	20	169	140	1	7,257	3,698	2,928	...	...	...			
1887-88	4,008	3,228	...	...	...	3,228	3,079	2,323	16	169	140	1	7,256	3,696	3,242	17	...	...			
1888-89	4,251	3,416	...	...	...	3,416	2,933	2,132	17	169	140	1	7,258	3,688	3,434	54	...	...			
1889-90	4,316	3,488	...	...	...	3,488	2,769	2,069	18	160	140	1	7,253	3,658	3,507	...	...	...			
1890-91	4,250	3,432	...	...	...	3,432	2,815	2,106	33	184	150	1	7,263	3,637	3,468	...	...	...			
1891-92	4,673	3,735	...	...	...	3,735	2,891	1,730	24	169	161	2	7,253	3,638	2,814	...	...	...			
1892-93	4,869	3,591	...	...	...	3,591	2,247	1,635	24	169	161	2	7,254	3,637	3,917	...	...	...			

APPENDIX O.<sup>(4)</sup>

Revenue Statement for 3 Villages into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSIGNMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Revisions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, & 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 & 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 & 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1860-61	180	133	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	133	133	...	...	...
1861-62	164	127	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	127	127	...	...	...
1862-63	132	109	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	109	109	...	...	...
1863-64	132	111	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	111	111	...	...	...
1864-65	116	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	114	114	...	...	...
1865-66	114	117	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	117	117	...	...	...
1866-67	100	106	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	106	106	...	...	...
1867-68	100	109	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	109	109	...	...	...
1868-69	108	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	110	110	...	...	...
1869-70	116	117	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	117	117	...	...	...
1870-71	1,135	579	...	...	...	579	2,874	1,208	...	...	...	...	3,029	1,917	579	...	...	...
1871-72	847	437	...	82	82	855	3,118	1,410	...	...	...	...	3,060	1,947	855	128	...	...
1872-73	620	307	...	91	91	216	3,440	1,539	...	...	...	...	3,060	1,846	216	...	...	...
1873-74	413	241	...	72	72	169	3,642	1,606	...	...	...	...	3,060	1,847	169	...	...	...
1874-75	389	310	...	80	80	189	3,579	1,627	...	...	...	...	3,061	1,846	189	...	...	...
1875-76	271	156	...	...	...	156	3,090	1,692	...	...	...	...	3,061	1,848	156	...	...	...
1876-77	297	180	...	37	27	163	3,073	1,607	...	...	...	...	3,060	1,847	153	...	...	...
1877-78	328	207	...	...	...	207	3,010	1,631	...	15	10	...	3,061	1,848	207	...	...	...
1878-79	196	147	...	...	...	147	902	498	70	14	10	...	1,112	650	220	...	...	...
1879-80	186	141	...	...	...	141	913	499	4	14	10	...	1,112	649	145	...	...	...
1880-81	186	142	...	...	...	142	913	499	8	14	11	...	1,113	651	145	...	...	...
1881-82	209	154	...	...	...	154	1,052	543	5	14	11	...	1,275	708	156	...	...	...
1882-83	450	239	...	60	60	223	1,078	503	6	14	10	...	1,546	836	229	...	...	...
1883-84	422	303	...	...	...	302	1,102	584	35	14	10	...	1,545	856	287	...	...	...
1884-85	365	230	...	18	18	218	1,114	590	6	14	11	...	1,513	837	224	...	...	...
1885-86	389	242	...	...	...	242	1,059	555	...	14	10	...	1,408	807	242	...	...	...
1886-87	377	241	...	8	8	239	1,035	541	8	12	10	...	1,424	792	241	...	...	...
1887-88	349	220	...	25	25	195	1,045	545	2	12	10	...	1,406	778	197	...	...	...
1888-89	306	320	...	...	...	320	858	440	8	12	10	...	1,405	779	323	12	...	...
1889-90	535	330	...	12	12	308	858	449	9	12	10	...	1,405	779	311	...	...	...
1890-91	461	308	...	4	4	304	891	450	5	34	21	1	1,503	779	310	...	...	...
1891-92	474	306	...	...	...	304	897	454	4	34	21	1	1,405	779	309	...	...	...
1892-93	770	451	...	...	...	451	1,097	547	4	34	21	1	1,901	1,019	456	...	...	...

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

Number.	Name village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.										
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Group I.</i>													
1	Balde...	I	3 0 0	...	1,091	2,451	2 4 5	...	...	...	1,091	2,451	2 4 5
2	Bhamsal ...		...	...	409	934	2 4 6	...	...	...	409	934	2 4 6
3	Daswad ...		...	...	334	767	2 5 8	...	...	...	334	767	2 5 8
4	Hol ...		...	...	273	654	2 6 4	...	...	...	273	654	2 6 4
5	Nimbhore ...		...	...	1,207	2,825	2 5 5	...	...	...	1,207	2,825	2 5 5
6	Pisawar ...		...	...	959	2,325	2 5 9	...	...	...	959	2,325	2 5 9
7	Satgavhan ...		...	...	997	2,211	2 3 6	...	...	...	997	2,211	2 3 6
8	Ublad ...		...	...	463	996	2 2 5	...	...	...	463	996	2 2 5
9	Amlad ...	II	2 12 0	...	8,214	6,738	1 15 1	M. 14	32	2 4 7	3,028	6,270	1 15 1
10	Ashrawe ...		...	...	442	929	2 1 8	...	...	...	442	929	2 1 8
11	Bahurupe ...		...	...	813	1,708	2 1 7	M. 3	8	2 10 3	816	1,716	2 1 8
12	Bhopar ...		...	...	628	1,362	2 2 8	...	...	...	628	1,362	2 2 8
13	Dhanore ...		...	...	528	1,173	2 3 7	...	...	...	528	1,173	2 3 7
14	Hatole ...		...	...	576	1,198	2 1 3	...	...	...	576	1,198	2 1 3
15	Khedle ...		...	...	960	1,864	2 0 9	...	...	...	910	1,861	2 0 9
16	Mahamadpur ...		...	...	264	584	2 3 5	...	...	...	261	584	2 3 5
17	Tarhawad ...		...	...	987	2,334	2 4 3	M. 3	7	2 5 4	990	2,241	2 4 3
18	Untawad ...		...	...	412	970	2 5 8	...	...	...	412	970	2 5 8
18	Total of the 1st Group				14,507	31,473	2 2 9	. 20	47	2 5 7	14,527	31,520	2 2 9
<i>Group II.</i>													
19	Khadel ...	III	2 8 0	...	587	1,079	1 13 5	...	...	...	587	1,079	1 13 5
20	Mod ...		...	...	997	1,413	1 6 8	M. 20	38	1 14 5	1,017	1,451	1 6 10
21	Amode (Tarf Taloda)	IV	2 4 0	...	698	1,329	1 14 6	M. 3	7	2 5 4	701	1,536	1 14 6
22	Kharwad ...		...	...	1,990	1,943	1 12 6	...	...	...	1,090	1,943	1 12 6
23	Morwad ...		...	...	255	422	1 10 6	M. 3	5	1 10 8	258	427	1 10 6
24	Talwe ...		...	...	450	691	1 8 7	...	...	...	460	691	1 8 7
25	Aste (Tarf Borad)	V	2 0 0	...	401	527	1 4 10	...	...	...	401	527	1 4 10
26	Aste (Tarf Budhawal)		...	...	264	421	1 9 6	...	...	...	264	421	1 9 6
27	Chaugan ...		...	...	658	970	1 7 7	M. 4	9	2 4 0	662	979	1 7 8
28	Chienati ...		...	...	218	361	1 10 6	...	...	...	218	361	1 10 6
29	Gadid ...		...	...	407	516	1 4 3	...	...	...	407	516	1 4 3
30	Gorase ...		...	...	485	713	1 7 6	...	...	...	485	713	1 7 6
31	Gunjali ...		...	...	222	283	1 4 5	...	...	...	222	283	1 4 5
32	Kalamzare ...		...	...	511	639	1 4 0	...	...	...	511	639	1 4 0
33	Kelni ...		...	...	739	1,268	1 11 5	...	...	...	739	1,268	1 11 5
34	Kondhrāj ...		...	...	314	556	1 9 10	...	...	...	314	556	1 9 10
35	Kukar Munde ...	...	...	661	1,485	1 11 7	...	...	...	661	1,485	1 11 7	
36	Mohide ...	VI	...	...	684	790	1 2 6	...	...	...	684	790	1 2 6
37	Umri ...		...	...	900	1,251	1 6 3	...	...	...	900	1,251	1 6 3
38	Pati ...				689	1,104	1 9 8	P. 33	76	2 4 10	722	1,180	1 10 2
39	Phulwadi ...				1,122	1,624	1 7 2	...	...	...	1,122	1,624	1 7 2
40	Pimplas ...				350	551	1 9 2	...	...	...	350	551	1 9 2
41	Saladi ...				203	258	1 4 4	...	...	...	203	258	1 4 4
42	Khar ...		1 12 0	...	269	369	1 5 11	...	...	...	269	369	1 5 11
24	Total of the 2nd Group				13,407	20,563	1 8 6	M. 30	59	1 13 6	13,470	20,698	1 8 7
								P. 33	76	2 4 10			

on Government Occupied Land.

By Revision Survey.													Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.		Dry crop.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry crop.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Rs. & p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. & p.					
2 13 0		1,087	2,612	2 6 5	...	...	...	1,087	2,612	2 6 5	53	Balde...	1		
		408	976	2 6 3	...	...	...	408	976	2 6 3	45	Bamsel...	2		
		374	820	2 7 9	...	...	...	374	820	2 7 9	55	Dawad...	3		
		272	679	2 7 11	...	...	...	272	679	2 7 11	56	Haj...	4		
		1,100	2,584	2 7 10	...	...	...	1,100	2,584	2 7 10	56	Nimkhare...	5		
		984	2,414	2 9 7	M. 4	8	2 0 0	984	2,414	2 9 6	76	Pistwar...	6		
		1,007	2,576	2 6 9	...	...	...	1,007	2,576	2 5 9	75	Satgadh...	7		
		400	1,004	2 4 0	M. 2	3	1 8 0	402	1,007	2 3 1	41	Uhad...	8		
		3,226	7,184	2 3 8	M. 3	6	1 10 5	3,228	7,189	2 3 6	148	Amal...	9		
		410	1,067	2 6 10	...	...	...	410	1,067	2 6 10	140	Astrawe...	10		
		374	1,083	2 7 0	...	...	...	374	1,083	2 7 0	156	Bahurup...	11		
		627	1,620	2 9 0	...	...	...	627	1,620	2 9 0	175	Dheptr...	12		
		517	1,336	2 9 4	M. 10	10	1 14 5	527	1,355	2 9 2	155	Dhanore...	13		
		546	1,491	2 6 0	...	...	...	546	1,391	2 6 0	161	Harode...	14		
		507	2,134	2 6 8	...	...	...	507	2,134	2 6 8	145	Khad...	15		
		204	687	2 9 8	...	...	...	204	687	2 9 8	176	Maharapur...	16		
		288	2,610	2 10 2	...	...	...	288	2,610	2 10 2	180	Tarhad...	17		
		411	1,119	2 11 7	...	...	...	411	1,119	2 11 7	154	Uhad...	18		
		14,506	35,106	2 6 9	M. 19	35	1 13 6	14,524	35,141	2 6 9	175	Total of the 1st Group	18		
													Group II.		
2 4 0		584	1,100	1 14 5	M. 2	2	1 0 0	586	1,111	1 14 4	3	Khad...	19		
		389	1,442	1 7 4	M. 27	34	1 4 2	3816	1,476	1 7 3	17	M...	20		
		600	1,341	2 3 3	...	...	...	600	1,541	2 3 5	153	Arode, Tarf Talod...	21		
		1,089	2,572	2 1 6	...	...	...	1,089	2,572	2 1 5	160	Kharwad...	22		
		276	477	1 13 10	M. 2	2	1 0 0	276	479	1 13 8	120	Morwad...	23		
		400	787	1 32 0	...	...	...	400	787	1 12 0	130	Falwa...	24		
		402	675	1 10 10	...	...	...	402	675	1 10 10	181	Aste, Tarf Boradi...	25		
		264	551	2 1 5	...	...	...	264	571	2 1 5	360	Aste, Tarf Bahawal...	26		
		661	1,260	1 14 6	...	...	...	661	1,260	1 14 6	287	Chamran...	27		
		212	468	2 3 4	M. 5	11	2 3 2	217	479	2 3 4	327	Chimnati...	28		
		446	685	1 10 4	...	...	...	446	688	1 10 4	195	Gadhi...	29		
		483	97	1 14 5	...	...	...	483	127	1 14 5	300	Gorase...	30		
		224	566	1 9 9	...	...	...	224	560	1 9 9	172	Gurjani...	31		
		512	787	1 8 7	...	...	...	512	787	1 8 7	232	Kalansare...	32		
		733	1,600	2 4 3	...	...	...	733	1,600	2 4 3	300	Kadhi...	33		
		314	722	2 1 7	...	...	...	314	722	2 1 7	190	Sondhraj...	34		
		503	1,910	2 3 5	...	...	...	503	1,910	2 3 5	186	Kukur mund...	35		
		682	281	1 7 0	...	...	...	682	281	1 7 0	242	Mohale...	36		
		595	1,586	1 12 4	...	...	...	595	1,586	1 12 4	168	Umri...	37		
		633	1,302	2 1 8	...	...	...	722	1,512	2 1 6	251	Tati...	38		
		P. J. 69	780	2 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1,025	1,574	1 13 3	...	...	...	1,119	2,045	1 13 3	270	Uhad...	39		
		P. J. 84	171	1 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		260	727	2 1 3	...	...	...	260	727	2 1 3	312	Vimples...	40		
	283	324	1 9 6	...	...	...	293	324	1 9 6	256	Salsadi...	41			
	275	571	2 1 3	...	...	...	275	571	2 1 3	547	Khar...	42			
		13,214	27,011	1 11 3	M. 26	40	1 8 9	13,183	25,471	1 14 3	225	Total of the 2nd Group	21		
		P. J. 103	551	1 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Survey.											
			Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
			Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>Group III.</i>													
43	Amode (Tar Satone)	VII	1 8 0	...	723	907	1 4 1	P. 47	86	1 13 3	770	993	1 4 8	
44	Bál Ambe ...		"	"	...	372	406	1 1 6	P. 25	41	1 10 3	397	447	1 2 0
45	Be ...		"	"	...	1,251	1,580	1 4 2	P. 43	76	1 12 3	1,294	1,636	1 4 0
46	Boad ...		"	"	...	4,517	4,908	1 1 5	...	...	...	4,517	4,908	1 1 5
47	Budhiwal ...		"	"	...	782	800	1 0 4	...	...	...	782	800	1 0 4
48	Budlawali ...		"	"	...	487	598	1 3 8	...	...	...	487	598	1 3 8
49	Chinole ...		"	"	...	258	255	0 15 10	...	...	...	258	255	0 15 10
50	Lobhani ...		"	"	...	365	428	1 2 9	...	...	...	365	428	1 2 9
51	Mathawal ...		"	"	...	454	525	1 2 6	M. 5	14	2 12 10	459	539	1 2 9
52	Mendwad ...		"	"	...	524	629	1 3 2	...	...	...	524	629	1 3 2
53	Modle ...		"	"	...	494	646	1 4 11	P. 90	171	1 14 5	665	817	1 6 5
54	Nalgavhan ...		"	"	...	645	723	1 1 11	...	...	...	645	723	1 1 11
55	Rájpur ...		"	"	...	423	461	1 1 5	P. 75	133	1 12 4	498	594	1 3 4
56	Satone ...		"	"	...	516	637	1 3 9	P. 8	14	1 12 0	524	651	1 3 1
57	Somawal ...		"	"	...	575	677	1 2 10	...	...	...	575	677	1 2 10
58	Tulse ...		"	"	...	568	1,118	1 4 7	P. 91	169	1 13 9	959	1,287	1 5 6
59	Ranaichi ...	VIII	1 4 0	...	342	395	1 2 0	...	...	...	342	395	1 2 0	
60	Vesgaon ...		"	"	...	142	119	0 13 5	...	...	...	142	119	0 13 5
61	Dodvepada ...	IX	1 0 0	...	31	30	0 15 6	...	...	...	31	30	0 15 6	
62	Medpur ...		"	"	...	500	449	0 14 4	...	...	...	500	449	0 14 4
63	Terade ...		"	"	...	585	543	0 14 10	...	...	...	585	543	0 14 10
21	Total of the 3rd Group ...	...	...	...	14,854	16,824	1 2 1	M. 5 P. 375	14 690	2 12 10 1 13 2	15,239	17,529	1 2 6	
	<i>Group IV.</i>													
64	Pádalpur ...	X	0 12 0	...	17	6	0 5 8	...	...	...	17	6	0 5 8	
65	Kakalpur ...	IX	1 0 0	...	326	262	0 12 10	...	...	...	326	262	0 12 10	
66	Modalpáda ...		"	"	...	239	173	0 11 7	...	...	...	239	173	0 11 7
67	Pánwadi ...		"	"	...	394	278	0 11 3	...	...	...	394	278	0 11 3
68	Rájevira ...		"	"	...	224	178	0 12 9	...	...	...	224	178	0 12 9
69	Ranápur ...		"	"	...	137	113	0 13 2	...	...	...	137	113	0 13 2
70	Sbelwai ...		"	"	...	190	146	0 12 4	...	...	...	190	146	0 12 4
71	Shirwe ...		"	"	...	373	298	0 12 9	...	...	...	373	298	0 12 9
72	Ziri ...		"	"	...	230	196	0 13 8	...	...	...	230	196	0 13 8
73	Aámoni ...	X	0 12 0	...	Unoccupied	assessed	...	waste.	...	...	...	...	...	
74	Asápur ...		"	"	...	87	60	0 11 0	...	...	...	87	60	0 11 0
75	Khatawani ...		"	"	...	124	60	0 7 9	...	...	...	124	60	0 7 9
76	Kothár ...		"	"	...	Unoccupied	assessed	...	waste.	...	...	...	...	
77	Mor Amba ...		"	"	...	889	627	0 11 3	...	...	...	889	627	0 11 3
78	Pimparpada ...		"	"	...	274	145	0 8 6	...	...	...	274	145	0 8 6
79	Bumpur ...		"	"	...	256	147	0 9 2	...	...	...	256	147	0 9 2
80	Thanavilhir ...		"	"	...	83	49	0 9 5	...	...	...	83	49	0 9 5
81	Varpáda ...		"	"	...	135	73	0 9 3	...	...	...	135	73	0 9 3
18	Total of the 4th Group ...	...	...	...	3,978	2,816	0 11 4	...	...	...	3,978	2,816	0 11 4	
81	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	46,746	71,676	1 8 6	M. 5 P. 412	120 766	2 2 11 1 13 9	47,213	72,562	1 8 1	

EXPLANATION  
 Note:—Darangpur being entirely included in forest has been excluded from the statement though nominal among the villages coming up for revision.

Q—concluded.

By REVISION SURVEY.													
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 10 0	...	698	1,118	1 9 8	...	...	...	771	1,223	1 9 4	23-1	Amode (Tarf Satone)	43
	...	P. J. 73	304	1 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	352	496	1 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	P. J. 42	49	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1,264	1,994	1 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	P. J. 58	78	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	4,493	6,193	1 6 1	...	...	...	4,493	6,193	1 6 1	26-2	Borad	46
	...	759	954	1 4 1	M. 12	13	1 1 4	771	967	1 4 1	20-9	Budhawal	47
	...	481	739	1 8 7	...	...	...	481	739	1 8 7	23-6	Budhawali	48
	...	155	307	1 8 8	M. 2	2	1 0 0	257	309	1 3 3	21-2	Chimode	49
	...	8*6	644	1 7 9	...	...	...	366	544	1 7 9	27-1	Lobhani	50
	...	459	665	1 7 2	...	...	...	459	665	1 7 2	23-4	Mathawal	51
	...	470	728	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	P. J. 37	45	1 8 6	P.M. 14	18	1 4 7	521	791	1 8 4	26-8	Mendwad	62
	...	452	749	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	P.J. 121	180	1 7 10	...	...	...	573	929	1 9 11	13-7	Modle...	53	
...	637	912	1 6 11	...	...	...	637	912	1 6 11	26-1	Nalgavhan	54	
...	830	481	1 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	P.J. 164	210	1 4 6	...	...	...	494	691	1 6 5	16-3	Rajpur	55	
...	523	804	1 8 7	...	...	...	523	804	1 8 7	28-5	Satone	56	
...	575	856	1 7 10	...	...	...	575	856	1 7 10	26-4	Somawal	57	
...	644	1,076	1 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	P.J. 303	415	1 7 6	...	...	...	947	1,521	1 9 8	18-2	Tulse	58	
...	343	674	1 10 9	...	...	...	343	674	1 10 9	49-1	Ranaiichi	59	
...	141	182	1 4 8	...	...	...	141	182	1 4 8	52-9	Vesgaon	60	
...	31	55	1 12 5	...	...	...	31	55	1 12 5	83-3	Dodvepada	61	
...	487	817	1 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	P. J. 8	11	1 6 0	...	...	...	495	817	1 10 9	84-4	Medpur	62	
...	590	1,011	1 11 5	...	...	...	590	1,011	1 11 5	86-2	Torade	63	
...	...	14,340	21,255	1 7 9	M. 14	15	1 1 2	15,174	22,410	1 7 8	27-9	Total of the 3rd Group	21
...	...	P.J. 806	1,122	1 6 3	P.M. 14	18	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 4 0	...	17	11	0 10 4	...	...	...	17	11	0 10 4	83-3	Padalpur	64
	...	326	370	1 2 2	...	...	...	326	370	1 2 2	41-2	Kakalpur	65
	...	287	242	1 0 4	...	...	...	237	242	1 0 4	39-9	Modalpada	66
	...	893	454	1 2 6	...	...	...	393	454	1 2 6	63-3	Panwadi	67
	...	224	247	1 1 8	...	...	...	224	247	1 1 8	38-8	Rajvira	68
	...	135	119	1 2 10	...	...	...	185	159	1 2 10	40-7	Ranapur	69
	...	180	202	1 1 1	...	...	...	189	202	1 1 1	38-4	Shelwai	70
	...	373	419	1 2 0	...	...	...	373	419	1 2 0	40-6	Shirwa	71
	...	237	285	1 3 3	...	...	...	287	285	1 3 3	45-4	Ziri	72
	...	86	116	1 5 7	...	...	...	86	116	1 5 7	93-3	Aamoni	73
	...	125	114	0 14 7	...	...	...	125	114	0 14 7	90-0	Asapur	74
	...	884	1,187	1 5 6	...	...	...	884	1,187	1 5 6	89-3	Khatawani	75
	...	273	269	0 15 9	...	...	...	273	269	0 15 9	85-5	Kothar	76
	...	266	292	1 1 7	...	...	...	266	292	1 1 7	98-6	Mor Amba	77
	...	83	94	1 2 1	...	...	...	83	94	1 2 1	91-8	Pimparpada	78
...	135	150	1 1 9	...	...	...	135	150	1 1 9	92-3	Rampur	79	
...	...	3,983	4,611	1 2 6	...	...	...	3,983	4,611	1 2 6	63-7	Trandvihir	80
...	...	40,062	85,958	1 13 10	M. 69	99	1 6 11	47,134	87,573	1 13 9	20-7	Varpada	81
...	...	P.J. 989	1,473	1 7 10	P.M. 14	18	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total of the 4th Group	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grand Total	81

TION.  
 P.—Panshal,  
 M.—Manshal,  
 P. J.—Panshal transferred to Jativa,  
 P. M.—Panshal transferred to Manshal.



## APPENDIX Q(1).

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By FORMER SURVEY.					By REVISION SURVEY.					Population.
			Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.		
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Group I.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Balde ...	Sultānpur.	1,368	183	1,091	...	...	1,372	192	1,087	...	...	613
2	Bhamsāl ...		626	169	409	2	2	552	130	408	2	3	73
3	Daswad ...		677	27	534	246	573	675	23	334	246	610	104
4	Hol ...		425	105	273	11	13	423	100	272	19	9	14
5	Nimbhore ...		1,511	149	1,207	19	44	1,506	153	1,198	19	47	463
6	Pisāwar ...		1,189	92	959	52	101	1,188	81	964	57	118	325
7	Fatgavhān ...		1,806	153	997	569	1,077	1,804	150	1,007	574	1,169	369
8	Ublad ...		755	231	463	...	...	735	211	463	...	...	112
9	Amlād ...		4,863	275	3,228	1,034	1,555	4,855	268	3,228	1,043	1,589	356
10	Ashrāv ...		807	214	442	101	129	830	221	440	119	165	393
11	Bahuripe ...		1,160	242	816	5	5	1,117	230	814	6	8	373
12	Bhopār ...		700	47	628	...	...	700	48	627	...	...	...
13	Dhanore ...		758	51	52	125	256	758	53	527	124	300	233
14	Hātode ...		1,014	231	576	93	132	955	210	586	85	159	188
15	Khedle ...		1,058	58	910	31	50	1,067	58	907	33	66	256
16	Mahamadpur ...		296	4	264	14	33	296	4	264	14	34	...
17	Tarhāwad ...		1,674	165	990	443	869	1,672	155	988	162	995	254
18	Untāwad ...		468	27	412	...	...	472	33	411	...	...	94
18	Total of Group I...		21,145	2,420	14,527	2,748	4,826	21,077	2,325	14,524	2,793	5,586	4,174
<i>Group II.</i>													
19	Khadel ...	Sultānpur.	1,024	64	587	328	585	1,025	70	586	324	649	170
20	Mod ...		1,365	127	1,014	146	216	1,365	128	1,016	116	232	662
21	Amod (tarf Taloda).		894	59	701	12	20	823	60	659	12	22	181
22	Kharwad ...		1,863	44	1,090	172	295	1,864	46	1,089	172	346	321
23	Morwad ...		536	29	253	185	275	535	29	258	185	310	43
24	Talwe ...		902	50	450	305	339	903	52	450	304	380	45
25	Aste (tarf Barad).		480	6	404	63	76	479	7	402	63	106	...
26	Aste (tarf Būdhāval).		338	28	264	19	30	340	10	254	19	49	178
27	Chūgaon ...		781	36	662	...	...	780	34	661	...	...	57
28	Chirmati ...		590	23	218	6	10	292	26	217	6	13	172
29	Gādid ...		615	154	407	27	20	601	201	406	27	23	265
30	Gorise ...		729	96	485	126	118	751	123	433	123	166	179
31	Gunjāli ...		276	19	223	...	...	277	23	224	...	...	60
32	Kalamisare ...		657	28	511	55	69	657	27	512	55	68	96
33	Kelni ...		878	40	739	62	84	870	39	733	61	108	193
34	Kondhraj ...		847	224	344	260	363	823	173	314	249	352	129
35	Kukarmundi ...		1,227	255	564	26	20	1,207	234	863	16	15	1,597
36	Mohide ...		736	39	684	...	...	736	41	682	...	...	354
37	Umri ...	1,090	37	100	40	72	1,090	43	995	49	12	59	
38	Pāri ...	857	60	722	52	58	857	60	722	52	81	156	
39	Phulwāli ...	1,559	105	1,122	75	76	1,551	110	1,119	73	19	551	
40	Pimpās ...	536	114	359	41	33	536	114	359	42	49	30	
41	Sakādi ...	551	16	203	332	459	555	21	291	331	671	...	
42	Khār ...	309	6	263	8	11	308	7	275	...	...	...	
24	Total of Group II...		18,801	1,659	13,470	2,349	3,189	18,788	1,702	13,453	2,318	3,721	6,566

## APPENDIX Q(3)—concluded.

N.	Name of Village.	Former Taluku.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.
			Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.		
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Group III.</b>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
43	Amode (tarf Satone).	Sultanpur.	1,611	109	770	702	853	1,659	126	771	702	1,074	375
44	Bil Ambe...		463	40	397	12	12	461	41	394	12	15	215
45	Bej...		1,701	197	1,504	151	147	1,725	218	1,312	141	182	535
46	Borad ...		6,957	2,292	4,517	14	13	6,914	2,253	4,493	65	93	1,042
47	Budhawal ...		1,425	80	782	502	450	1,431	87	771	512	588	602
48	Budhawali ...		556	18	487	10	10	553	19	481	18	26	97
49	Chinole ...		1,368	30	258	1,031	826	1,380	62	257	1,026	1,295	159
50	Lobhani ...		449	22	365	18	19	451	22	366	18	23	317
51	Mattawal ...		724	39	459	80	82	724	89	459	80	104	166
52	Mendwad ...		633	38	524	28	27	632	57	521	35	47	185
53	Modle ...		675	55	584	27	31	680	39	573	87	82	212
54	Nalgavhan ...		807	35	646	81	68	811	42	637	86	80	161
55	Rajpur ...		614	33	493	34	32	624	60	494	20	29	328
56	Satone ...		611	25	514	41	37	612	27	523	44	44	161
57	Somaval Badruk ...		736	31	575	20	18	735	30	575	20	23	380
58	Tulse ...		1,114	43	959	80	37	1,116	44	917	43	68	130
59	Ranaichi ...		732	13	342	368	364	733	13	343	38	551	149
60	Vesgaon ...		356	137	112	68	62	335	110	141	75	91	116
61	Dodwepada ...		65	4	31	30	24	68	5	31	30	44	15
62	Medpur ...		596	21	500	760	51	605	22	495	74	119	173
63	Torade ...	861	20	585	215	209	866	21	590	214	390	294	
21	Total of Group III.		23,087	3,202	15,238	3,558	3,392	23,149	3,307	15,174	3,653	4,917	5,840
<b>Group IV.</b>													
64	Pahalpur ...	Sultanpur.	866	704	17	145	61	880	470	17	393	193	243
65	Kakalpur ...		467	11	326	118	88	467	13	326	117	122	99
66	Modulpada ...		309	11	239	44	19	306	12	287	42	26	315
67	Panwadi ...		832	466	391	...	...	864	448	393	...	...	...
68	Rajvirá ...		759	254	221	266	203	761	43	224	470	511	212
69	Randpur ...		337	13	137	225	169	336	13	135	225	236	197
70	Shewai ...		459	20	190	236	169	459	19	189	238	209	56
71	Shirwa ...		566	11	373	169	102	566	12	373	168	140	188
72	Zuri... ..		291	14	250	33	25	290	14	237	25	29	162
73	Admou ...		2,346	2,346	...	...	...	2,341	2,062	...	279	145	86
74	Asapur ...		139	7	87	45	26	133	7	86	45	50	6
75	Khetawani... ..		961	832	124	15	9	921	331	125	465	455	231
76	Kothar ...		997	997	...	...	...	1,000	646	...	354	167	203
77	Mor Ambá... ..		1,340	31	889	37	248	1,341	44	884	380	471	539
78	Pimparpada ...	1,985	1,495	274	216	100	1,996	1,508	273	215	189	225	
79	Rampur ...	463	12	256	178	73	465	14	266	167	126	133	
80	Thana Vihar ...	1,531	975	83	473	210	1,550	876	83	600	587	133	
81	Varpada ...	361	181	135	23	8	457	25	185	276	267	113	
18	Total of Group IV.		15,109	8,369	3,978	2,573	1,482	15,197	6,557	3,983	4,468	3,928	3,136
81	Grand Total ...		78,142	15,710	47,213	11,228	12,889	78,211	13,891	47,134	19,232	18,182	19,486

## APPENDIX R.

No. 260 of 1864.

FROM

A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándesh ;

TO

L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq.,

Collector of Khándesh.

*Superintendent's Office,  
Málegaon, 12th October 1864.*

SIR,

I have the honour to lay before you proposals for the revision of assessment of 118 villages of the Sultánpur táluka, being that portion of it which is mostly free from jungle and under the bighoti system.

2. The Sultánpur táluka is the largest in extent of any in the collectorate ; the estimated area, according to Major Wingate's report, being 1,312 square miles ; but this can only be received as an approximate computation, as a very large portion of the táluka has never been surveyed, and the exact area has not been ascertained.

3. Its position is in the north-west extremity of the collectorate, extending towards the north across the Sautpuras, as far as the Narbada and Bárwáni on the north-east. The Rájpipla States lie to the west, the river Tapti separates the táluka from Nandurbár and Virdale on the south, and on the east is the táluka of Thalner.

4. The táluka has two divisions, the principal under the Mámlatdár, who is stationed at Sháháda, a town on the banks of the Gomi river, and the sub-division of Kukar Munda, under a Mahálkari at Taloda.

5. The following tabular statement shows in detail the distribution of the villages under the two prevailing systems of occupation—Bighoti and Autbandi :—

Division.	No. of Villages in Taloda			Detail of Bighoti.				Detail of Autbandi.				Total of Col. 8 & 12.
	Bighoti.	Autbandi.	Total.	Government.	Partially Alienated.	Wholly Alienated.	Total.	Government.	Partially Alienated.	Wholly Alienated.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12
Subha ... ..	119	95	214	116	3	...	119	71	1	23	95	214
Petha ... ..	58	234	292	60	1	7	58	231	...	3	234	292
Grand Total ...	177	329	506	116	4	7	177	302	1	26	329	506

6. The above gives a total of 506 villages. Of these 177 only are under the Bighoti system ; the remainder, inhabited mostly by Bhils, are Autbandi. According to the records there are 176 villages uninhabited ; of these, as far as I can ascertain, 162 are in the plain below the Sátpuras, but in many instances there is hardly a trace left of any human habitation, and nothing whatever to denote the line of a village boundary, all being alike covered with jungle so that all that is known of many villages is the name still borne on the records of the districts.

7. The attention of Government has already been directed to Turanmál in the Akráni Pargana. I have never had an opportunity of visiting this proposed site for a sanatorium, so can give no information respecting it. From knowledge personally obtained, it is close to the Barwáni State, and I think access to it by cart is only to be had through that territory. There are some portions of the boundary line between Barwáni and Khándesh, regarding which there are disputes, the settlement of which, as well as the definition of our northern boundary, altogether must soon form a matter for consideration and settlement. The Barwáni lands extend south of the Sátpura down on to the plains beneath, which must be an inconvenience to the inhabitants where there are any, and at all times be adverse to proper police arrangements.

8. The bold outline of the Sátpura range, which overhangs the plain along the entire length of the district from east to west, is the most striking natural feature. Spurs from the Sauts run down along the eastern boundary, so that on two sides the plain is enclosed by hills. A line of low disconnected hills shoot out from the east and run as far west as Mohida, from whence they incline southwards and terminate at Serud and Málegaon ; with this exception, the entire district south of the Sátpuras is an unbroken plain covered with a coating of rich black soil. The Sátpuras rising abruptly from the plain without the deteriorating influence of spurs ; the soil preserves a very even quality up to within a short distance of the base, and in localities

where the surface is free from nálas, the qualities of the soil are unequalled, being a rich black loam, which, under proper culture, would produce crops unsurpassed in any portion of the province.

9. This portion of the collectorate is only just emerging from a wild uncivilized state. When I first introduced the survey operations there in 1854, the whole of that portion of the province was viewed by the natives at a distance with a feeling of suspicious fear, as being the stronghold of fierce untutored Bhils. I was even told that the survey operations could not be carried on without being accompanied by an organized gang of labourers, as the Bhils, the only people available as labourers, would give no assistance in erecting land marks; but having myself preceded the surveyors by an early tour through the taluka, I found, by introducing a regular system of prompt payment for work performed, the Bhils not only willing, but ready, in much greater numbers than I could employ, to do anything that was required of them. A large portion of the district at that time was covered with jungle; in some places to within a mile or so of the Tapti. With the exception of a casual visit to the establishments at work, I had had no opportunity of examining into the state of the district until lately, when I was hardly prepared for the change that had taken place. Miles of high jungle, I might almost say forest, had been cleared off, and places which gave cover to wild animals, such as Wilgye and Sámbar, were now clothed with luxuriant crops of wheat and gram.

10. There is still a great extent of land covered with high jungle along the base of the Sápuras, where the villages are uninhabited; the lands are mostly covered with Palas and Khair jungle, the former tree predominating. I have shown, in the map which accompanies this, by a broken line in green, as nearly as possible the line of demarcation between the open and jungle country.

11. The river Tapti affords an ample supply of water to all the villages along its bank; the only other river of consequence is the Gumi, which takes its rise in the Sápuras in the north-east corner of the taluka, and flows in a south-easterly direction, debouching into the Tapti at the village of Prakásha. The Gumi contains an abundance of water throughout the year, its supply being added to by the Umri and Susri, which fall into it. There is a bundhára across the Gumi, at the village of Pádulda, from which the lands of eight villages are watered; of this I shall speak further.

12. A little further west is the Waki Nadi, a shallow tortuous nala, which, only in exceptional seasons, contains water throughout the year.

13. Beyond this is the Hutí Nadi, the bed of which is deep and the stream sluggish; it retains its water throughout the hot months, but the inhabitants state the water is injurious to health; this may be said of all water contained in the nálas to the westward, particularly that supplying the town of Kukarmunda, to which is attributable the ill-health the inhabitants are ever suffering from. Kukarmunda is notorious as a most unhealthy place, the cause of which was said to proceed from the bad water; but as the town is situated on the banks of the Tapti, whose waters are perfectly wholesome, it seemed singular that the inhabitants of this village, more than any other, should suffer from the effects of unwholesome water. On inspection, I found that it was not the Tapti water that the people helped themselves to, but that of a small stream which joined the large river under the town walls. The water of this stream was discovered to be loaded with decayed vegetable matter, and the pools a little way from its mouth were covered with a slimy green matter which floated on the surface. It was therefore this poisonous stream that affected the health of the inhabitants, which, having been made apparent, the more intelligent of them use the Tapti water for culinary purposes.

14. Being so adjacent to the Sápuras, it might be expected that there is abundance of surface water throughout the district, but this is not the case; with the exception of the stream I have mentioned, there is scarcely one nala that retains water, and this is the case with the entire country between the Tapti and the Sápuras. In the Káver and Sánda talukas the water is all beneath the surface, and the wells of great depth, from 60 to 90 feet. In this taluka the water, however, is much nearer the surface, the average depth of the wells not exceeding 33 feet. The number of wells is, however, small, many villages having only one to supply the wants of men and cattle.

15. The climate of the open portion of the taluka is not unhealthy; but in the west, which is within the influence of malaria from the forests of the Dángs and the neighbourhood of such lands as are still clothed with jungle, the inhabitants suffer much from fever and also from the enlargement of the spleen; to strangers visiting the district, I do not consider it safe until the hot weather has set in.

16. The survey operations in this taluka have, in consequence of unhealthiness of the climate, been greatly impeded—both Europeans and Natives suffering alike.

17. There are no metalled roads within the taluka, and the want of a road over which carts can pass in wet weather is very greatly felt. A fall of rain effectually stops all cart traffic. No wheeled conveyance could effect a passage, except under great difficulty, over the deep black soil during the rainy season. From Sháháda and Taloda, the two wood marts of the district, there is at all times considerable traffic, and particularly so of late years, since the demand for Railway sleepers has been so great. A fair-weather road traverses the taluka from Barhánpur and the eastward to Surat. Along this road, during the dry season, there is a fair amount of traffic, but it ceases in the first fall of rain. The nearest metalled road is that between Agra and Bombay, for which carts make with all articles of export.

18. Market towns within the district are as follows:—

Sháháda, Prakásha, Sarankhera, Turkhera, Taloda, and Kukurmunda.

19. At Sháháda the largest market in the táluka is held: cattle, wool, grain, and cloth being offered for sale.

20. The Taloda Fair is the next in importance; it is by much the largest wool market in the district. Here wool of all sorts is brought from the Rajpála and other States for sale. The supply of this important article of trade is kept up chiefly, if not solely, by Bhils, and affords employment and support to hundreds of that race who formerly gained their livelihood by plundering their neighbours. From the opportunities I had of judging during my stay in the táluka last season I could observe a great improvement in the appearance of the Bhil tribes, and this is in a great measure attributable to the increased intercourse with European and other traders in wool. The Taloda Fair extends over two days weekly, *viz.*, Thursdays and Fridays. At this place wool merchants and sleeper contractors have their depôts and have large stores of valuable timber.

21. Besides the usual merchandize offered for sale at weekly fairs, I would particularize a few articles supplied by the Bhil tribes, *viz.*, honey, bees-wax, catechu, the charoll nuts; they also bring wooden bowls, platters, and spoons, which are roughly though rather ingeniously carved out from the solid wood, also fellies for cart wheels.)

22. The other fairs within the districts have nothing peculiar to denote them, the usual merchandize only being exposed for sale.

23. Beyond the commonest description of fabrics, there are no manufactures in the district.

24. Sháháda is rather famous for its dye; there are 216 dyers, who seem to have plenty of occupation, as the bed of the river in front of the town is at times covered with red cloth.

25. The táluka, however, is noted for its carts, which are made up in large numbers, and are of a very excellent description; they combine strength with lightness, and bear comparison with any cart for general purposes I have ever seen, not even excepting Major Oulford's Timburan pattern carts, which met with such approval in the Deccan. Carts are made up at 21 villages within the district, but the largest factory is at Taloda, which has great advantages in an abundant supply of cart-building material; the cost of a cart with iron axle is now Rs. 50, being nearly double the cost of the same article 10 years ago; but so great is the present call for carts, that the supply does not keep pace with the demand even at such remunerative prices.

26. I have not been able to glean much information regarding the previous history of this district. Its decline, however, from the flourishing condition it enjoyed under Mahomedan rule, may be dated from the year 1802, when the Province of Khándesh was ravaged by Holkar's army, and the famine of 1803, immediately following, completed the disaster; villages became deserted, the Bhils betook themselves to the fastnesses in the Sátparas, from whence they made incursions into the low country; the Pindáris scoured the plains, and other freebooters with their Arab mercenaries established themselves in fortified places within the hills, levying heavy contribution from the country in the neighbourhood, so that along the whole length of the province, the country, within a certain distance of the Sátparas, became entirely deserted. From the number of village sites now in ruins there is evidence of the populous and flourishing state of the district in years gone past. The town of Soltámpur, formerly the kasta of the táluka, being itself in ruins; the only inhabitants are a few Bhils and Banjaris recently established.

27. The census for the entire táluka has not been completed; but that taken of the 118 villages under revision show an aggregate of 30,992 souls, giving 126 individuals to the square mile.

28. Of the above number of inhabitants Bhils preponderate—the returns showing 8,492—and the Guzar Kunbi rank next in point of number, being a little over 6,000. As a class these people are very well off, many of the wealthy acting as bankers and money-lenders as well as cultivators of the soil; in fact they are the dominant race in these parts, the Bhils and poorer classes serving them as menials. (The Guzars as farmers are considered inferior to the other class of Kunbis, being less disposed to the work and labour of the field than the Deccani Kunbi; their operations being carried on chiefly by hired labour; formerly they held their Bhil labourers under a servitude bordering on a state of thraldom, but this of late years, if not altogether abolished, has become greatly ameliorated, and the Bhils, like other individuals, are now sensible of the liberty and freedom they are entitled to as British subjects.) The remainder of the agricultural community is composed of Deccani Kunbis, Malis, Rajputs and Bhils. As I have already remarked, the conditions of the latter are much improved of late years, and with the continued care and attention which have recently been given to their wants, I look forward to see not only an increase in the establishment of colonies, but advancement made in their social improvement. From my knowledge of, and intercourse with, the Bhils, I have ever found them easily influenced; such indeed is their characteristic feature, whether for evil or for good. Although unquestionably less civilized than the inhabitants of the open country, yet they are naturally an intelligent and acute race, and more susceptible of instruction than many who have long been within the influence of advanced civilization. The weak points in the Bhil character seem to be an inherent desire to steal and a love for spirituous liquor.

29. Throughout the northern portion of the district there are numerous colonies of the Wanjari tribe—for eight or nine months in the year they follow their nomadic life, chiefly travelling to and from Surat with grain and salt; during the rains they assemble at their Tándas (the name by which their primitive dwellings are known). Their numerous bullocks

are returned loose to graze, while a few cultivate a small extent of land in the neighbourhood; of late years they have shown less disinclination to turn their attention to agriculture as a means of support, but many of them prefer buying and selling cattle and sheep; they view the approach of civilization, in the shape of railroads and metalled roads, with the greatest repugnance, and inquiries were made of me by them if the hateful "Fire Ghari" was ever likely to make its appearance in the valley of the Tapti.

30. Large flocks of sheep resort to this district during the hot season; immediately the heat is removed from the ground, the owners of sheep bring their flocks from the south. I have been unable to give any very correct information as the actual number, but I am told it is under the mark when I say there are at least 100,000 heads of sheep within the district from March to June, after which they are moved on to hilly and rocky soil for the monsoon months.

31. From the large extent of pasture land there is a corresponding number of horned cattle in the villages near the base of the Sâtpuras; beside the indigenous breeds of cattle there are large herds of the Hullum breed, chiefly the property of Aungurs and Wanjâris who frequent the base of the Sâtpuras, or wherever there are large tracts of uncultivated land affording an abundance of pasture. These cattle are peculiar for their elegant appearance, being generally of an uniform white colour with long straight horns. In form they are much less heavy than any other breed of cattle, thus more nimble and suitable for light fast work. In their natural state they are of a wild and fierce disposition, remaining perfectly free and unfettered until they attain the age of three years, when the bulls are separated from the cows and driven off to the low country for sale.

32. The modes of husbandry practised in this part of the collectorate do not appear to differ materially from that in the other districts already reported on. On the borders of the waste lands, where the soil has been but recently reclaimed, the stumps of the forest trees remain above ground, but as cultivation advances these are gradually uprooted, and the soil obtains the same care and culture as that in the more open country.

33. The annexed diagram will show how insignificant the amount of revenue of this district was at the time of the British accession—only Rs. 36,000. The rise to its present height has been attained by a gradual yet marked ascent. Years of scarcity being intanced by a rapid depression, though generally as quickly recovered the following year. Notwithstanding the immense rise in its revenue, the finance of the district cannot be said to have been in a healthy state. It is impossible to conceive a line more uneven than that which indicates its collections of past years. The rates originally in force in the tâluka were for the best villages along the banks of the Tapti, Rs. 2-1-0 per bigha, or Rs. 2-12-0 per acre; there was one exception to this however; where the rates were higher Rs. 2-10-0 per bigha, or Rs. 3-8-0 per acre at Mohida. There are other rates, ranging from Rs. 1-15-0 to 8 annas per bigha, but there has been an entire absence of systematic equality in the application of the old rates, and this, in my opinion, has had a tendency towards creating the irregularity in former returns. The old rates obtaining in this tâluka are very similar to the former rates of adjoining tâlukas—Nandubâr and Virdal,— and had agricultural circumstances and prospects remained now as they

New Rates.		
Nandubâr.		Virdal.
Rs.	a.	p.
2	8	0
2	2	0
1	12	0
1	10	0
1	6	0

were at the settlement of the above-mentioned tâlukas, the introduction of similar revised rates into this tâluka would have been advisable; but even within so short a period everything connected with agriculture has become so enhanced, that the application of a higher rate is not only equitable but rendered necessary. There are deteriorating circumstances affecting the cultivation of land on the north banks of the Tapti, which are not so prominently felt on the otherwise; but these are confined within a certain limit of the Sâtpuras and the waste lands near their base. I allude to the depredations of wild animals. The crops do certainly suffer very material injury from Nilghye, Saubar, and Chital, and while the crops are on the ground, the utmost vigilance on the part of the cultivators is required, particularly so at night. The soil, as I

have already said, is pretty equal all over the tâluka up to within a short distance of the hills. The circumstances therefore to be considered as affecting the application of revised rates are chiefly confined to two heads, the distance from, and proximating to the jungle, giving cover to wild animals and the difficulty in procuring good water. In grouping the villages under the proposed rates, which are as under, this has been carried out as carefully as possible:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Revenue on Cultivated lands in 1833-34 or year of introduction of Survey Rates according to the Old and New Survey Rates.			Survey Rental.		
		Acres.	According to Old Rates.	New Survey Rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rates per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.			
3 0 0	41	42,011	1,00,513	96,157	49,683	1,07,777	2 2 9
2 12 0	24	18,035	35,908	35,717	25,812	51,208	1 15 9
2 8 0	16	13,657	26,202	27,784	23,179	35,788	1 10 9
2 4 0	9	5,523	10,487	9,639	8,545	13,883	1 10 1
2 0 0	16	5,847	6,906	7,806	15,401	19,571	1 4 4
1 12 0	12	4,091	3,548	4,762	7,831	8,051	1 0 5
.....	118	91,164	1,83,504	1,81,925	1,30,421	2,39,278	1 13 4

34. The effect of the above rates, it will be observed, has tended rather to equalize the assessment than to raise or depress the revenue over the whole district. Under the regular system following a survey settlement, I anticipate the most favourable results will be perceptible in this táluka. For any agricultural project there is no quarter of the collectorate so favourable as this would be; the only drawback is the want of improved communication such as other districts in the east are now enjoying.

35. The garden land of this táluka was up to 1862-63 derived both from Pátasthal and Motasthal irrigation, but from the year above mentioned the bandhára on the Gomi river, from which was produced the best and most thriving irrigated cultivation in the táluka, ceased to be a source of revenue. The reasons assigned for the disuse of this bandhára I am far from being satisfied with, viz., the disrepair of the canal, and an accumulation of silt at the bandhára itself. That the canal should have fallen into a state of disrepair, is in a great measure the fault of the cultivators themselves, although I think culpability is attached to the Revenue officers of the district, in not bringing the subject sufficiently prominently to notice. The bandhára itself, and all the masonry along the canal, as far as came under my observation, is in a perfectly good state of repair. There is certainly at present a great accumulation of silt against the bandhára, but this could have been prevented by opening the escape gate during the monsoon, and thereby creating a sufficient scour to keep the basin clear of silt and sand. I desire the Mámíatdár to have the sand removed to the depth of the out-let, and to cause the silt to be loosened by means of ploughs, so that as much of the accumulation as possible might be got rid of during the present monsoon. The canals will undoubtedly require a considerable amount of expenditure to have them cleared and widened, as in some places they had even been ploughed over and cultivated. My own belief is, that the cause of the water from the bandhára not having been made use of, as formerly, is that the cultivators, knowing that their lands were about to be classified and assessed, were under the impression they would escape a water cess if they did not make use of it until after the survey rates had been introduced, also that the produce from Jiráyat land has for the last two years been so abundantly profitable, that they did not care to have their lands irrigated. The consequence of this has been that for some years back there has been a gradual diminution of revenue derived from this bandhára until it ceased in 1862-63 to yield any whatever.

36. The following statement shows the amount of land under irrigation and revenue derived therefrom, after deducting annual expenses for repairs, during the last ten years the bandhára was under operation. The classification of this bandhára cannot be undertaken until the canals are put into working order. As soon therefore as this is done the better.

*Net Revenue from Bandhára.*

Official year.	Land under Irrigation.	Assessment.	Cost for repairing Canals.	Net Revenue realized.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1852-53 ... ..	366	2,614	...	2,614
1853-54 ... ..	411	3,367	133	3,234
1854-55 ... ..	217	1,546	...	1,546
1855-56 ... ..	531	4,283	...	4,283
1856-57 ... ..	154	1,353	...	1,353
1857-58 ... ..	184	1,505	...	1,505
1858-59 ... ..	187	1,637	...	1,637
1859-60 ... ..	185	1,424	200	1,224
1860-61 ... ..	257	1,719	...	1,719
1861-62 ... ..	175	1,127	...	1,127
10 years ... ..	2,697	20,575	333	20,242
Average ... ..	270	2,057	33	2,024

37. Throughout the district there are only 142 wells in operation for the purpose of Motasthal irrigation, from which are watered 535 acres. The products raised are the usual garden vegetables with very little sugarcane. In a district such as this garden cultivation from wells is not a profitable undertaking, and such as there is, is more for convenience and the supply of a few vegetables than for gain. The rate I have applied is the same as in tálukas south of the Tápti, Rs. 3 per acre.

38. The revision of assessment in this táluka has this year been confined to the villages formerly under the bighoti system. I purposed offering proposals for the revision of the remaining portion, viz., Autbandi villages, and have delayed forwarding this report, hoping to be able to come to some satisfactory decision with respect to the assessment of these villages; but there are difficulties yet to overcome, regarding which it will be necessary to hold a consultation with the Revenue Commissioner, yourself, and the Western Bhil Agent, before any ultimate steps can be taken. The more I see of the Autbandi system, the more convinced I am of the necessity there is for its abolishment. I conceive it to be the very worst possible for a people for whom endeavours are being made to bring under a more civilized and enlightened course of living: not only does the plough tax give encouragement to the cultivators to practise deceit, but affords opportunities to the subordinate district Officers to make fraudulent returns, as the annual counting of bullocks is simply a farce, and this, the cultivators, who are Bhils perfectly well understand. I have rarely met with a cultivator under the Autbandi system who acknow-

ledged that he possessed more than a pair of bullocks or one plough, which, according to the established estimate, is equal to 15 bighás or under 12 acres; yet on measurement it will probably transpire that this individual has an equivalent of 30 bighás under cultivation. As the cultivators are mostly Bhils, the change in the system must be undertaken with care, and however liberal the terms may be, the character of the Bhils is prone to concealment, and in some degree still distrustful in their intercourse with Revenue officers; that whatever steps may be taken, must be gone into guardedly and only after mature deliberation. I therefore must postpone the further consideration of the question for the present, but will take another opportunity of bringing the matter before Government.

39. The usual Appendices accompany this report, including a Map of the surveyed portion of the táluka.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

A. F. DAVIDSON,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.



## List of Government Villages

Class	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Average of past Collections on cultivated land for 45 years.		Cultivation and Collections thereon in 1862-63.	
			Cultivation Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I. Maximum rate Rs. 3-0-0.	1	Dhondwara ... ..	265	614	465	1,060
	2	Fai ... ..	513	1,218	1,653	2,221
	3	Bamkheira ... ..	641	1,314	1,769	3,280
	4	Khairwa ... ..	204	368	588	1,015
	5	Burgaum... ..	104	140	482	604
	6	Deur ... ..	282	575	813	1,518
	7	Kumkheira ... ..	92	173	195	419
	8	Taimba ... ..	732	1,615	1,385	3,508
	9	Sarungkheira ... ..	1,037	2,194	2,110	4,322
	10	Pusnud ... ..	708	1,672	1,104	2,559
	11	Kurawad... ..	351	863	573	1,554
	12	Kowtall ... ..	264	613	330	903
	13	Andrud ... ..	825	1,963	1,391	3,325
	14	Bamkheira(Sarungkheira)	387	912	583	1,775
	15	Biladi ... ..	576	1,359	940	2,377
	16	Mundruth ... ..	445	1,256	574	1,561
	17	Susda ... ..	868	1,725	2,422	4,442
	18	Palluswara ... ..	235	556	475	1,202
	19	Nandurkheira ... ..	369	905	841	2,133
	20	Wakari ... ..	33	84	126	325
	21	Damurkheira ... ..	305	1,083	558	1,522
	22	Bupkari ... ..	205	520	473	1,220
	23	Wurda ... ..	268	568	775	1,524
	24	Taimba ... ..	238	506	427	1,113
	25	Lambole ... ..	640	1,535	1,199	3,108
	26	Kurjai ... ..	474	1,207	858	2,268
	27	Dhukheira ... ..	802	1,879	1,536	3,936
	28	Bhodi ... ..	549	1,304	1,232	3,052
	29	Kathur Khurd ... ..	442	972	587	1,618
	30	Ningowhan ... ..	212	451	352	796
	31	Nandurda ... ..	520	1,151	970	2,363
	32	Prukasha... ..	3,147	8,010	645	16,905
	33	Ubhud ... ..	178	443	323	821
	34	Pisawur ... ..	503	1,121	808	2,157
	35	Sudgowhan ... ..	409	862	827	1,972
	36	Duswad ... ..	255	615	423	1,066
	37	Nimbora ... ..	440	988	999	2,225
	38	Bhumsal ... ..	133	291	358	857
	39	Hole ... ..	112	275	252	619
	40	Balda ... ..	424	978	893	2,069
	41	Saleti ... ..	687	1,642	1,601	4,139
	41	Villages ... ..	19,995	46,673	40,153	95,286
CLASS II. Maximum rate Rs. 2-12-0.	1	Kuluambu ... ..	813	1,291	1,775	2,583
	2	Warul ... ..	265	435	458	688
	3	Kanadi ... ..	257	416	513	799
	4	Sawulda ... ..	231	379	590	900
	5	Muloni ... ..	218	607	371	753
	6	Sahada ... ..	542	1,740	840	1,748
	7	Kukrail ... ..	710	1,758	1,149	2,288
	8	Malligaum ... ..	113	113	261	244
	9	Tikora ... ..	438	905	854	1,935
	10	Prigana ... ..	459	828	796	1,442
	11	Dhamlad... ..	233	555	451	1,216
	12	Wagoda ... ..	330	644	636	1,442
	13	Waijali ... ..	780	1,719	1,628	3,552

referred to in paragraph 33 of Report.

Revenue on cultivated land in 1863-64, or year of introduction of Survey rates according to Old and New survey rates.			Survey Rental.		
Acres.	According to old rates.	New Survey rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
512	1,164	1,198	585	1,297	2 3 6
1,112	2,303	2,497	1,417	2,957	2 1 5
1,910	3,780	3,320	2,780	4,108	1 7 8
633	1,117	1,401	808	1,688	2 1 5
512	662	976	686	1,221	1 12 6
910	1,630	2,046	1,095	2,373	2 2 8
236	485	543	311	660	2 1 11
1,618	4,031	3,551	2,238	4,318	1 14 10
2,178	4,401	4,476	2,498	4,857	1 15 1
1,215	2,719	2,344	1,777	2,945	1 10 6
581	1,666	1,635	610	1,580	2 9 5
333	963	980	342	940	2 12 0
1,577	3,883	3,506	1,914	3,953	2 1 1
597	1,606	1,440	646	1,536	2 6 1
957	2,403	2,132	1046	2,270	2 2 9
550	1,557	1,455	592	1,523	2 9 2
2,478	4,813	4,678	2,923	5,248	1 12 9
496	1,352	1,367	555	1,505	2 11 5
866	2,176	2,062	964	2,209	2 4 8
129	328	335	140	337	2 6 6
571	1,558	1,481	599	1,528	2 8 10
485	1,240	1,081	533	1,165	2 3 0
781	1,548	1,935	823	2,008	2 7 0
425	1,117	1,079	482	1,188	2 7 3
1,228	3,181	2,964	1,326	3,119	2 5 8
884	2,340	2,334	1,003	2,589	2 9 4
1,612	4,309	3,607	1,691	3,805	2 4 0
1,275	3,133	3,157	1,377	3,369	2 7 2
611	1,655	1,677	700	1,891	2 11 3
372	887	821	392	851	2 2 9
993	2,435	2,412	1,215	2,910	2 6 4
6,678	17,341	15,523	7,109	16,291	2 4 8
321	820	722	473	1,011	2 2 2
813	2,172	1,992	1,019	2,445	2 6 5
884	2,126	1,971	1,603	3,347	2 1 5
417	1,138	989	588	1,377	2 5 6
1,063	2,410	2,531	1,292	2,986	2 5 0
385	952	941	419	949	2 4 3
271	663	641	293	671	2 4 8
922	2,278	2,303	1,106	2,508	2 4 3
1,615	4,171	4,054	1,723	4,249	2 7 5
<b>42,011</b>	<b>1,00,513</b>	<b>96,157</b>	<b>49,683</b>	<b>1,07,777</b>	<b>2 2 9</b>
1,937	2,702	3,573	3,073	5,084	1 10 6
458	759	758	541	876	1 9 11
520	871	899	629	1,049	1 10 8
640	971	1,178	746	1,364	1 13 3
395	797	886	468	974	2 1 4
860	1,758	1,943	949	2,106	2 3 6
1,286	2,525	2,673	1,374	2,824	2 0 11
285	206	438	430	644	1 8 0
887	2,005	1,897	1,076	2,220	2 1 0
844	1,510	1,693	943	1,826	1 15 0
465	1,240	1,132	574	1,363	2 6 0
663	1,479	1,426	764	1,630	2 2 2
1,661	3,587	3,694	1,978	4,338	2 3 1

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Average of past Collections on cultivated land for 45 years.		Cultivation and Collections thereon in 1862-63.	
			Cultivation Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
I.	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II. Maximum rate Rs. 2-12-0.	14	Lurhawud ... ..	361	739	746	1,622
	15	Keirla ... ..	248	459	643	1,281
	16	Danor ... ..	262	537	468	934
	17	Mahmudpur ... ..	128	227	244	444
	18	Amla ... ..	1,028	2,267	1,274	2,993
	19	Bhopar ... ..	305	459	416	718
	20	Bowrupa ... ..	397	1,013	689	1,391
	21	Hatod ... ..	167	287	309	425
	22	Untawad ... ..	106	213	2	6
	23	Ashraw ... ..	72	108	181	246
24	Kalsari ... ..	666	1,571	1,300	3,373	
24	Villages ... ..	9,137	19,310	18,594	33,023	
CLASS III. Maximum rate Rs. 2-8-0.	1	Wadali ... ..	252	369	855	1,042
	2	Koteli ... ..	586	807	1,395	1,817
	3	Kukawal ... ..	161	249	283	386
	4	Kowtalli ... ..	205	290	608	669
	5	Sonewad ... ..	391	703	1,277	1,520
	6	Muhida (Sháháda) ... ..	873	1,743	2,968	3,789
	7	Lonekheira ... ..	444	1,666	678	1,317
	8	Kudail ... ..	222	506	475	963
	9	More ... ..	283	624	539	1,106
	10	Pari ... ..	229	489	442	936
	11	Wurda ... ..	226	431	388	816
	12	Padulda Budruk... ..	846	201	1,636	3,601
	13	Alikheira... ..	333	648	736	1,459
	14	Hole ... ..	195	366	342	706
	15	Oontawad ... ..	301	544	601	1,207
	16	Mohida (Hawali) ... ..	502	1,138	1,052	2,472
16	Villages ... ..	6,049	12,574	14,273	23,636	
CLASS IV. Maximum rate Rs. 2-4-0.	1	Tulweh ... ..	91	193	43	105
	2	Morewar ... ..	82	185	160	271
	3	Thurwur ... ..	247	551	545	1,243
	4	Surhadi ... ..	558	993	1,320	2,501
	5	Aurungpur ... ..	270	527	861	1,493
	6	Koteli ... ..	290	519	741	1,369
	7	Budigowhan ... ..	119	186	384	548
	8	Awga ... ..	183	369	375	849
	9	Juwana ... ..	281	499	612	1,093
9	Villages ... ..	2,121	4,022	5,041	9,472	
CLASS V. Maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0.	1	Sulsadi ... ..	17	5	30	20
	2	Chowgaum ... ..	77	159	144	231
	3	Umbri ... ..	96	163	204	304
	4	Gunjali ... ..	40	59	86	162
	5	Muhuda ... ..	39	32	33	22
	6	Kulumsar ... ..	29	19	76	33
	7	Ashta ... ..	14	11	63	31
	8	Sonewail ... ..	244	354	614	1,128
	9	Kulmari ... ..	125	140	562	501
	10	Wani ... ..	9	6	43	20
	11	Joroda ... ..	79	74	244	204

Revenue on Cultivated land in 1863-64, or year of introduction of Survey rates according to old and new Survey rates.			Survey Rental.		
Acres.	According to old rates.	New Survey rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
799	1,766	1,841	1,474	3,171	2 2 5
689	1,397	1,415	954	1,940	2 0 6
545	1,407	1,215	681	1,486	2 2 11
249	511	590	278	618	2 3 7
1,777	3,413	2,748	4,312	7,804	1 12 11
444	871	980	638	1,382	2 2 8
711	1,869	1,633	851	1,774	2 1 4
309	475	679	687	1,365	1 15 9
161	6	14	403	955	2 5 11
126	238	297	552	1,071	1 15 1
1,324	3,425	2,115	1,437	3,344	2 5 3
18,035	35,908	35,717	25,812	51,208	1 15 9
1,006	1,198	1,665	1,707	2,512	1 7 7
1,571	2,119	2,827	1,931	3,356	1 11 10
318	428	459	1,017	1,277	1 4 1
661	734	1,052	1,534	2,260	1 7 7
1,391	1,793	2,229	2,562	4,084	1 9 6
3,352	4,334	5,702	4,919	8,240	1 10 10
709	1,307	1,453	873	1,684	1 14 10
562	1,188	1,030	957	1,726	1 12 10
673	1,384	978	1,210	1,724	1 6 9
491	1,000	945	539	1,115	1 13 9
408	863	807	486	941	1 15 0
1,723	3,880	3,376	2,089	3,977	1 14 6
745	1,481	1,460	798	1,548	1 15 0
351	721	704	427	813	1 14 6
623	1,244	1,197	724	1,307	1 12 11
1,073	2,525	1,900	1,344	2,216	1 10 5
15,657	26,202	27,784	23,179	38,788	1 10 9
76	196	145	772	1,063	1 6 0
175	444	311	455	715	1 9 2
618	1,426	1,115	1,275	2,256	1 12 4
1,373	2,580	2,335	2,098	3,207	1 8 5*
879	1,519	1,482	955	1,587	1 10 7
768	1,397	1,420	885	1,571	1 12 5
507	735	822	583	936	1 9 8
405	898	710	609	998	1 10 3
722	1,292	1,299	883	1,550	1 12 1
5,523	10,487	9,639	8,515	13,883	1 10 1
31	9	20	535	717	1 5 5
156	373	248	671	985	1 7 6
205	378	323	949	1,321	1 6 3
169	192	142	231	300	1 4 9
35	23	52	708	821	1 2 7
108	34	56	572	712	1 3 11
72	48	102	473	613	1 4 9
825	1,255	1,249	1,144	1,653	1 7 1
666	710	930	1,280	1,659	1 4 9
71	48	91	615	649	1 4 11*
294	270	445	1,984	2,589	1 4 11

Class.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Average of past Collections on Cultivated land for 45 years.		Cultivation and Collections thereon in 1862-63.	
			Cultivation Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS V. Maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0.	12	Tengsi ... ..	124	203	439	678
	13	Pimplite ... ..	104	114	368	478
	14	Sachora ... ..	40	41	127	160
	15	Dongargaum ... ..	167	200	852	811
	16	Kahatul ... ..	270	473	763	912
	16	Villages ... ..	1,474	2,053	4,851	5,698
CLASS VI. Maximum rate Rs. 1-12-0.	1	Navulpur... ..	11	17	90	124
	2	Chandsaili ... ..	129	115	675	559
	3	Godipur ... ..	44	58	204	281
	4	Gungapuri ... ..	3	2	28	15
	5	Paveldi Khurd ... ..	24	18	260	170
	6	Asus ... ..	19	30	73	76
	7	Taimbli ... ..	89	161	322	366
	8	Beralli ... ..	39	47	162	132
	9	Bhutani ... ..	156	130	487	467
	10	Mumani ... ..	90	79	365	322
	11	Pimpri ... ..	58	53	244	179
	12	Hingni ... ..	...	...	...	300
	12	Villages ... ..	662	710	2,910	2,991

AB

	Rs.	a.	p.						
I.	3	0	0	41	Villages ... ..	19,995	46,673	40,153	95,286
II.	2	12	0	24	Do. ... ..	9,137	19,310	16,594	33,023
III.	2	8	0	16	Do. ... ..	6,049	12,574	14,273	23,836
IV.	2	4	0	9	Do. ... ..	2,121	4,022	5,041	9,472
V.	2	0	0	16	Do. ... ..	1,474	2,053	4,851	5,698
VI.	1	12	0	12	Do. ... ..	662	710	2,910	2,991
				118	Villages ... ..	39,438	85,342	83,822	1,70,306

Revenue on Cultivated land in 1863-64, or year of introduction of Survey rates according to old and new Survey rates.			Survey Rental.		
Acres.	According to old rates.	New Survey rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
459	732	748	466	760	1 10 1
590	487	842	1,209	1,769	1 7 5
165	217	227	503	661	1 4 9
983	935	1,088	1,891	1,871	0 15 10
1,018	1,195	1,303	2,164	2,491	1 2 5
5,847	6,906	7,866	15,401	19,571	1 4 4
194	131	243	298	346	1 2 7
812	671	1,034	1,047	1,258	1 3 3
454	369	537	736	868	1 2 10
30	20	41	144	184	1 4 5
311	229	385	511	619	1 3 5
89	86	111	330	308	0 14 11
329	398	334	607	567	0 14 11
184	147	224	700	716	1 0 4
565	543	612	1,126	1,107	0 15 9
491	428	459	724	666	0 14 9
295	261	358	413	485	1 2 9
337	310	424	1,195	927	0 12 5
4,091	3,548	4,762	7,831	8,051	1 0 5

## STRACT.

					Rs. a. p.
42,011	1,00,513	96,157	49,683	1,07,777	2 2 9
18,035	35,908	35,717	25,812	61,208	1 15 9
15,657	26,202	27,784	23,179	38,788	1 10 9
5,523	10,487	9,639	8,515	13,883	1 10 1
5,847	6,906	7,866	15,401	19,571	1 4 4
4,091	3,548	4,762	7,831	8,051	1 0 5
91,164	1,83,564	1,81,925	1,30,421	2,39,278	1 13 4

A. F. DAVIDSON,  
Superintendent, Khândesh Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 10 of 1865.

FROM

A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.,  
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
 Khándesh ;

TO

L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq.,  
 Collector of Khándesh.

*Superintendent's Office,  
 Camp Kulumsuri, 5th January 1865.*

SIR,

In answer to your letter No. 2121, dated 30th November last, in which you draw my attention to several apparent anomalies in the classification of certain villages in the Sultánpur Táluka, I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

2. The classification of the soil of this táluka was executed with the utmost care and regularity under the supervision of Assistant Superintendents Captain Elphinstone and Mr. Cumming, the former officer being in charge of the classing establishment while the lands of the several villages mentioned in your letter were classified. And I myself examined the classing operations on several occasions.

3. In paragraph 8 of my report on the táluka, you will observe I notice a line of low hills which run out in a westerly direction from a spur of the Sápuras, terminating near Sirud and Málegaon. There was no minute survey made of these hills, so their course was not traced on the sketch map of the táluka which accompanied my report, but their influence is felt in all the villages from Málegaon and Sirud eastwards; it is the effect of these hills upon the lands of the several villages enumerated in your letter, that give rise to the seeming discrepancies noticed by you. This I will take an opportunity of explaining to you more thoroughly at the first opportunity I have, by showing you maps of the villages in question; meanwhile in the case of the villages of Fai, Bamkheira, and Khairwa the village lands of Bamkheira extend on to the rising lands on the north, which depreciates the average value of the whole lands of that village, assimilating these lands to those of the adjoining village Waddi, in class 3rd. And thus it is in every case you have instanced there is some local deteriorating element, either hills or nálas. Bargaum has two nálas within its limits, while the adjoining village is free from such. Sasda I find has a hillock in its lands and so on.

4. The heading of the column in the statement showing the rate per acre ought to have been "average rate per acre," and this alteration I shall feel obliged by your making now. You will understand that the rate here exhibited is not the only rate leviable from the lands, but simply derived thus:—Bamkheira has 2,780 arable acres assessed at Rs. 4,108; this gives the rate shown, Rs. 1-7-8, per acre. Each survey field has its own distinct rate determined by the classification of its soil, and this will be known by a reference to any village register issued from this office subsequent to the settlement.

5. With respect to the last paragraph of your letter, in which you suggest a reconsideration of the assessment, I would observe that the settlement of the táluka has already been made, and the usual guarantee given under instructions from the Revenue Commissioner, who, previous to my adopting either the rates or the grouping of the vilages, carefully revised the whole of my proposed rates and their effect on the district, and, in my opinion, it would have been most inexpedient to have pitched the rates higher than they are.

6. I have delayed forwarding this letter, in the hope of being able to show the effects of the survey settlement on the táluka during the current year. Immediately on the receipt of your letter, I wrote to the Mámlatdár for a statement of the increase in cultivation consequent on the waste in fields being this year taxed, but up to this date I have not received an answer; I have no hesitation however in stating that I anticipate the returns will show an increase in the revenue of Rs. 20,000, and thus bring up the total to two lakhs of rupees.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. F. DAVIDSON,  
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
 Khándesh.

No 158 OF 1863.

FROM

L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq.,  
Collector of Khándesh;

TO

THE HONOURABLE B. H. ELLIS,  
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

*Khándesh Collector's Camp,  
Máheji 25th January 1865.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report by the Superintendent of Survey on the revised assessment of 118 villages of the Sultánpur Táluka. These villages comprise the more settled portion of the táluka which have hitherto been held on the bighoti tenure.

2. The Sultánpur Táluka is supposed by a rough estimate to contain 1,312 square miles. It is situated in the north-western corner of Khándesh, between the Sátapura hills and the river Tapti, and has 506 villages; of these only 330 are inhabited. The bighoti tenure prevails in 177 villages, and the remainder are held on the "autbandi" or plough tax tenure.

*Population.*

3. The 118 villages under review contain a population of 30,992 souls, being at the rate of 126 to the square mile; of these 8,492 are Bhils and 6,000 Guzar Kunbis; the remainder are Musalmáns and Hindus of various castes. The Guzar Kunbis are not addicted to the revolting practice of infanticide like the Kunbis of Gujarát. The Bhils are beginning to relinquish their predatory habits under the civilizing influence of Captain Probyn's careful superintendence; but they are still very much wanting in habits of settled industry, and are consequently very unsuccessful cultivators. Mr. Davidson justly remarks,—their advance in civilization during the few years is very remarkable.

*Soil.*

4. The soil is of the richest kind of deep black soil. Though cultivation has steadily increased of late years, there are large tracts under the Sártpura Hills covered with a dense jungle, and infested with wild beasts, which do much mischief to the cattle and the crops. In some villages, the danger to human life from tigers is so great as seriously to retard the spread of cultivation. Captain Probyn has destroyed a large number of tigers by means of the Government elephants. I would suggest that two more elephants should be placed at his disposal to aid in this useful work, and that they should not be removed without urgent military necessity. One or two seasons are required to train them for tiger shooting, and if recalled by the Commissariat Department even for a few months, they get out of condition and training, which destroys their efficiency.

*Climate.*

5. The climate of the cleared and well-cultivated villages is not unhealthy; but in the jungly villages of the west, and under the Sátapura Hills, it is most deadly; none but those who have been acclimatized can live in it. Malarious fever and enlargement of the spleen are the most prevalent diseases. Experience has shown that the public health improves whenever well water is substituted for that of jungle streams, which holds in solution large quantities of vegetable matter, and measures are now being taken to provide every unhealthy village with a good well.

*Water-supply.*

6. The Tapti river forms the southern boundary of the táluka, and numerous small streams run across it from the Sátapura Hills to the Tapti. The Gorni Nadi and the Hatti Nadi alone contain a perennial supply of water, the others are mere mountain torrents, which, except in the monsoon, are dry. The wells average about 33 feet in depth, but they are few in number; many villages are supplied with water from holes dug in the dry bed of the streams.

*Roads.*

7. There are no made-roads of any kind in this táluka, although from the nature of the soil they are particularly required; very little rain renders the cart tracks in black soil quite impassable. I have, as you are aware, suggested that a road should be made through the valley of the Tapti, from the Nimbora Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Kim Chowki Station of the Gujarát Railway; this, if sanctioned, will pass through nearly the centre of the táluka, but owing to the absence of road metal, it will be a most expensive work; the fair-weather roads, spoken of by the Superintendent of Survey, hardly deserve the name of a road. A stranger would be unable to distinguish it from an ordinary unimproved country track.

*Market Towns and Trade.*

8. The market towns are Sháháda, Prakásha, Sarungkeira, Thorekleira, Taloda, and Kukarmunda. The most important of these are Sháháda, the head-quarters of the Mámátdár



and Sub-Magistrate, and Taloda the head-quarters of a Mahalkari, also a Sub-Magistrate. The chief article of trade is teak timber. It is cut in the jungles of the Mehwaai Chiefs and in Sagbara and brought to Taloda, where the Railway contractors have large depôts. This trade employs a large number of Lhils, but the teak timber is cut in such an improvident manner, that the jungles are rapidly becoming exhausted. Besides timber, carts are the only other important article of trade; they are made chiefly at Taloda; but there are several manufactories in other villages. Sheep and cattle are bred in the uncultivated tracts under the hills, and sold in considerable numbers at the weekly markets,—this branch of industry is conducted by tribes of Brinjaris.

#### Previous History.

9. Very little is known of the previous history of this district. There are extensive ruins of temples, wells, and tombs at Sultánpur, Jaoda, and other villages now deserted and overgrown with a thick jungle, evidently the sites of large and flourishing towns in a comparatively high state of civilization. In the jungle near Jaoda, the year before last, I found some Buddhist sculptures in white marble, evidently of the same period and style of art as the sculptures at the Caves of Ajanta. I have sent these to the British Museum. A Musalman population appears to have succeeded the Budhists, and they were probably exterminated by the famine of 1803-04 and the utter disorganization of society which preceded the fall of the Mogal Empire.

#### Revenue.

10. In 1818 the revenue of the Sultánpur Táluka amounted to only Rs. 36,000, and though there have been six periods of depression, it appears from the appended diagram that, with these exceptions, the revenue has steadily increased. The rates of assessment hitherto in force have varied from Rs. 3-8-0 per acre to annas 10 per acre. There is only one village however (Mohida) in which the rates are as high as Rs. 3-8-0 per acre; with this one exception, the highest rates are Rs. 2-12-0 per acre, being about the same as the old rates of the neighbouring tálukas of Nandurbár and Virdale, which have been assessed by the survey as follows:—

#### New Rates.

		Nandurbár.			Virdale.			
I.	Class Rs.	2	8	0	Rs.	2	8	0
II.	" "	2	2	0	"	2	0	0
III.	" "	1	12	0	"	1	12	0
IV.	" "	1	10	0	"	1	8	0
V.	" "	1	6	0	.....			

11. The Superintendent of Survey explains that he would have suggested these rates for the Sultánpur Táluka, but since the period when Nandurbár and Virdale were assessed, the prices of produce and prospects of agricultural operations have so much improved that he considers increased rates equitable and necessary.

12. The Superintendent reports that the soil is nearly the same quality all over the táluka and that the only circumstances which affect the power of paying the higher rates are the liability to the depredations of wild animals and the supply of good water. I think he should have added another very important consideration—the character of the population,—a libil with every advantage of soil, climate, and water, will not bear the same assessment as a Kunbi; he has divided the 118 villages into 6 classes, and suggests the following rates:—

Class.	Containing Villages.	Rates.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
I.	41	3	0	0
II.	24	2	12	0
III.	16	2	8	0
IV.	9	2	4	0
V.	16	2	0	0
VI.	12	1	12	0

These rates, applied to the cultivation of 1863-64, will give a revenue of Rs. 1,61,225, while the present rates on the cultivation of the same year yielded Rs. 1,83,564, being a decrease of Rs. 1,639; this decrease appeared to me so uncalled for by the present state of the táluka and its future prospects, that I suggested a reconsideration of the assessment or grouping or both, and at the same time brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Survey several anomalies in the classification of adjacent villages, apparently influenced by the same local circumstances. The Superintendent of Survey, in a letter which I append, explains the manner in which the average rate per acre is struck, and reports that there are in each case

brought to notice ranges of barren hills or nálas which have affected the average and caused the apparent anomalies; he reports that the classification of this táluka was carried out by Captain Elphinstone and Mr. Cumming; the high character of these officers is the best guarantee of the accuracy of the classification, and it may be therefore accepted without hesitation; but I am not prepared to accept a rate of assessment which lowers the revenue by even the small sum of Rs. 1,649. The cultivation and revenue has been progressing steadily for the last 47 years; the revenue has been paid readily, and there are no outstanding balances or large remissions to indicate too high an assessment. The prices of produce and the prospects of agriculture are more favourable than they have ever been; I cannot therefore see the necessity for any reduction of the assessment, on the contrary, the future prospects of the táluka appear to justify an increase. In a few years this táluka will be connected by roads with the G. I. P. Railway on the one side and the Gujarát Railway on the other; it is one of the most fertile districts of Khándesh, and can surely pay a revenue it has hitherto paid with so much ease.

13. The Superintendent informs me that the rates and the grouping have been approved by yourself, and the settlement made under the usual guarantee. I have read your demi-official letter on this subject, in which you approve of the proposed rates, but I think the Superintendent is mistaken in stating that any guarantee has been given which bars the right of reconsidering an obvious mistake; indeed, there is one passage in your letter which alludes to the possibility of mistakes, and begs the Superintendent to correct them. You order the rates to be introduced in order that the operation of the survey may not be suspended, but no guarantee is given till the rates have been finally sanctioned by Government. The Superintendent of Survey speaks of the great progress in cultivation which has been made by this district during the current year, but this is due to high prices of produce rather than to any change of assessment; similar progress has been made in every district of Khándesh, surveyed or unsurveyed. In revising the assessment of a district, the symptoms of over-assessment should form the first subject of inquiry; these are—1st, a gradually decreasing area of cultivation and consequently of revenue; 2nd, large remissions; and 3rd, outstanding balances. Each of these indications of a high assessment are wanting in Sultánpur, the increase of cultivation and revenue has been almost uninterrupted, the remissions have of late years been very light, and there are no outstanding balances. On what grounds therefore does the Superintendent of Survey propose to reduce the revenue? If the progress of this district has been so uniform during the last 40 years, notwithstanding several serious insurrections of the Bhils in the immediate neighbourhood, when there were no roads, and when agricultural produce was almost unsaleable, we may anticipate a still more rapid progress now that the high prices of agricultural produce have led even the Bhils to peaceful pursuits, and when within a few years good roads will connect the táluka with two Railways. It may perhaps be urged that the highest rates of the neighbouring Virdale and Nandurbár tálukas are Rs. 2-8-0, and that it will be inconsistent to raise the Sultánpur rates; but I would beg to observe, first, that Sultánpur is a far more fertile district than either Virdale or Nandurbár, and that in fixing an assessment it is necessary to consider it on its own merits, with reference to the present and future prospects of the district, rather than to the doubtful advantage of preserving a uniform assessment in adjacent tálukas. If the rates of Virdale and Nandurbár had been fixed in the present year, it is probable they would have been much higher than at present. It appears to me that the Superintendent of Survey has failed to show any cause for a reduction of the revenue, and there are sufficient grounds for increasing it. I beg to suggest, therefore, that he should be instructed to fix such rates as will, on the cultivation of 1863-64, raise the revenue by the sum of Rs. 10,000. This increase will be hardly perceptible to the cultivator; an increase of only 4 annas to the first three classes, and two annas to the remaining three, would yield an increase to the revenue of Rs. 20,858-6-0.

#### *Irrigation—Pátasthal.*

14. There is a very fine bandhára over the river Gomi near Paduldah with a canal which irrigated the lands of 8 villages, but the cultivators have an idea that if the lands are not under irrigated cultivation on the introduction of the survey assessment, they cannot afterwards be assessed at the higher rates of irrigated land; they have therefore ceased to make use of the water, and allowed the channel to be choked with mud. I would suggest that the lands should be assessed at fair weather crop rates; the cultivators then would either make use of the water or throw up the land and let others cultivate it. The bandhára is in perfect order, and the channel might be cleared at a very moderate expense. In the 10 years ending 1861-62 this bandhára yielded a revenue of Rs. 20,242, and during those years only the small sum of Rs. 333 was expended on repairs. There has been no irrigation from this bandhára since 1862, I have requested the Executive Engineer for Irrigation to report what is required to place it again in working order. This is the only bandhára in the táluka. The assessment of Pátasthal irrigated lands is postponed throughout the zillah, pending your instructions as to the system on which the assessment is to be made. I myself prefer the perennial system.

#### *Irrigation—Motasthal.*

15. There are only 142 wells made use of for irrigation throughout the táluka; the common kinds of vegetables and a little sugarcane are cultivated. The Superintendent of Survey suggests Rs. 3 per acre as the rate for irrigation from wells; this rate has been fixed for the adjoining tálukas of Nandurbár and Virdale on the south of the Tápti, but I think it too low considering the present prospects of irrigated cultivation. I would fix it 2 annas higher than the rates of 1st class villages, whatever they may be. The settlement now proposed

does not apply to any of the "autbandi" villages; the Superintendent promises a separate report on these; I will therefore reserve my remarks on this subject.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
L. R. ASHBURNER,  
Collector.

No. 1020 of 1865.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

F. S. CHAPMAN, ESQUIRE,  
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Camp Bassein, 28th March 1865.

SIR,

Nos. 102 and 158, dated respectively the 20th and 25th January 1865, from the Collector of Khândesh, with accompaniments, regarding the survey and settlement of Sultánpur and Jámner tálukas in Khândesh.

I have the honour to submit reports as per margin on the revision of the land assessment of the Jámner and Sultánpur tálukas of the Khândesh Collectorate.

\* \* \* \* \*

5. The táluca of Sultánpur consists of 506 villages, of which only 330 are inhabited and the rest uninhabited. In many of the latter there is hardly a trace left of human habitation, all that is known of them being the names still borne on the records of Government.

6. The two prevailing systems of the land assessment of the district are the bighoti and the autbandi system on the plough tax tenure. And of the 320 inhabited villages 177 are under the bighoti system, and the remainder, which are inhabited mostly by Bhils, are under the autbandi system. The new rates are proposed for 118 of the bighoti villages.

7. The Superintendent has divided these 118 villages into classes, the maximum dry-crop rates for which he has, after some demi-official correspondence with me, fixed respectively at Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 2, and Rs. 1-12-0.

8. These rates, it will be observed, result in a decrease of revenue of Rs. 1,639 on the cultivation of 1863-64, the year of the introduction of the rates. The Collector of Khândesh does not approve of the rates, which he thinks will admit of being raised without hardship or any ill-effects on cultivation.

9. I am obliged to dissent from the Collector's view, that the proposed rates are not high enough. I would, in the first place, request attention to Mr. Ashburner's opening paragraph. A district, in which only 330 villages out of 506 are inhabited, while only 177 of these have hitherto enjoyed a fixed assessment, is not one to bear a high assessment. One-fourth of the population of the 118 villages under settlement consists of Bhils, while in the rest of the district they are almost the sole inhabitants. (Where the Bhil element so largely prevails, a low rate of assessment must be adopted, unless we would retard the remarkable advance of these wild tribes, to which testimony is borne in the report now submitted.)

10. But Mr. Ashburner contends that a higher rate would not be oppressive. The grounds on which he bases his argument being admitted, I contend that they have already been sufficiently considered, and that due weight has been given to the rise in prices and to the progress which the táluca has made in past years.

11. The maximum rate at first proposed by the Superintendent for first class villages was lower than that which has been finally adopted. On the other side of the Tapti, in districts less fertile it is true, but more favourably situated as to markets, communications, and climate the maximum rate for the first class of villages was fixed some years ago at Rs. 2-12-0. Had the rise in prices and the improvement in the general condition of the country not been considered, the maximum rate in Sultánpur would have been fully four annas lower than in these districts, and a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0 or Rs. 2-4-0 instead of a rate of Rs. 3 would have been proposed.

12. If, again, the rates be compared with those proposed for these districts in the same year, they will be found fully high enough. I would refer Government to the report on the Jámner settlement; in that táluca, villages enjoying the great advantage of Railway stations have a maximum of Rs. 3, and it would be inconsistent to fix a higher rate for villages settled in the same year in a district which is distant from any railroad and has no made roads whatever. The prospect of a grand trunk road, to which Mr. Ashburner alludes, is, I fear, too remote to justify its being taken into calculation in fixing the rates of this district.

13. Compared then either with the neighbouring districts settled a few years ago, or with other districts settled in the same season, the rates are sufficiently high; and tried even by the test proposed by Mr. Ashburner the same result is obtained. Mr. Ashburner demands that the survey settlement should give an increase of at least Rs. 10,000. I have been informed by

the Superintendent, since writing this report, that the collections for this year will be Rs. 2,02,313, or Rs. 18,749 in excess of the collections of last year.

14. These figures will furnish Government with the most satisfactory evidence, that the rates fixed at once fulfil the conditions required by Mr. Ashburner, and are accepted by the cultivators as equitable and moderate.

15. The garden land of this taluka is irrigated by means of both bandhara and wells. But the fine bandhara in the river Gomi has gone out of use since 1862-63, the reason for which is stated to be that the cultivators have an idea that, if the lands are not irrigated at the time of the introduction of the survey, they will be assessed at only the dry-crop rates, and that if once so assessed, they will not be afterwards subjected to higher assessment on account of garden cultivation. I concur in the proposals made in paragraph 14 of Mr. Ashburner's letter, for bringing the bandhara again into use. No guarantee should be given for the proposed dry-crop rates for those lands which are capable of being watered from the bandhara. A water rate should be fixed in addition to the dry-crop rates, and many persons will be glad to take up the lands on these terms if the holdings be thrown up by the present occupants.

16. Throughout the whole of this taluka there are only 142 wells, which water 535 acres of land. This fact shows that this kind of cultivation requires encouragement; and I do not agree with the Collector in thinking that the rate—Rs. 3 per acre—fixed by the Superintendent, should be raised.

17. In paragraph 7 of his letter Mr. Ashburner suggests the construction of a road through the valley of the Tápti, from the Nimbosa Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Kim Chowki Station of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. But I do not think that the present state of the district is such as to demand an expensive road of the character suggested by the Collector. A cleared road with nálas bridged is all that can be expected for many years to come.

18. I now request the sanction of Government for the usual guarantee being given for the survey rates. The guarantee for Sultánpur should expire simultaneously with that of Nandurbár, and the guarantee for Jámner should expire with that of the neighbouring taluka of Nasirabad; and I would further suggest that, as several changes in the distribution of villages in the east of Khándesh are about to be made, all future settlements in this part of the collectorate should expire at the same time as the settlement of Nasirabad.

19. The proposed settlement for Sultánpur does not include the autbandi villages, on which a separate report will be submitted. It is quite time that this autbandi system should be abolished; and the Superintendent, Mr. Davidson, will be instructed to make such proposals as to him may appear necessary for settling these villages in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. H. ELLIS,

Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 3600.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1865.*

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1020, dated 28th March 1865.—Submitting reports on the revision of the land assessment of the Jámner and Sultánpur Talukas of the Khándesh Collectorate.

RESOLUTION. — Government are quite satisfied that the rates proposed are judicious, and are pleased to accord a sanction to their adoption for the terms specified in paragraph 18 of the Revenue Commissioner's report.

2. The course proposed in paragraph 15 of the Revenue Commissioner's report, with reference to the rates for lands irrigated by the Guni Bandhara, should be followed.

3. Paragraph 17 of Mr. Ellis' letter to be transferred to the Public Works Department.

4. Government also approve of the suggestion as to the term of expiry of the future settlements in Eastern Khándesh.

5. The promised report regarding the Autbandi villages of Sultánpur will be awaited.

6. The acknowledgments of Government are due to Mr. Davidson for his carefully prepared reports.

H. E. JACOME,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No 244 of 1866.

To

A. F. DAVIDSON, Esquire,  
Superintendent, Khándesh Revenue Survey.

*Camp Sirwadi, 5th April 1866.*

SIR,

With reference to the demi-official correspondence between the Collector and yourself, upon the subject of the rates proposed for the Sultánpur, Bargaum, and Thalner talukas, I have the honour to inform you that as it is necessary that the settlement of these districts should be effected this year, I authorize your introducing the rates for one year only subject to any alteration that may hereafter be deemed advisable on the final settlement report being considered.

2. Your own letters representing the urgent necessity for commencing the jamábandi at once have induced me to authorize the settlement being made without reference being first made to the Revenue Commissioner.

3. I shall submit copy of this letter to that officer and request him to sanction the course adopted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. FRANCIS, Major,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 1631 of 1866.

To

MAJOR J. FRANCIS,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

*Camp Thána, 12th April 1866.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement without number, dated 5th instant, on copy of your letter noted in the margin, sanctioning the introduction experimentally of rates of assessment proposed by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Khándesh, for the talukas of Bhadgaon and Thalner and certain villages of Sultánpur.

\* \* \* \* \*

6. The whole of the papers relating to former assessments in a portion of the Sultánpur Taluka having gone to your office with others, relating to Khándesh survey matters, I have nothing on my records to enable me to form a judgment on the propriety or otherwise of the rates or grouping proposed. The first class, Amoder and Kurrunkhera, may probably fall into a group assessed at the same maximum rates, and Chinode, Boreda, &c., may fit into another. This is a matter which I presume you have looked to before giving the Superintendent your authority to proceed with his calculation and having nothing else to guide me except the Collector's assent, I can do no more than sanction Mr. Davidson's proposals experimentally.

7. I trust that in future the records will not have to be burdened with demi-official correspondence such as that between the Collector and the Superintendent now returned.

The revision of assessment of large tracts of country is too important a matter to be disposed of in hastily written and ill-considered notes containing opinions based upon imperfect information.

8. The accompaniments to your memo. are returned.

I have, &c.,

A. ROGERS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 281 of 1866.

*Camp Mahád, 16th April 1866.*

Forwarded to the Superintendent of Survey, Khándesh, whose attention is requested to the following instructions with reference to the Revenue Commissioner's remarks.

\* \* \* \* \*

6. The Sultánpur rates may be introduced, but the Superintendent will observe that although permission to introduce his rates in this and in all the tálukas has been accorded, it has been given upon the express understanding that the settlements are made in the first instance *for one year only, subject to increase or decrease* as may be thought necessary. This condition should be explained to the rayats, and should be carefully noted likewise in the annual chitta or tharávband of each village.

\* \* \* \* \*

J. FRANCIS, Major,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 2262 of 1866.

To

MAJOR FRANCIS,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

*Mátherán, 25th May 1866.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement of the 9th instant (No. 337) on Mr. Davidson's letter noted in the margin, and to authorise the experimental introduction of the rates and grouping of villages proposed finally by the Superintendent, on the express understanding that the cultivators are to be informed that the settlement is experimental and liable to modification before the sanction of Government for the thirty years' guarantee is asked for.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have the honour, &c.,  
A. ROGERS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 144 of 1867.

FROM

W. G. PEDDER, ESQUIRE,  
Superintendent, Khándesh Survey;

TO

L. R. ASHBURNER, ESQUIRE,  
Collector, Khándesh.

*Camp Milegaon, 15th January 1867.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report upon the revised rates of assessment experimentally introduced last year (1865-66) in the Bhadgaon Táluka, in a portion of the tálukas of Thalner and Sultánpur, and in 3 villages of táluka Nandurbár, in your collectorate.

2. I must first apologize for this report being somewhat meagre. The rates, grouping of villages, &c., were arranged entirely by demi-official correspondence, copies of which are not on my records, and I am therefore unable to explain what reason my predecessor may have had for his decision on any particular point.

\* \* \* \* \*

63. I now proceed to describe the settlement introduced last year in 75 villages of the Sultánpur Táluka.

64. The following table shows the nominal distribution of the villages of the district at the commencement of survey operations:—

Division.	BIGHOTI VILLAGES.			AUTBANDI.			TOTAL.		
	Government.	Alienated.	Total.	Government.	Alienated.	Total.	Government.	Alienated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mámiatdár's charge ...	116	3	119	71	24	95	187	27	214
Patba of Kukarmorda, Mahálkári's charge ...	50	8	58	231	9	234	281	11	292
Total ..	166	11	177	302	37	329	468	38	506

Of these, 176 villages are deserted. In 118 villages, all managed on the bighoti system, the settlement was introduced in 1864-65, and reported by Mr. Davidson, in his letter marginally noted. Of 75 Government villages settled last year, 48 were bighoti villages not settled in 1864-65, and the remaining 27 deserted autlandi villages in which it was thought advisable to introduce the survey system. My remarks on their settlement will be brief, as Mr. Davidson has already fully described portion of the district, and further discussion may be conveniently reserved till I can report on the proposed settlement of the autbandi villages now under measurement and classification.

65. The following table gives the area of the villages under report and its division by the survey :—

Villages.	Square miles.	Survey Fields.	Acres.	Average size of Survey Fields, acres.	GOVERNMENT LAND.			ALIENATED LAND.			TOTAL.		
					Arable.	Barren.	Total.	Arable.	Barren.	Total.	Arable.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
75	138	3,894	88,563	23	79,497	6,523	26,020	2,519	21	2,543	82,014	6,547	88,563

66. The population is 5,971, an average of 43 to the square mile. The most numerous castes are Bhihs, Wanjaris and Kunbis.

67. A reference to the accompanying diagram (Appendix C) will show that in the first year of British rule only 4,402 acres were cultivated in these villages assessed at Rs. 9,429 or an average rate of about Rs. 2-2-2. The rates were afterwards reduced, and a cultivation, which in 1855-56 was 7,328 acres, increased in the next 10 years to 14,632 acres, while the assessment rose from Rs. 11,755 to Rs. 17,781 in the same period. But remission has been heavy, averaging in the last 10 years 8 per cent.

68. The maximum rates adopted for the 118 villages settled in 1864-65 were Rs. 3-0-0, Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 2-0-0 and Rs. 1-12-0. None of the villages now under report are so favourably situated as any of these of the 3 highest rated groups above, and the maximum rates adopted have consequently been—

Class.	Villages.	Maximum rate.
I ...	2	2 4
II ...	14	2 0
III ...	7	1 12
IV ...	16	1 8
V ...	25	1 0
VI ...	11	0 12
	75	

69. Mr. Davidson appears to have first recommended the following rates and grouping :—

Class.	Villages.	Maximum rate.
I ...	2	2 4
II ...	15	2 0
III ...	6	1 12
IV ...	17	1 8
V ...	9	1 0
VI ...	26	0 6
	75	

But he seems to have modified this arrangement as above when about to introduce the settlement.

70. I am unable to send you a map of these villages, which are most scattered about the district, but the map which accompanied Mr. Davidson's report No. 260 of 1864 will enable you to understand the grouping.

Class 1 contains only 2 villages, one near the market town of Taloda, the other near the villages rated at Rs. 2-4-0 in 1864-65.

Class 2 comprises the villages about Kukarmorda and near the Tapti.

Class 3—a few scattered villages near the lower class villages of 1864-65.

Class 4 - principally villages near "Kukarmunda," but further from the river and nearer the hills than those of the second class.

And classes 5 and 6 are villages to the northward and eastward of Sultánpur, under the hills, and mostly not shown in the map.

71. The following table shows the result of the settlement :—

Class.	Maximum rate.	Number of villages.	LATE SYSTEM.				SURVEY SETTLEMENT.										Population.
			47 years' average.		1864-65.		1865-66.			1866-67.		Survey Kunal.					
			Cultivated Acres.	Assessment.	Cultivated Acres.	Collections.	Occupied Acres.	Assessment at old rates.	Assessment at new rates.	Cultivated Acres.	Assessment.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.	Average classification.	Average rate.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
I	2 4	2	717	1,819	1,276	2,471	1,854	2,861	2,825	1,400	3,622	1,515	2,866	0 18 1	1 18 6	821	
II	2 0	14	2,576	4,819	4,324	6,078	5,927	8,481	9,472	5,604	9,226	16,271	22,824	0 11 2	1 6 8	2,220	
III	1 12	7	273	280	1,182	980	2,004	1,586	1,760	2,427	1,720	9,062	7,476	0 7 6	0 18 2	769	
IV	1 8	16	2,167	3,131	4,045	4,042	5,747	7,109	6,567	5,102	6,471	11,110	11,728	0 11 4	1 0 9	1,383	
V	1 0	25	458	416	1,408	1,205	4,890	3,811	3,805	6,522	4,191	38,441	16,648	0 7 8	0 8 0	1,066	
VI	0 12	11	55	48	...	...	1,005	597	610	1,667	579	7,978	3,900	0 10 8	0 7 9	312	
Total	...	75	6,244	10,007	12,185	15,726	20,927	24,481	24,199	23,113	24,858	79,497	65,402	0 9 6	0 18 2	5,271	

Note.—In 15 villages lands have been let out to Bhils and others for short terms of years not yet expired and on this account Rs. 2,176 have to be deducted for the Survey Settlement in Column 10.

72. In 15 villages of the 5th class and in all the villages of the 6th class it was ordered that the highest assessment to be levied from a Bhil cultivating should not exceed 6 annas per acre, as in similar villages of Thalner (*vide* paragraphs 54—58 above). You will observe from columns 8 and 11 of the statement that cultivation in these villages has increased very considerably since the introduction of the revised rates, and I therefore recommend, as I have in paragraph 58 above for similar villages in Thalner, that the maximum rate for these 26 villages be fixed at 12 annas, and that for the future they be administered strictly on the survey system. The Bhil agent will of course, as at present, give lands free or at reduced rates to Bhils when he thinks this advisable.

73. Again comparing the cultivation assessment of the year immediately preceding with that immediately subsequent to the revision of rates you will see that cultivation in these 75 villages has increased from 12,135 acres in 1864-65 to 23,113 acres in 1866-67 or about 90 per cent. and assessment from Rs. 15,726 in 1864-65 to Rs. 24,858 in 1866-67 or about 58 per cent., the average pressure of the assessment being at the same time reduced from Rs. 1-4-8 per acre to Rs. 1-1-2.

74. The total effects of the revision of assessment introduced last year are as follows :—

	1864-65.		1866-67.	
	Acres Cultivated.	Assessment.	Acres Cultivated.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Bhadgaon ... ..	161,477	1,03,774	192,306	1,74,632
Thalner ... ..	51,442	87,8 3	65,586	1,06,542
Sultánpur ... ..	12,135	15,726	23,1 3	24,858
Total ... ..	165,044	2,07,323	220,955	3,06,0 2

An increase in cultivation of 55,901 acres and in assessment of Rs. 98,703.

75. These results will be, I think, considered satisfactory, and I therefore request that the usual guarantee for the pronouncing of the rates under section 28 of Act I of 1865 be given as soon as the modifications recommended in my 58th and 72nd paragraph above have been made. The guarantee for Bhadgaon should expire at the same time as that for Jámner, and that for Thalner and Sultánpur at the same time as that for Nandurbár.

I have, &c.,

W. G. PEDDER,  
Superintendent, Khándeś Survey.



APPENDIX H.

List of Government villages referred to in paragraph 71 of Report.

Class.	Number of villages.	Names of Villages.	Average of past collections on cultivated lands for 47 years.		Cultivation and collection in 1901-03.		Revenue on cultivated land in 1885-06 or year of introduction of Survey rates according to old and new Survey rates.			Survey rental.			
			Cultivation, Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	According to old rates.	New Survey rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Average value of soil.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class I.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0.	1	Amodeh (Tarf Taloda).	329	738	562	1,527	641	1,721	1,221	734	1,389	1 14 8	0 7 3
	2	Karran Kheira	388	581	664	944	710	1,130	1,304	821	1,477	1 12 0	0 12 1
	2	Villages	717	1,319	1,226	2,474	1,354	2,851	2,525	1,555	2,866	1 13 6	0 13
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0.	1	Amodeh (Tarf Kukar munda).	80	119	355	398	522	557	565	1,378	2,173	1 9 3	0 12
	2	Gareed ...	65	106	205	255	261	374	356	443	745	1 3 8	0 9 2
	3	Puti ...	359	343	395	536	442	6 6	718	775	1,223	1 9 3	0 12
	4	Thulseh ...	165	390	308	4 0	532	7 6	948	1,000	1,737	1 11 10	0 13 4
	5	Fulwadi ...	352	905	516	797	691	1,091	1,631	1,207	1,713	1 6 6	0 11
	6	Kukarmunda ...	328	669	426	667	5 5	874	946	887	1,195	1 11 0	0 13
	7	Konedruj ...	88	170	91	140	71	106	121	6 6	103	1 7 1	0 11
	8	Kelni ...	241	513	536	800	640	943	1,163	607	1,561	1 11 0	0 13
	9	Chirmutti ...	129	300	1 7	306	2 22	366	366	38	38	1 10 3	0 13
	10	Ashteh ...	119	185	169	258	264	383	421	283	451	1 9 6	0 10
	11	Govasseh ...	63	108	45	72	71	116	163	630	860	1 5 10	0 11
	12	Pimplas ...	61	115	31	79	51	130	90	410	602	1 7 6	0 11
	13	Chinoteh ...	38	37	1	1	34	13	44	1,263	1,470	1 2 4	0 9
	14	Boredeh ...	488	853	969	1,349	1,571	2,136	2,357	6,320	7,940	1 4 1	0 10
	14	Villages...	2,576	4,813	4,534	6,078	5,927	8,481	9,472	16,271	22,834	1 6 5	0 11
Class III.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-12-0.	1	Thuradi (Tarf Thurad).	115	101	744	558	1,146	860	1,012	1,456	1,197	0 13 2	0 7 10
	2	Ashload ...	42	33	82	65	239	133	189	2,239	1,987	0 14 2	0 7
	3	Soneval ...	12	7	84	56	130	86	101	472	332	0 11 3	0 6
	4	Vimpardeh ...	23	18	20	27	153	129	134	1,225	9 2	0 11 31	0 6 10
	5	Kowlith ...	7	7	75	70	106	96	98	694	589	0 13 7	0 7 10
	6	Jainnigur ...	53	97	26	55	35	72	33	1,446	1,048	0 11 11	0 6
	7	Sowkheira ...	16	17	101	99	190	163	193	1,573	1,381	0 14 1	0 8
	7	Villages	273	280	1,122	930	2,004	1,539	1,760	9,065	7,446	0 13 2	0 7
Class IV.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-8-0.	1	Balambeh ...	47	87	215	302	361	544	419	431	470	1 1 5	0 12
	2	Modeleh ...	70	81	374	399	461	487	611	612	803	1 5 0	0 11
	3	Suthaneh ...	36	66	94	128	323	386	343	567	684	1 3 4	0 12 10
	4	Baij ...	250	452	708	982	994	1,391	1,243	1,462	1,810	1 3 10	0 13 4
	5	Rajpur ...	94	193	243	392	251	363	297	531	589	1 1 9	0 11 11
	6	Mindwad ...	163	247	128	176	327	386	397	552	656	1 3 0	0 12 1
	7	Nulgowhan ...	102	192	275	340	210	289	244	725	791	1 1 5	0 11 8
	8	Somawul ...	225	295	415	483	515	696	614	694	695	1 2 9	0 12 7
	9	Lobhani ...	176	2 9	205	264	213	2 9	254	3 2	447	1 2 9	0 12 7
	10	Badhawuli ...	184	190	288	287	380	416	445	490	579	1 2 7	0 12 7
	11	Mutta-wul ...	400	670	4 16	678	550	873	628	600	633	1 2 1	0 12 6
	12	Khar ...	195	280	226	316	277	401	326	277	326	1 2 10	0 12 7
	13	Boodhawul ...	165	167	160	169	361	324	368	1,309	1,301	0 15 11	0 10 6
	14	Wurul ...	27	17	54	36	115	77	17	766	516	0 10 9	0 7 4
	15	Nimboreh ...	11	8	103	70	172	114	137	1,199	919	0 13 3	0 8 4
	16	Mathkuti ...	19	17	109	70	212	163	154	726	599	0 11 3	0 7 7
	16	Villages	2,166	3,131	4,045	5,042	5,747	7,199	6,567	11,192	11,728	1 0 9	0 11 4

## APPENDIX H—continued.

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Average of past collections on cultivated lands for 47 years.		Cultivation and collection in 1861-65.		Revenue on cultivated land in 1866 per year of introduction of Survey rates according to old and new Survey rates.			Survey rental.			
			Collection in Acres.	Collection in Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	According to old rates.	New Survey rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate per Acre.	Average value of soil.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class V.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-0-0.	1	Musawaal ...	170	178	739	653	1,756	1,726	1,379	5,442	3,603	0 10 7	0 10 8
	2	Dandra Burok ...	25	16	104	69	81	54	54	1,094	720	0 10 6	0 10 8
	3	Damuda ...	70	132	21	14	367	240	2-4	1,473	803	0 8 9	0 8 9
	4	Dowpur ...	1	...	3	2	86	65	45	574	295	0 8 3	0 8 6
	5	Bhagapur ...	8	6	177	118	349	234	232	484	334	0 11 2	0 11 2
	6	Soolwadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,239	1,306	0 9 4	0 9 4
	7	Sultanpur ...	55	15	4	5	737	458	515	2,452	1,593	0 10 5	0 10 3
	8	Brahminpuri ...	23	3	69	70	670	470	641	675	544	0 12 11	0 2 11
	9	Tuki ...	23	14	145	116	236	176	135	587	313	0 8 6	0 8 6
	10	Gogapur ...	48	30	234	156	315	210	215	834	556	0 10 8	0 10 8
	11	Thurad ...	7	8	...	...	45	30	16	3,104	930	0 4 10	0 4 11
	12	Kakurdch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	315	0 5 0	0 5 0
	13	Ekthas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	125	0 5 2	0 5 2
	14	Phoprallah ...	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	494	244	0 7 11	0 7 11
	15	Dandra Khurd ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706	207	0 4 8	0 4 8
	16	Musurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	319	0 6 10	0 6 9
	17	Pimpree Khurd ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	78	0 3 7	0 3 7
	18	Chirchkhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,906	503	0 4 3	0 4 3
	19	Udalud ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	454	0 6 7	0 6 7
	20	Lonedreh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,167	697	0 9 7	0 9 7
	21	Kurjud ...	7	5	...	...	248	165	126	1,367	582	0 7 5	0 7 5
	22	Thidareh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	411	0 10 11	0 10 11
	23	Hole guzri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	262	0 9 3	0 9 3
	24	Kulmad ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1,049	642	0 9 10	0 9 8
	25	Kondawul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,249	812	0 4 0	0 5 8
		26	Villages ...	458	416	1,498	1,305	4,890	3,818	3,365	33,441	16,648	0 8 0
Class VI.—Maximum rate Rs. 0-12-0.	1	Chikli Khurd ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	151	0 6 6	0 9 0	
	2	Wagoda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	165	0 5 7	0 7 0	
	3	Jamb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	420	0 8 9	0 12 0	
	4	Ukulsunga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	145	0 8 6	0 11 7	
	5	Budvi ...	5	4	...	...	...	...	640	331	0 8 3	0 11 2	
	6	Raikheira ...	4	5	...	...	...	...	1,179	531	0 7 2	0 9 8	
	7	Jowda ...	1	1	...	...	214	143	88	1,223	546	0 7 2	0 9 6
	8	Wazurteh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	157	0 8 3	0 11 2
	9	Kurungi ...	8	8	...	...	121	81	62	1,038	542	0 8 4	0 11 5
	10	Cochreh ...	15	27	...	...	136	157	125	705	381	0 8 8	0 11 9
	11	Bowurtake ...	22	6	...	...	434	216	235	798	411	0 8 3	0 11 2
	11	Villages ...	55	48	...	...	1,005	597	510	7,973	3,880	0 7 9	0 10 8

## ABSTRACT.

	Rs. a. p.											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	2 4 0	2	Villages	717	1,319	1,226	2,471	1,354	2,851	2,525	1,655	2,866	1 13 6	0 13 1
II	2 0 0	14	Do.	2,576	4,813	4,234	6,078	5,927	8,481	9,472	16,271	22,834	1 6 5	0 11 2
III	1 12 0	7	Do.	273	280	1,182	980	2,004	1,539	1,760	9,065	7,446	0 13 2	0 7 6
IV	1 8 0	16	Do.	2,166	3,181	4,045	5,042	7,747	7,199	6,567	11,192	11,728	1 0 9	0 11 4
V	1 0 0	25	Do.	458	416	1,498	1,205	4,890	3,818	3,365	33,441	16,648	0 8 0	0 7 8
VI	0 12 0	11	Do.	55	48	...	...	1,005	597	510	7,973	3,880	0 7 9	0 10 8
		75	Villages	6,215	10,007	12,195	15,726	20,927	24,455	24,199	79,497	65,402	0 13 2	0 9 6

W. G. PEDDER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and  
Assessment in Khandesh.

No. 1927 of 1867.

FROM

L. R. ASHBURNER, Esquire,  
Collector of Khándesh;

To

MAJOR PRESCOTT,  
Survey Commissioner, N. D.*Khándesh Collector's Camp, Saptashring.**13th June 1867.*

SIR,

The following is a very brief resumé of Mr. Pedder's report on the revised rates of assessment which were last year experimentally introduced in the Bhadgaon and Thalner Talukas and certain outlying villages of Sultánpur and Nandurbár.

\* \* \* \* \*

38. The revised rates of assessment were introduced into 118 villages of the Sultánpur Taluka in 1864-65; at that time the information necessary to assess the jungle villages was not available and 75 of them were not assessed till the following year and then only experimentally. These villages lie under the hills in the extreme north and west corner of Sultánpur; 48 of them had been held on a bighoti and 27 on an autbandi tenure. They contain 138 square miles or 83,563 acres, of which 2,543 are alienated; the soil is very rich, only 6,547 acres being barren, the average classification being Rs. 9-6-0. The population is only 43 to the square mile, consisting chiefly of Bhils and Vanjárs with a few Kunbis.

39. In 1818 only 4,402 acres (nominally) were cultivated assessed at Rs. 9,420 or an average rate of Rs. 2-2-2. As there was no survey at that period, the cultivated area was only estimated, and it is probable that a very much larger area was under cultivation. A Bhil population in the disturbed state of the country at that time could never have paid an assessment of Rs. 2-2-2 per acre. These rates were subsequently reduced, but for many years cultivation made no progress; since 1855-56, however, it has increased rapidly. In that year cultivation stood at 7,326 acres, and revenue at Rs. 11,755. In 1865-66 cultivation had increased to 20,927 acres and revenue to Rs. 24,199, but the remission in this period amounted to 8 per cent. It must, however, be remembered that in these Bhil villages a large portion of the remission is merely nominal; they are the revenue of lands which have been thrown up by the Bhil cultivator, but for which he has failed to give the required Rázináma within the prescribed date; the revenue has been carried to account, but as it was of course impossible to realize it, was treated as a remission.

40. The following are the experimental rates introduced last year :—

Class.	Villages.	Maximum rates.	
		Rs.	a. p.
1	2	2	4 0
2	14	2	0 0
3	7	1	12 0
4	16	1	8 0
5	25	1	0 0
6	11	0	12 0

But in 15 villages of the 5th class and all those in the 6th class a special rate of 6 annas was levied on the Bhils. This low rate has had the desired effect, and there has been a large increase in the cultivation of the Bhil villages. I would therefore prefer retaining these special rates for the next 10 years, more particularly that the Bhils will consider it a breach of faith with them if their assessment is now doubled, and it will unsettle their faith in the permanence of the settlement, which it is of the greatest importance to encourage. Mr. Pedder suggests that the maximum rates for these villages should be 12 annas, but I think this to be too high for the reasons stated in my paragraph 34. I recommend, therefore, that the rates introduced last year experimentally may be confirmed without change.

\* \* \* \* \*

42. I gather from Mr. Pedder's report that some important correspondence on the experimental assessment of Bhadgaon, Thalner and Sultánpur has taken place between the Revenue Commissioner, the Superintendent of Survey and yourself. I presume it was an oversight, the correspondence not having passed through my office. I request that copies may be sent to me.

I have, &amp;c.,

L. R. ASHBURNER,  
Collector.

No. 587 OF 1867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 23rd July 1867.

In submitting the above report and the appendices noted in the margin through the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner begs respectfully to recommend, subject to the approval of Mr. Rogers, the adoption of Mr. Pedder's recommendations.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Sultánpur Táluka.*

Effect of the Settlement. 7. The effect of the introduction of the revised rates last year in 75 villages of this táluka, is as under:—

Old system.	Cultivation. Acres.	Assessment. Rupees.	Average Rate. Rs. s. p.
Average struck on 47 years ...	6,245	10,007	1 9 8
A. D. 1864-65 ...	12,135	15,726	1 4 9
Survey system.			
A. D. 1865-66 ...	20,927	24,485	1 2 9
A. D. 1866-67 ...	23,113	24,858	1 1 2
Survey Kamál ...	79,497	65,402	0 13 2

Comparing the year immediately preceding (1864-65) with the year immediately succeeding (1866-67) the introduction of the revised rates, the result is as follows:—

Increase of cultivation ...	...	...	10,978 acres.
Percentage increase ...	...	...	90
Increase of revenue ...	...	...	9,132 Rupees.
Percentage increase ...	...	...	58

and a reduction of the pressure of the assessment from Rs. 1-4-8 to Rs. 1-1-2 per acre.

\* \* \* \* \*

C. J. PRESCOTT,

Acting Commissioner of Survey and Settlement.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 2899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1867.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 3521, dated 30th July 1867—Requesting sanction, under the circumstances stated, for a further experimental trial of the rates of assessment in Thalner and Bhadgaon tálukas of the Khándesh Collectorate for one year, pending enquiry and further report.

RESOLUTION—Sanctioned.

H. E. JACOMB,

for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5255 of 1867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Bombay.

Thána, 6th November 1867.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government a correspondence relating to the revision of assessment according to the principles of the revenue survey in the táluka of Bhadgaon and in portions of that of Thalner and Sultánpur together with three villages in Nandurbár in the Khándesh Collectorate. The rates were introduced experimentally in 1865-66 and sanction-

ed for the year just closed 1866-67 in the Resolution of Government noted in the margin.

No. 2899 of 13th August 1867. Since the date of that Resolution further information has been obtained with a view to enable me to form a judgment on certain points which, it will be found, are in dispute between the Survey officers and the Collector, Mr. Ashburner, and Government will now be in a position to decide on the advisability of giving the usual guarantee for the permanency of the rates for thirty years. As it would only unnecessarily take up the time of His Excellency in Council were I to recapitulate the statistical information relating to area, position, &c., given in the reports of the local officers, I will content myself with referring only to such portions of it as may appear to bear directly on the point of the rates of assessment.

\* \* \* \* \*

16. As regards the villages of the Sultánpur Táluka proposed for settlement, I can only refer His Excellency in Council to the reports of the local officers. It will be recollected that Mr. Ashburner objected to the maximum rates adopted by the late Superintendent, but they were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3600 of the 22nd August 1865. The principles on which the villages of this táluka were placed in groups for assessment were not those of the Bombay Revenue Survey, *viz.*, considerations of climate and proximity to markets, but were avowedly (see paragraph 33 of Mr. Davidson's letter to the Collector, No. 260, dated 12th October 1864) distance from the jungle, giving cover to wild animals, and the difficulty in procuring good water. The grouping according to these latter principles resulted, as might be expected, in mixing up villages of different classes together; but as this has received the sanction of Government and the rates a guarantee for thirty years, there is no object in analysing the grouping of the remainder of the villages now under report, which has probably been carried out on similar principles. Even these do not seem to have been adhered to by Mr. Davidson, for Mr. Pedder reports (paragraphs 68 and 69 of his letter) that with the exception of those he originally placed in the group assessed at a maximum of Rs. 2-4-0 per acre, Mr. Davidson when he was about to introduce the settlement more or less changed every group.

17. I concur with Mr. Pedder that the maximum rate for the 26 villages mentioned in the 72nd paragraph of his letter should be 12 annas per acre, but would beg to recommend that the guarantee for the continuance of the rates for thirty years should not be given pending further report on the Bhil villages generally, as proposed above under Thalner, a remission of 4 annas in the rupee being in the meantime allowed in those of the 5th class proposed for transfer to the 6th. An additional reason for this proposal is, that it is shown in paragraph 65 of Mr. Pedder's letter that the average size of the survey numbers in the 75 villages is 23 acres, which must certainly tend to discourage cultivation among the Bhils. It will be seen from the statements in paragraphs 6 and 33 of Mr. Pedder's report that the average size of the numbers is 14 and 18 respectively in Bhadgaon and Thalner in which the agricultural skill and stock of the cultivators must be far superior generally to those of the Bhil inhabitants of the 75 Sultánpur villages proposed for settlement.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,  
A. ROGERS,

Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th May 1868.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 5255, dated 6th November 1867—Submitting with his observations, a correspondence relating to the revision of assessment in the táluka of Bhadgaon, and in portions of that of Thalner and Sultánpur, and of three villages in Nandarbár in the Khándesh Collectorate.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 933, dated 26th November 1867—Forwarding the above, and suggesting that on final orders being passed, a short summary embracing the important points in the discussion embodied in this correspondence be drawn up, and printed as a selection upon the settlement of the districts concerned.

RESOLUTION.—The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, has submitted for the orders of Government in one report proposals for a revision of the assessment in three tálukas of Khándesh. When adjacent tálukas are brought under settlement in the same year it is convenient to discuss their revision in the same report; but when the districts are so far apart and so widely different as those of Thalner, or Sultánpur and Bhadgaon, the practice is inconvenient, and the Settlement Officer should be requested to send separate reports and keep the whole correspondence distinct.

\* \* \* \* \*

23. For the 118 villages already settled, rates were adopted as follows:—

I. Maximum	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3 0 0
II. "	...	...	...	...	...	" 2 12 0
III. "	...	...	...	...	...	" 2 8 0
IV. "	...	...	...	...	...	" 2 4 0
V. "	...	...	...	...	...	" 2 0 0
VI. "	...	...	...	...	...	" 1 12 0

24. In the settlement of the 75 villages now under revision the Superintendent proposes to place none of the villages in the first, second, or third class, and proposes only two for the IV class, Rs. 2-4-0. The grouping of these two villages is approved and confirmed.

25. In the next group—class V, Rs. 2—there appear to be a few villages which are too highly placed. No reason is apparent why Amodeh (Kohud) and Tulseh should be at Rs. 2 when Baiz is at Re. 1-8-0, and these two villages should be reduced from the Rs. 2 class (class V) to the Re. 1-8-0 class (class VII). On the other hand, the small village of Kher should be removed from class VII to class VI. It is, indeed, doubtful whether it ought not to be in class V.

26. The villages of Aslod, Sonevele, Pimpudch, Kowlith and Sowkhera, in class VI are not traceable. If their position admits of it, the Superintendent should reduce all these villages to the next group, with a maximum of Re. 1-8-0. Jainagar should certainly be so reduced.

27. There are two villages in the V class (Rs. 2), which appear to be too high. It is true that a part of Boreda village abuts on the Rs. 2 group; but, on the other hand, the lands of this village stretch far away among the lowest groups. The village should be reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-8-0, and similar reduction should be made in favor of Chinoda. If the already settled village of Sulsadi should appear to be too high at Rs. 2 in comparison with this village, the Superintendent is authorized to lower the rate for Sulsadi, and put it in the VI group, with a maximum of Re. 1-12-0. There is one other village, Beralli, No. 7, of class VI, in the villages already settled, which requires notice. If this is the Boralla of the map, between Warul and Malkuta, it should be reduced to the VII class.

28. Three additional classes—the VII, VIII and IX, at Re. 1-8-0, 1-0-0, and annas 12—have been very properly added to suit the circumstances of the inferior groups of villages. Regarding these groups it is to be observed that the villages proposed for the VII group are, with the exception already noticed, approved, and further that Brahminpuri and Tuki are properly in the Re. 1 group, but that Sulwadeh and Sultánpur should be reduced to annas 12.

29. Regarding the other villages in the Re. 1 group, the Governor in Council has no hesitation in allowing any of them which the Superintendent considers to require reduction to be placed in the lowest class. The Superintendent will exercise his discretion.

30. With the above modifications, the proposals for Sultánpur are approved. The Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Pedder in the opinion that the survey rates may be tried in the Bhil villages at the very low pitch of assessment now sanctioned. Care will, of course, be taken that the prejudices of the Bhils are humoured as far as possible.

31. With regard to the size of the survey fields, it is probable that a reduction of some of the larger sized fields in the Bhil villages would be advantageous; but the error of making too small divisions must be avoided. Twenty-three acres would not be a large field; but it may be large as an average: it would be of little use to make fields of less than 12 to 15 acres. The Survey Commissioner should issue instructions to have some of the larger fields in these villages so divided as to be available for the poorer Bhils to cultivate, and thus remove all grounds for dissatisfaction on account of the size of the fields.

\* \* \* \* \*

33. It may be convenient to carry out the alterations in Sultánpur from the ensuing year, and the assessment for the current year may stand, unless the Superintendent can carry out the reductions at once.

34. The usual guarantee for the Imperial revenue, and for the additional one anna local cess, may be given for thirty years, ending with the expiration of the Nandurbár settlement.

M. J. SHAW-STEWART,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N. D.  
THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

No. 1169 of 1896.

FROM  
THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan Revenue Survey;

To  
THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office,  
Poona, 27th October 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report \* from Mr. E. Maconochie, Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, on the revision settlement of the Taloda Táluka of your collectorate.

\* With two maps.

2. I am quite unacquainted with the district and do not therefore offer any remarks on the report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

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No. 8856 of 1896.

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

To  
THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

*Camp Sátára, 27th November 1896.*

SIR,

Forwards proposals for revision survey rates for settled villages in Taloda Táluka.

I have the honour to forward a report by Mr. Maconochie proposing revision rate for the settled villages of the Taloda Táluka.

2. The threatened scarcity in the district has, I regret to say, not left me time to go into the figures thoroughly.

3. The size of the whole táluka is not known with certainty; but including the Mewás Estates it must be, I think, about 1,300 square miles. Consequently, the area of 453 square miles, given by Mr. Maconochie, is perhaps the approximate area of only that part of the whole táluka which is outside Mewás limits. I have not the Census of 1891 here to refer to, so I cannot say whether the population of 82,000, given by Mr. Maconochie, is the population of the whole táluka or only of the non-Mewás part of it, and whether the explanation of the apparent high density of population to the square mile may not possibly be that the population of the whole táluka has been divided by the area of only the non-Mewás part of it.

4. The figures in Mr. Maconochie's 17th paragraph are very satisfactory as showing not merely that population has increased, which in itself is a very doubtful advantage, but that plough cattle and ponies, and sheep and goats, and ploughs and carts have increased faster than population has.

5. The grouping proposed by Mr. Maconochie seems judicious, and the rates too. That land which is cut off from the Tápti Valley Railway by a large

river should continue to pay Rs. 3, while that of identical quality which is not thus cut off should pay only Rs. 2-12-0 would be felt as an injustice, and Mr. Maconochie is, I think, right in making his highest rate Rs. 2-12-0. I think that Bhils are all the better for being kept up to the mark in point of assessment, and therefore I offer no objection to Mr. Maconochie's rate of Rs. 1-4-0 for his lowest group.

6. The assessing of the pátasthal bágáyat as jiráyat and letting the people pay for the water separately when they take it, will prevent complaints, such as we sometimes get in other tálukás, that people pay year by year for water that they do not get.

I have, &c.,  
A. CUMINE,  
Acting Collector, Khándesh.

Through the Survey Commissioner.

No. 880 of 1897.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan and Gujarát Revenue Surveys;

TO

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

*Superintendent's Office,  
Poona, 30th August 1897.*

SIR,

In reply to your office \*No. S.—918 of 1897, dated the 12th June, I have the honour to make the following remarks and suggestions on the grouping of the Taloda Táluka.

\* Accompaniments herewith returned.

2. I have ridden through the táluka from east to west along a line which passes about midway between the hills and the river Tápti, and have seen much of the land in the settled villages to the north of that line. The country is not so well cleared as is that in Táluka Sháháda, nor are the villages so well built, but the soil is for the most part quite as good as the best in that táluka. The climate to the westward of Taloda is at present a good deal worse than that of Sháháda, because it is more covered with trees. For these reasons I should agree with Mr. Maconochie in keeping the rates lower.

2. It is not possible to select villages for grouping entirely according to their present condition. There is not as yet sufficient pressure of population to modify local attractions, which are at present somewhat capricious, and seem to depend as much on the chance settlement of early cultivators, when the táluka was more jungly than at present, as on climate or quality of soil. The villages along the centre of the táluka from east to west are for the most part possessed of good soil. The soil is less good about Salsadi and Kalamsara, and Chinoda in the third group is similar, and there is more waste land in those parts than in equally cleared villages in other parts.

3. If I were unrestrained by limitations of increase I should divide the táluka into three groups † instead of four. Into the first group I should place the whole of Mr. Maconochie's first group, all that portion of his second group which lies to the west of the first (coloured blue), and the villages of Mod, Kharwad, Khadel, Gunjali in his second group lying to the north-east of his first group. In a second group I should place the remainder of Mr. Maconochie's second group, the whole of his third group, and the villages of Panvadi and Ziri in his fourth group. Panvadi is fully cultivated and the soil is good. It is probably occupied by cultivators from Borad. Ziri is also of good soil, and is practically in full cultivation and well populated. The remainder of the villages, lying as they do in a part of the táluka which is not so well cleared and of which the climate is therefore less healthy, I would place in a third group\*

† Coloured on the accompanying map.



4. In the matter of rating I have made some calculations which are curious. Of Mr. Maconochie's groups that which has the smallest cultivated area per head of the population is the fourth and last. At the same time the percentage of assessed waste for the group is much the largest, amounting to 53 per cent. of the total Government assessed area. To each individual in that group the cultivated area is 1·3 acres. This would seem to indicate a poor population with a rich soil. The following tabular statement embodies similar calculations for each of Mr. Maconochie's groups:—

Mr. Maconochie's Group.				Percentage of Assessed Waste.	Area cultivated per head of population.
I	...	...	...	16	3·5
II	...	...	...	15	2·1
III	...	...	...	19	2·6
IV	...	...	...	53	1·3

I do not lay much stress on such statistics as the above, but, taken for what they may be worth, they would seem to indicate that his second and third groups are very similar in condition. They are nearer in percentage of waste culturable land and in areas utilised for the support of each head of the population than are these two factors taken together for the second and first groups or for the third and fourth. My small proposed additions and subtractions will tend to bring the combined remainders closer together in condition. Assuming that Rs. 2-12-0 is a fair rate for the first of my suggested groups, I think that Rs. 2-0-0 for the second and Rs. 1-4-0 for the third would be fair. These would place the two first groups lower than I have suggested for the corresponding groups in Sháháda, and such a course is indicated by the difference of the conditions in the two tálukas. The third group cannot well be placed lower than Rs 1-4-0, and this will not be high enough for the prospective value of the land when the railway now under construction shall have been in existence for a few years.

5. The rates suggested above would give an increase of 23·9 per cent. for the first group, 48·0 for the second, and 65·3 for the third. The increase of the whole táluca would be Rs. 33·0 per cent. There are 16 villages whose percentage of increase would exceed the prescribed limit. These are shown in the following tabular statement:—

Serial No.	Number Appendix Q of Mr. Maconochie's Report.	Name of Village.	Old Rate	New Rate (suggested).	Percentage increase.	INCREASE DUE TO		REMARKS.
						Rate.	General position class.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. a.	Rs a.				
1	42	Khár ... ..	1 12	2 12	89·2	57·1	32·1	
2	59	Ránaichi ... ..	1 4	2 0	83·4	60·0	23·4	
3	60	Vesegaon ... ..	1 4	2 0	88·2	60·0	28·2	
4	61	Dodvepáda... ..	1 0	2 0	126·7	100·0	26·7	
5	62	Mendpur ... ..	1 0	2 0	127·2	100·0	27·2	
6	63	Torda ... ..	1 0	2 0	129·1	100·0	29·1	
7	67	Panewádi ... ..	1 0	2 0	161·2	100·0	61·2	
8	72	Ziri... ..	1 0	2 0	132·7	100·0	32·7	
9	64	Padalpur ... ..	0 12	1 4	83·3	66·7	16·6	
10	74	Asapur ... ..	0 12	1 4	93·3	66·7	26·6	
11	75	Khatváni ... ..	0 12	1 4	90·0	66·7	23·3	
12	77	Moraluba ... ..	0 12	1 4	89·3	66·7	22·6	
13	78	Pimparpada ... ..	0 12	1 4	85·5	66·7	18·8	
14	79	Rámpur ... ..	0 12	1 4	98·6	66·7	31·9	
15	80	Thánavihir ... ..	0 12	1 4	91·8	66·7	25·1	
16	81	Warpáda ... ..	0 12	1 4	92·3	66·7	25·6	

It will be noted that eight villages from No. 9 to No. 16 remain as Mr. Maconochie rated them. As to the remainder the first three do not show an increase due to rating alone over the limit of 66 per cent. the excess being due to general position class. The excess in Panewádi and Ziri has been accounted for in paragraph 3 above. As regards the three villages—Dodvepáda, Nendpur and Torda—they were placed by Mr. Maconochie in his third group, and I do not think that their position or condition justifies their placement in a lower group than I have arranged for them herein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE,  
Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Revenue Surveys.

No. S.—380 of 1898.

*Násik District, Camp Satana,  
19th March 1898.*

FROM

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

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the documents noted in the margin, containing

(1) Letter No. 80, dated 20th October 1896, and accompaniments from E. Maconochie, Esquire, I.C.S., late Survey Settlement Officer in the Deccan Survey.

(2) Letter No. 1169, dated 27th October 1896, from Mr. A. B. Fforde, then Deputy Superintendent, now Superintendent of the Deccan and Gujarát Surveys.

(3) Letter No. 8856, dated 27th November 1896, from the Collector of Khardesh.

(4) Letter No. 880, dated 30th August 1897, from Mr. A. B. Fforde, Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Surveys.

proposals for the revision settlement of 81 villages of the Taloda Taluka. The original settlement of the villages under report was finally sanctioned at the dates noted below—that of 30 villages in 1865, of 28 in 1868, of 15 in 1869-70, and 9 in 1870-71.

2. The Revision survey operations which were conducted on the partial system disclosed no serious errors in the old work, and call for no special remark.

3. Mr. Maconochie who submits the settlement report has as usual given a most graphic and comprehensive description of the condition and progress of the tract. It is unnecessary that I should follow him through this description which except in one particular is perfectly accurate and entirely justifies the scheme of grouping and rating which is here proposed.

4. Mr. Maconochie (in paragraph 9) notices that the statistics of population throw doubt on the accuracy of the census of 1891. The census is indicated. Mr. Maconochie has made a mistake as to the area to which the figures he has taken applied. The true figures are as below:—

Tract.	Area Square Miles.	Population.
Taloda Taluka ... ..	453	56,775
Mehwas Estates ... ..	963	26,135
Total ... ..	1,416	82,910

In dealing with the figure 82,910 souls which he gave as the population of the Táluka, Mr. Maconochie omitted to reckon the area of the Mehwas Estates. The true population of the táluka is 56,775, which gives a density of 125·3 to the square mile—a figure which closely corresponds to that ascertained for the settled villages of Nandurbár, and may be accepted with confidence.

5. It is clear from Mr. Maconochie's description that in soil, climate, and progress the táluka is similar to Sháháda but a degree less forward. The soil though at least equally fertile has been less perfectly cleared of jungle, especially in the west and north: the climate in consequence remains more malarious than that of Sháháda, and in a considerable number of villages the area of assessed waste is still extensive.

6. It is noticeable that the water lies far closer to the surface in Taloda than in the tálukas adjoining it on the east. This may possibly be due to the remains still of jungle. It may also account partly for the comparatively small cultivation of cotton as compared with wheat in this táluka, about which further observations are offered below.

7. As regards communications the Taloda Táluka is no worse off than Sháháda, as the metalling of the road from Taloda to Nandurbár has been taken in hand. Apparently this road was not, when Mr. Maconochie wrote his report, so important a line of communication as the one leading to Prakásha in the Tápti in Sháháda Táluka. The superiority of the latter is probably due to the greater ease of the crossing of the Tápti at Prakásha. But with rail to Nandurbár the metalled road from Taloda will become of the first importance; and doubtless the crossing of the Tápti will be rendered easily practicable. If there is difficulty however in fording the Tápti so late as January (see Mr. Maconochie's paragraph 12) it might be advisable to consider whether it would not be of greater advantage to the táluka to metal the road to Prakásha. Sháháda Táluka, which has at present no metalled road, would gain, and the necessity of constructing an expensive crossing within Taloda limits might be avoided. It is evident from Mr. Maconochie's account that the road communication in the táluka is in urgent need of improvement. When the revenue is being enhanced, measures ought to be taken to prevent the occurrence of frequent accidents on the roads. (See Mr. Maconochie's paragraph 16.)

8. In the marginal table the cropping of the táluka is compared with that of Sháháda and Shirpur. It is noticeable that the percentage of land under exportable crops is not far short of that in Shirpur, but that cotton is almost wholly neglected in favour of wheat and oil-seeds. The preference for wheat was noticed in my review for Sháháda. The reasons may be various. The moisture in the soil may be less favourable to cotton. But this, having regard to the rainfall in Gujarát districts which grow cotton, is doubtful. The more probable reason is that the wheat

Tálukas.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Wheat.	Total percentage area under exportable produce.
	2	8	4	5
Shirpur ...	38·10	5·0	7·2	51·2
Sháháda ...	27·4	8·6	26·9	62·9
Taloda ...	4·6	15·9	39·8	60·3

traffic *via* Nandurbár, mentioned by Mr. Maconochie in his paragraph 14, makes a profitable outlet for wheat. It is possible also that the cultivation and disposal of wheat is easier to the Bhil than that of cotton. The railway will of course develop the traffic with Surat, and it will be interesting to see whether the effect is to stimulate still further the cultivation of wheat or to substitute that of cotton, possibly some variety introduced from lower down the Tápti Valley in Gujarát.

9. The principal evidence of the progress of the tract lies in the large and steady increase of cultivation, the rise in population, and the valuable character of crops grown. Prices by themselves, in the case at any rate of the villages more recently settled, might afford an imperfect justification for enhancement. The real justification lies in the obvious fact that the rates at original settlement were, except in a few advanced villages, designedly pitched low so as to encourage reclamation of cultivation. How successful this policy has been is shown from the fact that in 73 of the villages the increase in cultivation has been from 56 to 70 per cent., the progress being practically unchecked since the middle of eighties.

10. In the remaining nine villages settled in 1870-71 there was an apparent decline until 1879-80, after which there has been steady progress as in other parts of the táluka. The decline which took place at first is significant object lesson of what is always likely to occur when survey settlements are introduced into Bhil tracts if the numbers are much larger than the areas actually cultivated. In the unsettled villages of Nandurbár-Navápur, for which proposals have recently been submitted, and in the similar villages of this táluka, the proposals for which immediately follow the present report, arrangements have been made to break up the survey numbers into sizes convenient for occupation by the Bhils.

11. I now turn to the proposals for grouping and rating. When these were before me I had been considering those for the adjoining tálukas of Shirpur and Sháháda, and was convinced that in all these tálukas far more weight than was desirable was being given to the rules respecting the limitation of enhancement. As explained in my review of the Sháháda and Shirpur proposals I venture to think that the rules cannot have been intended to apply to cases like the present, in which at original settlement excessively low rates were obviously granted to encourage reclamation. Being of this opinion I asked the experienced Superintendent Mr. Fforde to submit alternative proposals for grouping and rating unfettered by the restriction prescribed by the rules limiting enhancements. In the following statement I exhibit the financial effect of Mr. Fforde's and Mr. Maconochie's proposals:—

AS PROPOSED BY MR. MACONOCHE.						AS PROPOSED BY MR. FFORDE.					
Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.		Percentage Increase.	Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.		Percentage Increase.
			Area.	Assessment.					Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.			Rs.			Rs. a. p.			Rs.	
I ...	2 12 0	18	14,524	85,141	11.5	I ...	2 12 0	34	28,014	67,806	23.9
II ...	2 4 0	24	13,553	25,411	22.8	II ...	2 0 0	31	19,867	34,874	48.0
III ...	1 10 0	21	15,174	22,410	27.9	III ...	1 4 0	16	3,358	3,871	65.3
IV ...	1 4 0	18	3,983	4,611	63.7						
Total ...		81	47,134	87,573	20.7			81	47,134	96,551	33.0

12. The total enhancement according to Mr. Fforde's proposals comes to no more than 33 per cent. for the táluka. The prescribed limit of 66 per cent. is only exceeded in the 3rd group. The rates correspond closely to those which I have recommended for Sháháda, the only difference being that the rate for Group I is taken at Rs. 2-12 instead of Rs. 3. Presumably I should have been prepared to support a Rs. 3 rate. But as both Mr. Maconochie and the Collector think the lower rate sufficient, I will not press for the higher. On account of the assessment of position class increases occur in every village even when the rate is lowered. The heavy increases in individual villages of the third group are fully explained by Mr. Fforde in paragraph 5 of his report. No further observations of mine seem required to justify the grouping and rating which I venture to recommend strongly for sanction.

13. Mr. Maconochie's proposal that the pátesthal area shall be assessed by the Collector under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code may, under the circumstances, be accepted.

14. Some consideration has to be given to the period of guarantee. Mr. Maconochie recommends the same period as for Nandurbár. Having regard to the higher rates which I propose for my Groups II and III, I venture to recommend the same guarantee as for Sháháda. It has in that report been suggested that when the Nandurbár rates come under revision they should be raised to the same pitch as those of Sháháda and the guarantee extended so as to expire simultaneously with that of Sháháda, Shirpur and adjoining tálukas. With the same considerations in view I should recommend the Taloda rates to

be guaranteed until the year 1917-18. For the reasons assigned in the Sháháda report the new rates may be introduced in the year 1898-99.

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.

No. R.—2060 OF 1898.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Mahábleshwar, 27th May 1898.*

Submitted to Government.

2. In this case as in that of the Sháháda Táluka submitted with my No. R.—2037, dated 26th instant, the only question for decision is whether there is to be a slavish adherence to the principle of limitation of assessment. If so, Mr. Maconochie's groups and rating may be accepted in their entirety; if not, the alternative scheme prepared by Mr. Fforde and approved by the Survey Commissioner seems to be free from objection and based on more modern principles.

3. All officers are agreed as to a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0 for the first group, and in this connection attention may again be drawn to the undesirability of having a higher rate in Sháháda.

4. I concur with the Survey Commissioner in taking that the period of guarantee should extend to 1917-18.

5. The petitions of objection to the proposed rates are also forwarded with the reports of the Collector regarding them. They do not seem to call for any justifiable alteration in the rates.

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

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of 81 villages of the Taloda Táluka of the Khándesh District.*

No. 889 OF 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February 1899.

Letter from the Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 80, dated 20th October 1896, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1169, dated 27th October 1896.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 8856, dated 27th November 1896.

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Revenue Surveys, No. 830, dated 30th August 1897.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S—380, dated 19th March 1898.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R-2060, dated 27th May 1898—Submitting with his remarks the papers, noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of 81 villages of the Taloda Táluka of the Khándesh District, together with the petitions of objection against the proposed rates.

RESOLUTION.—These papers relate to the revision survey settlement of 81 villages of the Taloda Táluka of the Khándesh District. Of these villages 30 were originally settled in 1865, 28 in 1868, 15 in 1869-70, and 8 in 1870-71. The revisional operations were carried out on the partial system between 1888 and 1891; they disclosed no serious errors in the work of the original survey.

2. Since the date of the original settlement the population of the settled villages has increased from 8,561 to 19,486, while the area under cultivation has increased from 29,693 to 47,211 acres. The increase in the number of plough cattle and of carts has more than kept pace with the increase of population and is the best possible evidence of the prosperity of the tract. The record of prices for the last 40 years is, as Mr. Maconochie points out, in no way reliable. The attention of the Collector is being drawn to the subject. The general tendency of prices has been shown to have been upwards in every other táluka of Khándesh of which the settlement proposals have come before Government, and there is no reason to suppose that the contrary has been the case in Taloda. It may moreover be reasonably expected that prices in this táluka will shortly receive a stimulus from the Tapti Valley Railway. However, apart from the tendency of prices, complete justification for the enhancement of rates recommended lies in the obvious fact that the rates at original settlement were, except in a few advanced villages, designedly pitched low so as to encourage reclamation of land for cultivation. How successful this policy has been is shown from the fact that in 73 of the villages the increase of cultivation has been from 56 to 70 per cent.

3. It is clear from Mr. Maconochie's description that in soil, climate and economic progress the táluka is similar to Sháháda, but a degree less forward. The land bordering the Tapti is owned by Guzars, the most intelligent and industrious cultivators of Khándesh. In the remainder of the villages the inhabitants are almost entirely Bhils. Mr. Maconochie remarks "that it is not unusual to find all Bhils classed together as ignorant and thriftless people, a description of one of whom applies more or less to all. Such a method of dealing with the Taloda Bhils would be quite out of place. They vary immensely from village to village and from house to house, from the well-to-do Pátíl, who can borrow money at 6 per cent. and holds much the same position as the Koli Pátíl in Gujarát, down to the man of the woods who relies for his subsistence on his axe and the bounty of Nature, in respect of fruits and minor jungle produce. It may be safely affirmed that the Taloda Bhil is well ahead of the Nandurbár Bhil and Nawapur Maochi in all that is generally held to constitute well-being. This is doubtless due to the superior fertility of the soil and the opportunities of employment afforded by the Taloda and Native States' timber trade." The striking facts and illustrations given by Mr. Maconochie show conclusively that the Bhil can be and has been successfully civilized. Government are confident that there will be a continuous increase in the number of Bhils inhabiting the wilder tracts, who will succeed in attaining the position of their kindred in Taloda.

4. Under the original settlement the villages were divided into ten groups with rates varying from Rs. 3 to 12 annas. Mr. Maconochie has proposed to make four groups, with rates ranging from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 1-4-0. At the instance of the Survey Commissioner alternative proposals were submitted by Mr. Fforde. The proposed rates and their financial effect are shown in the following table:—

AS PROPOSED BY MR. MACONOCHE.				AS PROPOSED BY MR. FFORDE.			
Group.	Number of villages.	Rate.	Percentage Increase.	Group.	Number of villages.	Rate.	Percentage Increase.
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	
I ... ..	18	2 12 0	11.5	I	34	2 12 0	23.9
II ... ..	24	2 4 0	22.8	II	31	2 0 0	48.0
III ... ..	21	1 10 0	27.9	III	16	1 4 0	65.3
IV ... ..	18	1 4 0	63.7				
	81	.....	20.7	...	81	.....	33.0

5. In sanctioning the settlement of the neighbouring táluka of Sháháda, Government laid down the principle that the total enhancement of the táluka

and of each group must be kept within the 33 per cent. limit. Government adhere to that principle and are accordingly unable to accept either of the proposals submitted. On the other hand Mr. Maconochie has not shown any good and sufficient reason for lowering the maximum rate in Group I from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12-0. He wished, he states, to assimilate the rate to that sanctioned for the Nandurbár Táluka. Mere uniformity of rating is not sufficient justification for actually reducing rates the assessments under which have been proved by experience to have been easily borne throughout a thirty years' settlement. Government consider that a maximum rate of Rs. 3, such as has been sanctioned for Sháháda, should be retained for the most advantageously situated villages of Taloda. In Group II of Mr. Maconochie's arrangement the rate should be fixed at Rs. 2-7-0 and in Group III at Rs. 1-10-0. Group IV presents great difficulties. Owing to the increase due to position class any increase in the rates is almost impossible without exceeding the 33 per cent. limit. The best plan appears to be to split this group into two: Group IV consisting of 8 villages originally rated at Re. 1, and Group V of 10 villages originally rated at 12 annas, and to fix maximum rates of Rs. 1-2-0 and 14 annas respectively. The result of this arrangement as ascertained by rough calculation is summarized below:—

Group.			Number of villages.	Rate.	Percentage increase.
				Rs. a. p.	
I	...	...	18	3 0 0	21.6
II	...	...	24	2 7 0	33.0
III	...	...	21	1 10 0	27.9
IV	...	...	8	1 2 0	30.1
V	...	...	10	0 14 0	33.0
			81	.....	26.7

In the opinion of the Governor in Council these rates are fair and can be easily paid; they are accordingly sanctioned. The Survey Commissioner should be requested to prepare a revised Appendix Q embodying these orders.

6. Mr. Maconochie's proposal that the pásthal area, as in Nandurbár, shall be assessed by the Collector under Section 55 of the Land Revenue Code is accepted.

7. As regards the period of guarantee His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts the view of the Survey Commissioner, which is concurred in by the Commissioner, C. D., that the rates should be guaranteed until the year 1917-18, so that the period of settlement may expire simultaneously with that of the neighbouring tálukas.

8. The Governor in Council has noticed with satisfaction the excellent quality of the settlement work performed by Mr. E. Maconochie in Khándesh. His reports are both careful and graphic and show an intelligent appreciation of the conditions he had to deal with.

G. W. HATCH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
 The Collector of Khándesh (with the petitions of objection),  
 The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
 The Government of India,  
 The Secretary of State for India,

} With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that, when it is ready, the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

} By letter.†

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

By FORMER SURVEY.

Number.	Name of Village.	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.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>																		
1	Bálda ... ..	I.	8 0 0	...	...	1,091	2,481	2 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	2,481	2 4 5	
2	Bhamsál ... ..	I.	8 0 0	...	...	409	954	2 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	954	2 4 6	
3	Daswad ... ..	I.	3 0 0	...	...	834	787	3 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	834	787	3 5 8	
4	Hol ... ..	I.	3 0 0	...	...	273	654	2 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	273	654	2 6 4	
5	Nimbhora ... ..	I.	3 0 0	...	...	1,207	2,825	2 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	2,825	2 5 5	
6	Pisáwar ... ..	I.	3 0 0	...	...	959	2,325	2 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	959	2,325	2 6 9	
7	Satgawhán ... ..	I.	3 0 0	...	...	997	2,211	2 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	997	2,211	2 3 6	
8	Ubbad ... ..	I.	3 0 0	...	...	403	998	2 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	998	2 2 5	
9	A'mlád ... ..	II.	2 12 0	...	...	3,214	6,258	1 15 1	...	...	...	M. 14	32	2 4 7	3,228	6,270	1 15 1	
10	A'shráva ... ..	II.	2 12 0	...	...	442	929	2 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	929	2 1 8	
11	Bahurupa ... ..	II.	2 12 0	...	...	813	1,708	2 1 7	...	...	...	M. 8	8	2 10 8	816	1,716	2 1 8	
12	Bhopár ... ..	II.	2 12 0	...	...	628	1,362	2 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	1,362	2 2 6	
13	Dhánora ... ..	II.	2 12 0	...	...	526	1,173	2 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	1,173	2 3 7	
14	Hátoda ... ..	II.	2 12 0	...	...	576	1,198	2 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	1,198	2 1 3	
15	Khedla ... ..	II.	2 12 0	...	...	910	1,864	2 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	1,864	2 0 9	
16	Mahamadpur ... ..	II.	2 12 0	...	...	264	554	2 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	554	2 2 5	
17	Tarhávad ... ..	II.	2 12 0	...	...	987	2,234	2 4 3	...	...	...	M. 3	7	2 3 4	990	2,241	2 4 3	
18	Untávad ... ..	II.	2 12 0	...	...	412	970	2 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	970	2 5 8	
19	Total of Group I ... ..	...	...	...	...	14,507	31,473	2 2 8	...	...	...	M. 30	47	2 6 7	14,527	31,600	2 2 9	
<i>Group II.</i>																		
19	Khagel ... ..	III.	2 8 0	...	...	587	1,079	1 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	1,079	1 13 5	
20	Mod ... ..	III.	2 8 0	...	...	997	1,413	1 6 8	...	...	...	M. 20	38	1 14 6	1,017	1,451	1 6 10	
21	A'moda Tarf Taloda ... ..	IV.	2 4 0	...	...	698	1,329	1 14 6	...	...	...	M. 8	7	2 5 4	701	1,336	1 14 6	
22	Kharwad ... ..	IV.	2 4 0	...	...	1,090	1,943	1 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	1,943	1 12 6	
23	Morwad ... ..	IV.	2 4 0	...	...	255	422	1 10 6	...	...	...	M. 3	8	1 10 8	258	427	1 10 6	
24	Talva ... ..	IV.	2 4 0	...	...	450	691	1 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	691	1 8 7	
25	A'shta Tarf Borad ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	404	527	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	527	1 4 10	
26	A'shta Tarf Budhával ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	264	421	1 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	421	1 9 6	
27	Changson ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	658	970	1 7 7	...	...	...	M. 4	9	2 4 0	662	979	1 7 8	
28	Chirmati ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	218	361	1 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	361	1 10 6	
29	Gádid ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	407	616	1 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	407	616	1 4 8	
30	Gorás ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	485	713	1 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	713	1 7 8	
31	Gunjálí ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	222	283	1 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	283	1 4 5	
32	Kamalsara ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	511	639	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	639	1 4 0	
33	Kélni ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	739	1,268	1 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	1,268	1 11 5	
34	Kondhraj ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	344	556	1 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	556	1 9 10	
35	Kukarnunda ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	861	1,485	1 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	1,485	1 11 7	
36	Mohida ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	694	790	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	790	1 2 6	
37	Umri ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	990	1,251	1 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	1,251	1 6 3	
38	Páti ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	689	1,104	1 9 8	...	...	...	P. 33	78	2 4 10	722	1,180	1 10 2	
39	Phulwádl ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	1,122	1,624	1 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	1,624	1 7 2	
40	Pimpás ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	350	551	1 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	551	1 9 2	
41	Salgádl ... ..	V.	2 0 0	...	...	203	358	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	358	1 4 4	
42	Khár ... ..	VI.	1 12 0	...	...	289	369	1 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	369	1 5 11	
43	Total of Group II ... ..	...	...	...	...	13,407	20,563	1 8 6	...	...	...	P. 33	78	2 4 10	13,470	20,646	1 9 7	
												M. 30	59	1 15 6				







SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXVII.—NEW SERIES.

(417)

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 42 VILLAGES

IN THE

TALODA TALUKA

OF THE

KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.



**Bombay:**

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1903.

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From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHÁNDESH.

Surat, 17th November 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the introduction of a survey settlement into 33 Makta and Nazarbandi villages of the Taloda Taluka of your district.

2. The villages now under report lie in the black soil plain below the Sápudas, between the villages already settled and the foot of the hills. As regards climate and physical aspect, they differ little from the more backward of the settled villages, and the description of the latter may be said to apply to them with some modifications. For the climate is in the case of the unsettled villages rather worse, the jungle is rather thicker, the cultivation more primitive, and the soil, though often no whit inferior to that of the open country generally, of a rather lower grade.

3. The population is entirely Bhil, and with respect to these people I have little to add here to the remarks contained in my report on the settled villages. (They have hitherto enjoyed the advantages of the system connected with the Bhil Agency. Such progress as they have made in the matter of cultivation is due to the favourable rates and the advances allowed under that system) and it is very doubtful whether they will be able to walk alone for a long time to come. In the former report I have adverted to the importance of the timber trade as regards their means of livelihood, and I would here do no more than draw attention to this factor, which necessarily has a greater influence in these villages than in the more advanced.

4. The modes of revenue assessment at present in force are the Makta and the Nazarbandi. As I had occasion to speak of the Makta and Autbandi systems at some length in dealing with the Nandurbár and Navápur unsettled villages, I need only note here that in the Makta villages the revenue is farmed for a term of years to one or more persons, whilst in Autbandi villages the area cultivated is measured yearly and charged for at a fixed rate per plough of 16 acres. The Nazarbandi system differs only from the Autbandi in that the area cultivated is estimated at sight and not measured.

5. With the exception of the road from Taloda to Raisingpur, no line of communication passes through these villages. The country tracks differ in no way from those described in the previous report.

6. There are no markets held in the villages under report. Taloda Kukarmundhe, Akal-Shehr and Borad are one or other within easy reach of them.

7. Appendix E gives details of the population. From this it appears that there are 2,813 souls in an area of 37.1 square miles, giving a density of 75.8 to the square mile as compared with 163.7 in the settled villages. Education, it appears, is nil, and, indeed, there are no schools in the tract.

8. In Appendix F is shown the agricultural stock. The figures seem to me open to doubt, as it is difficult to believe that neither a bull nor a male buffalo is to be found in any of the villages. As the area of the 33 villages is about  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of that of the 81 villages already settled, by multiplying the lower line by three some idea can be obtained of the comparative resources of the two sets of villages. The proportion of acres to pairs of oxen is taken not on the area actually cultivated but on that shown as occupied by the classers, and the figures are, therefore, of little value.



9. It appears from Appendix G that the villages concerned have neither industries, temples, nor liquor shops. The number of deaths give a death-rate of about 11 per 1,000—a figure which, considering the climate, would be surprising were it not obviously incorrect.

10. It is unnecessary to print Appendix J as there are only 3 pakka and 15 kaccha wells for drinking purposes and none for irrigation. As will be seen from the map, however, water-courses are numerous, and where there is no running water, it can generally be obtained throughout the year by digging in the beds. New wells are being dug by the Taluka Local Board; but the water-supply generally leaves a good deal to be desired, and there are few places where in the hot weather any considerable supply of good water can be obtained. There are no tanks in the tract.

11. In Appendix O is shown the average revenue of each village for ten years and for five years ending 1892-93. The first point that strikes one is the smallness of the revenue recovered, the total for 33 villages amounting to Rs. 1,024 only. Excluding Ekdbad, which is waste, there are 13 villages in which the revenue is under Rs. 10, in 9 it is between Rs. 11 and Rs. 20, in 3 between Rs. 21 and Rs. 50, and in 4 between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100. Comment on figures of these proportion is not likely to be very valuable, but it may be noted that in all the larger villages there has been a considerable advance in the last five years.

12. As the whole question of the suitability of the survey settlement to the Bhils of West Khándesh has been treated in the correspondence connected with the Nandurbár reports, it is unnecessary for me to go over the same ground again. Though orders have not yet been issued by Government with reference to the unsettled villages of that taluka, there is, I imagine, little doubt that the principle of applying the survey settlement to these villages, with certain modifications necessitated by the peculiar circumstances of the tract, has the approval of Government. (It will, I believe, be generally admitted that the Bhils of Taloda are on the whole ahead of the Bhils and Maochis of Nandurbár.) My enquiries in the villages under report lead me to believe that in general the idea of private property in land is well developed and that cultivators do retain a lien on land which they leave fallow. In Retpada in the north-west of the taluka a venerable cultivator gave Mr. DuBoulay and myself a very clear demonstration with the aid of a thick bamboo of how he proposed to treat any one who interfered with land that he might have left fallow, and in other villages the ideas of the Bhils on the question appeared to be of a similar nature. There can be no possible doubt that in the villages already settled the survey system has been as successful as could be desired; the present condition of the people speaks for itself.

13. The question of grouping is more difficult. Looking to the map and to the tract itself I find it impossible to suggest more than one group. We have already in the tract the settled villages of Thánávir, Pimparpada, Amoni, Kothár, and Pádalpur, and there is nothing to differentiate these villages in any way as regards advantages from those now under consideration. In the matter of markets both are equally well off, with the exception perhaps of the villages of the extreme north-east, and these have an easy line of communication with Taloda and Prakásha through Borad. The climate is not different; the soil and the people are identical. On the other hand it is impossible to find one maximum rate which will give satisfactory results in all cases. The maximum rate indicated is that applied to the settled villages mentioned above, which in my report No. 80 of 20th October 1896 I have proposed should be fixed at Rs. 1-4-0. The imposition of the rate however gives the results shown in Appendix Q. In Appendix Q<sup>1</sup> are shown the increases and decreases for each village under four alternative rates, viz., Re. 1-0-0, Re. 0-12-0, Re. 0-8-0 and Re. 0-4-0. A perusal of these figures will show that though by the application of one or other of these rates a reasonable result can be arrived at for each village, no one rate is suitable for the whole number. Under these circumstances I have recorded in Appendix Q the assessment of the land at what I believe to be its agricultural value in the sense of the term as used in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 411 of the

3rd June 1896. If Rs. 2-12-0 or Rs. 3-0-0 is a proper assessment for villages in the south of the táluka, even after allowing for all the disadvantages Rs. 1-4-0 is not excessive for villages no one of which is more than 15 miles from Taloda or 12 from the Tápti, the distances in the majority of cases being considerably less.

14. As in Nandurbár the difficulty of suggesting a suitable rate is much enhanced by the difference in the area on which revenue has been hitherto assessed and the area shown as occupied by the classers. In column 13 of Appendix Q is shown approximately the revenue which would be produced if the Rs. 1-4-0 rate were applied to the area shown by the Mámílatdár as cultivated. These figures are arrived at by multiplying that area (column 5) by the new average rate (column 12). In column 18 is shown the percentage increase according to the same principle. In a few cases the result is an increase, but in the large majority there is a very considerable decrease on the figures of column 17. The most striking cases are in the villages 1, 3, 5, 8, 16, 19, 27, 28, whose numbers are shown in the margin. It will be noticed that the greatest increases are generally speaking in Makta villages, though Wálher, a Nazarbandi village, shows an increase of 1,200 per cent.

15. Though I have in Statement Q shown the rate that I believe gives the fair agricultural value of the land, it would be impossible to apply the Rs. 1-4-0 rate indiscriminately at once. In fact there are only two villages, Gádhavli and Pándharke, to which it can be applied without causing an undue increase. I would suggest that whilst the full rate be applied to new comers from other villages, the difference between the full rate and the alternative rate, as shown in the Statement Q<sup>a</sup>, should be remitted to the present occupants for the term of the present lease. I fear that this is a somewhat clumsy expedient; but unless some device of the sort is adopted it will be impossible to introduce the settlement without causing much hardship and possibly sending the land out of cultivation. It may be asked why put on a rate as high as Rs. 1-4-0 at all if only two of the villages can pay it? But it will be seen that a rate of 12 annas, which is the lowest for which any sort of arguments could be adduced would, in the large majority of villages, be equally unworkable. It is a question, therefore, of choosing between a rate which, if difficult of application to most of the villages on account of the abnormally low rates at present existing, is at least in accordance with the agricultural value of the land, and one which is neither practically nor theoretically incorrect. The present lease is not likely to be of any great length, and it will be possible at the next settlement to bring the rates of the poorer villages into more accord with the nominal rate now proposed.

16. With regard to modifications of the survey system and relaxations of revenue rules in respect of Bhil occupants, I would humbly submit that such concessions as Government may be pleased to make in the case of the Nandurbár and Navápur Bhil villages be extended to the villages now under report. Though as stated above in Taloda the Bhil is probably on the whole better off than in Nandurbár, conditions are similar enough to warrant the grant of the same concessions in both. This will apply also to the question of tree reservation.

17. It will be seen from Appendix Q that there is no pástasthal or motasthal in any of the villages.

18. The rates, if sanctioned, should be guaranteed for the same period as those of the villages of the táluka already settled.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. MACONOCHE,

Survey Settlement Officer,

Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX E.

*Detail of Population.*

Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of columns 4 and 7.
	Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahomedans ...	3	7	10	5	5	10	20
Hindus ...	763	660	1,423	675	695	1,370	2,793
Total ...	766	667	1,433	680	700	1,380	2,813

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.*

No. of Village.	Taluka.	CATTLE.												Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs, small.	CARRS.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young stock.		For passengers.	For produce and goods.							
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
...	...	7,928	24	9	3	289	14	8,516	1,117	3,214	610	16,674	405	99	1,854	8,211	490	1,241	11.5	
33	Taloda ...	877	...	...	...	...	...	363	32	359	15	1,645	1	...	8	446	3	158	13.6	

The upper line of figures is that for 81 villages of Taloda recently reported on for Revision Settlement.

## APPENDIX G.

*Statement of average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.*

No. of Villages.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	
1	2	3	4	
33	1888-89... ..	30	11	59
	1889-90... ..	30	23	98
	1890-91... ..	72	26	82
	1891-92... ..	91	83	61
	1892-93... ..	63	14	34
	Total ...	286	157	334
Average ...	57	31	67	

## APPENDIX O.

Number.	Names of Villages.	AVERAGE REVENUE ACCORDING TO MAMUL FOR	
		Ten years ending 1892-93.	Five years ending 1892-93.
1	2	3	4
1	Amlí ... ..	44	53
2	Amalpáda... ..	27	43
3	Ankushvihir ... ..	36	26
4	Ban ... ..	12	11
5	Bandhárá... ..	13	12
6	Borikuwá ... ..	84	113
7	Chavgaon ... ..	7	7
8	Cháuki Ambli ... ..	6	5
9	Dhanpur Badruk ... ..	61	65
10	Dhekáti ... ..	4	5
11	Ekdhad ... ..	1	.....
12	Gádhavli ... ..	5	7
13	Ichhagavhán ... ..	15	16
14	Jámboli ... ..	13	15
15	Juwáni ... ..	12	9
16	Khardi Khurd ... ..	10	12
17	Khushgavhán ... ..	160	237
18	Kumbhárkhán ... ..	18	20
19	Kundwe ... ..	9	5
20	Lakhápur ... ..	8	11
21	Pándharke ... ..	37	63
22	Páthadi ... ..	3	4
23	Rájgad urf Rámgad ... ..	10	10
24	Ránipur ... ..	3	4
25	Rápápur ... ..	7	7
26	Ratanpáda ... ..	51	78
27	Retpáda ... ..	4	6
28	Sáwar ... ..	27	18
29	Sojarbárá ... ..	2	1
30	Somáwali Khurd ... ..	68	108
31	Umarkuwá ... ..	15	16
32	Umarkuwá tarf Unai ... ..	26	29
33	Wálher ... ..	5	8
33	Total ...	803	1,024

## APPENDIX Q.

Showing the effect of the proposed Survey Rates.

Formet Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	ACCORDING TO SURVEY.													Percentage increase of Assessment on Government Occupied Land—Figs. Columns 7 and 11.	Percentage increase of Assessment on Area included in 1857-58—(see Columns 7 and 11).		
				Area under actual Cultivation in 1857-58.	Rate per Acre as given by the Māmlādar.	Total Assessment on Occupied Land.	Gross Area including Inām.	Total Area not available for Cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.			Proportionate Assessment of Area shown in Column 5.	Government unoccupied assessed Waste.							
									Dry-crop.				Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.			Assessment.	Average.
									Area.	Assessment.	Average.									
12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
		Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.						
1	Amlī ...	...	111	0 8 0	56	1,081	717	864	219	0 9 6	66	...	...	...	291 1	17 2				
2	Amlīpāḍā ...	...	236	0 4 0	50	317	10	277	201	0 15 1	224	20	24	0 12 10	342 4	27 7				
3	Ankushvīhir ...	...	59	0 8 0	29	348	14	235	250	1 3 5	67	108	119	1 1 6	793 1	131 0				
4	Ban ...	...	75	0 4 0	19	667	531	57	60	0 11 3	52	69	31	0 7 2	119 5	173 7				
5	Bandhārā ...	...	57	0 4 0	14	829	527	197	82	0 6 8	24	105	39	0 5 11	682 7	71 4				
6	Borikuwā ...	...	358	0 8 0	179	444	21	211	252	1 2 1	406	112	110	0 18 2	96 6	129 6				
7	Chavgaon* ...	...	...	...	7	1,240	1,104	136	81	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	1,057 1	...				
8	Chāukī Amlī ...	...	19	0 8 0	10	108	12	47	56	1 3 1	22	44	51	1 2 7	416 0	120 6				
9	Dhanpur Budruk.	...	460	0 4 0	115	3,183	1,989	607	857	0 9 5	271	537	270	0 8 3	210 4	182 7				
10	Dhekāṭī* ...	...	...	...	5	865	702	61	60	0 12 10	...	102	75	0 11 9	580 0	...				
11	Ekodhad ...	...	Waste.	0 1 0	...	295	201	...	...	...	...	94	42	0 7 2	...	...				
12	Gādhavli ...	...	34	0 4 0	8	301	248	52	14	0 4 4	9	...	...	...	75 0	12 3				
13	Ichhagavhan* ...	...	...	...	16	880	681	225	172	0 12 3	...	24	12	0 6 0	975 0	...				
14	Jāmbli ...	...	63	0 8 0	32	497	311	123	150	1 3 6	70	65	60	1 0 3	358 7	137 0				
15	Juwānī... ..	...	64	0 4 0	16	363	168	54	35	0 10 4	41	146	67	0 7 4	114 7	156 2				
16	Khadi Khurd ...	...	41	0 4 0	10	1,040	919	94	25	0 4 3	11	27	6	0 3 7	159 0	49 0				
17	Khusgathan ...	...	1,037	0 4 0	259	1,530	64	1,022	1,266	1 3 8	1,272	434	461	1 1 6	382 3	391 1				
18	Kumbhārkhān ...	...	42	0 8 0	21	707	644	89	104	1 2 11	50	28	26	1 4 7	262 2	131 1				
19	Kundwe ...	...	6	0 8 0	3	738	646	46	32	0 11 2	4	46	22	0 11 2	962 7	32 3				
20	Lakhāpur ...	...	94	0 4 0	23	808	651	163	185	1 2 3	107	165	190	1 2 6	704 2	361 2				
21	Pāndharke ...	...	87	1 0 0	87	343	9	106	117	1 1 8	66	226	290	1 2 3	34 2	10 3				
22	Pāthadi* ...	...	...	...	4	56	3	43	49	1 2 3	...	10	12	1 3 2	1,125 0	...				
23	Rāṅrad urf Rāṅrad.	...	78	0 4 0	19	430	342	88	92	1 0 9	82	...	...	...	384 2	31 6				
24	Rānīpur* ...	...	...	...	4	559	341	118	70	0 9 11	...	108	71	0 10 10	1,650 0	...				
25	Rāpāpur* ...	...	...	...	7	2,045	1,819	124	55	0 7 1	...	100	25	0 6 7	658 7	...				
26	Ratanpādā ...	...	250	0 8 0	125	336	10	246	221	0 14 6	225	80	55	0 11 6	76 8	8 0				
27	Retpādā ...	...	10	0 8 0	5	431	398	33	31	0 15 0	10	...	...	...	520 0	100 0				
28	Rāwar ...	...	50	0 8 0	25	599	356	143	129	0 14 5	45	100	69	0 11 0	416 0	87 0				
29	Sojārbārā ...	...	9	0 1 0	1	154	40	46	11	0 3 10	2	65	11	0 2 7	100 0	100 0				
30	Somāwālī Khurd ...	...	463	0 4 0	121	493	16	444	434	0 15 8	471	33	25	0 13 1	234 7	269 3				
31	Umārkūwā* ...	...	...	...	16	372	216	105	137	1 4 11	...	51	57	1 1 11	256 2	...				
32	Umārkūwā tarf Unāi.	...	83	0 8 0	41	132	7	106	104	0 15 8	61	19	14	0 11 1	127 7	97 0				
33	Wāiber... ..	...	135	0 1 0	9	1,589	1,168	218	117	0 8 9	76	218	103	0 7 6	1,000 0	244 4				
34	Total ...	...	3,944	0 5 3	1,286	23,028	14,601	5,968	5,306	0 14 3	2,790	3,149	2,346	0 11 3	1,000 0	244 4				

N.B.—The villages with an asterisk against them are Makta villages.

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Assessment with maximum rate of.				Percentage Increase with maximum rate of.				Percentage Increase as per Column 15 of Q.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Amlī ... ..	44	87	131	175	-21.4	55.4	133.9	212.5	-76.8	-53.6	-28.6	-5.4
2	Amalpāda ... ..	52	104	157	209	-11.9	76.3	166.1	234.2	-23.7	50.8	127.1	203.4
3	Ankushvilir ... ..	52	103	155	207	79.3	255.2	434.5	613.8	-55.2	-6.9	37.9	86.2
4	Ban ... ..	8	16	24	32	-57.9	-15.8	26.3	68.4	-47.4	10.5	63.2	121.1
5	Bandhārā ... ..	16	33	49	66	14.3	135.7	250.0	371.4	-64.3	-35.7	Nil.	35.7
6	Borikawā ... ..	70	141	211	282	-60.9	-21.2	17.9	57.5	-54.7	-9.5	36.3	81.6
7	Chavgaon ... ..	16	32	49	65	123.6	357.1	600.0	828.6	Makta.			
8	Chāuki Amlī ... ..	11	22	34	45	10.0	120.0	240.0	350.0	-60.0	-10.0	30.0	80.0
9	Dhanpur Budruk... ..	71	143	214	286	-38.3	24.3	86.1	148.7	-70.0	-6.1	41.7	88.7
10	Dhekati ... ..	10	19	29	39	100.0	280.0	480.0	680.0	Makta.			
11	Ekdhad ... ..	Waste.											
12	Gādhavli ... ..	3	5	8	11	-62.5	-37.5	Nil.	37.5	-75.0	-62.5	-37.5	-12.5
13	Ichhāgavhān ... ..	34	69	103	138	112.5	331.2	543.7	762.5	Makta.			
14	Jāmbli ... ..	30	60	90	120	-6.2	87.5	181.2	275.0	-53.1	-6.2	43.7	90.6
15	Juwāni ... ..	7	14	21	28	-56.2	-12.5	31.2	75.0	-50.0	Nil.	56.2	106.2
16	Khārdi Khurd ... ..	5	10	15	20	-50.0	Nil.	50.0	100.0	-80.0	-60.0	-30.0	-10.0
17	Khushgavhān ... ..	253	506	760	1,013	-2.3	95.4	193.4	291.1	-1.9	96.5	194.6	293.1
18	Kumbhārkhān ... ..	21	41	62	83	Nil.	95.2	195.2	295.2	-52.4	-4.8	42.9	90.5
19	Kundwe ... ..	6	13	19	26	100.0	333.3	533.3	766.7	-66.7	-66.7	-33.3	Nil.
20	Lakhāpur ... ..	37	74	111	148	60.0	221.7	382.6	543.5	-8.7	87.0	178.3	273.9
21	Pāndharke ... ..	23	47	70	94	-73.6	-16.0	-19.5	8.0	-73.2	-56.3	-33.3	-11.6
22	Pāthadi ... ..	10	19	29	39	150.0	375.0	625.0	875.0	Makta.			
23	Rajgad urf Rāmgal.	18	37	55	74	-3.3	94.7	189.5	289.5	-15.8	73.7	157.9	247.4
24	Rānipur ... ..	14	28	42	56	250.0	600.0	950.0	1,300.0	Makta.			
25	Rāpāpur ... ..	11	22	33	44	57.1	214.3	371.4	528.6	Makta.			
26	Ratanpudā ... ..	44	88	133	177	-64.8	-29.6	64	41.6	-64.0	-28.0	8.0	44.0
27	Retpudā ... ..	6	12	19	25	20.0	140.0	280.0	400.0	-60.0	-20.0	20.0	60.0
28	Sāwar ... ..	26	51	77	103	4.0	101.0	208.0	312.0	-64.0	-28.0	8.0	44.0
29	Sojārbārā ... ..	2	4	7	9	100.0	300.0	600.0	800.0	-100.0	Nil.	Nil.	100.0
30	Soniwāli Khurd ... ..	87	173	260	347	-28.1	43.0	114.9	186.8	-22.3	55.4	133.9	211.6
31	Umākuwa ... ..	27	55	82	110	68.7	243.7	412.5	587.5	Makta.			
32	Umākuwā tarf Unai.	21	41	62	83	-48.8	Nil.	81.2	102.4	-61.0	-22.0	19.5	58.5
33	Walher ... ..	23	47	70	94	153.6	422.2	677.8	944.4	66.7	233.3	411.1	577.8
33	Total ... ..	1,058	2,106	3,181	4,248	-21.3	56.6	136.5	215.8	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX Q<sup>(2)</sup>.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Proposed alternative maximum rate.	Original Assessment.	Revision Assessment.	Percentage Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Amlí ...	0 8 0	56	87	55·4
2	Amalpáda ...	0 8 0	59	104	76·3
3	Ankushvihir ...	0 4 0	29	52	79·3
4	Ban ...	1 0 0	19	32	68·4
5	Bandhára ...	0 4 0	14	16	14·3
6	Borikuwá ...	1 0 0	179	282	57·5
7	Chavgaon ...	0 4 0	7	16	128·6
8	Chaúki Amlí ...	0 8 0	10	22	120·0
9	Dhanpur Budruk ...	0 8 0	115	143	24·3
10	Dhekáti ...	0 4 0	5	10	100·0
11	Ekdhad... ..		Waste.		
12	Gádhavli ...	1 4 0	8	14	75·0
13	Ichhágavhán ...	0 4 0	16	34	112·5
14	Jámbli ...	0 8 0	32	60	87·5
15	Juwáni ...	0 12 0	16	21	31·2
16	Khardi Khurd ...	0 12 0	10	15	50·0
17	Kushgavhán ...	0 8 0	259	506	95·4
18	Kumbhárhán ...	0 8 0	21	41	95·2
19	Kundwe ...	0 4 0	8	6	100·0
20	Lakhápur ...	0 4 0	23	37	60·9
21	Pándharke ...	1 4 0	87	117	34·5
22	Páthadi... ..	0 4 0	4	10	150·0
23	Rájpgad urf Rámgad ...	0 8 0	19	37	94·7
24	Ránpur ...	0 4 0	4	14	250·0
25	Rápápur ...	0 4 0	7	11	57·1
26	Ratanpáda ...	1 4 0	125	221	76·8
27	Retpáda ...	0 4 0	5	6	20·0
28	Sáwar ...	0 8 0	25	51	104·0
29	Sojarbára ...	0 4 0	1	2	100·0
30	Somáwali Khurd ...	0 8 0	121	173	43·0
31	Umarkuwá ...	0 4 0	16	27	68·7
32	Umarkuwá taraf Unai ...	1 4 0	41	104	158·7
33	Wálher... ..	0 4 0	9	23	155·6
33	Total ...	.....	1,345	2,294	70·6

No. 1278 OF 1896.

From

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office, Násik Districts,  
Camp Nimgaon, 3rd December 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith for submission to Government a report from Mr. Maconochie, Settlement Officer, on the Nazarbandi and Makta villages of taluka Taloda.

2. I agree with Mr. Maconochie that there would be no advantage in making more than one group. There is no satisfactory basis for such division. Naturally those of the same previous rating might have been grouped together, those at 8 annas in one and those at 4 in another. This is not fairly possible however. The villages of Amlí and Savar, for instance, have been paying 8 annas per acre for their lands and they lie close under the hills ; while Khushgavhán, situated near the town of Taloda and possessing soil of rather more than double the agricultural value of Amlí, has been paying one-half the rate of that village. The reasons for this are probably local and individual, and are doubtless known to you.

3. The difficulty of suggesting a suitable rate for all alike is, I think, as much due to the circumstances noted above as to the increase in recorded area. There are six villages in which the area recorded by the Survey Department is less than that previously assessed. In one of them, Khushgavhán, the percentage of increase in assessment under a rate of Rs. 1-4-0 is the second largest in the whole group, and this is due entirely to the enhancement of the rates. Considering the value of the soil and the position of the village, such an increase would, in ordinary circumstances, be justified.

4. With regard to Mr. Maconochie's alternative rates and his proposals for their administration, I am not sure that better can be devised. A definitive maximum of Rs. 1-4-0 seems suitable. The increase in area in some villages, that in valuation of soil in others, and a combination of both elements in most of them, make it very difficult to adjust matters, and I do not think that any arrangement which treats all the villages alike will meet the case. At any rate the agricultural value of each field in a village as compared with others will be correctly adjusted, though that value, as applied to the villages *inter se*, will have to be sacrificed to necessity.

I have, &c.,

A. BROWNLOW FORDE,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.



No. 1050 OF 1897.

To

THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION.

*Dhulia, 1st February 1897.*

SIR,

I have the honour to send you a report from Mr. Maconochie proposing rates for the unsettled villages of Taloda. I send also the forwarding letter of the Deputy Superintendent of Survey. I had to refer back to Mr. Brownlow Fforde for some further information and that is how I have been so long in sending on the papers.

2. The impression left on reading the report is that there is something wrong somewhere. The villages ought, it is said, to be all in one group; and the proper rate for the group is Rs. 1-4; but when this rate is applied in practice it becomes unworkable. This can hardly be because the existing rates are several times heavier in some villages than in others. For the existing rates would appear to be generally 8 annas or 4 annas. So that while a raising of them to Rs. 1-4 would naturally give increases of from about 150 to about 300 per cent., it would not give some of the very high increases running indeed from 700 to 1,600 per cent. that one finds in Appendix Q. Apparently then it is not the wide range of the present rates that makes the proper new rate of Rs. 1-4 unworkable. What then is it? The answer is to be got, I think, from a comparison of the percentages in the 27th and 20th columns of Appendix Q., *i. e.*, a comparison of the percentages of increase that the Rs. 1-4 rate would give on the land actually cultivated in a recent year with the increase that the Rs. 1-4 rate gives on the occupied land entered in the new survey papers. This comparison shows in some cases a remarkable excess of the latter over the former, and suggests the inference that in some villages a good deal more land has been entered in an occupant's name than he cultivates in any one year. It is in this fact that, so far as I can see, lies the explanation of the Rs. 1-4 rate, or any other rate, being unworkable when applied to all the villages.

Now if the lands have been measured minutely enough to enable the occupant to get rid of the surplus land, then the apparent unworkableness of the Rs. 1-4 rate—or any other rate—will disappear the year after the survey has been introduced: the occupants will themselves make the rate workable by giving rájinámás of that extra land whose presence in their khátas made the rate produce such enormous percentages of increase in assessment. But things will come right in this way, only *if* the land has been minutely enough measured. If it has *not* been minutely enough measured, then things will not come right but will go very wrong.

3. The first thing to do is then, I submit, to make sure that the land is minutely enough measured. As I said in sending on the Nandurbár report, if the revenue is to be collected ryotwári, the land must be measured ryotwári. That it has been measured ryotwári in these Taloda villages I very much doubt: I believe that instances will be found of two, three, or even four occupants' lands all being measured in one lump without anything to show their respective shares and respective revenue responsibility. I consider it therefore a condition precedent to the introduction of any survey settlement, that it shall be placed beyond doubt whether the land has been measured minutely enough or not, and that if it has not been so, it should be measured minutely enough now.

4. The lands having been measured minutely enough I would, with submission, apply to these Taloda unsettled villages the same settlement I have urged for the Nandurbár villages: the object in both cases being the same—to prevent the people losing their lands and not to worry them more than we can help.

5. The villages ought all to be in one group.

6. And one uniform rate ought to be applied to them all. That rate should be, it appears, Rs. 1-4. Rs. 1-4 is not too high, and Bhils should not, I submit, have a lower rate than any one else. In four or five villages in Nandurbár-Taluka the Bhils have, by Government Resolutions of 1862 and 1877 (*vide* paragraph 46 of Mr. Maconochie's report on the revision rates for Nandurbár),

a privilege of paying a rate lower than the survey assessment : and the Survey Commissioner, under the belief that this privilege, which is a privilege of paying a lower revenue but is not accompanied by any restriction on transfer, corresponded with the rules of 1833 which do restrict transfer but do not confer any right of paying a lower revenue, recommended its extension to other villages. This, however, is, I submit, inadvisable as tending to pamper the Bhil and to make his land more attractive to the sávcár.

I have, &c.,  
A. CUMINE,  
Acting Collector, Khándesh.

THROUGH THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER.

No. 560 OF 1897.

From

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE :

*Poona, 17th June 1897.*

SIR,

I have the honour to report as follows on the Nazarbandi and Makta villages of the Táloda Táluka, in accordance with your Office No.  $\frac{5}{202}$  of 1897, dated the 12th February.

2. The Collector of Khándesh has, in his letter No. 1050 of 1897, dated 1st February, para. 2, stated that "the existing rates would appear to be generally 8 annas or 4 annas. So that while a raising of them to Rs. 1-4-0 would naturally give increases of from about 150 to about 300 per cent., it would not give some of the very high increases running indeed from 700 to 1,600 per cent. that one finds in Appendix Q." He assumes the reason for this state of affairs to be that "in some villages a good deal more land has been entered in an occupant's name than he cultivates in any one year," and suggests that the land has not been "measured minutely enough." He also remarks that "instances will be found of two, three or even four occupants' land, all being measured in one lump without anything to show their respective shares and respective revenue responsibility.

3. In order that I might be able to deal with these objections I personally visited the villages in question, obediently to your orders, and carefully inspected 19 of the 33. I found that (a) the current rates have little or no relation to the quality of the soil nor to the position of the villages with respect to markets, &c., but appear to have been arranged entirely with regard to local peculiarities, which I am unable to ascertain, and which have probably ceased to exist. That (b) the estimated areas of cultivation have been generally under the true areas, except where the cultivation comes fairly near to the boundaries demarcated by the Survey Department, when the Kulkarnis can guess the areas more closely. That (c) there is a distinct and increasing tendency among the cultivators to cultivate up to the survey boundaries where the land is sufficiently cleared for them to be visible. The boundaries appear to act as a suggestion that they should be tilled to their limits. That (d) there is in some places, as stated by Mr. Macnochie, a tacit right to lands which have once been cleared by any cultivator, even though he does not cultivate them annually, but that the practice of permanent cultivation is spreading where there is any pressure on the land.

It sometimes happens that a cultivator, who has cleared a piece of land, will sublet it and take another plot.

4. The method of cultivation is casual and it is rare to find any but kharif crops. (It is more easy to grow these than to cultivate rabi, and probably the people have not enough bullock-power to do both. This is a pity, for the soil is as good as any in the country and admirably suited to wheat and cotton. They use but little manure except near the village sites, and this again is most likely due to paucity of cattle. Another deterrent from cultivation in the westerly villages is the swarms of leeches that appear in the rains. To protect themselves from these pests the people have to burn brushwood, which produces enough smoke to drive the leeches off to some extent. The leeches prevail for nearly three months in the villages to the west and under the hills, but only remain for about a fortnight in those to the east and further from the hills. The less the forest and jungle the fewer the leeches, but they are a real hindrance where they are in any number, and worry both men and cattle. As the lands come more under cultivation they will naturally disappear. All these people, I may say without exception, are in the hands of the local traders. So far as I could ascertain they are entirely financed by the *Sávkárs*, who take all their crops and supply them with enough to live upon.) Where the land is cleared and occupied there is not so much migration as there used to be, and there are distinct evidences that the people are settling down. Still the greater portion of the people does not cultivate continuously in the same place:

5. I have made out a tabular statement showing the state of cultivation of survey numbers as it now exists and as it existed in the year of measurement, but I do not guarantee its absolute accuracy. I found that in some villages the Kulkarni had entered unoccupied numbers as under cultivation and *vice versa*, but in the main the figures make a fairly trustworthy average. In the current year there are 454 survey numbers under cultivation. Of these, 218 or 48 per cent. are wholly cultivated. This is now easily ascertained, because during this year the Kulkarnis have made use of the survey records in entering the areas and where an entire survey number is cultivated it is so entered. Of the remainder, 113 or about 25 per cent. are cultivated to more than half their areas and about 27 per cent. have less than half under cultivation. There are 202 survey numbers which have been permanently cultivated by the same occupants since 1889-90, that is to say, they record the same names as in that year, and I have assumed that the same people have been cultivating in the same place during the interval, though this does not necessarily follow. The number of fields, whose occupants are not permanent, on the same assumption is 252, which amounts to 55 per cent., or rather more than half. My experience is that it is by the class which does not cultivate permanently in the same place that the small patches of tillage are occupied. There are 202 permanent occupants and 218 fields fully tilled up to the survey boundaries. This obtains principally where the pressure of population has made the land more valuable and pressure is an increasing factor.

6. In reply to Mr. Cumine's objection that "a good deal more land has been entered in an occupant's name than he cultivates in any one year," I may point out that it applies practically to 27 per cent. of the occupied survey numbers, and I may be permitted to assume, in the light of the above figures, that this 27 per cent. is not permanent cultivation. The areas of these fields, as entered by the Kulkarnis, are not trustworthy. I myself measured some of the patches with the following results among others:—

Entered.		Actually cultivated.	
A.	g.	A.	g.
3	0	1	0
3	5	2	16
2	0	0	24
2	0	1	8
4	0	1	30

All the patches are irregular in boundary, and in fact it is difficult to discover where the boundaries are. These patches represent the area which the occupant found it convenient to clear and cultivate in one season. He may or may not till the same or an adjoining patch for three or four years in succession, or he may move to another spot or to another village. He naturally selects those parts where there is the least jungle to clear. It appears to me that it is just as well not to perpetuate such a condition of cultivation, but rather to induce the holder to extend his cultivation around the existing clearing. I very much doubt in any case if it would have been of much use had the patches been measured as separate survey numbers or pôt numbers at the time of survey. There would probably still be 55 per cent. of the occupants moving about at intervals. It does not seem to me advisable to go to the expense of sending a survey party to the villages in order to perpetuate such conditions. The tendency of the cultivation is undoubtedly to extend up to the visible boundaries, and it will do so before long in all these villages, as it has done in those more favourably situated. I am sure that if the settlement were to be introduced ten years hence there would be scarcely a field not cultivated up to the demarcated boundaries.

7. With regard to Mr. Cumine's other objection, that two, three or even four occupants' land has been measured in one lump, I have prepared a statement showing the number of holders to each survey number both in 1889-90 and in the current year. Out of the 454 survey numbers under cultivation 60, or about 13.2 per cent., are shared by two holders, and 8, or about 1.7 per cent., are cultivated by more than two occupants during the current year. In 1889-90 there were 432 Nos. under cultivation. Of these, 368 were in the occupation of one holder only, 52, or about 12.0 per cent., were cultivated by two occupants, and 12, or about 3 per cent., were in cultivation by more than two occupants. It will be seen that the proportion of fields held by more than two occupants is decreasing, and at any rate it does not appear that there is so large a number of such fields as to necessitate the despatch of a Survey Party to measure them. (Subdivision is most desirable where the land is highly cultivated and most densely populated and not in such circumstances as exist in these villages. A sort of casual subletting does obtain in these parts and am sure there will not be much difficulty in its extension. It will be easy enough for the postulant who finds his field too large to sublet part of it to the man who now shares it or to another. Even should one of the cultivators of a field be compelled to occupy the whole of it, the sávkár who now finances him would be willing enough to help him to cultivate the whole field as he does now help those who do occupy entire survey numbers. The Bhil Agency also help such occupants to buy cattle, and (the existing mode of husbandry requires nothing more than cattle-power.) There is no elaborate method of manuring nor deep ploughing, and the soil is so fertile that a comparatively shallow scratching suffices to produce an ample crop. It is expressly proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner that the measurement of the sparsely populated tracts of the Taloda Taluka "should be carried out on as simple and inexpensive a system as possible"; and sanction to this is given in Government Resolution No. 6444 of the 24th September 1888. In Government Resolution No. 1895 of 1863, dated May 16th, para. 31, it is laid down that "it would be of little use to make fields of less than 12 to 15 acres." The average area of the fields as measured in these tracts is 14 acres 19 gunthas, and this includes all sorts of soil. That this is not too large seems to be evidenced by the fact that only 27 per cent. of the total fields are less than half cultivated and that 85 per cent. are held by one occupant to each survey number.

8. As regards the rates to be imposed, Mr. Maconochie proposes a rate of Rs. 1-4-0. I do not think that this is too high for the class of cultivators, and it is very much too low for the position as regards the future railway and for the immediate prospects of the taluka. Dealing with the existing occupants of the land, and with some respect to the restraint that Mr. Cumine's objections impose, I would suggest that a rate of 12 annas be sanctioned for a period of 10 years and that it then be raised to Rs. 1-4-0. In some villages the

*Vide* Statement No. II. rate per acre will be considerably reduced by the first rate and not much increased by the second. It is however quite hopeless to attempt to equalise the increases. The existing rates are so arbitrary and bear so little relation to the present value of the tract, either

as regards soil or any other factor that any uniform rate must press unequally in the matter of increases. The village of Khusgawhan, which is a fully cultivated and very prosperous one, is rated at four annas, while Amlī, a poor village, with a soil of as nearly as possible half its arable value, is rated at 8 annas. The existing population does not appear to have made much account of the disparity of rates. Khusgawhan and Somavali are rated at four annas and their condition is very good, and the land is nearly fully occupied. Ratanpada and Borikua are rated at 8 annas, are also nearly fully occupied, and have but one occupant to each survey number. Sojarbara and Walher, though rated at one anna only, are not well cultivated. There are various reasons, apart from the quality of the soil, for the preference of some villages over others. Retpada is in a poor state of cultivation, because of some difference between the Pátel and the A'bkári Department, in which the former got the worst of it. Amlī had 23 Nos. under cultivation in 1889-90, each held by one occupant, but there are only 15 now cultivated, of which 6 have two occupants, a further illustration of the uncertainty of occupancy and of subdivisions. The reason for this state of affairs is the scarcity of drinking water, and it can be remedied by digging a well. I should be inclined to neglect the present ratings altogether and to dismiss them as temporary expedients, which in fact they were. It would be better to treat the whole tract as if it were unoccupied waste brought under settlement for the first time. Any method of introduction of rates, if influenced by those now existing, must of necessity result in injustice. Some one will be paying less than another for similar soils in similar positions, and this is the condition of affairs at the present moment. It does not seem to me wise to prolong it. Even at the highest of these rates the land will not be assessed within a heavy percentage of what it would bring in the open market. The Kunbi Pátel of Pandarka, the only village rated at one rupee, which is double the highest of the rates in other villages, stated to me that he would bring cultivators and populate the village if he were granted land for a village site and for village servants. He would clear out and rebuild a ruined well in the village, and he asked for no modification of the rates, nor for any subsidy.

9. It will be necessary to make out a new Appendix Q. The areas occupied have greatly changed as regards their holders since the data on which Mr. Maconochie's statements are compiled were recorded. Even by next year still further changes will have taken place in occupancies, and these will continue till the settlement is introduced and permanency secured.

I have, &c.,

A. B. FFORDE,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. I.

Statement showing the state of cultivation of the Survey Numbers as it now exists and as it existed in the year of measurement, and the number of holders to each Survey Number both in 1889-90 and the current year.

No.	Name of Village.	DETAILS ACCORDING TO VILLAGE ACCOUNTS OF 1896-97.						NUMBERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF KHATEDARS FOR EACH.						REMARKS.
		Numbers classified according to area actually cultivated in each.				Numbers classified according as Khatedars are permanent or otherwise.		Details according to Village Accounts of 1896-97.			Details as per Pabani Suds prepared at time of classification in 1889-90.			
		Wholly cultivated.	More than half cultivated.	Less than half cultivated.	Total numbers.	Having permanent Khatedars.	Not having permanent Khatedars.	With one Khatedar.	With two Khatedars.	With three or more Khatedars.	With one Khatedar.	With two Khatedars.	With three or more Khatedars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Amlī ...	...	...	15	15	4	11	9	6	...	23	...	...	
2	Amalpada ...	15	3	...	18	7	11	18	...	...	12	6	1	
3	Ankushvihir ...	...	1	11	12	2	10	12	...	...	12	3	...	
4	Ban ...	...	2	3	5	1	4	5	...	...	1	2	...	
5	Bandhara ...	...	1	8	9	2	7	7	2	...	10	2	2	
6	Borikuwa ...	24	21	2	47	19	28	47	...	...	37	...	...	
7	Changaon ...	...	2	8	10	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	
8	Chokhiamli ...	3	2	1	6	...	6	6	...	...	3	...	...	
9	Dhanpur Budruk ...	...	17	11	28	10	18	21	4	3	33	4	...	
10	Dhekati ...	1	4	...	5	2	3	5	...	...	3	1	...	
11	Ekdhad ...	...	...	...	...	...	Waste.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Gadhavli ...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	3	2	...	
13	Ichhagavhan ...	...	1	3	4	3	1	4	...	...	14	...	...	
14	Jama ...	...	3	6	9	4	5	5	4	...	5	2	...	
15	Juvani ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	

No. I—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	DETAILS ACCORDING TO VILLAGE ACCOUNTS OF 1896-97.						NUMBERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF KHATEDARS FOR EACH.						REMARKS.
		Numbers classified according to area actually cultivated in each.				Numbers classified according as Khatedars are permanent or otherwise.		Details according to Village Accounts of 1896-97.			Details as per Pahani Fuds prepared at time of classification in 1889-90.			
		Wholly cultivated.	More than half cultivated.	Less than half cultivated.	Total numbers.	Having permanent Khatedars.	Not having permanent Khatedars.	With one Khatedar.	With two Khatedars.	With three or more Khatedars.	With one Khatedar.	With two Khatedars.	With three or more Khatedars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	Khanda Khurd ...	...	1	7	8	5	3	7	1	...	6	...	1	
17	Khusravhan ...	100	1	...	101	58	43	79	21	1	60	14	1	
18	Kumbharkhan ...	...	2	4	6	1	5	2	4	...	3	1	3	
19	Kundra ...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	3	...	...	
20	Lakhapur ...	...	10	8	18	2	16	18	...	...	12	...	...	
21	Pandbarka ...	...	3	6	9	5	4	8	...	1	4	2	1	
22	Patadi ...	5	1	...	6	3	3	6	...	...	5	...	...	
23	Ramgad ...	5	...	...	5	3	2	2	2	1	...	4	1	
24	Ranipur ...	1	1	6	8	1	7	6	2	...	7	...	...	
25	Rapapur ...	...	3	5	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	
26	Ratanpada ...	14	13	3	30	15	15	30	...	...	28	...	...	
27	Retpada ...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	
28	Savar ...	...	...	4	4	2	2	2	2	...	8	...	...	
29	Sojarbara ...	...	4	...	4	2	2	4	...	...	3	...	...	
30	Somavli Khurd ...	35	...	1	36	19	17	30	6	...	31	2	...	
31	Umarkuwa ...	8	1	...	9	7	2	9	...	...	8	...	...	
32	Umarkuwa, Tarf Unwai ...	...	4	4	8	3	5	...	6	2	2	4	...	
33	Walher ...	7	10	...	17	2	15	17	...	...	10	2	1	
33	Total ...	218	113	123	454	202	252	386	60	8	368	52	12	

A. B. FFORDE,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue, Survey.

## No. II.

Statement showing the effect of the ratings at 12 annas and Re. 1-4 on the total culturable areas during the year 1896-97.

Old rate.	Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Average classification Annas.	Percentage increase of Assessment according to maximum rates.		Percentage increase of Assessment according to Maximum rate of Re. 1-4-0 as shown in Appendix Q of Mr. Macdonald's Report,— <i>vide</i> Column 27.	REMARKS.
				Re. 1-4-0.	Re. 0-12-0.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.				
1 0	21	Pandharka ... ..	0 14 1	+10.3	— 34.5	+ 10.3	
0 8	1	Amlī ... ..	0 8 0	+ 25.0	— 25.0	+ 17.9	
0 8	3	Ankushvihir ... ..	0 14 10	+ 130.0	+ 40.0	+131.0	
0 8	6	Borikuwa ... ..	0 14 0	+ 117.9	+ 30.4	+126.8	
0 8	8	Chokhiamli ... ..	0 15 2	+ 140.7	+ 44.4	+120.0	
0 8	14	Jāwli ... ..	0 15 8	+ 144.8	+ 48.3	+137.5	
0 8	18	Kumbhārkhān ... ..	0 15 6	+ 150.0	+ 50.0	+138.1	
0 8	19	Kundva ... ..	0 8 0	+ 33.3	— 33.3	+ 33.3	
0 8	26	Ratanpada ... ..	0 11 8	+ 82.4	+ 9.8	+ 80.0	
0 8	27	Retpada ... ..	0 13 4	+ 100.0	+ 33.3	+100.0	
0 8	28	Savar ... ..	0 11 5	+ 100.0	+ 20.0	+ 80.0	
0 8	32	Umārkūwā tarf Un- wai ... ..	1 0 9	+ 163.6	+ 57.6	+ 97.6	
0 4	2	Amālpada ... ..	0 12 2	+ 278.5	+127.7	+299.7	
0 4	4	Ban ... ..	0 9 0	+ 170.0	+ 60.0	+173.7	
0 4	5	Bandhara ... ..	0 5 4	+ 54.5	— 9.1	+ 71.4	
0 4	9	Dhaapur Budruk ... ..	0 8 1	+ 151.5	+ 51.5	+135.7	
0 4	12	Gadhavli ... ..	0 8 8	+ 20.0	— 20.0	+ 12.5	
0 4	15	Juvani ... ..	1 0 0	...	...	+156.2	
0 4	16	Khārda Khurd ... ..	0 3 5	+ 12.5	— 37.5	+ 10.0	
0 4	17	Khusgavhan ... ..	0 15 2	+ 370.3	+182.1	+391.1	
0 4	20	Lakhapur ... ..	0 14 10	+ 371.1	+181.6	+365.2	
0 4	23	Ramgad ... ..	0 12 0	+ 272.7	+122.7	+331.6	
0 4	30	Somavli Khurd ... ..	0 12 6	+ 278.4	+131.9	+289.3	
0 1	29	Sojarbara ... ..	0 2 3	+ 50.0	...	+100.0	
0 1	33	Walher ... ..	0 7 4	+ 792.9	+435.7	+744.4	
	11	Ekdhad ... ..			Waste.		
Makta villages.	7	Changaon ... ..	0 6 7	+ 185.7	+ 71.4		
	10	Dhekati ... ..	0 10 5	+ 820.0	+460.0		
	13	Ichhagavhan ... ..	0 10 5	...	— 37.5		
	22	Patadi ... ..	0 14 8	+1,300.0	—75.0		
	24	Ranipur ... ..	0 8 9	+ 700.0	+375.0		
	25	Rapapur ... ..	0 6 5	+ 257.1	+114.3		
	31	Umārkūwā ... ..	0 12 4	+ 587.5	+312.5		

A. B. FFORDE,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.



No. S—421 of 1898.

From

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department,  
Bombay.

*Násik District :*  
*Camp Bej, Táluka Kalvan,*  
*22nd March 1898.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the correspondence noted in the margin relating to the proposals for the original settlement of 33 villages of the Taloda Táluka. The remaining 81 villages, exclusive of the Akráni Pargana, which were settled at various dates, have come up for revision settlement, proposals for which have been submitted with my letter No. S—380, dated 19th instant, and should be read with the present proposals. Particular attention, also, is solicited to the revision proposals for Nandurbár and Navápur settled villages disposed of by Government Resolution No. 4411, dated 3rd June 1896, and those for the original settlement of 80 villages of Nandurbár and 64 of Navápur, submitted with this office No. S—202, dated 12th February 1898. All the points which will have to be dealt with in this review have been handled in the reports above mentioned. It will be quite unnecessary to cover the ground afresh, and the present remarks will accordingly be very brief.

(1) Report No. 87, dated 17th November 1896, from Mr. E. Macconochie, I. C. S., late Survey Settlement Officer in the Deccan Revenue Survey, and accompaniments.

(2) Letter No. 1278, dated 3rd December 1896, from Mr. A. B. Fforde, Deputy Superintendent, now Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Surveys.

(3) Letter No. 1050, dated 1st February, from the Collector of Khándesh.

(4) Letter No. 560, dated 17th June 1897, from Mr. A. B. Fforde, Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Revenue Surveys.

2. The population of the villages under report consists mostly of Bhils. The country still lies largely under jungle, and as regards cultivation, the rights of property, and general development, the people and country are in much the same condition as in Nandurbár-Navápur. But there are certain notable differences. The soil in Taloda is decidedly superior, and the country more open; the people are less backward in most respects, and in particular have very decided notions as regards their property in land which they have once taken up. Mr. Fforde, at my special request, made some inquiries into the condition of this tract, and from paragraph 3 of his report it would appear that the amount of purely nomadic or shifting cultivation, as it may be called, is comparatively small; there is a tendency to cultivate right up to the boundaries of the survey numbers as already demarcated and to hold on to the land once cultivated.)

3. With regard to this tract the main questions for determination are—

(1) How far it should be treated on the special lines proposed for the villages in Nandurbár-Navápur which are being brought under original settlement.

(2) The grouping and maximum rates.

4. As regards the first point it will be recalled that Mr. Cumine, the Collector, proposed for the Nandurbár-Navápur villages very special treatment, the express object of which was the restriction of the right of transfer, and the avoidance of saddling the Bhil with payment for more land than he would actually cultivate. In my review I supported the view that these special mea-

asures were required, and for the second of them I set on foot the breaking up of survey numbers so as to enable Bhils to take up no more land than they could conveniently cultivate. For the first I have proposed to Government that they should provide by express legislation for the restriction of transfer, instead of adopting the risky process of endeavouring to restrict it by special conditions which it might prove difficult to enforce without straining the existing law. I endeavoured also to show that the special conditions which it was proposed in the settled villages of Nandurbár to grant to Bhils did not meet the case. This opinion, I find, is fully shared by Mr. Cumine, who, in paragraph 6 of his report herewith forwarded, points out the flaws in the Nandurbár orders.

5. On careful consideration I venture to advocate to extension to the present 33 Taloda villages of exactly the same treatment as I have proposed for those of Nandurbár-Navápur. The case for any "mitigation," as Mr. Cumine would call it, of the survey system, is perhaps not so urgent in Taloda. The tract is a degree more advanced, the railway is not to come right through it and bring the swarms, which Mr. Cumine records, of money-lenders, and advanced cultivators to improve the Bhil off the face of the soil, by swindling him out of his lands, and last, but not least, the Bhils of Taloda have the whole of the Akráni Pargana to fall back upon. This last fact has not, I think, been pointed out by any one else. The treatment of the pargana will have to be most carefully considered, and I propose, if I can possibly manage it, to visit the tract next travelling season, when the railway will probably be advanced enough to bring me within easy reach of it. It may be advisable to conduct survey operations in the tract while establishments are available for the purpose. But it may be predicted that Government will not desire to extend, at any rate to anything like the whole of that region, an unmodified survey settlement. One of the principal arguments against applying the unmodified survey system to the Nandurbár-Navápur tract was that the Bhils would be driven over the frontier. In the case of Taloda there must be even less fear of such a result, which, indeed, I felt unable to apprehend in Nandurbár-Navápur.

6. Then, I must invite attention to the report of Mr. Fforde who, with experience of Bhil settlement, and a long experience of the survey system introduced under very varying conditions, does not think any modifications necessary in Taloda.

7. While, however, I am unable to think that there is any urgent reason to modify the system, as then appeared to be in Nandurbár-Navápur, I can see no reason against trying the modified system, and on general grounds I earnestly trust that Government will consent to make a trial of it. The opportunity is another for making the important experiment of restricting the right of land transfer, which so many high authorities look upon as the only effective method of stemming the tide of agricultural indebtedness. The villages, in which transfer is prohibited, will be next door to villages in which the prohibition does not exist, and will thus offer by contrast a most interesting and instructive example of the effectiveness and value of any restrictions which it is attempted to impose. The greatest disadvantage that is to be feared is a slightly retarded progress in the development of an after all very small tract, and the consequent loss of revenue. This loss, however, will be but a very few thousand rupees per annum, and for some years at any rate will be inappreciable. It is quite worth facing for sake of the knowledge which will be gained as well as for the hope for advantage to the Bhils.

8. To sum up, therefore, this part of the subject the land of the villages under report is being broken up into numbers not exceeding 10 acres in size, and it is proposed that by legislation the transfer of occupancies within these villages shall be prohibited unless with the special sanction of the Collector.

9. I now turn to the grouping and rates. As regards these I venture to take Mr. Cumine's view that there should be only one group with a rate of Rs. 1-4-0. For the reasons given in my review of the Nandurbár-Navápur report, paragraphs 26 to 29, it is impossible to forecast with accuracy what the financial result of this proposal will be. But the probabilities are that the Bhil, being under no compulsion to take up more land than he can cultivate, will take

up about as much to start with as will make his payments bear some reasonable proportion to what he is at present giving. This may involve even a curtailment of the area at present returned as under cultivation. I am afraid that the present returns are not worth much. In the Makta villages they are probably worth nothing. What I should expect to find would be that, after a year or two, while, that is, the Bhil is learning to cut his coat according to his cloth, the area under occupation might reach 3,000 acres, while at Re. 0-14-3 (the average rate per acre arrived at in Appendix Q) will give an assessment of about Rs. 2,672.

10. I should not expect so much land to be taken up but for the following facts. Mr. Eforde makes it clear that a considerable area is actually cultivated permanently. Mr. Maconochie points out that the Bhil is throughout financed by the money-lenders. What has to be considered, therefore, is not how much assessment the Bhil will be induced to pay, so much as the area of land, the cultivation of which at the enhanced rates of assessment, the money-lender will find it worth while to encourage by his advances.

11. According to this estimate the present revenue of Rs. 1,345 will be about doubled.

12. There will still remain a large area of waste, 14,601 acres, not available for cultivation, mostly forest, and about 6,100 acres of assessed unoccupied land. It would be for the Revenue authorities to watch how this latter area was being developed, and to accelerate the occupation of it so far as advisable by admitting outsiders.

13. I would suggest that the rates be guaranteed for the same period as those of the settled villages of Taloda which are to be assessed at the same rate of Rs. 1-4-0. If a lower rate is conceded to the unsettled villages, the period of guarantee should be the same as for Nandurbar-Navapur. In the former case, the year of expiration will be 1917-18 and in the latter 1908-09.

I have, &c.,

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

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

No.  $\frac{8}{600}$  OF 1900.

From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

Camp Poona, 19th October 1900.

SIR,

Original Settlement Report No.  
7, dated 17th November 1896, on  
63 villages of Taloda.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zumkatti.  | 6. Khardi Budruk. |
| 2. Khadka.    | 7. Malkhurd.      |
| 3. Akalutara. | 8. Singaspur.     |
| 4. Relpada.   | 9. Lakadkot.      |
| 5. Alwani.    |                   |

In continuation of the report noted in the margin, I have the honour to submit proposals for the original settlement of the marginally noted nine villages in the Taloda Taluka of the Khan-desh Collectorate.

2. The villages lie interspersed with the thirty-three villages, the original settlement proposals for which were submitted in 1896 by Mr. Maconochie, then Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey. Two vil-lages, Malkhurd and Alwani, though included in Akrani, are situated at the foot of the Satpuda hills, and have therefore been included in this report; the remaining seven are situated in the
- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Zumkatti.      | } Western por-<br>tion. |
| 2. Khadka.        |                         |
| 3. Akalutara.     | } Central portion.      |
| 4. Relpada.       |                         |
| 5. Khardi Budruk. | } Eastern por-<br>tion. |
| 6. Lakadkot.      |                         |
| 7. Singaspur.     |                         |

plains, three in the western, one in the central, and three in the eastern portion

- |                   |
|-------------------|
| 1. Zumkatti.      |
| 2. Khadka.        |
| 3. Khardi Budruk. |
| 4. Singaspur.     |
| 5. Lakadkot.      |

of the taluka. Five villages noted in the margin were formerly believed to belong to the Akrani Pargana. Careful enquiry recently made has however shown that they belong to Taloda. The village of Akalutara was, it appears, lost sight of

when proposals for original settlement were submitted by Mr. Maconochie, probably because it has not been shown on the map. The village is situated between Jambli and Chokhambli. The village of Relpada was hitherto considered erroneously to be a forest village.

3. Measurement and classification operations were carried out in these villages in the years noted below—

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Year of Measurement.	Year of Classification.
1	Zumkatti ... ..	1888-89 ... ..	1898-99.
2	Khadka ... ..	1890-91 ... ..	1890-91.
3	Akalutara ... ..	1890-91 ... ..	1890-91.
4	Relpada ... ..	1889-90 ... ..	1890-91.
5	Alwani ... ..	1889-90 ... ..	1898-99.
6	Khardi Budruk ... ..	1890-91 ... ..	1890-91.
7	Malkhurd ... ..	1890-91 ... ..	1890-91.
8	Singaspur ... ..	1889-90 ... ..	1898-99.
9	Lakadkot ... ..	1889-90 ... ..	1898-99.

Lakadkot is a Makta village; the remaining villages are Nazarbandi villages. The rate per acre prevailing in the latter villages is given against the respective villages in Appendix Q.

4. The total area of the villages under report is 6,285 acres, of which 1,478 acres is dry crop; the remainder is all unassessed, unarable, &c. There is no rice or garden land.

1. Relpada.
2. Akalutara.
3. Alwani.

5. Three of the nine villages dealt with are uninhabited villages.

*Vide* paragraph 13 of his Report No. 87, dated 17th November 1896.

6. I would propose a dry crop maximum rate of Rs. 1-4, which is the same as that proposed by Mr. Maconochie for his thirty-three villages.

7. The effect of the proposed rates is given in Appendix Q.

8. Should the proposed rates be approved, I have the honour to recommend that they be guaranteed so as to expire with those of the thirty-three villages the proposals for which are still under the consideration of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FRED. YOUNG,

Superintendent, Land Records and  
Agriculture, Central Division.

APPENDIX Q.

Accompaniment to Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.'s Report No. S-600, dated 13th October 1900.

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MAMUL.				ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																Increase or decrease of assessment per cent. on occupied land.				
			Rate per acre.	Area under cultivation.	Assessment.	Average.	Maximum rates.			Gross area, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.						
							Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
												Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.					Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.		Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.								Acres.	Ra.		Acres.	Ra.		
1	Zamhatti ...	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99 ...	0 8 0 ... ...	101 102 104	51 51 52	0 8 1 0 8 0 0 8 0	1 4 0	...	...	413	87	104	84 0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	84 0 12 11	...	272	244 0 12 7	...	+ 64.7 + 64.7 + 61.5
2	Khadka ...	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99 ...	0 8 0 ... ...	40 81 32	20 15 16	0 8 0 0 7 9 0 8 0	1 4 0	...	...	721	517	32	32 0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32 0 1 0	...	172	171 0 15 11	...	+ 60.0 + 113.3 + 100.0
3	Akalutara ...	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99 ...	0 8 0 ... ...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	105	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	80 1 0 7	...	...	...
4	Belpada ...	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99 ...	0 4 0 ... ...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	121	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9 0 9 0	...	...	...
5	Alvani ...	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99 ...	0 4 0 ... ...	6 6 4	1 1 1	0 2 8 0 2 8 0 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	67	4	4	1 0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1 0 4 0	...	59	17 0 4 7	...	...
6	Khardi Badruk ...	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99 ...	0 4 0 ... ...	7 8 16	2 2 4	0 4 7 0 4 0 0 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	213	138	16	6 0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6 0 6 0	...	59	21 0 5 8	...	+ 200.0 + 200.0 + 50.0
7	Mal (Khurd) ...	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99 ...	0 4 0 ... ...	28 38 52	10 8 18	0 4 3 0 3 4 0 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	123	15	52	16 0 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	16 0 4 11	...	56	12 0 3 5	...	+ 80.0 + 100.0 + 23.1
8	Singaspur ...	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99 ...	0 4 0 ... ...	91 102 60	26 25 15	0 4 7 0 3 11 0 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	3,460	3,107	60	29 0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	29 0 7 9	...	293	132 0 7 2	...	+ 11.5 + 16.0 + 93.0
9	Lakadkot ...	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 4 4	... ... ...	1 4 0	...	...	1,062	856	177	104 0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	104 0 9 5	...	29	12 0 6 7	...	+ 2500.0 + 2500.0 + 2500.0
	Total ...	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99 ...	... ... ...	283 287 268	114 106 105	0 6 3 0 5 8 0 6 0	...	...	6,285	4,807	445	272 0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	272 0 9 9	...	1,033	668 0 10 4	...	+ 138.6 + 156.6 + 150.0

No. 11978 of 1900.

From  
THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH ;

To  
THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

*Dhulia, 30th October 1900.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., containing proposals for the settlement of nine villages in Taloda Taluka. The villages are similar in every respect to those dealt with in Mr. Maconochie's report submitted with this office No. 1057, dated 1st February 1897, and the proposals for their settlement are the same as were then recommended for adoption. The same features to which Mr. Cumine took objection again appear, but the small extent of the cultivated area removes much of the force of the objection. For example, in Lakadkot, the only Makta village, the increase works out to Rs. 2,500 per cent., but at present only Rs. 4 is recovered on account of 177 acres of cultivated land, while the proposed assessment has been fixed at Rs. 104.

Two of the villages belong to the Akrani Pargana. They and Khardi Budruk are not exactly plain villages, but as they lie on the Taloda side of the ridge which marks the boundary of the Akrani proper, their inclusion in the present proposals is not inappropriate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. CARMICHAEL,

Collector of Khândesh.

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No. R.-4392 of 1900.

*Camp Sholdipur, 10th November 1900.*

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

A. WINGATE,

Commissioner, C. D.

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No. S.-2399 of 1900.

*Poona, 11th December 1900.*

Returned with compliments.

2. Of the nine villages for which the proposals are submitted, two belong to the Akrani Pargana. These two villages are situated at the foot of the Sâtpuda hills and consequently have been included in the present report. The settlement of these nine villages completes the Survey Settlement of the Taloda Taluka, excluding the Akrani Pargana. The present report is supplementary to the one submitted by Mr. Maconochie in 1896. (No. 87, dated 17th November 1896.)

3. There is no rice or garden land in these villages. The dry-crop rate proposed is Rs. 1-4-0, *i. e.*, the same as that proposed for the 33 villages settled in 1896.

4. The result of the application of the above rate is shown in Appendix Q, from which it will be seen that the increases vary from 23.1 to 2,500 per cent., the last increase being nominal only, as explained by the Collector.

W. P. SYMONDS,

Survey Commissioner and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture.

No. <sup>R</sup><sub>322</sub> OF 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

*Camp Nandurbár, 31st January 1901.*

Submitted to Government. ..

The facts in respect of the nine villages which are the subject of Mr. Young's report are very much the same as those disclosed in the papers relating to the 33 villages of the taluka already before Government. My views were explained in my letter No. 1050 of the 1st February 1897, which accompanied Mr. Spence's memorandum No. 37—Confidential of the 8th June 1898. The objection I felt to applying the ordinary survey settlement to such villages as these is as strong as ever. Whatever decision Government come to will be applicable to both sets of villages. And in any case the introduction of the new rates could hardly take place this year as the season in Taloda has been a bad one.

A. CUMINE,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

No. 993 OF 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 13th February 1901.*

## MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division, and with reference to Mr. Cumine's memorandum No. R-322, dated 31st January 1901, has the honour, by direction of the Governor in Council, 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. 1135-34-Confidential, dated 14th February 1899, should be granted in the

Zumkath.	Khadka.	Akalatarn.
Kelpada.	Alwani.	Khardi Budruk.
Mal Khurd.	Singaspur.	Lakadkot.

case of the nine villages of the

Taloda Taluka specified in the margin.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. R-581 OF 1901.

*Poona, 25th February 1901.*

From

A. CUMINE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Commissioner, C. D.;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

SIR,

In reply to Government memorandum No. 993 of the 13th instant, I have the honour to state that the grounds on which the concessions in respect of trees, brushwood and grass were proposed for the 33 villages of the Taloda Taluka previously reported on are equally applicable to the nine villages now under consideration and all should in my opinion be treated alike.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CUMINE, Commissioner, C. D.



*Revenue Survey and Assessment—*

Proposals for the introduction of an original settlement into certain villages of the Taloda Táluka of the Khándesh District.

No. 502.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. CONFL.\*—37, dated 8th June 1898—

Letter from the Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 87, dated 17th November 1896.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1278, dated 3rd December 1896.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 1050, dated 1st February 1897.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—421, dated 22nd March 1898, with accompaniment.

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers, noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of a survey settlement into 33 Makta and Nazarbandi villages in the Taloda Táluka of the Khándesh District.

Government memorandum No. 1135—34-CONFL,\* dated 14th February 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. CONFL.\*—16, dated 16th February 1899, to the Collector of Khándesh.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. CONFL.\*—46, dated 27th April 1899—Submitting, with reference to Government memorandum No. 1135—34 CONFL., dated 14th February 1899, one No. 3656—12, CONFL., dated 22nd April 1899, from the Collector of Khándesh.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—322, dated 31st January 1901—

Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., No. s.—600, dated 19th October 1900.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 11978, dated 30th October 1900.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—4392, dated 10th November 1900, to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—2399, dated 11th December 1900.

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers, noted in the margin, containing proposals for the original settlement of nine villages in the Taloda Táluka of the Khándesh District.

Government Memorandum No. 993, dated 13th February 1901.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—581, dated 25th February 1901.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the original settlement of 33 Makta and Nazarbandi villages of the Taloda Táluka in the Khándesh District submitted by Mr. E. Maconochie, Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, and of nine other villages of the same táluka, submitted by Mr. Young, Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

2. A uniform rate of Rs. 1-4-0 has been proposed for all these villages. But since a lower rate has been sanctioned for villages in the same group previously settled, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in these villages (except Pándharka) a maximum rate of annas 14 should be imposed. Lenient treatment is, moreover, especially desirable in view of the severe suffering of the táluka in the famine, which is indicated by a drop at the recent census of 59 per cent. in the population.

3. The village of Pándharka should be given a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 like the similarly situated villages of Pánvádi and Rájvira which were settled at the last revision survey of the táluka.

4. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture should be requested to prepare a revised Appendix Q embodying these orders.

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

6. The rate should be introduced this year and guaranteed until 1917-18 so as to expire simultaneously with those of the other villages of the táluka previously settled.

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).

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Khándesh.

Postponement of the introduction of the survey settlement into certain villages of the Nandurbár and Taloda tálukas and the Navápurpetha of the Khándesh District.

No. 2495.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1902.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 2466, dated 11th 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.

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*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 talukas and the Navápur petha.”

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

“ Returned with compliments.

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

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

“ Forwarded to Government with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8181 of the 21st November last. The introduction of the survey settlement into the Taloda and Nandurbár talukas 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.

## REVISED APPENDIX Q—(FOR

Statement showing the effect of Rates sanctioned by

Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	ACCORDING						
			Area under actual cultivation in 1892-93.	Rate per acre as given by the Mámíatdár.	Total assessment on occupied land.	Gross area including Inám.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERN	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Pándharke...	1 2 0	87	1 0 0	87	313	9	106	
2	Amlí ...	} 0 14 0	111	0 8 0	56	1,031	717	364	
3	Amalpáda ...		236	0 4 0	59	317	10	277	
4	Ankushvihir ...		59	0 8 0	29	348	14	225	
5	Ban ...		75	0 4 0	19	657	531	57	
6	Bandhára ...		57	0 4 0	14	829	527	197	
7	Borikuwa...		358	0 8 0	179	444	21	311	
8	Chavgaon*		...	...	7	1,240	1,104	136	
9	Cháuki Amlí ...		19	0 8 0	10	103	12	47	
10	Dhaupur Budruk ...		460	0 4 0	115	3,133	1,989	607	
11	Dhekáti* ...		...	...	5	865	702	61	
12	Ekdhad ...		...	Waste.	0 1 0	...	295	201	...
13	Gádhavli ...		34	0 4 0	8	301	249	52	
14	Ichhagavhán*		...	...	16	830	581	225	
15	Jámblí ...		63	0 8 0	32	499	311	111	
16	Juwáni ...		64	0 4 0	16	863	163	54	
17	Khardi Khurd ...		41	0 4 0	10	1,040	919	94	
18	Khushgavhán ...		1,037	0 4 0	259	1,530	64	1,032	
19	Kumbhárkhán ...		42	0 8 0	21	707	644	88	
20	Kundwe ...		6	0 8 0	3	738	646	46	
21	Lakhápur ...		94	0 4 0	23	808	481	162	
22	Pathadi* ...		...	...	4	58	3	43	
23	Rajgud nrf Rámgađ ...		78	0 4 0	19	430	342	88	
24	Ránipur* ...		...	...	4	559	341	113	
25	Rápápur* ...		...	...	7	2,043	1,819	124	
26	Ratanpáda...		250	0 8 0	125	336	10	246	
27	Retpáda ...		10	0 8 0	5	431	398	33	
28	Sáwar ...		50	0 8 0	25	599	356	143	
29	Sojarbára ...		9	0 1 0	1	154	40	46	
30	Somáwali Khurd ...		483	0 4 0	121	493	16	444	
31	Umarduwa*		...	...	16	372	216	106	
32	Umarduwa tarf Unai ...		83	0 8 0	41	132	7	106	
33	Wálher ...		188	0 1 0	9	1,589	1,158	213	
				3,044	0 5 3	1,286	...	...	...
				Makta.	59	...	...	...	
33	Total ...	...	...	...	1,345	23,665	14,601	5,956	

N. B.—The villages with an asterisk  
 Note.—The difference between the figures in columns 9 and 13 of this statement and those in columns 10 and 14 of the state-

33 VILLAGES OF TALODA).

Government Resolution No. 502, dated 24th January 1902.

TO SURVEY.						Percentage increase of assessment on Government occupied land, vide columns 6 and 10.	Percentage increase of assessment on area cultivated in 1892-93, vide columns 6 and 12.
MENT OCCUPIED LAND.		Proportionate assessment of area shown in column 4.	Government unoccupied assessed waste.				
Dry-Crop.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
Assessment.	Average.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
105	0 15 10	86	228	234	1 0 5	20.7	-1.1
153	0 6 9	47	...	...	.....	173.2	-16.1
183	0 10 7	156	30	17	0 9 1	210.2	164.4
181	0 12 10	47	109	88	0 12 2	524.1	62.1
28	0 7 10	37	69	22	0 5 1	47.4	94.7
57	0 4 8	17	105	27	0 4 1	307.1	21.4
246	0 12 8	283	112	77	0 11 0	37.4	58.1
57	0 6 8	...	...	...	.....	714.3	.....
39	0 13 3	16	44	36	0 13 1	290.0	60.0
250	0 6 7	189	537	193	0 5 9	117.4	64.3
34	0 8 11	...	102	52	0 8 2	580.0	.....
...	.....	...	94	29	0 4 11	...	.....
10	0 3 1	7	...	...	.....	25.0	-12.5
120	0 8 6	...	24	8	0 5 4	650.0	.....
97	0 14 0	55	...	...	.....	203.1	71.9
24	0 7 1	28	146	47	0 5 2	50.0	75.0
17	0 2 11	7	27	4	0 2 4	70.0	-30.0
836	0 13 9	891	484	323	0 11 11	242.1	244.0
73	0 13 3	35	28	25	0 14 3	247.6	66.7
22	0 7 8	3	46	22	0 7 8	633.3	.....
129	0 12 9	75	165	133	0 12 11	460.9	226.1
34	0 12 8	...	10	8	0 12 10	750.0	.....
64	0 11 8	57	...	...	.....	236.8	200.0
49	0 6 11	...	105	50	0 7 7	1,125.0	.....
38	0 4 11	...	100	24	0 3 10	442.9	.....
155	0 10 1	158	80	38	0 7 7	24.0	26.4
22	0 10 8	7	...	...	.....	340.0	40.0
90	0 10 1	31	100	48	0 7 8	260.0	24.0
8	0 2 9	2	68	8	0 1 10	700.0	100.0
304	0 10 11	329	33	18	0 8 9	151.2	171.9
96	0 14 8	...	51	40	0 12 6	500.0	.....
73	0 11 0	57	19	10	0 8 5	78.0	39.0
82	0 6 2	53	218	71	0 5 3	811.1	488.9
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
3,726	0 10 0	2,673	3,084	1,647	0 8 7	177.0	98.7

against them are Makta Villages.

ment at pages 6 and 7 note is due to the transfer of certain area from the village of Jambli to the village of Aklutra.

FRED. YOUNG,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

## REVISED APPENDIX Q—(FOR 9)

Statement showing the effect of Rates sanctioned by Government

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MANUAL				Maximum Rates			Gross area including Inām	Total area not available for cultivation.
			Rate per acre.	Area under cultivation.	Assessment.	Average.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Zumkati ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 8 0	101	51	0 8 1	1 4	...	...	413	87
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	102	51	0 8 0					
		1898-99 ...	...	104	52	0 8 0					
2	Khadka ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 8 0	40	20	0 8 0	1 4	...	...	721	517
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	31	15	0 7 9					
		1898-99 ...	...	32	16	0 8 0					
3	Akalutara ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 8 0	...	...	...	1 4	...	...	105	28
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	...	...	...					
		1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...					
4	Relpada ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 4 0	...	...	...	1 4	...	...	121	105
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	...	...	...					
		1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...					
5	Alvani... ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 4 0	6	1	0 2 8	1 4	...	..	67	4
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	6	1	0 2 8					
		1898-99 ...	...	4	1	0 4 0					
6	Khardi Budrak.	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 4 0	7	2	0 4 7	1 4	...	...	213	138
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	8	2	0 4 0					
		1898-99 ...	...	16	4	0 4 0					
7	Māi Khurd ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 4 0	28	10	0 4 3	1 4	...	...	123	15
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	38	8	0 3 4					
		1898-99 ...	...	52	13	0 4 0					
8	Singaspur ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 4 0	91	26	0 4 7	1 4	...	...	3,460	3,107
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	102	25	0 8 11					
		1898-99 ...	...	60	15	0 4 0					
9	Lakadkot ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	...	...	4	...	1 4	...	...	1,062	856
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	...	4	...					
		1898-99 ...	...	...	4	...					
Total ...	...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	...	283	114	0 6 3	...	...	...	6,285	4,807
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	287	106	0 5 8					
		1898-99 ...	...	268	105	0 6 0					

VILLAGES OF TALODA.)

Resolution No. 502, dated 24th January 1902.

ACCORDING TO SURVEY.															
Government occupied land.												Government unoccupied assessed waste.			Increase or decrease of assessment present on occupied land.
Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
104	59	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	59	0 9 1	272	150	0 8 10	+15.7
32	22	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	22	0 11 0	172	120	0 11 2	+15.7 +13.5 +10.0 +46.7 +37.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	56	0 11 8	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	0 6 0	.....
4	1	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	0 4 0	59	12	0 3 8	.....
16	4	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	0 4 0	59	15	0 4 1	+100.0 +103.0 ...
52	11	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	11	0 8 5	56	8	0 2 8	+10.0 +37.5 -15.4
60	20	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	20	0 5 4	293	92	0 5 0	-23.1 -20.0 +33.3
177	78	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	78	0 6 7	29	8	0 4 5	+1725.0 +1725.0 +1725.0
445	190	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	190	0 6 10	1,038	468	0 7 3	+66.7 +79.2 +80.10

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



(W.K.)

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From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR,  
Khándesh.

Poona, 23rd January 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government revision settlement proposals for the Pimpalner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

2. At original settlement the táluka consisted of two divisions, the Pimpalner Subha and Nizampur Petha, and comprised 257 \* villages, 253 Government and 4 Inám. The two divisions above referred to were amalgamated in 1887-88 by Government Resolution No. 4203, dated 7th July 1887. The subjoined statement exhibits the changes in the constitution of the táluka since the

date of the original settlement :—

Year.	Description.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN THE TÁLUKA.			Authority for transfer, &c.
		Government.	Inám.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1870-71	... Constitution of the Táluka at original settlement ... .. Transfers.	253	4	257	
	<i>Deduct—</i>				
1869	... Villages transferred to Sindkhed ... ..	—3	...	—3	G. R. No. 310 S dated 31st July, 1869.
1886-87	... Villages transferred to Nandurbár Táluka ...	—87	—2	—89	G. R. No. 4203, dated 7th June 1887.
		163	2	165	
	<i>Add—</i>				
1893-94	... Villages transferred from Báglan Táluka	+1	...	+1	G. R. No. 5087, dated 13th June 1894.
	Total ...	164	2	166	

It will be seen from the above statement that the táluka as at present constituted contains 166 villages, of which 164 are Government and 2 Inám. The present report, however, deals with 161 Government villages only, two villages being entire forest and one (Umarpátá) being ripe for original settlement only. This latter village was measured when the Pimpalner Subha, in

*Vide* paragraph 47 of his report No. 302, dated 7th December 1869, reproduced in Appendix R.

which it was comprised at the time of the original settlement was first surveyed, but for reasons detailed by Mr. Pedder, the then Superintendent, Khándesh Survey, who settled the tract under consideration, it

was then thought inadvisable to introduce the Survey System into that village. The village will form the subject of a separate report. The two Inám villages referred to are for revision settlement, and have been measured and classed, and will be reported on separately.

3. The villages with which the present report is concerned were settled at varying dates which have been shown in the following statement, together with the year in which their guarantees respectively terminate and the authority for each settlement :—

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Year of Settlement.	Year of completion of Settlement.	Government authority.
1	2	3	4	5
82	Petha Nizampur ...	1867-68.	1897-98.	Government Resolution No. 3108, dated 31st July 1869.
78	Pimpalner Subha ...	1868-69.	Do.	Government Resolution No. 3811, dated 9th Aug. 1870.
1	Báglán ... ..	Do.	1893-94.	Do. do.
<u>161</u>				

For Nizámpur Petha—*Vide* correspondence opening with letter No. 3, dated 5th January 1869, from Mr. W. G. Pedder, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khándeab, and ending with Government Resolution No. 3108, dated 31st July 1869.

For Pimpalner Subha—*Vide* correspondence opening with letter No. 302, dated 7th December 1869, and ending with Government Resolution No. 3811, dated 9th August 1870.

according to which Pátasthal lands were dealt with are contained in the corre-

Lands in Pimpalner Subha according to principles contained in the correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 685, dated 19th February 1868.

Ditto Nizámpur Petha ditto Government Resolution No. 4124, dated 5th November 1868.

4. The original settlement correspondence of the táluka will be found in Appendix "R" to this report. The principles according to which Pátasthal lands were dealt with are contained in the correspondence noted in the margin, which forms part of Appendix R to the Dhulia revision settlement report.

5. Revision operations were undertaken in this táluka under the authority of Government Resolution No. 7431, dated 11th October 1897. Measurement and classification operations were simultaneously carried on in the years 1897-98 and 1898-99, and were both completed in the latter year.

6. The process of measurement is exactly the same as that described in the Shirpur revision settlement report. Remeasurement was found necessary to the following extent :—

OLD SURVEY.			REVISION SURVEY.	
Survey Numbers and Pót Numbers.	Acres.		Survey Numbers and Pót Numbers.	Acres.
2,420	36,261	Remeasured have become ...	4,856	35,872
26,740	5,21,292	Confirmed ... ..	26,740	5,21,292
29,160	5,57,553		31,596	5,57,164

7. The differences between old and new measurements have been tabulated below :—

Number of Villages.	Total old Survey Numbers.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCES WERE						Village sites, &c.	Numbers confirmed.
		Within per cent.					Above 20.		
		1.	2--5.	6--10.	11--15.	16--20.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
161	29,160	441	214	22	6	5	6	1,726	26,740

There are very few numbers in which the difference exceeds 15 per cent., and as will be seen from the following statement all cases of difference, except one which is due to mistakes in old work and another which is due to alterations in roads, are attributable to alluvion or diluvion.

Total old Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	Numbers in which difference is attributable to			
	Alluvion or diluvion.	Alterations in roads.	Mistakes in old work.	Small size of the fields.
1	2	3	4	5
11	9	1	1	...

Reclassification.

8. The classification also was carried out similarly to that of Shirpur with the result noted below :—

Number of Villages.	Total Survey and Pét Numbers.	Total Acres.	Reclassified.		Percentage.		Village sites, &c.
			Survey Numbers.	Acres.	Survey Numbers.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
161	31,596	557,164	489	24,475	1.5	4.4	245,556

Areas.

9. The original and revision survey areas under different heads of cultivation are contrasted below :—

Description.	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
			4	5
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop ...	273,138	302,638	29,500	...
Garden (Pátasthal) ...	6,569	6,747	178	...
Do. (Motasthal) ...	...	1,636	1,636	...
Rice ...	27	93	66	...
Unarable, unassessed ...	277,819	246,050	...	31,769
Total ...	557,553	557,164	31,380	31,769

The revision survey area shows a decrease of 389 acres, equivalent to 0·06 per cent., which is too small to require any comment.

The increase in the dry-crop area is accounted for as follows :—

	Acres.
Original survey area ... ..	2,73,138
<i>Add—</i>	
Area formerly entered as unculturable, but now classed culturable, being in excess of one-fourth of the total area ...	31,769
Total ...	3,04,907
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Area transferred to Pátasthal... ..	178
Do. Motasthal ... ..	1,636
Do. Rice ... ..	66
Decrease of area on remeasurement ... ..	389
	2,269
Net dry-crop ...	3,02,638

The increase in the Pátasthal area is accounted for as follows :—

	Acres.
Original Pátasthal area ... ..	6,569
<i>Add—</i>	
Received from dry-crop ... ..	178
Total ...	6,747

The increase in rice is explained as under :—

Original rice area ... ..	27
<i>Add—</i>	
Received from dry-crop ... ..	66
Total ...	93

10. At the time of original settlement there were 230 wells for irrigation, but the areas under them were not separately recorded; these are therefore not shown. Such lands were assessed by an addition of 25 per cent. to the dry-crop rate.

11. Pimpalner Táluka, situated at the south-western extremity of the Khándesh Collectorate, lies approximately between parallels 20·50 and 21·16 north latitude and meridians 73·56 and 74·36 east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Nandurbár Táluka of Khándesh; on the south by the Shelbári and Chiraibari Gháts which separate it from the Bág lán and Málegaon Tálukas of the Násik Collectorate; on the east by the Sindkhed and Dhulia Tálukas of Khándesh, and on the west by the Dáng States, the Gaikwár's territory and the Návapur Petba of the Nandurbár Táluka of Khándesh. On the west it is crossed by abrupt and quaintly peaked mountain (Sahyádris) ranges running generally from west to east and divided by valleys of varying breadth; on the east it is intersected by ranges of abrupt rocky hills and is everywhere cut up by ravines.

12. The villages on and to the south of the Pánjhra river are well supplied with water, which is somewhat scarce in the villages to the north of it. I find, however, that in the latter portion wells have increased during the lease from 94 to 231, or 145·7 per cent. Mr. Pedder, in paragraph 8 of his Settlement Report on the Nizámpur Petba, No. 3, dated 5th January 1869, says: "But the supply of the Burai and its

tributary streams has diminished so much of late, that they are quite dry in the hot weather." My camp was at Dusána and Bramhanwel (the former in the East, the latter in the West on the river Burai) in March and May last, respectively, and the supply of water in the river was ample then at both villages. The Panjra and its tributary the Kan, the Burai and its tributary the Pan are the chief rivers. Except the Pan which rises in the hills near Bhámer, all have their sources in the Sahyádris and flow from West to East. The Kan joins the Panjra a few miles East of Sakhri Bhadna, and the Pan joins the Burai in the Sindkhed Táluka: they are all fed by numerous streams and both rivers and streams are dammed in several places. There are no irrigation tanks. Wells have increased considerably during the lease. Water is fairly near the surface in the Southern portion, but in the North the depth of the wells is in some instances as much as 40 feet.

13. The soil does not vary very much throughout the Táluka. What little good soil there is, is to be found generally along the banks of the large rivers and bears but a small proportion in area to the vast uplands of poor "Barad" as shown by the average classification (4 annas 7 pies). It cannot, however, be said now as was done at the time of the original settlement that "the dry-crop cultivation is rude and careless"; doubtless there is still ample room for improvement as regards husbandry, but it must be borne in mind that Pimpalner is one of the most backward Tálukas in the Central Division; the advent of the Tápti Valley Railway, however, it may reasonably be hoped, will before long bring about a marked improvement in this respect and also in the condition of the cultivators.

14. The climate is unhealthy, especially so after the monsoon when fever is very prevalent. The average death-rate per cent. is 3.4 and does not vary to any extent in different parts of the Táluka as will be seen from the figures in the margin. There is not a difference of 1 per cent. between its average

Groups.	Death-rate per cent.
I ... ..	3.7
II ... ..	3.9
III ... ..	3.9
IV ... ..	3.3
V ... ..	3.1
VI ... ..	3.0
VII ... ..	3.4

Táluka.	Death-rate per cent.
Amalner ... ..	2.9
Páchora ... ..	3.1
Jalgaon ... ..	3.1
Erandol ... ..	2.9
Chalissgaon ... ..	3.1
Sindkhed ... ..	3.5
Dhulia ... ..	2.9

Nandurbár ... ..	4.0
Sindkhed ... ..	4.6
Dhulia ... ..	4.2
Báglán ... ..	6.9
Málegaon ... ..	4.7

and that of the Tálukas also noted in the margin. It is said to be the coolest Táluka in the Collectorate. I can speak from personal experience that it is a very pleasant part of this Division to find oneself in during the hot weather, especially so in Pimpalner itself. The birth rate of the Táluka under report is 4.5 per cent. as compared with that of the adjoining Tálukas noted in the margin.

There has been no epidemic for the ten years ending 1898. Cholera in a sporadic form prevailed in 1889 and 1893.

15. The only agricultural implement not of local manufacture to be met with in the Táluka is the iron sugar-cane pressing mill.

16. At the time of the original settlement there were no made roads. Details regarding those constructed during the current lease are shown below:—

Communications.

No.	Description of Road.	Imperial, Provincial or Local Fund.	Extent in miles within the Táluka.	Metalled or Murumed.	Converted, Bridged or partially so.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dhulia-Surat Road ...	Provincial.	27	Murumed.	Bridged and drained except at large Nálás.	Constructed in about 1871-72.
2	Jakriabári-Ghát Road.	Do.	2½	Do.	Bridged and drained throughout.	Do. 1894-95.
3	Sákri-Pimpalner Road.	Local Fund.	14	Metalled.	Bridged and drained except at large Nálás.	Do. in about 1871-72.
4	Selbári-Ghát Road ...	... Kandanburi have been	Seven miles from not constructed, but prepared	miles from Ghorda to	estimates for its construction.	

Cart tracts being numerous and fairly easy for bullock carts to be driven along, the made roads have brought the whole Táluka into fairly easy communication with the stations of the Tápti Valley Railway noted in the margin and with the station of the Cháls-gaon-Dhulia Railway in course of construction at Dhulia. I drove a Bareilly cart with only one horse practically all over the Táluka, over some parts I must admit with considerable difficulty; with a pair of animals, however, my progress would have been slow but not difficult. On several occasions I came across Chhakries (the cart of the country) drawn by a pair of ponies proceeding without difficulty. The Sákri-Pimpalner Road joins the Dhulia-Surat Road at Sákri. The Jakriabári and Selbári Ghát roads are

passes and afford the means of exit towards the west and south, respectively. I agree with Mr. Fforde in the opinion expressed in his Revision Settlement Report of the Bágán Táluka that "it would be of the greatest use to the Táluka as well as to that of Pimpalner in Khándesh if the Khándesh-Nizám-Frontier Road and the Selbári-Ghát Road were linked up and carried on to Pimpalner." The track also from Nizámpur to Nandurbár might at least be improved for the benefit of the Central and Northern villages.

17. The following statement shows the amount of receipts on account of Tolls and Ferries. tolls levied in the Pimpalner Táluka for three years ending 1898. There are no ferries in the Táluka.

Name of Road.	Name of Village at which Tolls placed.	Amount realized during		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhulia-Pimpalner ...	{ Akalpada (Principal) Sheváli (Pôt) ... ..	3,225	3,425	2,825
	{ Naktya-bándhára (Pôt) ... ..			
Dhulia-Surat Road ...	{ Kondaibári ... ..	2,615	2,756	2,900



18. The only flood of which there is any record was that of the Pánjara in 1872, when about 70 acres of land were washed away, involving a loss of revenue of Rs. 49-11-0.
- Floods.
19. There is only one fair held in the Táluka, at Dhádna in May, in honour of the goddess Asápuri. It lasts for about 10 or 12 days. Iron pots, zorás (rough cloth), carts, live stock, &c., are offered for sale by merchants from Málegaon, Dondaicha Chimtána, Songir, Kusoda and Nandurbár. Traders in the Táluka also offer for sale groceries, cloth and confectionery. The business transacted amounts to between 25 and 30 thousand Rupees.
- Fairs.
20. The principal exports are cotton, grown chiefly in the Eastern portion of the Táluka, Gul, Sál, and occasionally Sesame. Imports are chiefly Tur, Ghee, Teakwood from Ságbara State imported by Mauchis, Sesame, groceries, cloths, and brass and copper pots.
- Exports and Imports.
21. There are no manufactures of any importance in the Táluka. Khadis are made by the Mahárs of Málpur, Bhádna, Kasára and Mhasdi, and coloured Pasodis at Kasára and Bhádna; both are consumed in the Táluka.
- Manufactures.
22. The rainfall of the Táluka for ten years ending 1898 as registered at Pimpalner is given in Appendix A. The return has been furnished by the Agricultural Department. It varies in different parts of the Táluka; in the portions south of the rivers Panjra and Kan for instance, it is fairly heavy and certain; while to the north of those rivers, that is, in the greater part of the old Nizampur Petha, it is somewhat capricious.
- Rainfall—Appendix A.

Rainfall figures of 6 villages are noted in the margin: the figures have been supplied by the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khándesh. The details given in the "Remarks" column of Appendix A show that during the 10 years ending 1898 the outturn of crops has been "Good" 2 years, "Fairly good" 2 years, "Fair" two years, "Fair on the whole" 1 year, Kharif "Good" and Rabi "Fair" 1 year, "Indifferent" 1 year, and "Poor" 1 year.

Village.	Number of Years.	Average.
1	2	3
		In. C.
Pankheda ...	For 8 years ending 1896 ...	31 6
Sakhala ...	Do. do. ...	51 61
Dahivel ...	Do. do. ...	25 58
Amlí ...	Do. do. ...	35 57
Titana ...	Do. do. 1897 ...	15 78
Nizámpur ...	For 10 years ending 1898 ...	19 2

The average rainfall of the Táluka under report is 21—22 inches compared with that of the Tálukas noted in margin. Pimpalner is, according to the Statistical Atlas of Bombay, "practically safe from famine."

Village.	Number of Years.	Average.	Inches.
Navápur ...	...	...	47.81
Nandurbár ...	...	...	26.63
Sindkbed ...	...	...	20.94
Malegaon ...	...	...	21.64
Dhulia ...	...	...	25.06
Báglán ...	...	...	21.69

23. The following statement is a précis of Appendix B, which has been prepared from the village crop returns of the last 5 years.
- Crops—Appendix B.

											Percentage of cultivated area.
Cereals—Jowári, Bajri, Paddy, Wheat, Coarse grains, Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.0
	2.7	31.8	1.7	2.3	5.3	1.2					
Pulses—Tur, Gram, Mug and Udid, Math and Kulthi, Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3
	0.1	1.7	0.7	9.0	0.8						
Orchard and Garden produce—Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1
Oil-seeds—Sesame, Linseed, Castor-oil seed, Niger-seed, Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.1
	5.7	0.7	0.5	2.2	0						
Fibres—Cotton, Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8
	5.6	0.2									
Miscellaneous—Condiments and spices, Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8
	0.3	0.5									
Total gross area cropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.1
Deduct area twice cropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7
Remainder net area cropped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72.4
Add fallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0

The figures of the above statement have been received from the Agricultural Department. Cereals (45.0 per cent.) are the principal produce, of which the largest area is under Bajri (71,028 acres), which represents 31.8 per cent. of the total area cropped, followed by pulses (12.3 per cent.), of which Math and Kulthi (20,167 acres) (9.0 per cent.) cover the largest area. Of oil seeds sesame (12,602 acres) occupies 5.7 per cent., while cotton (12,523 acres) amongst the fibres occupies 5.6 per cent.; the area under Orchard and Garden produce is insignificant.

24. The subsequent statement shows the areas of the chief crops grown in 1898 in each of the present 7 groups—

Old Groups and States.	Number of villages.	Jowári.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Gram.	Math and Kulthi.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Niger seed (Khardal).	Cotton.	Total.	Fallow.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Es. a.														
I.—2 0	26	*1,233	*21,608	408	938	40	267	*5,211	*2,503	347	26	*1,184	23,726	10,534
		3.7	64.1	1.4	3.3	0.1	0.8	15.4	7.4	0.7	0.1	3.6	100.0	23.8
II.—1 14	13	512	*9,476	360	408	463	316	*1,612	*1,126	460	106	289	16,271	4,716
		3.4	63.1	3.3	3.2	3.8	2.1	11.9	7.4	2.9	0.7	1.0	100.0	23.8
III.—1 18	12	767	*11,263	..	195	..	23	*8,143	*1,098	78	..	477	17,067	6,172
		6.5	66.0	..	1.3	..	0.1	18.4	6.5	0.4	0.1	2.8	100.0	30.0
IV.—1 8	38	1,843	*20,220	*466	*1,348	*1,834	608	*5,706	*3,894	431	609	*2,256	28,630	14,292
		3.5	53.3	*1.3	3.5	6.9	1.8	24.8	*9.1	1.1	1.6	6.1	100.0	27.0
V.—1 4	45	740	*10,963	*468	806	*2,148	311	*2,873	*2,218	67	675	*3,467	30,730	16,212
		3.6	55.2	1.6	3.6	7.1	1.0	13.6	10.5	0.9	3.3	6.5	100.0	31.9
VI.—1 0	11	29	798	*539	511	*3,065	640	317	1.44	38	*1,118	19	6,867	6,692
		0.4	11.9	7.8	7.4	64.3	6.4	3.1	5.1	0.5	16.2	0.2	100.0	46.9
VII.—0 12	9	8	122	*273	246	*2,142	308	103	200	27	*1,733	..	5,528	3,767
		0.1	3.4	10.4	4.4	28.7	6.7	1.9	3.6	0.3	31.8	..	100.0	51.1
Total	161	4,830	20,420	2,944	4,526	2,717	3,417	30,064	11,873	1,230	4,157	7,651	1,47,209	64,891
		3.1	34.4	2.0	3.1	6.6	1.6	13.6	8.0	0.9	2.9	4.8	100.0	30.4

\* The chief crops of each group are marked by asterisks.

The fallow area is rather large, due chiefly to the practice of non-continuous cultivation.

25. Of the total area cropped, Kharif occupies 65.3 and Rabi 7.8 per cent.

Kharif.		Percentage.	Rabi.		Percentage.
Bájri ...	...	31.8	Jowári ...	...	2.7
Paddy ...	...	1.7	Wheat ...	...	2.3
Coarse grains ...	...	5.3	Gram ...	...	1.7
Tur ...	...	0.1	Vegetables ...	...	0.1
Mug and Udid ...	...	0.7	Condiments and Spices ...	...	0.3
Math and Kulith ...	...	9.0	Linseed ...	...	0.7
Sugarcane ...	...	0.5	Others ...	...	Nil.
Sesame ...	...	5.7			
Castor-oil seed ...	...	0.5			
Niger-seed ...	...	2.2			
Cotton ...	...	5.6			
Others ...	...	2.2			
		65.3			7.8
		73.1			

26. The area (6,829 acres) of irrigated land is large representing 3.1 per cent. of the total culturable land of the taluka. Pátasthal irrigation is to be found in 75 out of the total of 161 villages under report.

Crops.	Percentage.
Wheat ...	40.1
Rice ...	18.3
Other Cereals and Pulses ...	20.6
Sugarcane ...	14.0
Other food crops ...	7.0
Non-edible crops ...	9.8
Fodder crops ...	0.8
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>110.1</b>
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Area twice cropped ...	10.1
<b>Net ...</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The area (2,738 acres) under wheat (40.1 per cent.) is at least twice as large as that of any other irrigated crop, next come other cereals and pulses (1,410 acres) 20.6 per cent., followed by rice (1,249 acres) 18.3 per cent.; the area occupied by sugarcane is 956 acres (14.0 per cent.). The subjoined statement shows the area under the different irrigated crops:—

Number of Villages	Year.	Area irrigated from canals during year.	Area irrigated from other sources during year.	Total area irrigated during year.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.										Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated area.
					Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugar-cane.	Other food crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
161	1894-95 ...	5,462	1,167	6,629	2,336	1,351	1,026	1,123	105	687	...	6,717	88	6,629		
	1895-96 ...	5,616	777	6,393	2,367	1,311	1,073	1,140	338	534	2	6,814	221	6,593		
	1896-97 ...	5,809	1,816	7,125	2,805	1,893	1,868	711	334	668	44	6,323	1,198	5,125		
	1897-98 ...	5,477	1,837	6,864	2,742	1,031	1,809	913	710	777	35	6,016	1,162	4,854		
	1898-99 ...	5,722	1,742	7,132	2,011	1,250	1,275	867	630	673	7	7,932	800	7,132		
	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>28,156</b>	<b>6,067</b>	<b>34,143</b>	<b>12,691</b>	<b>6,348</b>	<b>7,051</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>37,602</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>34,143</b>		
	<b>Average ...</b>	<b>5,631</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>6,829</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7,521</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>6,829</b>		
	<b>Percentage ...</b>				<b>40.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

27. In Appendix C will be found details of weekly markets held at 10 villages within the border of the taluka. Of these the five most important with the average amount of business transacted weekly are given in the margin.\* The remaining five are very small and show sales of less than Rs. 200 weekly. The markets outside the taluka availed of by the people are shown in the margin.† Those situated in Bāglān are frequented by the people of the southern villages. Those in Dhulia are availed of by the people of the eastern villages. The people of Kāsāra frequent the market of Dhulia itself as also Nandurbār.

Markets—Appendix C.		Rs.
1. Kāsāra ...	...	1,425
2. Pimpalner ...	...	660
3. Vārsa ...	...	477
4. Sākri ...	...	280
5. Nizāmpur ...	...	275

  

†	{	Nampur.
Bāglān ...	{	Mulher.
	{	Jaykhed.
	{	Ner.
Dhulia ...	{	Lombkani.
	{	Dhulia.
	{	Nandurbār.
Nandurbār.	{	Dondaicha.
	{	Visarwadi.
	{	Ranāla.

28. The statement given below contrasts the present and former condition of the villages under report. The figures of the present population are the result of a special census taken by the Revenue Department, while those under other heads are supplied by the Agricultural Department. The figures representing the former condition are from the census undertaken by this Department at time of original survey:—

Description.	At first settlement.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population ... ..	36,940	63,774	26,834	...	+72.6
Cattle for agricultural purposes.	9,911	21,557	11,646	...	+117.5
Do. other purposes ...	2,582	2,115	...	447	-17.4
Milch cattle and their young ...	37,270	54,837	17,567	...	+47.1
Sheep and Goats ... ..	12,750	30,083	17,333	...	+135.8
Carts ... ..	2,602	4,746	2,144	...	+82.4
Horses and Ponies ... ..	650	1,650	1,000	...	+153.7
Wells and budkis for irrigation.	230	472	242	...	+105.2

Excepting under the not very important head "Cattle for other purposes" there is a substantial increase under every head. The decrease under the head mentioned may, I think, be safely attributed to improved communications which have brought about a considerable decrease in pack bullocks.

29. The density of the population to the square mile is now 73.2\* as compared with 42.4 formerly. Deducting unculturable area and area under forest† the density is now 131.2 to the square mile as against 76.7 formerly. As regards castes, "Others" (17,161) predominate; under this head are included chiefly Wanjaris, Guzarāti-Wānis, Rāngaris and Lohars; next come Bhils (16,999) and Kunbis (13,831), followed by Koutani Kunbis (10,470), who show the largest increase (160.8 per cent.). Brāhmins and Musalmāns are equal in number (1,339), and show an increase of 46.3 and 51.1 per cent. respectively. Mahars (2,644) have increased by 71.1 per cent. The respective proportions of the agricultural and non-agricultural population are 73.4 and 26.6; of the latter 3.9 per cent. are craftsmen. The area of cropped land per pair of oxen is now 15 as against 33 acres formerly—a high rate and a clear indication of prosperity.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{* Population } 63,774. \text{ Area } 871 \text{ square} \\ \text{miles. } 63,774 \\ \hline 871 \\ \hline = 73.2. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \dagger 246,050 = 385 \text{ square miles} \\ \text{(i.e., } 871 - 385 = 486. \frac{63,774}{486} = 131.2.) \end{array}$$

30. There are in the táluka 71 oil presses, 30 cotton and 27 woollen looms.

Appendices G, H, I. There are no steam and only 30 hand cotton gins. Temples are numerous (137). There are 16 Government boys' schools in the táluka with an average daily attendance of 1,047, and one Government girls' school with 25 in average daily attendance. There are no Municipal or private schools. The percentage on total population able to read or learning is now 4·8 as against 2·9 formerly, a remarkable increase in an out of the way táluka. (76 per cent. of the numbers are cultivated by occupants alone or in partnership with others, 2·8 per cent. are cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent and 2·5 for produce of grain rent.) The area of arable assessed waste has been reduced during the lease from 201,399 acres to 56,763 acres. Daily wages for 11 years ending 1898 have averaged for skilled labour 10 annas for ordinary labour 3 annas and 7 pies, and (for agricultural labour 2 annas and 10 pies.)

31. The appendices marginally noted contain information regarding the value of land as shown by prices realized by ordinary sales and sales by Court's decree, by mortgages (simple and with possession), and by leases. They have been supplied by the Registration Department, the Inspector (2nd Division) of which, in his forwarding letter, states that—

"The information collected and given in the accompanying statement is for the full period of five years, viz. from 1893 to 1897.

"2. When compared with the transactions of mortgages without possession, the number of transactions of mortgages with possession appears to be small. It is due to the fact that the cultivators are not in favour of making over the possession of their lands to Sawkars from whom they obtain money on loans. Simple mortgages seem to be the principal means to obtain loans. The rate of interest at which money is advanced varies from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per cent. per month.

"3. There have been very few cases of sales by Civil Courts, viz.:

4	in the year	1893.
3	do.	1894.
2	do.	1895.
10	do.	1896.
6	do.	1897.

"4. The number of leases in this táluka appears to be small when compared with that in the other tálukas of this district; because the cultivators possess their own lands sufficient for their requirements and therefore they are not in favour of taking lands from others on leases.

"5. Not a single deed of conditional sale could be traced on the records of these five years. Such deeds are very rarely executed in the Khándesh District.

"6. The average price at which lands are ordinarily sold in the Pimpalner Táluka during the past five years ending 1897 was Rs. 12-10-9 per acre and that by the Civil Court Rs. 10-4-7 per acre, and the annual average realization of rent of lands leased during the above period was Rs. 4-12-9 per acre."

Taking the average rate (Rs. 12-6-1) per acre of the 100 cases of ordinary sales as the average value of land, the right of occupancy in land is worth 20 times the survey assessment.

32. The marginally noted appendices show the prices of the chief items of produce ruling at Pimpalner and Kására previous to and during the current lease. There appears to be no market for jowári at Pimpalner and only an occasional one at Kására; the prices of this produce ruling at Nizámpur have therefore been shown in Appendix N. Of the two markets mentioned, Kására is the more important. It will be seen from the subjoined summary of Appendix N that prices of all staples except jowári, of which the area under cultivation is small, have though with fluctuations risen during the lease.

Period.	PERCENTAGE RISE IN PRICE FOR							
	Jowári.	Ráji.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Coarse grains (Nágil).	Coarse Sugar (Dul).	Uncleaned Cotton.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
End of the first decade ...	-2.1	+27.5	+51.2	0.0	+16.8	+17.3	0.0	0.0
Do. second do. ...	-9.4	+5.3	-13.5	-11.5	-23.6	-8.7	-7.1	0.0
Do. third do. ...	+12.8	-2.6	+23.3	+44.4	+55.6	-1.8	0.0	-6.2
Total rise during the lease.	0.0	+30.8	+40.0	+27.8	+87.0	+10.9	-7.1	-6.2

33. The appendices noted in the margin exhibit the revenue history respectively of 82 and 79 villages under report. A reference to them will show that it is very satisfactory. In no case are the remissions heavy; the permanent remissions in the batch of 82 villages (Appendix O) are all due to breaches in a dam; while the casual remissions in 1867-68 are those usual at the introduction of new survey rates. The amount of casual remissions in the other years is insignificant and do not call for any remarks. The final remissions are few and of very small amount. Of the 82 villages included in Appendix O, the mutations in area are accounted for as follows:—

Year.	Occupied Area.	Assessed Waste.	Inám.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
1867-68 ...	35,394	110,775	4,177	150,346
1898-99 ...	107,644	19,057	4,082	130,783
Difference ...	+72,250	-91,718	-95	-19,563

The increase in occupied area is explained as under—

Received from assessed waste ... .. 72 250

The decrease under assessed waste is accounted for as follows—

Taken up for cultivation ... .. 72,250

Assigned to Forest ... .. 18,856

Do. Village uses, roads, &c. ... .. 612

Total ... .. 91,718

The decrease under the head of Inám is thus explained—

Pôt kharáb excluded under recent orders from the area of  
Inám land ... .. 95

The area of occupied land in these villages has increased from 35,394 acres at time of original settlement to 107,644 acres at present = 204.1 per cent., while during the same interval the revenue has expanded from Rs. 22,243 to Rs. 42,963, equal to 93.1 per cent. The area of available waste land fit for cultivation has decreased from 110,775 acres to 19,057 acres during the current lease.

The casual remissions shown in Appendix O<sup>11</sup> (79 villages) are due to the same causes as those mentioned above with respect to the 82 villages of Appendix O. There are no permanent remissions. In these villages the occupied area has increased from 64,314 acres to 108,033 acres = 67.9 per cent., while the revenue in the same period has advanced from Rs. 58,833 to

Rs. 75,471 = 28·2 per cent. The arable waste area has decreased during the current settlement from 90,624 acres to 37,706 acres. Details of mutations in areas are given below :—

Year.	Occupied Area.	Assessed Waste.	Inám.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1868-69 ... ..	64,814	90,624	2,716	157,653
1898-99 ... ..	108,033	37,706	3,197	148,936
Difference ...	+43,719	—52,918	+482	—8,717

The increase in occupied area is explained as under—

Received from assessed waste ... .. 43,719

The decrease under assessed waste is accounted for as follows—

Taken up for cultivation ... .. 43,719  
 Assigned to Forest ... .. 7,740  
 Do. Inám ... .. 597  
 Do. Village uses, roads, &c. ... .. 862  
 Total ... .. 52,918

The increase under the head of Inám is thus explained—

Received from assessed waste ... .. 597  
 Deduct—Pôt kharáb excluded under recent orders from the  
 area of Inám land ... .. 115  
 482

34. The appendices noted in the margin show the revenue history of the adjoining villages of the Sindkhed and Nandurbár Talukas. They are quite satisfactory.

35. I will now summarize the foregoing facts and figures. The climate is feverish especially after the monsoon, but the death-rate differs but little from that of most of the talukas of the district. An exceptionally cool taluka during the hot weather. The rainfall is rather heavy and certain, and the water-supply abundant in the west, while in the east the former is somewhat precarious and the latter scanty. The taluka however is considered "practically safe from famine."

Bájri occupies the largest area (71,023 acres), but the area of the more valuable crops such as sesame (12,602 acres), cotton (12,523 acres), wheat (5,020 acres), niger seed (khorasni) (4,943 acres), and rice (3,736 acres), is fairly large.

The irrigated area is large (6,829 acres), 75 out of 161 villages having pásthal lands. Population has increased 72·6 per cent., agricultural cattle 117·5 per cent., carts 82·4 per cent., and wells 105·2 per cent.; in fact there is a marked increase under every head except that of "cattle for other purposes" (a not very important item), in which there is a decrease of 17·4 per cent.

At the time of the original settlement there were no made roads. There are now two and also two made passes over the southern Gháts, thus bringing the whole taluka into easy communication with important markets and with the stations of the Tápti Valley Railway on the west, north and east, as also with the station of Dhulia of the Cháligáon-Dhulia Railway now in course of construction. The density of the population is now 73·2 against 42·4 formerly. The area of cropped land per pair of oxen is now 15 compared with 33 formerly. The percentage of literate males is now 9·5 against 5·7. The average prices of

the staple grains bajri and wheat are, respectively, 30·8 and 40·0 per cent. higher now than they were at time of original settlement.

The right of occupancy in land is worth 20 times the survey assessment.

The area of occupied land has increased 116·3 per cent. during the current lease, while the area of available waste land fit for cultivation is now 56,763 acres against 201,399 at time of original settlement.

The revenue history is in every way satisfactory, remissions being so light as hardly to call for any remarks, while final remissions are insignificant.

The conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing is obvious, *viz.*, that the progress made by the taluka during the current lease is remarkable, and would, I think, stagger, not humanity perhaps, but certainly the original Settlement officers. In view of the fact that the occupied area has increased 115,969 acres during the lease, the following figures are instructive :—

		Rs.
Average Revenue of last 5 pre-settlement years	...	1,03,169
Do. do. 5 years of settlement	...	1,18,008
Excess of Revenue for last 5 years of settlement		11,839

The condition of the people is as good as can be expected, and judging from the foregoing facts and figures, considerably improved since the original settlement. Now that the Täpty Valley Railway has brought Pimpalner more within the pale of civilization, it may be expected that their condition will continue to improve.

36. Although the number of notices is, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, rather large for 1896-97, (famine year) and 1897-98, the cases in which other coercive measures had to be resorted to amount to only 26 in the latter year :—

Year.	Number of Villages.	Number of Notices.	Number of cases in which distraint had to be resorted to.
1	2	3	4
1895-96	30	307	...
1896-97	77	1,180	...
1897-98	120	1,262	26

37. The taluka under report is now divided into seven groups with rates as shown below :—

Groups.	Number of Villages.	Rates.
1	2	3
		Rs. a. p.
I	33	2 0 0
II	13	1 14 0
III	12	1 12 0
IV	38	1 8 0
V	45	1 4 0
VI	11	1 0 0
VII	9	0 12 0
Total	161	



The Pimpalner Táluka at time of original settlement comprised the Pimpalner Subha, including the Navápur Mahál and Nizámpur Petha. The old grouping has therefore no direct reference to the present táluka as a whole. The grouping as regards the Subha was arranged with special reference to position and water-supply, and as regards the villages of the old Nizámpur Petha with reference to market, centres.

38. I propose to divide the táluka into 4 groups with rates as follows :—  
New groups and rates.

Groups.		Number of Villages.	Rates.
			Rs. a. p.
I	...	45	2 2 0
II	...	11	1 12 0
III	...	85	1 8 0
IV	...	20	0 14 0
Total		161	

*Group I.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-2-0.*

This group comprises the whole of the old 1st group except two villages (31 villages, rate Rs. 2), and the whole of the 2nd group (13 villages, rate Rs. 1-14-0), and one village, noted in the margin, of the old 3rd group (rate Rs. 1-12-0). All these villages are most favourably situated with respect to their proximity and access to markets and railway stations and have an excellent supply of water for irrigation purposes. The reason for including Shevali in the old 3rd group is not apparent; it is wedged in between villages of the old 1st group, and is on an equal footing with them in every respect.

*Group II.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-12-0.*

This group comprises all the villages (11) of the old 3rd group (rate

Classes.	Old Scale.	New Scale.
	Annas.	Annas.
I	16	16
II	15	14
III	13	12
IV	11	10
V	8	8
VI	6	6
VII	3½	4½
VIII	2	3
IX	1	2
X	...	1

Rs. 1-12-0) except Shevali now included in my 1st group. The percentage increase of assessment resulting from the imposition of general position class, and from the change\* of classification scale amounts to 28·8 per cent. I am therefore prevented by the increase limitation order† from proposing a higher rate. These villages are more distant than those of my 1st group from made roads; they have, however, easy access to them and are within easy reach of the most important market (Kására) in the táluka.

*Group III.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-8-0.*

In this group are included all the villages (38) of the old 4th group (rate Rs. 1-8-0) and the whole of the old 5th group (45 villages, rate Rs. 1-4-0) and two villages of the old 1st group. These last two villages, it would appear, were included in the old 1st group as‡ “they form the Kasha town and have the advantage of the best market in the district.” These conditions have long ceased to exist; there is no Nizámpur Petha and the market at Nizámpur is now of no importance and with no likelihood of rising to any importance in the future, I should imagine. The village lands of Nizámpur consist of 8 Inám numbers only. As regards the other villages of this group, those to the north of the rivers Panjra and Kan are nearer railway stations than those south of the

\*By Government Resolution No. 5954, dated 11th August 1883.

†Government Resolution No. 6739, dated 29th October 1874.

‡Government Resolution No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884.

§Vide Appendix B, paragraph 21.

rivers referred to, which however have a heavier and more certain rainfall and are within easy reach of Pimpalner market and the made road to Dhulia. The maximum rate (Rs. 1-8-0) of the villages of the old 4th group will not be changed, but the increase of assessment due to the imposition of general position class and to change of classification scale will amount to 23·0 per cent.

*Group IV.—Maximum dry-crop rate Re. 0-14-0.*

In this group are included the whole of the old 6th group (11 villages, rate Re. 1) and the whole of the old 7th group (9 villages, rate Re. 0-12-0). These are the poorest in the taluka and on an equal footing in every respect. It is difficult to understand why they were not included in the same group formerly. Although the maximum rate of the old 6th group is reduced by 2 annas, the increase of assessment per cent. is 2·7, due to change of classification scale and to imposition of general position class. I have been moderate in my proposed rates advisedly as the taluka is still in rather a backward state and as the population consists chiefly of unsettled tribes.

39. The distribution of the old and new groups *inter se* is shown below :—

OLD GROUPING.			NEW GROUPING.			Remarks.
Group.	Maximum rate.	Number of villages.	Group.	Maximum rate.	Number of villages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
I ...	2 0 0	31	I	2 2 0	45	
II ...	1 14 0	13				
III ...	1 12 0	1				
III ...	1 12 0	11	II	1 12 0	11	
I ...	2 0 0	2				
IV ...	1 8 0	38	III	1 8 0	85	
V ...	1 4 0	45				
VI ...	1 0 0	11				
VII ...	0 12 0	9	IV	0 14 0	20	
		161				

40. Two maps, marked respectively A and B, are appended showing grouping in colours according to the proposed and old rates. The figures on the margin of the map marked A denote the rates in force in adjoining talukas; they fit in fairly well with their surroundings, excepting as regards those on the north-east. The rates for the adjoining talukas noted in the margin were introduced in the years noted against them.

41. The following statement shows the result of my proposed rates :—

Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Number of Villages.	By FORMER SURVEY.			By REVISION SURVEY.			Percentage increase including water cess.	Percentage increase excluding water cess.
			Government occupied land.			Government occupied land.				
			Acres.	Assessment including water cess.	Assessment excluding water cess.	Acres.	Assessment including water cess.	Assessment excluding water cess.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
I ...	2 2 0	45	62,495	65,369	31,166	62,479	78,827	39,804	19·8	27·7
II ...	1 12 0	11	22,081	7,046	7,046	22,081	9,085	9,077	26·9	26·8
III ...	1 8 0	85	104,624	39,350	33,129	104,590	54,149	43,148	37·6	30·2
IV ...	0 14 0	20	26,485	6,724	5,997	26,475	8,280	6,752	23·1	12·6
Total ...		161	215,685	1,18,489	77,338	215,625	1,49,841	96,781	26·5	27·7

The percentage increase for the taluka according to my proposed rates is 26·5 including, and 27·7 excluding, water-cess. For my first group of villages the increase including water-cess is less than that excluding water-cess, as the old maximum rates for Pátasthal land in most villages included in it being already comparatively high, would admit of very small increase.

In my second group there are only 4 acres of Pátasthal land, and as regards the other two groups, the old maximum Pátasthal rates were in many cases needlessly low. Details regarding this will be found further on when treating of Pátasthal rates.

42. The subjoined statement shows the progress made by each old group during the lease :—

Description.	FIRST GROUP.					SECOND GROUP.				
	At first Settlement.	1898.	Difference.		Percent- age.	At first Settlement.	1898.	Difference.		Percent- age.
			More.	Less.				More.	Less.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6
Population ... ..	12,933	20,354	7,421	...	57·4	4,652	6,882	2,230	...	47·9
Cattle for agricultural purposes ... ..	2,898	4,881	1,983	...	68·4	1,517	2,448	931	...	61·4
Cattle for other purposes ... ..	886	954	68	...	7·7	840	150	...	210	-61·8
Milch cattle and their young ... ..	10,017	8,547	...	1,470	-14·7	4,677	5,019	342	...	7·3
Sheep and Goats ... ..	4,044	7,788	3,744	...	92·6	1,271	2,644	1,373	...	108·0
Carts ... ..	1,058	1,597	534	...	50·0	362	548	186	...	51·4
Horses and Ponies ... ..	294	598	304	...	103·4	67	209	142	...	211·9
Wells and Budkis for irrigation ... ..	50	106	55	...	110·0	1	9	8	...	800·0

Description.	THIRD GROUP.					FOURTH GROUP.				
	At first Settlement.	1898.	Difference.		Percent- age.	At first Settlement.	1898.	Difference.		Percent- age.
			More.	Less.				More.	Less.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6
Population ... ..	3,406	5,567	2,149	...	63·1	6,590	14,245	7,655	...	116·2
Cattle for agricultural purposes ... ..	951	1,806	855	...	89·9	2,104	5,296	3,192	...	151·7
Cattle for other purposes ... ..	164	167	13	...	8·4	568	475	...	93	-16·4
Milch cattle and their young ... ..	3,812	4,613	801	...	21·0	8,222	14,529	6,307	...	76·7
Sheep and Goats ... ..	2,153	4,109	1,956	...	90·9	2,410	6,564	4,154	...	171·1
Carts ... ..	214	417	203	...	94·9	445	1,052	607	...	136·4
Horses and Ponies ... ..	79	152	73	...	92·4	90	363	273	...	303·3
Wells and Budkis for irrigation ... ..	76	1·6	40	...	52·6	64	150	86	...	134·4

Description.	FIFTH GROUP.					SIXTH GROUP.				
	At first settlement.	1898.	Difference.		Percent- age.	At first settlement.	1898.	Difference.		Percent- age.
			More.	Less.				More.	Less.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6
Population ... ..	4,064	9,639	5,575	...	137·1	2,901	4,844	1,943	...	66·9
Cattle for agricultural purposes ... ..	1,145	3,723	2,578	...	225·2	778	1,968	1,210	...	155·5
Cattle for other purposes ... ..	235	188	...	47	-20·0	209	31	...	178	-85·2
Milch cattle and their young ... ..	5,439	9,120	3,681	...	67·7	3,079	4,250	1,171	...	38·0
Sheep and Goats ... ..	2,360	4,178	1,818	...	76·8	372	936	564	...	151·6
Carts ... ..	270	722	452	...	167·4	144	240	96	...	66·7
Horses and Ponies ... ..	50	222	172	...	344·0	58	48	...	5	-9·4
Wells and Budkis for irrigation ... ..	38	91	53	...	139·5	1	1	...	...	...

Description.	SEVENTH GROUP.					TOTAL OF GROUPS 1st TO 7th.				
	At first settlement.	1906.	Difference.		Percentage.	At first settlement.	1906.	Difference.		Percentage.
			More.	Less.				More.	Less.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population ... ..	2,392	2,258	...	139	-5.8	86,940	63,774	26,834	...	72.6
Cattle for agricultural purposes ... ..	518	1,019	501	...	96.7	9,911	21,162	11,251	...	113.5
Cattle for other purposes ... ..	170	23	...	147	-86.8	2,562	1,968	...	594	-23.2
Milch cattle and their young ... ..	2,024	2,597	573	...	28.3	37,270	48,675	11,405	...	30.6
Sheep and Goats ... ..	140	405	265	...	189.3	12,750	26,619	13,869	...	108.8
Carts ... ..	104	106	2	...	1.9	2,602	4,682	2,080	...	79.9
Horses and Ponies ... ..	17	1	...	16	-94.1	650	1,598	943	...	145.1
Wells and Budkis for irrigation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	230	472	242	...	105.2

- \* 1. Jámdha.  
2. Palaskheda.  
3. Hattikhurd.  
4. Dongrála.
- † 1. Balsána.  
2. Tembha.  
3. Kalamb.
- ‡ 1. Wajdara.  
2. Deshshirwada.

43. Nine villages as shown in the following statement take an increase of over 66 per cent. Of these the increase is due in the case of 4\* to increase of rate and to change of classification scale; in the case of 3† to increase in water assessment, to increase of rate and to change of classification scale. In the remaining 2‡ the increase is due to increase of water assessment and to change of classification scale.

No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Old dry-crop maximum rate.	New dry-crop maximum rate.	Average dry-crop Bháq annas (Old).	Average dry-crop Bháq annas (New).	Percentage as shown in Appendix Q.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	As. p.	As. p.	
61	Wajdara ... ..	1 8	1 8	3 4	4 4	68.6
77	Deshshirwada ... ..	1 8	1 8	4 7	5 2	95.8
117	Jámdha ... ..	1 4	1 8	2 9	3 9	73.1
121	Palaskheda ... ..	1 4	1 8	1 11	2 11	71.4
124	Hatti Khurd ... ..	1 4	1 8	1 11	2 11	85.2
135	Dongrála ... ..	1 4	1 8	1 7	2 7	69.5
137	Balsána ... ..	1 4	1 8	2 9	3 9	95.5
140	Tembha ... ..	1 4	1 8	2 3	3 3	74.5
157	Kalamb ... ..	0 12	0 14	5 4	5 7	71.0

44. The following statement shows details regarding inhabited and uninhabited villages—

Villages formerly and now uninhabited.	Villages formerly uninhabited but now inhabited.	Villages formerly inhabited but now uninhabited.
1	2	3
Singarwadi ... ..	Jirethal ... ..	Malkheda.
Wehergaon ... ..	Esar.	
Jámdha ... ..	Kátaigaon.	
Vadel ... ..	Ubhrandi.	
Palaskheda ... ..	Sátek.	
Mhasála ... ..	Jámki.	
Vardhána ... ..	Málgaon.	
Bhigul ... ..	Hati Budruk.	
Bhadgaon ... ..	Chhavdi.	
Jaitana ... ..	Dongrála.	
	Sátmána.	
	Kakkála.	
	Kokangaon.	

45. The four main systems of Pátasthal irrigation are noted in the order of their importance in the margin. There are numerous small streams from which the remaining areas are irrigated. There are altogether 75 villages with Pátasthal irrigation, the total number of dams being 178; of these 66 are pakka and 112 kacha; of the former 62 are old and 4 new, and of the latter 52 are old and 60 new. The following statement shows the irrigated tracts according to the system from which they are watered and the original and proposed maximum rates:—

1. Pánjra. | 3. Burái.  
2. Kán. | 4. Jámkhadi.

Group.	No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Name of River or Nala.	BANDHARA.		MAXIMUM RATES.		REMARKS.
				Pakka or Kacha.	Old or New.	Original.	Revision.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			<i>Pátasthal Irrigation under Rivers.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	
1	45	Sheváli ...	Pánjra ...	Pakka ...	Old ...	12	14	
1	5	Dátarti ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	14	
1	6	Nándvan ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	14	
1	10	Kokla ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	15	
1	3	Godás ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	14	
1	31	Nágpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	15	
1	23	Nágzari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	15	
1	27	Málpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	16	
1	28	Kására ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	16	
1	28	Sáyana ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	16	
1	20	Dhádna ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	16	
1	19	Pimpalner ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	13	14	
1	36	Jirápur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	14	
1	32	Sámoda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	14	
1	38	Jirápur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4-8	10	
1	32	Sámoda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	16	
3	96	Pánkheda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	11	14	
3	96	Pánkheda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	11	14	
4	145	Wársa ...	Do. ...	Kacha ...	Do. ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
4	148	Kákaswáda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	6	
1	45	Sheváli ...	Kán ...	Pakka ...	Old ...	5	10	
1	1	Bhádna ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	10	
1	4	Kávta ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	10	
1	7	Jirethal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7	10	
1	9	Ashtána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7	10	
1	8	Bodhari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7	10	
1	44	Chadval ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	11	
1	43	Surpán ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	11	
1	42	Ghodha ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	12	
1	41	Kirváda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	14	
1	41	Kirváda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	12	
1	40	Bhondgaon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	14	
1	39	Bodgaon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	12	
1	38	Dahivala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	11	
1	38	Dahivala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	10	
1	38	Dahivala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	14	
3	92	Khandabára ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	11	
3	78	Machmál ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	11	
3	90	Dhaner ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	11	
3	80	Sutáia ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4	10	
3	80	Sutáia ...	Do. ...	Kacha ...	Do. ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
4	151	Chopála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	6	
4	151	Chopála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
3	137	Balsána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	6	
3	137	Balsána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	6	
3	137	Balsána ...	Burái ...	Pakka ...	Do. ...	2	10	
3	137	Balsána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	10	
3	68	Dusána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4-8	10	

Group.	No. in Appendix Q	Name of Village.	Name of River or Nála.	BANDHÁRA.		MAXIMUM RATES.		REMARKS
				Pakka or Kacha.	Old or New.	Original.	Revised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			<i>Pátasthal Irrigation under Rivers—</i>			Rs.	Rs.	
3	60	Akháda ...	Burái ...	Pakka ...	Old ...	4-8	10	
3	61	Wájdara ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4-8	10	
3	62	Runmali ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5	10	
3	64	Warsus ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5-8	10	
3	103	Bramhanvel ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4-8	10	
3	107	Burudkha	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4	10	
1	21	Shenpur ...	Jámkbadi ...	Kacha ...	New ...	...	8	
			Jámkbadi ...	Pakka ...	Old ...	15	16	
			<i>Pátasthal Irrigation under Nálas.</i>					
1	33	Chiksa ...	Vadkhal ...	Pakka ...	Old ...	Annas 12 on account of water.	10	
			Umbar Ohol ..	Kacha ...	Do. ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	8	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
1	38	Dahivel ...	Talyacha Oghal ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
			Nirgudicha Oghal...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
2	48	Digháva ...	Chitanyacha Odha...	Do. ...	New ...	...	8	
			Kashti Nála ...	Pakka ...	Old ...	11	14	
			Wakul Nála ...	Kacha ...	Do. ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	8	
3	96	Pánkheda	•					
			Vibiricha Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	8	
3	92	Khandbara	Kadya Nála ..	Do. ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	8	
3	90	Dhaner ...	Var Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
3	80	Sutára ...	Khudkya Nála ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
			Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
3	60	Akháda ...	Rodi Nála ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	8	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
3	57	Jaitána ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Chambharzari Oghal.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Khadya Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Wálki Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Isra Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Davhál Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
3	66	Chadvel ...	Wálki Oghal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Dadya Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Rámdu Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Shindepád Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
3	67	Korda ...	Mendhal Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Kolamb Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
			Ranmala Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	

Group.	No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Name of River or Nala.	BANDHARA.		MAXIMUM RATES.		REMARKS.
				Pakka or Kacha.	Old or New.	Original.	Revision.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			<i>Patasthal Irrigation under Nalas—contd.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	
3	75	Balhána ...	Gavhál Nála ...	Pakka ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	10	
3	76	Mohána ...	Bhágáda Nála ... Vad-dakhin Nála ...	Kacha ... Do. ...	New ... Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	8 8	
3	77	Deshshirváda ...	Asar Nála ... Vadkhal Nála ...	Do. ... Pakka ...	Do. ... Do. ...	Do. Do.	8 10	
3	79	Kurusváda ...	Khadkya Nála ... Shivevaril Nála ...	Do. ... Kacha ...	Do. ... Do. ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	12 8	
3	81	Jámkhel ...	Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	
3	82	Virkhel ...	Gatkhal Nála ... Do. ...	Pakka ... Do. ...	Do. ... Do. ...	3 3	10 10	
3	83	Degaon ...	Selbári Nála ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	10	
3	93	Shirsála ...	Padgani Nála ...	Kacha ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	8	
3	103	Bramhanval ...	Jambhora Nála ... Bohadi Nála ... Jambhora Nála ... Wálya Nála ... Korya Nála ...	Pakka ... Do. ... Kacha ... Do. ... Do. ...	New ... Old ... New ... Do. ... Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	10 10 8 8 8	
3	104	Jambhora ...	Pangan Nála ... Jambhora Nála ...	Do. ... Pakka ...	New ... Do. ...	...	8 10	
3	106	Lagadvahál ...	Ambrai Nála ... Do. ... Do. ...	Kacha ... Do. ... Do. ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	...	8 8 8	
3	109	Pangan ...	Khadak Nála ... Pátal Oghal ... Do. ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	...	8 8 8	
3	111	Raytel ...	Pándharani Oghal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
3	114	Titána ...	Jáman Nála ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	8	
3	140	Tembha ...	Taláv Nála ... Do. ...	Do. ... Do. ...	Do. ... Do. ...	...	8 3	
3	141	Amlí ...	Dev Oghal ...	Pakka ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	10	
4	142	Tembha ...	Maska Nála ... Do. ... Upal Nála ... Khadkya Nála ... Do. ... Dábari Nála ... Hivarban Nála ... Lamanzari Nála ... Gala Nála ... Do. ... Jamkhadi Nála ...	Kacha ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	Do. ... Do. ... New ... Old ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
4	143	Dangshirváda ...	Shivbári Nála ... Do. ... Kanheri Nála ...	Pakka ... Do. ... Kacha ...	Do. ... Do. ... New ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	8 8 6	

Group.	No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Name of River or Nala.	BANDHARA.		MAXIMUM RATES.		REMARKS
				Pakka or Kacha.	Old or New.	Original.	Revision.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			<i>Pdasthal Irrigation under Nalas—contd.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	
4	144	Rohod ...	Nala ...	Kacha ...	New ...	...	6	
4	145	Warsa ...	Panchbi Nala ...	Pakka ...	Old ...	3	8	
4	146	Bopkhel ...	Thal Nala ...	Kacha ...	Do. ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	
4	147	Kudashi ...	Nahavi Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	
			Bhil Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	
			Dangrya Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	
4	148	Kakasvada ...	Hidya Nala ...	Pakka ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	8	
			Chondhi Nala ...	Kacha ...	New ...	...	6	
			Oghal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	
			Kevdeban Nala ...	Do. ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	
			Mohobandhara Nala ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	6	
			Chondhi Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	
			Chinch Nala ...	Do. ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	
			Sikale Amba Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	6	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	
4	151	Chaupala ...	Pagdyia Nala ...	Do. ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	6	
			Rai Nala ...	Do. ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	6	
			Kotambi Nala ...	Do. ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
			Khalari Nala ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	6	
			Japli Nala ...	Do. ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
			Bhokari Nala ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	6	
4	153	Pimpalgaon ...	Kagdi Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	
			Ghodpanti Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	
			Khadkya Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	
			Usarya Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	
			Roda Nala ...	Do. ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
4	154	Manjri ...						
4	155	Malgaon ...	Kalaksand Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	
4	157	Kalamba ...	Nala ...	Pakka ...	New ...	...	8	
4	158	Khatyala ...	Kayabhut Nala ...	Kacha ...	Do. ...	...	6	
			Bho Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	
4	159	Shenvad ...	Takli Nala ...	Do. ...	Old ...	Annas 8 on account of water.	6	
4	161	Lakhala ...	Sati Nala ...	Do. ...	New ...	...	6	
			Nala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	
			Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	6	



The figures of columns 7 and 8 of the above statement show for some villages somewhat large increases in my proposed rates, but with a few exceptions the difference in the average water rate per acre between original and proposed rates is moderate, as will be seen from column 19 of the subjoined statement which shows the Pátasthal area, assessment, and maximum rates of the villages by groups according to original and proposed settlement. Amongst the exceptions referred to above one is the dam in Pánkheda, regarding which Mr. Pedder in paragraph 33 of his original Settlement Report (Appendix R), remarks: "In one Pimpalner village, Pánkheda, the water-supply is very good, and the rate should have been Rs. 15, but the people are Konkanis, and the village which was deserted has only recently been brought under cultivation, chiefly by the grant of exemption from assessment or of very low rates for short terms of

Description.	1888-89.	1898-99.	Percentage increase or decrease.
Population ... ..	1,165	1,850	58.6
Cattle for agricultural purposes ... ..	384	654	70.3
Carts ... ..	57	99	73.7
Occupied area ... ..	3,866	4,960	28.3
Waste ... ..	5,080	3,100	-39.0

years. I thought myself justified therefore in imposing a rate of Rs. 11 only." From the figures relating to Pánkheda shown in the margin, I venture to think that there is no objection now to impose the same maximum rate (Rs. 14) on this dam as that proposed by me for the dam on the same river (Pánjara) in the adjoining village (Pimpalner). The area of land irrigated under the dam in question is 350 acres. As regards the other exceptional villages of which there are

* 1 Jirethal.	5 Wájdara.
2 Astána.	6 Runmali.
3 Chiksa.	7 Warsus.
4 Akháda.	8 Deshshirwáda.
	9 Bálsána.
† 1 Dusána.	2 Balhána.

11, in the case of 9\* of them the dams are all pakka, the water-supply is perennial and the rotation of crops ('phad') excellent, including sugarcane; as regards the remaining 2† villages, the dams are pakka, but the supply of water is available for only 10 months. A reduction, how-

ever, on account of this has been made when fixing the rates number by number. It will be noticed that the lowest maximum rates proposed by me for pakka dams are for the villages of the 1st and 3rd groups Rs. 10, and for the 4th group Rs. 8, and that for kacha dams my proposed lowest maximum rates are for the first three groups Rs. 8, and for the 4th group Rs. 6. Having regard to the fact that in countries like Indápur of Poona the maximum rate for Pátasthal is for *kacha* dams Rs. 8, I think the maximum rates proposed by me may certainly be taken as moderate.

Serial Number.	Number of Appendix Q.	Village.	Name of River or Nala.	By FORMER SURVEY.				
				Maximum Rate.		Area.	Pataethal	
				Dry-crop.	Pataethal.		Soil.	Water.
						Rs. s. p.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Group I.</i>								
1	1	Bhadna ...	Kán River...	2 0 0	9 0 0	265	404	1,742
2	3	Godde ...	Panjhra River ...	2 0 0	12 0 0	121	142	994
3	4	Kavta ...	Kán River ...	2 0 0	9 0 0	110	135	578
4	5	Datarti ...	Panjhra River ...	2 0 0	12 0 0	166	175	1,326
5	6	Nandvan ...	Do. ...	2 0 0	12 0 0	23	25	187
6	7	Jirethal ...	Kán River ...	2 0 0	7 0 0	101	122	446
7	8	Hodhri ...	Do. ...	2 0 0	7 0 0	24	23	100
8	9	Asthana ...	Do. ...	2 0 0	7 0 0	55	65	244
9	19	Pimpalner...	Panjhra River ...	2 0 0	{ 13 0 0 } { 12 0 0 }	487	701	4,149
10	20	Dhadna ...	Do. ...	2 0 0	16 0 0	770	487	3,466
11	21	Shenpur ...	Jamkhadi River ...	2 0 0	15 0 0	191	292	2,318
12	23	Nagzari ...	Panjhra River ...	2 0 0	14 0 0	8	32	86
13	26	Kasara ...	Do. ...	2 0 0	15 0 0	312	539	3,835
14	27	Malpur ...	Do. ...	2 0 0	15 0 0	222	380	2,742
15	28	Sayana ...	Do. ...	2 0 0	15 0 0	20	19	220
16	30	Kokla ...	Do. ...	2 0 0	14 0 0	152	241	1,763
17	31	Nagpur ...	Do. ...	2 0 0	14 0 0	45	42	434
18	32	Samola ...	Do. ...	1 14 0	15 0 0	382	505	4,282
19	33	Chikaa ...	Vadkhal Nala ...	1 14 0	Annas 12 on account of water.	86	85	68
20	36	Jirapur ...	Panjhra River ...	1 14 0	{ 4 8 0 } { 12 0 0 }	62	61	166
21	38	Dahivel ...	Kán River, Umbarval Oghal, Talyache Oghal and Nirgudi Oghal.	1 14 0	{ Annas 8 on account of water. } { 9 0 0 }	283	384	1,067
22	39	Hodgaon ...	Kán River ...	1 14 0	10 0 0	10	12	79
23	40	Bhondgaon ...	Do. ...	1 14 0	12 0 0	23	13	169
24	41	Kirwada ...	Do. ...	1 14 0	{ 12 0 0 } { 10 0 0 }	113	122	1,011
25	42	Ghodda ...	Do. ...	1 14 0	10 0 0	160	208	1,216
26	43	Surpan ...	Do. ...	1 14 0	9 0 0	39	36	239
27	44	Chhadwel ...	Do. ...	1 14 0	9 0 0	90	98	649
28	45	Shevali ...	Panjhra and Kán Rivers ...	1 12 0	{ 12 0 0 } { 5 0 0 }	16	13	108
28			Total of Group I ...	...	.....	3,795	5,384	34,203
<i>Group II.</i>								
<i>Group III.</i>								
29	60	Akhada ...	Rodi and Burai Rivers ...	1 8 0	4 8 0	72	59	194
30	61	Wajdara ...	Burai River ...	1 8 0	4 8 0	63	57	157
31	62	Runnali ...	Do. ...	1 8 0	5 0 0	56	47	172
32	64	Varaus ...	Do. ...	1 8 0	5 8 0	76	68	240
38	68	Dusana ...	Do. ...	1 8 0	{ 4 8 0 } { Annas 8 on account of water. }	200	180	561
34	75	Balhana ...	Gaval Nala, Bhogadya Nala ...	1 8 0	{ Annas 8 on account of water. }	81	62	89
35	76	Mohane ...	Vaddakhin Nala ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	4	2	2
36	77	Doshshirwada ...	Vatkhel Nala ...	1 8 0	Do. ...	69	62	34
37	78	Machmal ...	Kán River ...	1 8 0	9 0 0	65	51	356
38	79	Kurubwada ...	Khadkya Nala and Shivevari Nala.	1 8 0	{ 4 0 0 } { As 8 on account of water. }	16	12	27
39	80	Sutara ...	Khadkya Nala, Kan River, Nala...	1 8 0	Do. ...	22	15	43
40	81	Jamkhel ...	Nala ...	1 8 0	Annas 8 on account of water.	...	...	...
41	82	Virkhel ...	Ghatkhal Nala ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	8	6	10

By Revision Survey.										Difference.	REMARKS.
		Maximum Rate.		Patasthal.					Average per acre for water assessment.		
ment.	Average per acre for water assessment.	Dry-drop.	Patasthal.	Area.	Assessment.						
					Soil.	Water.	Total.				
Total.											
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2,146	6 9 2	2 0 0	10	264	402	1,910	2,312	7 8 9	0 10 7		
1,193	8 3 5	2 0 0	14	121	136	1,186	1,322	9 12 10	1 9 5		
713	5 4 1	2 0 0	10	109	127	644	791	6 1 6	0 13 6		
1,501	7 15 10	2 0 0	14	169	176	1,655	1,831	9 12 2	1 12 10		
212	8 2 1	2 0 0	14	23	25	225	250	9 12 6	1 10 5		
568	4 6 8	2 0 0	10	100	121	670	791	6 11 2	2 4 6		
123	4 2 8	2 0 0	10	24	21	143	164	5 15 4	1 12 8		
309	4 7 0	2 0 0	10	22	24	352	416	6 8 4	2 1 4		
4,850	9 7 11	2 0 0	14	440	662	4,762	5,424	10 13 2	1 5 3		
2,992	12 6 0	2 0 0	16	276	412	3,585	3,997	12 15 10	0 9 10		
2,610	12 2 2	2 0 0	16	189	291	2,445	2,736	12 15 0	0 12 10		
98	10 12 0	2 0 0	15	8	11	95	106	11 14 0	1 2 0		
4,374	12 4 0	2 0 0	18	317	512	4,161	4,673	13 2 0	0 14 0		
3,123	12 5 7	2 0 0	16	218	351	2,884	3,235	13 3 8	0 14 1		
239	11 0 0	2 0 0	16	20	21	228	249	11 6 5	0 6 5		
2,004	11 9 7	2 0 0	15	152	286	1,859	2,095	12 3 8	0 10 1		
476	9 10 4	2 0 0	15	18	21	210	231	11 10 8	0 10 11		
4,847	11 8 4	2 0 0	16	380	582	4,098	5,280	12 5 10	1 2 6		
148	0 11 10	2 0 0	10	89	93	474	572	5 5 3	4 9 5		
217	2 8 3	2 0 0	10	64	66	208	274	3 4 0	0 11 9		
2,051	5 14 2	2 0 0	14	373	359	1,801	2,160	6 9 7	0 11 4		
91	7 14 5	2 0 0	12	10	15	94	109	9 6 5	1 8 0		
185	7 10 11	2 0 0	14	22	17	187	204	8 8 0	0 13 1		
1,138	8 15 2	2 0 0	14	114	134	1,148	1,252	10 1 1	1 1 11		
1,424	7 9 7	2 0 0	12	161	214	1,362	1,576	8 7 4	0 13 9		
275	6 2 1	2 0 0	11	10	11	76	87	7 9 7	0 11 10		
697	6 8 9	2 0 0	11	39	40	268	308	6 13 11	0 1 0		
116	6 7 0	2 0 0	14	90	106	595	701	6 9 9	0 1 0		
			10	16	17	134	151	8 6 0	1 15 0		
39,587	9 0 2	...	...	Old 3,785 New 28	5,268 32	33,287 286	43,495 318	10 1 8 10 3 5	1 1 6		
No Patasthal.											
253	2 11 1	1 8 0	10	Old 70 New 6	57 4	405 23	462 27	5 12 7 3 13 4	3 1 6		
314	2 7 10	1 8 0	10	68	51	361	413	5 11 8	3 3 10		
219	2 1 2	1 8 0	10	56	43	356	399	6 5 9	3 4 7		
208	2 2 6	1 8 0	10	76	57	457	514	6 0 3	2 13 9		
721	2 12 11	1 8 0	10	Old 198 New 12	157 6	954 43	1,111 49	4 13 1 3 9 4	2 0 2		
101	0 7 8	1 8 0	10	Old 84 New 20	60 18	216 76	276 93	2 0 2 3 13 0	2 1 6		
4	0 8 0	1 8 0	8	8	1	4	5	1 5 4	0 13 4		
96	0 7 11	1 8 0	10	70	58	505	563	7 3 5	6 11 6		
437	5 9 6	1 8 0	11	69	51	396	447	5 11 10	0 2 4		
39	1 8 0	1 8 0	12	Old 20 New 3	15 3	41 6	66 11	2 0 10 2 10 8	0 8 10		
58	1 15 3	1 8 0	10	22	15	50	65	2 4 4	0 5 1		
...	...	1 8 0	8	.....	...	...	...	...	...		
16	1 4 0	1 8 0	10	8	6	11	17	1 6 0	0 2 0		

Patasthal not shown being less than 20 gunthas.

Serial Number.	Number of Appendix.	Village.	Name of River or Nala.	By FORMER SCAVEN.				
				Maximum Rate.		Patasthal.		
				Dry-crop.	Patasthal.	Area.	Assess.	
							Soil.	Water.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Group III—continued.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
42	90	Dhanor ...	Kān River, Var Nala ...	1 6 0	{ 9 0 0 Annas 8 on account of water.	57	62	406
43	92	Khandbāso ...	Kān River, Khadya Nala...	1 8 0	Do. ...	62	68	411
44	93	Shirāl ...	Padgani Nala ...	1 8 0	{ Annas 8 on account of water. 11 0 0	12	7	6
45	96	Pankheda ...	Pānjhā River, Kasti Nala, Vakal Nala, Vihiri Nala.	1 8 0	{ Annas 8 on account of water. 5 0 0 4 8 0	347	367	2,027
46	103	Brāmhānval ...	Jambora Odha, Burai River, Bohadi River, Jambora Nala, Valya Nala, Korya Nala, Pangan Nala.	1 4 0	{ Annas 8 on account of water.	155	98	399
47	107	Burudkha ...	Burai River ...	1 4 0	4 0 0	33	27	78
48	137	Balsāna ...	Do. ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	108	86	128
49	141	A'mli ...	Devachi Oghal ...	1 4 0	{ Annas 8 on account of water.	3	1	1
21			Total of Group III ...	...	.....	1,520	1,307	6,221
<i>Group IV.</i>								
50	142	Tembha ...	Maska Nala, Khadya Nala, Dabri Nala, Hivarban Nala, Lamban- zari Nala, Galacha Nala, Upla- cha and Nala Jāmkhadi Nala.	1 0 0	{ Annas 8 on account of water.	35	22	17
51	143	Dangshirwāda ...	Shivbari Nala, Kanheri Nala ...	1 0 0	3 0 0	266	178	406
52	145	Vāra ...	Panjhā River, Panchbi Nala ...	1 0 0	{ 3 0 0 Annas 8 on account of water.	57	43	79
53	146	Bopkhel ...	Thal Nala ...	1 0 0	Do. ...	20	17	10
54	147	Kudāsi ...	Navhya Nala, Bhil Nala, Dangrya Nala, Hidyā Nala.	1 0 0	Do. ...	102	64	48
55	151	Chaupāla ...	Kannadi Oghal, Kevadehal Nala, Mohobandhorya Nala, Chondi Nala, Chinchcha Nala, Shi- kalyamba Nala, Pagdya Nala, Rai Nala, Kotambi Nala, Kha- lari Oghal, Japli Nala, Bhokari Nala.	1 0 0	Do. ...	64	24	32
56	152	Dhāmandara ...	No record ...	1 0 0	No record ...	6	2	3
57	154	Manjri ...	Roda Nala, Kaiaksand Nala ...	0 12 0	{ Annas 8 on account of water.	59	19	32
58	158	Khatyal ...	Takli Nala ...	0 12 0	Do. ...	19	9	10
9			Total of Group IV ...	...	.....	626	378	727
			Grand Total ...	...	.....	5,941	7,069	41,151

By Revision Survey.										
		Maximum Rate.		Pataathal.					Difference.	REMARKS.
ment.	Average per acre for water assessment.	Dry-crop.	Pataathal.	Area.	Assessment.			Average per acre for water assessment.		
					Soil.	Water.	Total.			
Total.										
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
468	7 2 0	1 8 0	{ 11 8 }	58	55	437	492	7 8 7	0 6 7	
474	6 2 2	1 8 0	{ 11 8 }	66	69	448	517	6 12 7	0 10 5	
13	0 8 0	1 8 0	8	12	7	18	25	1 8 0	1 0 0	
3,294	8 7 0	1 8 0	{ 14 8 }	350	368	3,878	4,241	11 1 3	2 10 3	
497	2 9 2	1 8 0	{ 10 8 }	Old 159 New 60	119 46	721 177	840 223	4 8 7 2 15 2	1 15 5	
105	2 5 10	1 8 0	{ 10 8 }	Old 32 New 6	29 4	103 11	132 15	5 3 6 1 13 4	0 13 8	
214	1 3 0	1 8 0	10	107	97	671	768	6 4 4	5 1 4	
2	0 5 4	1 8 0	10	2	1	3	4	1 8 0	1 2 8	
7,528	4 1 6	...	...	{ Old 1,526 New 107 }	1,311 81	10,035 337	11,346 418	6 9 3 3 2 5	2 7 9	
39	0 7 9	0 14 0	6	33	17	52	69	1 9 3	1 1 6	
674	1 13 11	0 14 0	{ 8 6 }	264	152	727	879	2 12 1	0 14 2	
122	1 6 2	0 14 0	{ 8 6 }	57	32	156	168	2 6 2	1 0 0	
27	0 8 0	0 14 0	6	19	14	39	53	2 0 10	1 8 10	
112	0 7 6	0 14 0	6	97	48	213	261	2 8 2	1 11 8	
56	0 8 0	0 14 0	6	{ Old 63 New 39 }	21 17	101 34	132 51	1 4 7 1 6 2	0 12 7	
5	0 8 7	...	...	.....	24	57	81	1 3 7	0 9 11	
51	0 8 8	0 14 0	6	49	24	57	81	1 3 7	0 9 11	
19	0 8 5	0 14 0	6	19	10	26	36	1 5 11	0 13 6	
1,106	1 2 7	...	...	{ Old 601 New 39 }	318 17	1,351 34	1,669 51	2 4 0 0 13 11	1 1 6	
48,220	6 14 10	...	...	{ Old 5,911 New 174 }	6,387 130	49,623 657	56,510 787	8 6 4 8 12 5	1 7 6	

46. Of the new dams, of which details are given in the subjoined statement, excepting three, all are kacha :—

Serial No.	No. in Appendix.	Name of Village.	Name of River or Nala.	According to Revision Survey.						Average water assessment per acre.	Remarks.
				Maximum Rates.		Pátasthal.					
				Dry crop.	Pátasthal.	Acres.	Assessment.		Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		<i>Group II.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	48	Dighava ...	Chitanya Nala ...	1 12	8 0	4	8	8	11	8 0 0	
		<i>Group III.</i>									
2	57	Jaytana ...	Rodi Nala ...	1 8	8 0	128	97	210	346	8 0 5	
3	66	Chhadval ...	Chambhareri Oghal, Khadya Nala, Wálkya Nala, Jarya Nala, Dav-hál Nala, Dadya Nala, Ramdu Nala.	1 8	8 0	67	68	116	181	1 12 2	
4	67	Korda ...	Mendhal Nala ...	1 8	8 0	81	64	132	196	1 10 1	
5	83	Degaon ...	Shelhari Nala ...	1 8	10 0	3	1	16	16	7 8 0	Pakka.
6	104	Jambhora ...	Jambhora Nala ...	1 8	10 0	16	6	79	66	4 16 0	
7	108	Lagavvanai ...	Ambrái Odha Khadkya Nala.	1 8	8 0	13	13	11	24	0 12 6	
8	109	Pángna ...	Pátal Oghal ...	1 8	8 0	2	1	4	5	2 0 0	
9	111	Rástel ...	Pándhráni Oghal ...	1 8	8 0	1	1	...	1	.....	
10	114	Titana ...	Jáman Nala ...	1 8	8 0	7	8	20	28	2 12 9	
11	140	Tembha ...	Talavácha Nala ...	1 8	8 0	1	1	1	2	1 0 0	
10	...	Total of Group III.	.....	...	...	313	253	629	682	2 0 2	
		<i>Group IV.</i>									
12	144	Rohod ...	Nala ...	0 14	6 0	2	1	2	3	1 0 0	
13	148	Kákaawáda ...	Pánjhra River, Chondbi Nala.	0 14	6 0	16	10	29	39	1 13 0	
14	153	Pimpalgaon ...	Kugdi Nala, Ghodpátal Nala, Khadkya Nala, Dasarya Nala.	0 14	6 0	46	26	62	97	1 5 7	
15	156	Malgaoon ...	Nala ...	0 14	8 0	2	1	10	11	6 0 0	Pakka.
16	157	Kalamba ...	Káshbhat Nala, Bho Nala.	0 14	6 0	27	14	35	49	1 4 9	
17	169	Shenwad ...	Sati Nala ...	0 14	6 0	2	1	2	3	1 0 0	
18	161	Lákhála ...	Nala ...	0 14	6 0	2	1	3	4	1 8 0	
7	...	Total of Group IV.	.....	...	...	97	68	143	196	1 7 7	
18	...	Grand Total	.....	...	...	414	309	780	1,089	1 14 2	

47. The total increase per cent. of Pátasthal area is 9.4 and that of Pátasthal assessment is 21.08, including new area. The average assessment per acre is Rs. 8-1-10 under current rates and Rs. 8-15-9 under the proposed rates.

48. Data of all garden lands are given in the following statement. Motasthal lands have been dealt with according to standing orders :—

Description.	Pátasthal.				Motasthal.		Total.	
	Acres.	Soil assessment.	Water assessment.	Total assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>According to Original Survey.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Occupied land, Government and Inám ...	6,569	7,708	44,983	52,691	} Vide para. 10		6,569	52,691
Occupied land, Government only ...	5,941	7,069	41,151	48,220			5,941	48,220
Average assessment per acre ...	...	Rs. a. p. 1 3 0	Rs. a. p. 6 14 10	Rs. a. p. 8 1 10			...	

Description.	PÁTASTHAL.				MOTASTHAL.		TOTAL.	
	Acres.	Soil Assessment.	Water Assessment.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>According to Revision Survey.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Occupied land, Government and Inám	6,747	7,573	52,700	60,273	1,636	1,142	8,383	61,415
Occupied land, Government only	6,409	7,326	51,060	58,386	1,602	1,122	8,101	59,508
Average assessment per acre	...	Rs. a. p. 1 2 0	Rs. a. p. 7 13 8	Rs. a. p. 8 15 9	...	Rs. a. p. 0 11 2	...	Rs. a. p. 7 5 6

49. Details of rice land will be found in the following statement. The revision survey figures are calculated on a maximum rate of Rs. 8.

Description.	OLD RICE.			NEW RICE.			TOTAL.		
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>According to Original Survey.</i>		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	
Occupied land, Government and Inám	27	42	...	...	...	...	27	42	...
Occupied land, Government only	27	42	Rs. a. p. 1 8 11	...	...	...	27	42	Rs. a. p. 1 8 11
<i>According to Revision Survey.</i>									
Occupied land, Government and Inám	27	44	...	66	53	...	93	97	...
Occupied land, Government only	27	44	Rs. a. p. 1 10 1	64	51	Rs. a. p. 0 12 9	91	95	Rs. a. p. 1 0 8

50. The results of the original and proposed revision settlement are contrasted below under every head.

Description.	BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Quit-rear.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Government occupied land	...	215,685	1,18,489	215,625	1,49,841	...
Do. arable waste	...	56,770	17,078	88,200	24,550	...
Inám land	...	7,279	4,003	7,289	4,880	453
Unassessed, unarable	...	277,813	...	246,050	...	...
Total	..	557,558	1,39,570	557,164	1,79,271	453

51. The average incidence of assessment per acre is given in the following statement.

Description.	ACCORDING TO ORIGINAL SURVEY.		ACCORDING TO REVISION SURVEY.			
	Inclusive of water cess.	Exclusive of water cess.	Inclusive of water cess.	Exclusive of water cess.	Difference.	
					Inclusive of water cess.	Exclusive of water cess.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government occupied land	0 8 9	0 5 9	0 11 1	0 7 4	0 2 4	0 1 7

Crop Experiments—Appendix S.

52. In Appendix S will be found details of two crop experiments conducted by me in Pimpalner and printed in the Crop Experiments Report for 1897-98.

53. I would propose that the period of guarantee should be 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FRED. YOUNG,  
Superintendent, Land Records and  
Agriculture, Central Division.



APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Pimpalner, District Khindesh, for the years 1889 to 1898.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April.)		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June.)		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August.)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October.)		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December.)		Total.		REMARKS.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1889 ... ..	...	...	0.66	1	7.79	14	6.20	14	...	...	14.65	29	Rain much below average. Kharif sowings commenced in the middle of July and completed under favourable break in August. Rain in Uttara and Hast insufficient. This reduced the kharif outturn. Insufficient rabi rains contracted area under rabi crops. Outturn especially poor in the eastern portion.
1890 ... ..	...	...	2.14	2	7.78	21	6.02	10	0.40	1	16.34	34	Rain under average. Anti-monsoon showers favourable for preparing land. Kharif rains sufficient and timely throughout the season. Outturn good. Rabi rains timely, but deficient later on. Late rains light, but useful to rabi crops. Outturn fairly good.
1891 ... ..	...	...	...	...	14.59	19	5.34	14	...	...	19.93	33	Rain below average. Monsoon broke very late. Kharif sowings completed at end of July. Subsequent rain useful for kharif crops and for rabi prospects. Hast closed the rabi rains, though more rain was desirable. Season fair on the whole.
1892 ... ..	...	...	1.60	4	9.21	13	12.28	16	1.73	3	24.82	36	Rain above average. Kharif crops sown in time. August rain favourable. September rain excessive for bajri and other minor crops. November rain useful for rabi sowing, but harmful for kharif, ready for cutting. Rabi crops prospered well and yielded a good outturn. Season good.
1893 ... ..	0.12	...	4.70	4	11.75	20	4.76	12	2.49	3	23.82	39	Rain exceeded the average. Anti-monsoon showers useful for preparing land. Kharif sowings delayed owing to continued Mrg rain. July and August rains favourable. Rabi crops sown in time and thrived well, but they were injured by untimely rain at the harvest time. Season fairly good.
1894 ... ..	0.43	1	...	...	11.67	25	7.44	10	4.33	4	23.92	40	Total rain, though above average rain for kharif sowing, was deficient. The rainfall in August fell in drizzles and the crops suffered from want of moisture. September rain very useful for kharif crops and for rabi sowing. Swati, injuriously heavy for cotton and bajri, ready for harvest. Rabi seedlings were also injured. Late rain favourable. Both kharif and rabi crops yielded a fair outturn.
1895 ... ..	...	...	...	...	6.47	17	4.47	6	1.97	1	12.91	24	Rain much in defect of average. Sowing rain not quite sufficient, but the sown crops thrived well under subsequent timely fall. Rabi sowing well done, but crops suffered a little in November for want of moisture. Season fair in general.
1896 ... ..	...	...	1.20	1	29.19	33	0.64	2	0.93	2	31.06	38	Rain much exceeded the normal fall. Kharif sowings timely started, but July and August rain injured the sown crops. Break, in September and October, caused kharif crops to wither and retarded rabi sowings. Late rains deficient for the growth of rabi crops. Season poor.
1897 ... ..	...	...	0.73	1	8.04	14	12.65	16	...	...	21.42	31	Rain up to average. Kharif sowings started in time, but stopped at end of June for want of sufficient rain. Sowing resumed in July, and kharif crops thrived well in August and September. Rabi sowing favourably done in October. No rain in November and December. Rabi crops consequently suffered to some extent. Season good.
1898 ... ..	0.35	1	...	...	14.50	28	7.43	11	0.17	1	22.45	36	Rain above average. Kharif sowings commenced with Mrg rains, but were not completed till the first week of July. Subsequent rain well distributed and kharif crops prospered well. Rabi crops put in time, but they suffered in outturn by early cessation of rain, yielding poorly. Season good for kharif and fair for rabi.
Average ...	0.09	0	1.10	1	12.10	20	6.72	11	1.21	2	21.22	34	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the 161 Government Villages of the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate—Average for five years from 1894-95 to 1898-99.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																		CROPS.													
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.												Cereals.													
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the Gross Area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.				Jowari.	Rajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.								
	Number.	Area in square miles.	Number.	Area square miles.	Number.	Area square miles.				Cropped (net.)		Fallow.	Total.	Available for Cultivation.	Not available for Cultivation.		Total.															
Irrigated.										Not Irrigated.	Forest.				Others.																	
	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							
Pimpalner ...	164	9.9	2	4	166	933	161	588,080	98.5	Acres.	6,829	Acres.	54,511	Acres.	61,668	Acres.	223,018	Acres.	168,231	Acres.	148,150	Acres.	48,681	Acres.	365,062	6,029	71,028	3,736	5,020	11,896	2,716	100,425
Percentage of cultivated Area.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	69.8	27.6	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	31.8	1.7	2.3	5.3	1.2	45.0						

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Taluka.	CROPS—continued.																															
	Pulses.						Orchard and garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.				Oil-seeds.						Fibres.				Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area to be cropped.	Remainder net Area cropped.				
	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.	Math and Kulich.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and spices.	Sugar-cane.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor oil seed.	Kharani.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.	Others.					Total.			
																														1	2	3
Pimpalner ...	171	3,760	1,470	20,167	1,900	27,168	811	18	6	385	71	...	71	607	936	12,692	1,633	1,061	4,948	58	20,312	...	12,523	328	12,851	...	Acres.	163,034	Acres.	1,684	Acres.	161,350
Percentage of cultivated Area.	0.1	1.7	0.7	9.0	0.8	12.3	0.1	...	...	0.1	...	...	0.3	0.5	5.7	0.7	0.5	2.2	...	9.1	...	5.6	0.2	5.9	...	...	73.1	0.7	...	72.4		

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Kaasara ...	Friday ...	All kinds of grains ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... *Teak-wood ... Total ...	550 300 125 50 *400 1,425	Rice, wheat, bajri, jowari, gram, field pea, pulses of tur and gram, kulith, masur, &c. Saris, blankets, khans, khadis, turbans, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghi, jagri, salt, chillies, sugar, betelnut. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
2	Pimpalner ...	Friday ...	All kinds of grains... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	375 120 150 15 660	Rice, wheat, bajri, jowari, pulses of tur and gram, nagli, &c. Saris, khans, blankets, turbans, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghi, jagri, salt, chillies, kernel, betelnut, spices, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
3	Warsa ...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grains... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... *Fuel ... Total ...	100 60 15 2 *300 477	Varai, nagali, kodra, masur, udid, sava, &c. Saris, khans, blankets, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, salt, chillies, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c. Sadada and dhawda.
4	Sakri ...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grains... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	155 106 15 4 280	Rice, wheat, bajri, jowari, pulses of tur and gram, salt, &c. Saris, khans, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghi, salt, chillies, jagri, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.

\* Except during 4 months of the monsoon.

## APPENDIX C - continued.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Nizampur ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grains...	150	Rice, wheat, bajri, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Saris, khans, blankets, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghi, jagri, chillies, betelnut, spices, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	75	
			Groceries ...	40	
			Miscellaneous ...	10	
			Total ...	275	
6	Dahiwel ...	Thursday ...	All kinds of grains ...	75	Rice, wheat, bajri, jowari, gram, tur pulse, nagli, &c. Saris, khans, blankets, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghi, jagri, chillies, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	45	
			Groceries ...	50	
			Miscellaneous ...	8	
			Total ...	178	
7	Chhadwel ...	Friday ...	All kinds of grains...	75	Rice, wheat, bajri, tur pulse, nagli, &c. Saris, khans, blankets, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghi, jagri, betelnut, spices, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	40	
			Groceries ...	10	
			Miscellaneous ...	1	
			Total ...	126	
8	Mhasadi ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grains...	43	Rice, wheat, bajri, tur pulse, math, &c. Saris, khans, turbans, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, salt, chillies, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	20	
			Groceries ...	10	
			Miscellaneous ...	2	
			Total ...	75	
9	Dhaner ...	Sunday ...	All kinds of grains...	25	Rice, wheat, bajri, gram, field pea, sawa, nagli, &c. Saris, khans, blankets, turbans, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghi, jagri, salt, chillies, betelnut, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	18	
			Groceries ...	5	
			Miscellaneous ...	2	
			Total ...	50	
10	Bramhanwel ...	Wednesday .	All kinds of grains...	12	Rice, bajri, pulses of tur and gram, nagli, &c. Saris, khans, turbans, &c. Oil, ghi, jagri, kernel, chillies, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	10	
			Groceries ...	2	
			Total ...	24	

## APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by Percentages.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having Interest in Land.					Labourers.			Total, Agricultural Population.	Crafts-men.	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
0.9	8.1	4.5	61.4	64.9	2.5	6.0	8.5	73.4	3.9	2.0	20.7	26.6

## APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Sex.	As per Village Census.	Percentage on Total Population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.									REMARKS.
				Hindu Castes.					Musalmans.	Christians.	Parsis.	Others.	
				Bhils.	Kunbis.	Konkni Kunbis.	Mahars.	Bráhmíns.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Pimpalner of the Khándesh Collectorate.	Males ...	19,009	5.7	5,076	4,888	2,028	766	488	449	...	...	5,309	
		32,321	9.5	8,606	6,978	5,372	1,284	620	735	...	...	6,732	
	Females ...	17,931	0.0	4,667	4,645	1,961	779	427	437	...	...	4,895	
		31,463	0.1	8,364	6,558	5,098	1,300	710	604	...	...	8,439	
Total ...	86,940	2.9	9,748	9,533	4,014	1,545	915	886	...	...	10,304		
	63,774	4.8	16,900	13,331	10,470	2,644	1,339	1,839	...	...	17,161		

N.B.—The upper line of figures refers to the previous Settlement.

## APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 161 Government Villages in the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate during the year 1899.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horse 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 20 Cattle).	For Passengers.	For Produce and Goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Bulls	Calves.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
161	Pimpalner.	9,607	244	No record.	2,841	221	21,345	5,923	No record.	49,763	860	784	11,900	4,000	...	1744	658	33		
		20,735	832	775	23	1,943	75	25,970	4,168	21,334	2,675	78,500	1,650	4,651	25,533	9,021	...	1,324	3,522	15

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

## APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination in 161 Villages of Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate, for the year 1899.

No. of Villages	Taluka and District.	Shops.		Looms.		Cotton Gins.		Births, Deaths and Vaccination.				Liquor shops.	Tālm-khānds.	Dharm-shālās.	Temples.	Masjids.	Remarks.
		Shops.	Oil presses.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Steam gins.	Hand gins.	Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.						
161	Pimpalner of the Khândesh Collectorate.	128	71	30	27	...	80	1893-94	2,328	2,079	259	23	8	18	137	14	
								1894-95	2,776	1,672	211						
								1895-96	2,096	2,614	1,012						
								1896-97	2,044	2,467	1,461						
								1897-98	2,608	1,968	1,475						
								Total ...	14,249	10,646	4,448						
								Average...	2,880	2,189	590						

## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1899.

Number of Villages.	Taluka and District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
16	Pimpalner of the Khândesh Collectorate.	16	1,047	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inâm lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1899.

Number of Villages.	Taluka and District.	Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inâmdars.		Total Numbers cultivated by occupants or Inâmdars in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.	Government.	Inâm.			Government.	Inâm.
161	Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh District.	22,794	632	579	17	750	147	712	61	5,457	457	30,749	647
		72.1	2.0	1.8	0.1	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.2	17.3	1.4	67.3	2.7

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 161 Government Villages of the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate for the years 1896-97.

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Number of Villages	Talukas	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								REMARKS.
		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 drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		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 disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
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
161	Pimpalner ... ..	406	66	827	19	11	2	100	80	...	...	...	...	5	20	...	6	47	17	76	159	70	109	36	10	

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ABSTRACT.

No.	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.		Remarks.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For irrigation ... ..	406	66	...	...	47	17	The number of Villages to which this return relates is as follows :— Surveyed Government Villages ... 161 Other Government Villages ... .. Alienated Villages ... ..  Total ... 161
2	For drinking supply of human beings only ...	827	19	...	...	76	159	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.	11	2	5	20	70	109	
4	In disuse ... ..	100	80	...	8	36	10	
	Total ...	1,314	117	5	28	229	295	
	Total of wells, &c., used for irrigation recorded at the original settlement ... ..	1,461		31		524		
		230		.....		.....		

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary sales in 161 villages of the Pimpalner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which sold.	Average Rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 20 times ...	55	970 0	569 0 0	0 9 5	6,431 0 0	6 10 1	11
„ II—21 to 40 „ ...	33	282 0	280 0 0	0 15 11	7,744 0 0	27 7 5	28
„ III—41 to 80 „ ...	8	133 0	37 0 0	0 4 5	1,865 0 0	14 0 4	50
„ IV—81 to 133 „ ...	3	26 0	9 0 0	0 5 6	913 0 0	35 1 10	101
„ V— 300 „ ...	1	7 0	2 0 0	0 4 7	600 0 0	85 11 5	300
Total ...	100	1,418 0	897 0 0	0 10 1	17,553 0 0	12 6 1	20

APPENDIX K<sup>(1)</sup>.

*An Abstract Statement showing sales by Court's decree in 161 villages of the Pimpalner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which sold.	Average Rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	13	489 0	365 0 0	0 11 11	1,406 0 0	3 0 11	4
„ II—11 to 20 „ ...	7	101 0	107 0 0	1 0 11	1,658 0 0	16 6 8	15
„ III—21 to 40 „ ...	2	2 0	21 0 0	10 8 0	404 0 0	247 0 0	21
„ IV—41 to 60 „ ...	1	4 0	27 0 0	6 12 0	1,136 0 0	284 0 0	42
„ V—61 to 65 „ ...	2	19 0	21 0 0	1 1 8	1,506 0 0	79 4 3	72
Total ...	25	615 0	541 0 0	0 14 1	6,220 0 0	10 3 8	12

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing Simple Mortgages in 161 villages of the Pimpalner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which mortgaged.	Average Rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	37	714 0	439 0 0	0 9 10	3,088 0 0	4 5 2	7
„ II—11 to 20 „ ...	34	771 0	313 0 0	0 6 6	5,069 0 0	6 9 2	16
„ III—21 to 40 „ ...	23	510 6	166 0 0	0 5 2	4,519 0 0	8 13 9	27
„ IV—41 to 60 „ ...	4	50 0	24 0 0	0 7 8	1,100 0 0	22 0 0	46
„ V—61 to 80 „ ...	2	11 0	6 0 0	0 8 9	400 0 0	36 5 10	67
Total ...	100	2,056 0	948 0 0	0 7 5	14,176 0 0	6 14 4	15



APPENDIX L<sup>(1)</sup>.

*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in 161 villages of the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which mortgaged.	Average Rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	2	16 0	26 0 0	1 10 0	130 0 0	8 2 0	5
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	4	33 0	64 0 0	1 15 0	490 0 0	14 13 7	8
„ III— 11 to 20 „ ...	1	4 0	9 0 0	2 4 0	100 0 0	25 0 0	11
„ IV— 21 to 40 „ ...	6	42 0	42 0 0	1 0 0	1,575 0 0	37 8 0	37
Total ...	13	95 0	141 0 0	1 7 9	2,295 0 0	24 2 6	16

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings in 161 villages of the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres Sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total Sum for which Sub-let.	Average Rate per Acre for which Sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which Sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	46	397 0	1,324 0 0	3 5 4	2,850 0 0	7 2 10	2
„ II— 6 to 12 „ ...	3	45 0	20 0 0	0 7 1	165 0 0	3 10 8	8
„ III— 41 „ ...	1	2 6	2 4 0	1 0 9	92 4 0	42 14 6	41
„ IV— 46 „ ...	1	3 0	2 0 0	0 10 8	92 0 0	31 0 0	46
Total ...	51	447 6	1,348 4 0	3 0 3	3,199 4 0	7 2 6	2

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Pimpalner Taluka from 1858-59 to 1898.

Years.	Lbs. of 89 Toles per Rupee.								Remarks.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Bisc.	Gram.	Coarse grain (Nagli).	Coarse sugar (Gul).	Un-cleaned cotton.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1858-59 ... ..	48	87	72	33	55	107	18	13	
1859-60 ... ..	47	82	72	30	55	117	16	14	
1860-61 ... ..	47	70	59	26	46	81	16	16	
1861-62 ... ..	50	48	45	30	31	54	14	16	
1862-63 ... ..	48	41	35	30	38	56	12	14	
1863-64 ... ..	43	37	31	25	36	48	13	13	
1864-65 ... ..	29	28	28	17	25	27	12	14	
1865-66 ... ..	57	28	22	13	25	29	9	16	
1866-67 ... ..	57	48	26	13	33	54	7	15	
1867-68 ... ..	57	37	33	15	28	40	9	16	
Total ... ..	473	506	423	232	372	613	126	147	
Average ... ..	47	51	42	23	37	61	13	15	
1868-69 ... ..	47	41	30	22	37	54	10	14	
1869-70 ... ..	50	31	23	17	25	31	12	13	
1870-71 ... ..	57	48	24	16	20	61	9	15	
1871-72 ... ..	34	46	33	20	35	56	10	18	
1872-73 ... ..	48	29	24	26	24	37	17	14	
1873-74 ... ..	57	41	31	24	33	52	13	16	
1874-75 ... ..	61	51	49	29	39	68	16	15	
1875-76 ... ..	65	49	45	28	38	71	17	16	
1876-77 ... ..	36	43	41	26	46	59	18	13	
1877-78 ... ..	29	26	24	21	24	29	13	11	
Total ... ..	479	405	324	229	321	518	135	148	
Average ... ..	48	40	32	23	32	52	13	15	
1878-79 ... ..	29	25	20	21	27	27	9	12	
1879-80 ... ..	43	23	23	20	22	32	10	14	
1880-81 ... ..	68	31	31	24	33	40	15	16	
1881-82 ... ..	65	62	55	29	60	107	16	16	
1882-83 ... ..	47	35	43	30	51	59	12	16	
1883-84 ... ..	57	32	34	30	42	43	16	16	
1884-85 ... ..	57	41	45	30	56	59	21	16	
1885-86 ... ..	50	46	46	28	51	59	16	14	
1886-87 ... ..	57	45	43	26	35	61	16	16	
1887-88 ... ..	57	42	34	24	35	54	14	16	
Total ... ..	590	382	374	262	417	541	144	152	
Average ... ..	53	38	37	26	42	54	14	15	
1888-89 ... ..	37	31	31	21	37	52	16	16	
1889-90 ... ..	34	30	28	15	28	37	16	16	
1890-91 ... ..	45	45	34	18	31	51	13	16	
1891-92 ... ..	53	43	30	19	34	60	11	16	
1892-93 ... ..	52	44	29	18	33	65	13	16	
1893-94 ... ..	55	44	37	20	25	73	13	16	
1894-95 ... ..	68	45	38	21	27	82	15	16	
1895 ... ..	66	50	38	20	26	66	16	16	
1896 ... ..	41	35	29	19	24	43	15	16	
1897 ... ..	18	37	15	13	14	24	13	16	
1898 ... ..	48	43	24	14	22	49	11	16	
Total ... ..	517	427	333	198	301	602	152	176	
Average ... ..	47	39	30	18	27	55	14	16	

APPENDIX N<sup>(a)</sup>,

Statement showing the prices ruling at Kasára, Túluka Pimpalner, from 1861-62 to 1998.

Years.	Lbs. of 39 Tolas per Rupee.								Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Nágli.	Jagri.	Uncleaned cotton.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1861-62 ...	...	46	45	30	36	...	14	...	
1862-63 ...	...	46	37	26	36	...	14	...	
1863-64 ...	...	46	37	19	36	...	12	...	
1864-65 ...	...	35	33	15	22	...	8	...	
1865-66 ...	...	62	33	11	32	...	6	...	
1866-67 ...	...	38	33	11	29	...	6	...	
1867-68 ...	...	35	33	19	43	...	10	...	
Total ...	...	308	251	131	234	...	72	...	
Average ...	...	41	36	19	33	...	10	...	
1868-69 ...	...	46	37	11	18	...	10	...	
1869-70 ...	...	46	22	15	22	...	8	...	
1870-71 ...	...	46	37	15	22	...	10	...	
1871-72 ...	...	31	30	19	22	30	14	...	
1872-73 ...	57	38	37	22	36	...	14	...	
1873-74 ...	...	46	37	22	43	...	14	...	
1874-75 ...	...	46	37	22	43	...	14	...	
1875-76 ...	...	58	59	22	43	...	16	...	
1876-77 ...	32	23	33	15	22	24	14	...	
1877-78 ...	29	19	19	11	14	...	10	...	
Total ...	118	399	348	174	285	54	124	...	
Average ...	39	40	35	17	28	27	12	...	
1878-79 ...	31	27	20	17	20	35	9	...	
1879-80 ...	32	35	33	19	22	...	13	...	
1880-81 ...	...	60	47	26	54	...	13	16	
1881-82 ...	...	37	46	22	57	...	13	16	
1882-83 ...	32	33	32	26	43	40	13	16	
1883-84 ...	...	38	37	22	43	40	17	21	
1884-85 ...	...	46	56	22	43	...	15	...	
1885-86 ...	...	33	45	22	36	60	15	...	
1886-87 ...	...	46	37	33	32	54	14	16	
1887-88 ...	...	35	33	22	57	40	15	...	
Total ...	95	395	386	231	407	269	137	85	
Average ...	32	39	39	23	41	45	14	17	
1888-89 ...	...	42	33	19	43	...	14	16	
1889-90 ...	...	38	37	19	29	...	16	16	
1890-91 ...	...	46	45	15	...	...	16	21	
1891-92 ...	...	46	32	19	29	...	16	21	
1892-93 ...	...	46	32	19	...	...	16	9	
1893-94 ...	...	48	37	17	43	...	15	21	
1894-95 ...	...	48	46	19	43	...	17	16	
1895-96 ...	...	48	37	19	...	...	16	16	
1896-97 ...	...	23	22	11	18	...	16	16	
1897-98 ...	...	48	45	15	29	...	14	14	
1898-99 ...	...	23	22	18	31	...	11	16	
Total ...	...	456	388	185	265	...	167	182	
Average ...	...	41	35	17	33	...	15	17	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 88 Villages situated in the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1867-68.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1857-58	23,813	82,069	...	1,992	1,992	30,097	46,479	...	85	3,088	3,419	19	72,377	35,508	30,171	...	...	...
1858-59	26,281	34,583	...	1,046	1,046	38,538	42,350	...	36	3,082	3,396	11	72,103	37,079	33,584	...	...	...
1859-60	26,884	34,848	...	471	471	34,377	44,800	...	81	3,080	3,385	...	73,134	38,238	34,408	...	...	...
1860-61	23,114	32,882	...	482	482	32,400	47,316	...	81	3,004	3,341	...	73,484	36,223	32,491	...	...	...
1861-62	24,370	34,761	...	840	840	34,421	46,817	...	67	3,061	3,378	6	74,248	36,139	34,484	...	...	...
1862-63	23,335	34,776	...	579	579	34,196	47,536	...	76	3,068	3,379	6	73,858	36,154	34,374	...	...	...
1863-64	23,655	34,603	...	11	11	34,592	47,383	...	78	3,056	3,354	37	73,994	37,967	34,702	...	...	...
1864-65	25,408	36,118	...	637	637	35,476	45,622	...	98	3,076	3,361	37	74,106	39,474	36,606	...	...	...
1865-66	24,373	37,148	...	91	91	27,077	46,781	...	211	3,078	3,343	54	74,112	30,498	37,322	...	...	...
1866-67	25,699	36,872	...	418	413	35,959	45,165	...	819	3,148	3,406	62	74,018	39,776	38,340	...	...	...
1867-68	35,394	24,147	...	1,904	1,904	22,243	110,775	38,222	853	4,177	3,308	17	150,346	60,877	23,113	...	...	...
1868-69	35,891	24,321	...	...	...	24,321	110,247	38,392	874	4,168	1,772	16	150,301	60,485	24,711	...	...	...
1869-70	39,744	24,091	...	83	83	24,068	106,169	28,164	829	4,250	1,687	38	150,169	58,922	24,426	...	...	...
1870-71	47,611	26,472	...	...	...	26,472	99,192	26,731	832	4,378	1,662	38	150,181	58,865	27,042	...	...	...
1871-72	52,246	27,264	...	1,139	1,139	26,126	93,484	24,921	830	4,376	1,662	38	150,107	59,847	26,593	...	...	...
1872-73	55,160	23,070	750	73	823	27,217	90,567	24,123	862	4,365	1,656	39	150,103	53,849	27,896	...	...	...
1873-74	59,477	28,811	1,256	248	1,504	27,297	86,251	23,391	869	4,365	1,656	47	150,093	53,848	24,123	...	...	...
1874-75	65,371	30,347	2,510	7	2,517	27,830	80,391	21,661	899	4,365	1,669	209	150,117	53,777	29,938	...	...	...
1875-76	68,718	31,199	1,376	...	1,376	30,123	77,039	20,722	1,429	4,830	1,560	134	150,097	53,781	31,708	...	...	...
1876-77	71,646	31,756	981	64	1,045	30,711	74,190	20,568	845	4,299	1,510	152	150,095	53,774	31,408	...	...	...
1877-78	77,655	33,503	985	11	1,006	32,497	67,989	18,669	282	4,847	1,607	145	150,100	53,779	33,024	...	...	...
1878-79	80,658	34,589	1,019	7	1,026	33,657	56,546	15,227	1,680	4,552	1,688	144	141,758	51,698	35,681	...	...	...
1879-80	74,207	33,200	1,061	4	1,056	32,146	59,660	16,180	1,365	4,567	1,609	148	138,424	50,999	34,146	...	...	...
1880-81	81,511	35,483	1,061	...	1,061	34,392	52,361	13,936	602	4,536	1,611	144	138,409	51,003	34,136	...	...	...
1881-82	85,543	36,605	1,077	27	1,104	35,501	49,229	12,794	360	4,535	1,618	145	139,401	51,017	36,495	...	...	...
1882-83	79,136	34,835	1,077	602	1,739	38,090	58,807	14,758	1,081	4,561	1,619	144	139,504	51,212	34,821	...	...	...
1883-84	81,852	35,436	1,077	21	1,098	34,338	53,280	14,328	227	4,560	1,618	143	139,492	51,222	34,708	...	...	...
1884-85	83,128	35,784	1,077	28	1,100	34,664	52,185	14,039	205	4,049	1,622	143	139,360	51,455	35,012	...	...	...
1885-86	86,930	36,370	...	55	55	36,815	48,190	12,873	...	4,047	1,652	141	139,167	51,395	36,958	...	...	...
1886-87	82,181	35,900	...	102	102	35,498	52,942	14,134	372	3,934	1,666	144	139,057	51,400	36,954	...	...	...
1887-88	81,934	36,028	...	...	...	36,028	53,190	13,715	402	3,937	1,666	151	139,061	51,407	36,979	...	21	...
1888-89	86,781	37,552	...	88	88	37,464	48,343	12,186	364	3,937	1,664	153	139,061	51,401	37,891	...	512	76
1889-90	88,069	37,877	...	89	89	37,769	47,132	11,872	194	3,921	1,666	150	139,122	51,408	38,182	...	89	89
1890-91	87,087	37,717	...	42	42	37,675	45,107	12,084	225	3,921	1,659	150	139,115	51,410	38,050	...	83	40
1891-92	88,425	38,199	...	22	22	38,177	46,754	11,546	189	3,932	1,662	150	139,111	51,406	38,616	...	...	...
1892-93	91,403	39,015	...	89	89	38,926	43,782	10,734	260	3,932	1,663	150	139,117	51,412	29,375	...	...	...
1893-94	95,972	40,084	...	6	6	40,079	39,211	9,656	1,198	3,932	1,663	150	139,115	51,412	41,421	...	...	...
1894-95	102,703	41,736	...	...	...	41,730	32,464	8,064	589	3,932	1,663	150	139,099	51,403	42,225	...	...	...
1895-96	105,268	42,417	...	85	85	42,352	27,353	6,725	1,008	3,932	1,675	150	138,891	50,817	43,810	...	3	3
1896-97	107,418	42,952	...	62	62	42,891	21,456	5,266	787	4,008	1,692	150	138,890	49,910	43,928	...	136	57
1897-98	107,604	42,991	...	1	1	42,991	19,206	4,707	871	4,059	1,706	157	139,289	49,404	44,912	...	109	49
1898-99	107,644	42,979	...	16	16	42,963	18,067	4,661	1,184	4,082	1,706	151	139,735	49,376	4,448	...	...	...

APPENDIX O<sup>(1)</sup>.

Revenue Statement for 79 Villages situated in the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1868-69.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.]

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.	LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.			
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.				Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Resurion Auction-sale Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.				Collections, Quit rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1858-59	22,809	57,124	...	666	660	56,358	47,488	0	21	2,521	3,112	15	72,810	60,243	56,394	...	...	...
1859-60	22,091	57,797	...	608	603	56,918	47,667	4	27	2,517	3,110	13	72,805	60,901	56,960	...	...	...
1860-61	22,015	59,012	...	202	202	58,720	48,476	2	26	2,462	3,032	...	72,953	62,046	58,749	...	...	...
1861-62	22,296	63,662	...	112	112	63,450	48,212	2	22	2,640	3,422	29	73,039	66,286	63,507	...	...	...
1862-63	22,164	66,227	...	82	82	66,145	48,234	2	44	2,537	3,422	78	73,038	69,654	66,265	...	...	...
1863-64	23,996	70,216	...	65	65	70,151	48,404	1	48	2,551	3,451	74	73,085	73,668	70,272	...	...	...
1864-65	24,072	70,819	...	28	23	70,796	48,288	...	40	2,551	3,445	75	73,118	74,204	70,911	...	...	...
1865-66	26,655	74,663	...	...	...	74,661	44,288	...	22	2,468	3,351	78	73,408	78,012	74,771	...	...	...
1866-67	26,223	74,354	...	278	278	74,076	44,708	...	52	2,497	3,394	72	73,428	77,738	74,208	...	...	...
1867-68	24,077	73,903	...	22	22	73,881	48,900	...	55	2,534	3,408	79	73,521	77,306	74,018	...	...	...
1868-69	64,314	64,222	...	5,389	5,389	58,833	90,624	29,414	9	2,716	2,171	110	187,683	95,807	68,952	...	...	...
1869-70	60,864	63,416	...	45	45	60,370	92,590	30,292	21	2,772	2,208	114	187,210	96,913	68,508	...	...	...
1870-71	66,470	63,847	...	...	...	63,847	88,748	27,708	...	2,066	2,219	115	187,221	92,829	63,982	...	...	...
1871-72	69,932	66,262	...	...	...	66,262	84,290	27,303	7	2,922	2,216	116	187,222	93,821	64,374	...	...	...
1872-73	71,989	63,710	...	75	75	63,644	82,245	27,977	206	2,001	2,215	115	187,206	93,811	64,657	...	...	...
1873-74	71,864	62,274	...	120	120	62,154	81,311	29,310	644	2,001	2,214	117	187,180	93,798	62,918	...	...	...
1874-75	72,789	61,994	...	31	31	61,963	81,302	29,676	208	2,001	2,214	117	187,180	93,798	62,918	...	...	...
1875-76	75,520	62,796	...	25	25	62,771	78,642	28,829	445	2,078	2,161	200	187,180	93,798	62,918	...	...	...
1876-77	73,609	61,582	...	...	...	61,583	80,666	29,202	621	2,078	2,160	299	187,161	93,795	62,832	...	...	...
1877-78	75,102	62,869	...	...	...	62,869	79,129	29,752	15	2,075	2,160	297	187,206	93,791	63,181	...	...	...
1878-79	80,800	64,964	...	...	...	64,964	72,020	26,869	680	2,012	1,874	297	186,749	93,378	65,868	...	...	...
1879-80	80,194	65,320	...	...	...	65,320	73,377	26,140	640	2,008	1,887	299	186,876	93,372	66,168	...	...	...
1880-81	69,699	66,216	...	...	...	66,216	71,820	28,222	897	2,006	1,877	298	186,669	93,306	66,593	...	...	...
1881-82	66,657	67,721	...	...	...	67,721	66,889	22,710	192	2,006	1,880	298	186,652	93,227	68,222	6	...	...
1882-83	66,600	68,020	...	290	290	67,310	66,678	22,427	197	2,027	1,889	299	186,585	93,276	68,126	...	...	...
1883-84	65,701	68,064	...	39	39	65,701	67,885	22,364	187	2,025	1,890	298	186,587	93,298	68,220	...	...	...
1884-85	65,019	67,624	...	10	10	65,009	68,406	22,821	196	2,028	2,102	298	186,478	93,227	68,086	49	...	...
1885-86	64,901	67,460	...	30	30	64,931	68,461	22,786	11	2,028	2,202	298	186,147	92,457	67,745	4	...	...
1886-87	68,321	68,427	...	38	38	68,401	64,750	22,907	181	2,061	2,205	298	186,082	92,549	68,869	...	...	...
1887-88	69,894	68,954	...	11	11	68,842	63,680	22,497	176	2,028	2,216	299	186,022	92,556	69,317	30	23	...
1888-89	66,440	71,261	...	12	12	71,248	56,578	20,584	106	2,022	2,222	299	186,018	92,548	71,649	127	32	...
1889-90	67,170	71,552	...	24	24	71,528	55,840	19,777	106	2,002	2,221	299	186,018	92,550	71,922	152	39	...
1890-91	66,186	71,669	...	40	40	71,619	56,807	19,750	181	2,024	2,227	300	186,017	92,546	71,970	45	26	...
1891-92	100,190	72,275	...	...	...	72,275	52,784	16,241	122	2,024	2,227	301	186,004	91,623	72,868	...	...	...
1892-93	100,060	72,462	...	...	...	72,462	52,268	15,922	941	2,046	2,249	301	185,974	91,624	74,104	...	...	...
1893-94	102,458	74,098	...	...	...	74,098	50,482	15,295	453	2,049	2,249	300	185,969	91,620	74,929	...	...	...
1894-95	104,440	74,451	...	...	...	74,451	48,462	14,920	511	2,048	2,249	300	185,970	91,629	75,262	...	...	...
1895-96	107,572	76,884	...	30	30	76,854	48,280	14,790	528	2,068	2,266	300	185,920	91,620	75,777	52	42	...
1896-97	106,712	78,842	...	32	32	78,810	48,012	14,122	462	2,125	2,281	302	184,749	91,506	76,594	1,120	82	...
1897-98	109,580	78,267	...	36	36	78,231	48,246	13,832	522	2,125	2,282	302	184,921	90,182	76,656	1,072	100	...
1898-99	109,022	78,508	...	25	25	78,477	47,700	12,977	2,017	2,197	2,295	302	184,926	90,178	77,790	...	...	...

APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for 4 adjoining Government Villages situated in the Sindkhed Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1892-93.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 18.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	3,029	1,813	...	...	...	1,813	2,762	1,051	48	173	93	1	5,964	2,957	1,862	...	...	
1894-95 ...	4,307	2,317	...	...	...	2,317	1,483	547	88	174	93	...	5,964	2,957	2,345	...	...	
1895-96 ...	4,537	2,403	...	...	...	2,403	1,217	443	...	173	93	...	5,927	2,939	2,403	...	...	
1896-97 ...	4,459	2,365	...	...	...	2,365	1,295	481	42	173	93	...	5,927	2,939	2,407	...	...	
1897-98 ...	4,488	2,377	...	1	1	2,376	1,227	450	41	212	113	...	5,927	2,940	2,417	...	...	

APPENDIX P<sup>(C)</sup>.

Revenue Statement for 7 adjoining Government villages situated in the Nandurbar Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1895-96.

B 780-12

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.	
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard assessment.	Collection, quit rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.				Grand Total for collection. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1896-97 ...	11,892	7,854	...	1,122	1,122	6,732	3,056	1,261	172	819	620	10	15,767	9,735	6,914	144	...	
1897-98 ...	11,874	7,835	...	1,120	1,120	6,715	3,073	1,280	156	819	618	10	15,766	9,733	6,881	22	...	

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government Occupied Land

By FORMER SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of Village.	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.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group I.		Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	
1	Dhādna		2 0 0	9 0 0	1,782	714	0 8 5				P. 205	2,146	8 1 7	2,047	2,500	1 6 4	
2	Sākri...		2 0 0	...	876	320	0 5 10				...	...	...	876	320	0 5 10	
3	Godās		2 0 0	12 0 0	397	156	0 6 3				P. 121	1,186	9 6 3	818	1,202	2 7 12	
4	Kāvta		2 0 0	9 0 0	3,112	1,251	0 8 5				P. 110	718	6 7 9	3,223	1,504	0 9 9	
5	Dātarti		2 0 0	12 0 0	2,829	968	0 8 6				P. 166	1,501	9 0 8	2,906	2,500	0 13 2	
6	Nāndvan		2 0 0	12 0 0	1,084	738	0 7 0				P. 23	212	9 3 6	1,707	945	0 8 10	
7	Jirethal		2 0 0	7 0 0	1	2	2 0 0				P. 101	669	5 10 0	102	570	5 9 5	
8	Bodhri		2 0 0	7 0 0	289	128	0 7 0				P. 24	123	5 2 0	313	240	0 12 9	
9	Asāna		2 0 0	7 0 0	1,460	538	0 5 11				P. 55	308	5 9 11	1,506	847	0 10 0	
10	Yasar		2 0 0	...	1,481	463	0 4 11				...	...	...	1,481	463	0 4 11	
11	Pakhran		2 0 0	...	1,022	341	0 5 4				...	...	...	1,022	243	6 5 4	
12	Vasmār		2 0 0	...	2,346	891	0 6 1				...	...	...	2,346	891	0 6 1	
13	Tāmasvādi		2 0 0	...	923	400	0 8 11				...	...	...	923	400	0 8 11	
14	Chinchkhola		2 0 0	...	1,287	641	0 8 2				...	...	...	1,287	641	0 8 2	
15	Mhasdi		2 0 0	...	2,692	896	0 5 6				...	...	...	2,692	896	0 5 6	
16	Singarvādi		2 0 0	...	463	127	0 4 6				...	...	...	463	127	0 4 6	
17	Sajadnagar		2 0 0	...	1,040	448	0 8 10				...	...	...	1,040	448	0 8 10	
18	Akalpāda		2 0 0	...	158	148	0 14 0				...	...	...	158	148	0 14 0	
19	Pimpalner		2 0 0	8 0 0	1,867	1,262	0 10 9				P. 437	4,850	11 1 7	2,304	6,102	2 10 4	
20	Dhādna		2 0 0	15 0 0	1,841	634	0 8 6				P. 250	3,022	14 0 6	2,121	4,608	2 2 5	
21	Senpur		2 0 0	15 0 0	1,725	669	0 6 8				P. 191	3,610	13 10 8	1,918	3,179	1 10 7	
22	Mhasdi		2 0 0	...	876	385	0 7 0				...	...	...	876	385	0 7 0	
23	Nāgzari		2 0 0	14 0 0	708	523	0 10 10				P. 8	98	12 4 0	778	920	0 12 9	
24	Navadna		2 0 0	...	1,478	789	0 8 7				...	...	...	1,478	789	0 8 7	
25	Makājan		2 0 0	...	1,609	819	0 8 8				...	...	...	1,609	819	0 8 8	
26	Kāstra		2 0 0	15 0 0	752	537	0 11 5				P. 313	4,374	17 15 7	1,945	4,911	4 9 9	
27	Mālpur		2 0 0	15 0 0	924	698	0 10 0				P. 222	2,122	14 1 0	1,178	3,720	3 2 7	
28	Sāyara		2 0 0	15 0 0	965	370	0 6 2				P. 20	239	11 15 2	878	999	0 10 0	
29	Jayatāna		2 0 0	...	1,225	467	0 8 4				...	...	...	1,225	467	0 8 4	
30	Kokla		2 0 0	14 0 0	266	147	0 8 10				P. 162	2,004	13 2 11	418	2,151	6 2 4	
31	Nagpur		2 0 0	14 0 0	150	78	0 8 4				P. 45	478	10 9 3	196	754	2 12 5	
32	Sāmōda		1 14 0	15 0 0	1,622	909	0 9 0				P. 892	4,647	12 11 0	2,604	5,766	2 13 10	
33	Chikla		1 14 0	As. 12 on account of water.	1,181	1,046	0 14 2				P. 66	148	1 11 10	1,266	1,104	0 13 1	
34	Jetpur		1 14 0	...	1,669	691	0 8 0				...	...	...	1,359	981	0 8 0	
35	Robon		1 14 0	...	1,617	742	0 7 4				...	...	...	1,617	742	0 7 4	
36	Jirapur		1 14 0	4 8 0	140	98	9 10 6				P. 62	217	8 9 0	292	310	1 8 7	
37	A'mōda		1 14 0	...	463	229	0 7 10				...	...	...	463	229	0 7 10	
38	Dabival		1 14 0	12 0 0 As. 8 on account of water.	3,526	1,792	0 8 2				P. 263	2,061	7 8 11	3,906	3,548	1 0 2	



Q.

n 161 Government Villages of the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Bice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
10	30	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.	
2 2 0	...	40	1,774	950	0 8 7	...	...	...	{ P. 264 M. 6	2,312	8 12 1 4 0 10 8	3,044	2,266	1 9 7	+ 14.2	Bhādna	1
2 2 0	...	...	870	444	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	444	0 8 2	+ 38.7	Sākri	2
2 2 0	...	14	297	187	0 7 6	...	...	...	P. 121	1,322	10 12 10	518	1,500	2 14 7	+ 16.6	Godā	3
2 2 0	...	10	3,090	1,687	0 8 9	...	...	...	P. 109	791	7 4 1	3,205	2,478	0 12 4	+ 26.2	Kāvta	4
2 2 0	...	14	2,321	1,387	0 7 11	...	...	...	P. 169	1,631	10 12 4	2,990	2,224	1 1 5	+ 30.7	Dātardi	5
2 2 0	...	14	1,725	967	0 8 2	...	...	...	{ P. 23 M. 1	250	10 12 11 2 2 0 0	1,749	1,239	0 11 4	+ 31.1	Nāndvan	6
2 2 0	...	10	1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	P. 100	781	7 14 7	101	783	7 13 7	+ 80.1	Jirethal	7
2 2 0	...	10	287	150	0 8 10	...	...	...	P. 24	164	6 12 4	811	923	1 0 7	+ 29.7	Bodhri	8
2 2 0	...	10	1,449	744	0 8 3	...	...	...	P. 64	418	7 11 8	1,603	1,160	0 12 4	+ 37.0	Aetāna	9
2 2 0	...	...	1,478	935	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,478	635	0 6 10	+ 38.6	Yesar	10
2 2 0	...	...	1,019	405	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	405	0 7 9	+ 45.2	Pakbrun	11
2 2 0	...	...	2,305	1,234	0 8 7	...	...	...	M. 23	29	0 11 9	2,313	1,262	0 8 7	+ 41.6	Vasnar	12
2 2 0	...	...	914	504	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 6	6	0 12 0	922	510	0 8 10	+ 27.5	Pāmasvādi	13
2 2 0	...	...	1,217	744	0 9 8	...	...	...	M. 30	23	0 12 8	1,237	767	0 9 9	+ 19.7	Chinchkhoda	14
2 2 0	...	...	2,680	1,356	0 7 2	...	...	...	M. 114	74	0 10 5	2,694	1,230	0 7 4	+ 43.0	Mhasdi	15
2 2 0	...	...	423	164	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	423	164	0 6 2	+ 29.1	Siugarvādi	16
2 2 0	...	...	1,018	509	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	509	0 8 6	+ 27.9	Sayadnagar	17
2 2 0	...	...	158	164	1 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	164	1 0 7	+ 14.7	Akalpāda	18
2 2 0	...	14	1,560	1,558	0 12 4	...	...	...	{ P. 440 M. 1	5,424	12 5 3 2 2 0 0	2,310	6,984	3 0 4	+ 14.5	Pimpalner	19
2 2 0	...	10	1,644	901	0 7 10	...	...	...	P. 276	3,997	14 7 9	3,120	4,593	2 5 6	+ 7.3	Bhādna	20
2 2 0	...	16	1,732	803	0 7 5	...	...	...	P. 189	2,736	14 7 7	1,931	3,639	1 13 6	+ 31.3	Seupur	21
2 2 0	...	...	870	482	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	878	482	0 8 10	+ 25.3	Mhasdi	22
2 2 0	...	15	766	641	0 12 6	...	...	...	F. 9	106	12 4 6	774	750	0 15 6	+ 21.0	Nāgzari	23
2 2 0	...	...	1,464	1,020	0 11 2	...	...	...	M. 13	15	1 2 6	1,477	1,035	0 11 8	+ 31.2	Navadna	24
2 2 0	...	...	1,508	999	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	999	0 10 7	+ 22.0	Malājan	25
2 2 0	...	16	752	642	0 12 6	...	...	...	P. 317	4,673	14 11 10	1,069	5,815	4 15 7	+ 8.3	Kāsrn	26
2 2 0	...	16	965	710	0 11 11	...	...	...	P. 218	3,235	14 13 6	1,173	3,945	3 5 10	+ 6.0	Mālpur	27
2 2 0	...	16	953	614	0 8 8	...	...	...	P. 20	249	12 7 2	973	768	0 12 7	+ 25.3	Sāyana	28
2 2 0	...	...	1,232	723	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,232	723	0 9 5	+ 46.5	Jayatāna	29
2 2 0	...	15	245	158	0 11 0	...	...	...	P. 170	2,324	13 10 11	415	2,494	6 0 2	+ 15.9	Kokla	30
2 2 0	...	15	172	113	0 10 6	...	...	...	P. 43	466	11 4 10	215	509	2 12 5	+ 6.1	Nāgpur	31
2 2 0	...	16	1,625	1,181	0 11 3	...	...	...	P. 380	6,280	13 14 4	2,005	6,461	3 3 5	+ 12.2	Sāmoda	32
2 2 0	...	10	1,160	1,307	1 1 8	...	...	...	P. 68	672	6 6 10	1,269	1,679	1 7 8	+ 57.4	Chiksha	33
2 2 0	...	...	1,340	925	0 11 0	...	...	...	M. 7	8	1 2 3	1,356	933	0 11 6	+ 37.0	Jebāpur	34
2 2 0	...	...	1,593	970	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,596	970	0 9 9	+ 30.6	Rohon	35
2 2 0	...	10	142	119	0 12 5	...	...	...	P. 64	274	4 6 6	206	293	1 14 6	+ 26.8	Jirāpur	36
2 2 0	...	...	438	206	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	306	0 10 6	+ 33.6	A'moda	37
2 2 0	...	{ 14 11 10 5 }	3,536	2,302	0 10 6	...	...	...	P. 273	2,180	7 14 7	3,509	4,462	1 2 5	+ 16.1	Dabvel	38

By FORMER SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of Village.	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 I—</i> continued.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
39	Bodgaon ...	II	1 14 0	...	10 0 0	1,657	833	0 8 1	...	...	...	P. 10	91	9 1 7	1,667	924	0 8 10
40	Bhondgaon ...		1 14 0	...	12 0 0	831	332	0 6 5	...	...	...	P. 22	185	8 6 7	853	517	0 9 8
41	Kirvada ...		1 14 0	...	12 0 0 10 0 0	718	341	0 7 7	...	...	...	P. 113	1,133	10 0 5	831	1,474	1 12 5
42	Ghodada ...		1 14 0	...	10 0 0	3,106	1,101	0 5 8	...	...	...	P. 160	1,424	8 14 5	3,266	2,525	0 12 4
43	Surpan... ..		1 14 0	...	9 0 0	1,161	327	0 4 6	...	...	...	P. 39	276	7 0 10	1,200	602	0 8 0
44	Chadvel ...	III	1 14 0	...	9 0 0	1,290	890	0 4 10	...	...	...	P. 90	687	7 10 2	1,380	1,077	0 12 6
45	Shevāli ...		1 12 0	...	12 0 0 5 0 0	1,868	628	0 5 5	...	...	...	P. 16	116	7 4 0	1,884	744	0 6 4
45	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	...	58,700	25,782	0 7 0	...	...	...	P. 3,795	39,587	10 6 11	62,495	65,369	1 0 9
	<i>Group II.</i>																
46	Kalgaon ...	III	1 12 0	...	.....	805	224	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	224	0 4 5
47	Dhamnār ...		1 12 0	...	.....	3,849	1,096	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,849	1,096	0 4 7
48	Dighsva ...		1 12 0	...	.....	4,997	1,320	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,997	1,320	0 4 3
49	Chail ...		1 12 0	...	.....	2,215	895	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,215	896	0 6 6
50	Behed ...		1 12 0	...	.....	1,681	635	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,681	635	0 6 1
51	Vitāi ...		1 12 0	...	.....	1,394	392	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,394	392	0 4 6
52	Ganeshpur ...		1 12 0	...	.....	1,398	642	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,398	642	0 7 4
53	Pratāpur ...		1 12 0	...	.....	2,224	730	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,224	730	0 5 3
54	Nilgavhān ...		1 12 0	...	.....	1,273	265	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,273	266	0 3 4
55	Dādkhel ...		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	
11	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	22,081	7,046	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,081	7,046	0 5 1
	<i>Group III.</i>																
57	Jayatāna ...	I	3 0 0	...	.....	2,763	1,142	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,763	1,142	0 6 7
58	Nizāmpur ...		2 0 0	...	.....		No	Government occupied land.	...	...	...	...	...	...			
59	Bhāmer ...	IV	1 8 0	...	.....	3,879	965	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,879	965	0 4 0
60	Akhāda ...		1 8 0	...	4 8 0	1,938	523	0 4 4	...	...	...	P. 72	253	3 8 3	2,010	776	0 6 3
61	Wāj dara ...		1 8 0	...	4 8 0	536	143	0 4 3	...	...	...	P. 63	214	3 6 4	599	357	0 9 6
62	Runmali ...		1 8 0	...	6 0 0	943	282	0 4 9	...	...	...	P. 56	219	3 14 7	999	501	0 8 0
63	Khudāna ...		1 8 0	...	.....	1,251	426	0 5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,251	426	0 5 5
64	Varsus ...		1 8 0	...	8 8 0	1,316	558	0 6 9	...	...	...	P. 76	303	3 15 9	1,392	661	0 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 ...		1 8 0	...	4 8 0	4,460	1,056	0 5 9	...	...	...	P. 200	721	3 9 8	4,660	1,777	0 6 1
69	Kalambhīr ...	1 8 0	...	.....	644	210	0 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	210	0 5 3	

—continued.

BY REVENUE 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.					
18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
3 0	...	12	1,845	1,138	0 13 0	...	...	...	{ P. 10 M. 8	100 2	10 14 8 0 10 8	1,658	1,244	0 12 0	+84.6	Bodgaon ...	39		
2 0	...	16	832	483	0 9 8	...	...	...	P. 22	204	9 4 4	864	687	0 12 10	+82.9	Bhondgaon ...	40		
3 0	{	14 13	717	469	0 10 1	...	...	...	P. 114	1,282	11 9 11	691	1,736	2 1 5	+17.7	Kirvada ...	41		
1 0	...	12	8,098	1,021	0 8 4	...	...	...	P. 171	1,663	9 11 7	8,269	8,284	1 0 1	+80.1	Ghodada ...	42		
2 0	...	11	1,169	617	0 7 2	...	...	...	P. 38	308	7 14 4	1,198	825	0 11 0	+37.0	Burpan ...	43		
3 0	...	11	1,290	680	0 7 2	...	...	...	P. 90	701	7 12 7	1,380	1,231	0 14 10	+18.9	Chadvel ...	44		
2 0	{	14 10	1,832	922	0 8 1	...	...	...	{ P. 10 M. 98	151 32	9 7 0 6 14 3	1,814	1,106	0 9 9	+49.6	Sherali ...	45		
...	...	...	58,499	34,318	0 9 6	...	...	...	{ P. 8,818 M. 257	48,813 196	11 7 10 0 12 2	62,479	78,327	1 4 1	Total +19.8 Dry-crop +33.1 Garden { P. +10.7 M. 0.0	Total of Group I.	46		
1 12 0	...	...	803	260	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	280	0 5 7	+25.0	Kalgaon ...	46		
1 12 0	...	...	3,806	1,436	0 6 0	...	...	...	M. 42	21	0 9 2	3,847	1,400	0 6 1	+32.2	Dhamnar ...	47		
1 12 0	...	8	4,886	1,737	0 8 8	...	...	...	{ P. 4 M. 111	11 61	2 12 0 0 12 1	5,001	1,832	0 8 10	+38.6	Dighava ...	48		
1 12 0	...	...	2,148	1,039	0 7 10	...	...	...	M. 98	88	0 11 2	2,211	1,097	0 7 11	+22.6	Chail ...	49		
1 12 0	...	...	1,697	706	0 7 1	...	...	...	M. 66	62	0 9 9	1,862	767	0 7 2	+19.2	Behed ...	50		
1 12 0	...	...	1,900	607	0 6 0	...	...	...	M. 34	16	0 7 8	1,994	623	0 6 0	+33.4	Vitai ...	51		
1 12 0	...	...	1,362	749	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 44	37	0 13 6	1,396	786	0 9 0	+22.4	Ganeshpur ...	52		
1 12 0	...	...	2,140	801	0 6 6	...	...	...	M. 90	70	0 12 6	2,280	933	0 6 6	+27.8	Pratipur ...	53		
1 12 0	...	...	1,852	827	0 6 12	...	...	...	M. 20	10	0 6 0	1,272	397	0 6 0	+49.8	Milgavhan ...	54		
1 12 0	...	...	806	427	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 24	14	0 9 4	930	430	0 7 0	+17.8	Dadkhel ...	55		
1 12 0	...	...	1,851	644	0 6 11	...	...	...	M. 64	40	0 10 0	1,316	684	0 7 1	+22.4	Nadaha ...	56		
...	...	...	21,860	8,669	0 6 6	...	...	...	{ P. 4 M. 697	11 405	2 12 0 0 10 10	22,061	9,065	0 6 7	Total +23.9 Dry-crop +23.0 Garden { P. 0.0 M. 0.0	Total of Group II.	11		
1 8 0	...	8	2,647	927	0 8 7	...	...	...	{ P. 123 M. 25	346 19	2 13 0 0 12 2	2,796	1,293	0 7 5	+18.1	Jayatna ...	57		
1 8 0	...	...	No Government occupied land.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8 0	...	...	3,860	1,319	0 5 6	...	...	...	M. 12	9	0 12 0	3,872	1,318	0 5 5	+36.6	Bhimer ...	58		
1 8 0	{	10 8	1,036	679	0 5 7	...	...	...	P. 76	489	6 6 11	2,011	1,168	0 9 4	+50.6	Akhada ...	59		
1 8 0	...	10	634	190	0 6 8	...	...	...	P. 63	413	6 8 8	897	602	1 0 2	+68.6	Wajjara ...	60		
1 8 0	...	10	943	849	0 5 11	...	...	...	P. 59	399	7 3 0	999	749	0 12 0	+49.3	Rumali ...	61		
1 8 0	...	...	1,312	488	0 6 2	...	...	...	M. 28	31	0 13 1	1,260	490	0 6 6	+17.1	Khudana ...	62		
1 8 0	...	10	1,313	661	0 8 1	...	...	...	P. 78	614	6 12 8	1,869	1,175	0 13 0	+36.6	Varsua ...	63		
1 8 0	...	...	1,464	816	0 5 8	...	...	...	M. 43	31	0 7 10	1,497	837	0 6 9	+24.0	Vakhedi ...	64		
1 8 0	...	8	4,547	2,668	0 9 0	...	...	...	{ P. 67 M. 110	181 84	2 11 3 0 12 3	4,754	2,818	0 9 6	+22.3	Chadvel ...	65		
1 8 0	...	8	2,299	1,020	0 7 6	...	...	...	{ P. 81 M. 42	196 37	2 6 9 0 14 1	2,422	1,313	0 8 8	+32.6	Korja ...	66		
1 8 0	...	10	4,422	1,429	0 6 2	...	...	...	{ P. 210 M. 18	1,160 90	5 8 8 0 6 3	4,686	2,599	0 8 12	+46.1	Dusana ...	67		
1 6 0	...	...	622	281	0 6 11	...	...	...	M. 15	9	0 9 7	647	343	0 6 0	+16.7	Kalambhir ...	68		

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.	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. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
70	Phopha ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	1,830	318	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830	318	0 3 1
71	Bhadvi ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	906	269	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	906	269	0 4 9
72	Perajpur ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	925	268	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	925	268	0 4 7
73	Mahir ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	708	167	0 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	167	0 3 9
74	Dapur ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	1,047	317	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	317	0 4 10
75	Balhane ... ..		1 8 0	...	As. 8 on account of water.	838	442	0 8 5	...	...	...	P. 81	101	1 3 11	819	548	0 9 8	
76	Mohana ... ..		1 8 0	...	Do.	1,229	354	0 3 4	...	...	...	P. 4	4	1 0 0	1,233	208	0 3 4	
77	Deaharivada ... ..		1 8 0	...	Do.	1,191	464	0 8 8	...	...	...	P. 69	96	1 6 8	1,260	500	0 7 6	
78	Machmal ... ..		1 8 0	...	0 0 0	221	91	0 8 7	...	...	...	P. 69	437	6 5 4	290	629	1 19 2	
79	Kurisvada ... ..		1 8 0	...	4 0 0 As. 8 on account of water.	280	109	0 6 3	...	...	...	P. 18	39	2 2 4	298	148	0 7 11	
80	Sutara ... ..		1 8 0	...	Do.	984	304	0 4 11	...	...	...	P. 22	68	2 10 2	1,006	362	0 6 8	
81	Jamkhel ... ..		1 8 0	...	As. 8 on account of water.	698	207	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	207	0 8 11	
82	Virkhel ... ..		1 8 0	...	8 0 0	728	199	0 4 6	...	...	...	P. 8	16	2 9 0	734	215	0 4 6	
83	Degaon ... ..	IV	1 8 0	...	...	2,621	1,060	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,621	1,060	0 6 5	
84	Shevga ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	652	209	0 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	209	0 4 11	
85	Shelbari ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	1,001	211	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	211	0 3 4	
86	Paragaon ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	2,011	618	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,011	618	0 4 1	
87	Kadyal ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	882	276	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	882	276	0 5 4	
88	Kokangaon ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	341	108	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	108	0 6 1	
89	Mandana ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	692	188	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	183	0 4 3	
90	Dhaner ... ..		1 8 0	...	9 0 0 As. 8 on account of water.	1,612	640	0 5 10	...	...	...	P. 67	468	8 3 4	1,649	1,017	0 10 4	
91	Maindana ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	826	312	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	826	312	0 6 1	
92	Khandbana ... ..		1 8 0	...	9 0 0 As. 8 on account of water.	190	117	0 9 10	...	...	...	P. 67	474	7 1 2	267	591	2 4 10	
93	Shisral ... ..		1 8 0	...	As. 8 on account of water.	440	180	0 5 10	...	...	...	P. 12	13	1 1 4	452	173	0 4 1	
94	Umbra ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	1,025	404	0 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	404	0 4 6	
95	Unabharti ... ..		1 8 0	...	...	1,515	306	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,515	306	0 3 3	
96	Pankheda ... ..		1 8 0	...	11 0 0 As. 8 on account of water.	4,613	1,867	0 6 9	...	...	...	P. 247	3,294	9 7 11	4,800	5,347	1 0 11	
97	Phopda ... ..	V	1 4 0	...	...	564	128	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	123	0 3 6	
98	Rojgaon ... ..		1 4 0	...	...	1,094	222	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	222	0 3 3	

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
1 8 0	...	...	1,022	519	0 5 1	...	...	...	M. 2	1	0 8 0	1,024	520	0 5 1	+03.6	Phopbra ...	70
1 8 0	...	...	902	343	0 5 1	...	...	...	M. 3	1	0 5 4	905	344	0 5 1	+27.9	Bhadvi ...	71
1 6 0	...	...	904	322	0 5 2	...	...	...	M. 17	2	0 8 6	921	331	0 5 2	+24.4	Perajpur ...	72
1 9 0	...	...	709	231	0 5 3	...	...	...	M. 5	4	0 12 10	705	235	0 5 4	+40.7	Mahir ...	73
1 8 0	...	...	1,039	408	0 6 3	...	...	...	M. 5	3	0 8 7	1,044	411	0 6 4	+29.7	Dapur ...	74
1 8 0	...	10	793	465	0 9 5	...	...	...	P. 104	308	3 8 9	903	337	0 14 10	+54.1	Dalhane ...	75
1 8 0	...	8															
1 8 0	...	8	1,228	267	0 4 9	N. 4	4	1 0 0	P. 3	3	1 10 8	1,233	268	0 4 11	+48.7	Mohana ...	76
1 8 0	...	10	1,199	592	0 8 0	...	...	...	P. 70	568	8 0 8	1,260	1,155	0 14 2	+08.8	Deeshirvada ...	77
1 8 0	...	11	221	112	0 8 1	...	...	...	P. 69	447	6 7 8	190	559	1 14 10	+5.9	Machmal ...	78
1 8 0	...	12	280	184	0 7 1	...	...	...	P. 23	87	2 14 7	303	191	0 10 1	+29.1	Kurnvada ...	79
1 8 0	...	8															
1 8 0	...	10	931	405	0 6 2	...	...	...	P. 22	65	2 15 3	1,003	470	0 7 9	+29.8	Sutdra ...	80
1 8 0	...	8															
1 8 0	...	9	698	333	0 7 9	N. 6	7	1 2 8	M. 5	3	1 0 0	697	343	0 7 10	+15.5	Jankhel ...	81
										Patanthal not shown being less than 20 gunthas.							
1 8 0	...	10	725	371	0 6 0	...	...	...	P. 9	17	2 2 0	739	298	0 6 3	+34.0	Virkhel ...	82
1 8 0	...	10	2,608	1,255	0 7 8	...	...	...	P. 2	16	8 0 0	2,623	1,281	0 7 10	+32.0	Degaon ...	83
1 8 0	...	...	673	259	0 8 2	...	...	...									
1 8 0	...	...	1,004	395	0 4 9	...	...	...	M. 8	4	0 5 0	1,001	295	0 4 9	+39.8	Shelbani ...	85
1 8 0	...	...	2,007	672	0 5 4	...	...	...	M. 3	1	0 5 4	2,010	673	0 5 4	+29.9	Pargaon ...	86
1 8 0	...	...	839	372	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	372	0 7 2	+34.8	Kadyal ...	87
1 8 0	...	...	341	156	0 7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	156	0 7 4	+44.4	Kokangson ...	88
1 8 0	...	...	692	237	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	693	237	0 5 6	+29.5	Mandana ...	89
1 8 0	...	11	1,511	697	0 7 5	...	...	...	P. 58	492	9 7 9	1,569	1,189	0 12 1	+16.9	Dhaner ...	90
1 8 0	...	6															
1 8 0	...	...	823	368	0 7 1	...	...	...	M. 3	1	0 5 4	826	367	0 7 1	+17.8	Maindana ...	91
1 8 0	...	11	180	132	0 11 1	...	...	...	P. 66	517	7 12 4	256	849	2 8 7	+9.8	Khandhira ...	92
1 8 0	...	8															
1 8 0	...	2	439	193	0 7 0	...	...	...	P. 12	25	2 1 4	451	216	0 7 9	+26.0	Shireal ...	93
1 6 0	...	...	1,031	463	0 7 3	...	...	...	M. 23	25	0 14 3	1,059	493	0 7 5	+27.0	Umbhra ...	94
1 6 0	...	...	1,457	414	0 4 7	...	...	...	M. 43	21	0 7 10	1,500	495	0 4 8	+42.2	Umbharti ...	95
1 8 0	...	14	4,623	2,210	0 7 5	...	...	...	P. 250	4,241	12 1 10	4,973	6,451	1 4 9	+23.9	Pankheda ...	96
1 8 0	...	8															
1 8 0	...	...	564	168	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	168	0 4 9	+26.6	Phopda ...	97
1 8 0	...	...	1,094	349	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	349	0 5 1	+57.2	Rojgaon ...	98

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.	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.		Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
99	Uthraudi ...		1 4 0			1,091	188	0 3 9							1,061	188	0 3 9
100	Vehergaon ...		1 4 0			11	2	0 2 11							11	2	0 2 11
101	Koddana ...		1 4 0			651	142	0 3 6							651	142	0 3 6
102	Saitak ...		1 4 0			819	94	0 4 4							819	94	0 4 4
103	Brámbauvel ...		1 4 0		5 0 0 4 8 0 Ar. 8 on account of water.	5,623	1,947	0 6 6				P. 155	497	3 3 4	5,761	1,644	0 6 9
104	Jámbhora ...		1 4 0			725	841	0 7 6							725	841	0 7 6
105	Raikot ...		1 4 0			66	28	0 5 10							66	28	0 5 10
106	Lagadvhá ...		1 4 0			209	91	0 7 0							209	91	0 7 0
107	Burudkha ...		1 4 0		4 0 0	848	378	0 7 3				P. 3	106	3 3 11	851	403	0 6 0
108	Válhva ...		1 4 0			709	335	0 7 7							709	335	0 7 7
109	Págra ...		1 4 0			902	339	0 6 0							902	339	0 6 0
110	Domkani ...		1 4 0			1,024	428	0 3 7							1,024	428	0 3 7
111	Saitel ...		1 4 0			970	342	0 5 8							970	342	0 5 8
112	Jánki ...		1 4 0			703	133	0 3 0							703	133	0 3 0
113	Malgaon ...		1 4 0			245	62	0 3 5							245	62	0 3 5
114	Titána ...		1 4 0			2,706	953	0 5 6							2,706	953	0 5 6
115	Khori ...		1 4 0			1,028	390	0 4 4							1,028	390	0 4 4
116	Bázar ...	V.	1 4 0			1,247	417	0 5 4							1,247	417	0 5 4
117	Jámhá ...		1 4 0			120	26	0 3 6							120	26	0 3 6
118	A'mkhal ...		1 4 0			1,111	373	0 5 4							1,111	373	0 5 4
119	Vadel ...		1 4 0			776	283	0 5 10							776	283	0 5 10
120	Vitáva ...		1 4 0			698	217	0 5 1							698	217	0 5 1
121	Palákheda ...		1 4 0			178	28	0 3 6							178	28	0 3 6
122	Isarda ...		1 4 0			490	161	0 5 3							490	161	0 5 3
123	Indva ...		1 4 0			1,759	450	0 4 1							1,759	450	0 4 1
124	Hatti Khurd ...		1 4 0			929	122	0 2 4							929	122	0 2 4
125	Ama ...		1 4 0			913	191	0 3 4							913	191	0 3 4
126	Ubhand ...		1 4 0			932	255	0 4 0							932	255	0 4 0
127	Echála ...		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	Chávdí ...		1 4 0			980	200	0 3 3							980	200	0 3 3
130	Mhasála ...		1 4 0			No occupied land.											
131	Vardhána ...		1 4 0			151	28	0 3 0							151	28	0 3 0
132	Bhíngul ...		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	Mgikheda ...		1 4 0			818	80	0 4 0							818	80	0 4 0
135	Dongrálá ...		1 4 0			676	95	0 2 3							676	95	0 2 3
136	Lonkheda ...		1 4 0			1,319	400	0 4 10							1,319	400	0 4 10
137	Balsana ...		1 4 0		3 0 0	4,260	941	0 3 5				P. 108	214	1 15 8	4,407	1,158	0 4 1
138	Kachra ...		1 4 0			1,416	305	0 3 5							1,416	305	0 3 5

D.—continued.

By Raymond 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.					
Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Group III—contd.																			
1 8 0	...	...	1,078	807	0 4 7	...	...	...	M. 2	1	0 8 0	1,080	808	0 4 7	+63.9	Ubhrāndi	99		
1 8 0	...	...	11	3	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	0 4 4	+50.0	Vehergaon	100		
1 8 0	...	...	650	208	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	208	0 5 1	+43.5	Hoddāna	101		
1 8 0	...	...	848	185	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	848	185	0 6 2	+43.6	Sallek	102		
1 8 0	...	10 8	5,849	2,867	0 7 5	...	...	...	{ P. 219 M. 1	1,008	4 13 8	5,769	2,491	0 10 1	+48.6	Brāmbhanvel	103		
1 8 0	...	10	709	483	0 9 9	...	...	...	P. 18	88	6 8 0	726	521	0 11 6	+52.8	Jambhoro	104		
1 8 0	...	...	58	24	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	24	0 7 3	+4.3	Raikot	105		
1 8 0	...	8	195	107	0 8 9	...	...	...	P. 18	24	1 13 8	208	131	0 10 1	+44.0	Lagadvhāl	106		
1 8 0	...	10 8	887	462	0 9 2	...	...	...	P. 38	147	8 13 11	885	690	0 11 6	+32.8	Burudkha	107		
1 8 0	...	...	701	459	0 10 8	N. 8	1	0 8 0	M. 6	4	0 10 8	709	461	0 10 5	+37.8	Vāihva	108		
1 8 0	...	8	883	421	0 7 6	N. 8	4	1 5 4	{ P. 2 M. 10	5	2 8 0	898	440	0 7 10	+29.8	Pāgna	109		
1 8 0	...	...	1,909	664	0 5 7	...	...	...	M. 16	7	0 7 0	1,925	671	0 5 7	+56.8	Domkani	110		
1 8 0	...	8	969	451	0 7 6	...	...	...	{ P. 1 M. 8	1	1 0 0	970	461	0 7 7	+34.9	Raitol	111		
1 8 0	...	...	708	214	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	214	0 4 10	+60.0	Jāmkī	112		
1 8 0	...	...	245	82	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	82	0 5 4	+57.7	Malgaon	113		
1 8 0	...	8	2,004	1,241	0 7 8	...	...	...	{ P. 7 M. 78	28	3 4 7	2,690	1,330	0 7 11	+38.6	Tizāna	114		
1 8 0	...	...	1,008	379	0 4 1	...	...	...	M. 33	24	0 11 8	1,036	403	0 6 8	+48.9	Khori	115		
1 8 0	...	7	1,919	559	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 22	25	0 14 10	1,946	584	0 7 6	+40.0	Rāsar	116		
1 8 0	...	...	120	45	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	45	0 6 0	+78.1	Jāndha	117		
1 8 0	...	...	1,069	498	0 7 8	...	...	...	M. 21	18	0 9 11	1,110	509	0 7 4	+38.6	A'nkhol	118		
1 8 0	...	...	788	378	0 7 10	...	...	...	M. 7	6	0 13 0	775	384	0 7 11	+35.7	Vadel	119		
1 8 0	...	...	688	294	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	294	0 6 10	+30.8	Vitāva	120		
1 8 0	...	...	178	48	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	48	0 4 4	+71.4	Palākheda	121		
1 8 0	...	...	490	216	0 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	216	0 7 1	+84.2	Isarda	122		
1 8 0	...	...	1,727	669	0 8 2	...	...	...	M. 20	9	0 7 2	1,747	678	0 8 8	+80.7	Indva	123		
1 8 0	...	...	824	228	0 4 4	...	...	...	M. 3	1	0 5 4	827	228	0 4 4	+85.2	Hatti Khurd	124		
1 8 0	...	...	695	297	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	297	0 5 6	+55.5	Aina	125		
1 8 0	...	...	924	349	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 7	4	0 9 2	931	333	0 6 1	+50.2	Ubhand	126		
1 8 0	...	...	2,075	1,075	0 5 7	...	...	...	M. 21	15	0 7 9	2,106	1,090	0 5 7	+57.7	Echāla	127		
1 8 0	...	...	1,881	628	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,881	628	0 5 4	+53.2	Hatti Budruk	128		
1 8 0	...	...	970	304	0 5 0	...	...	...	M. 10	4	0 6 0	980	308	0 5 0	+54.0	Chāvdī	129		
No occupied land.																			
1 8 0	...	...	151	45	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	45	0 4 0	+60.7	Vardhāna	131		
1 8 0	...	...	171	51	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	51	0 4 9	+64.5	Bhingul	132		
1 8 0	...	...	61	30	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	30	0 7 10	+42.9	Bhadgaon	133		
1 8 0	...	...	317	120	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	120	0 6 1	+60.0	Mālkheda	134		
1 8 0	...	...	676	161	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	161	0 3 10	+69.5	Dongrāla	135		
1 8 0	...	...	1,314	659	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 4	3	0 12 1	1,318	663	0 6 10	+40.6	Lonkheda	136		
1 8 0	...	10	4,399	1,489	0 5 8	...	...	...	{ P. 107 M. 1	788	7 2 1	4,500	2,369	0 8 0	+95.5	Balsāna	137		
1 8 0	...	...	1,401	451	0 5 2	...	...	...	M. 5	4	0 8 0	1,409	455	0 5 2	+49.2	Kadhra	138		

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.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group III—concluded.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
139	Satmāna ... ..	V.	1 4 0	...	...	672	262	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	262	0 6 3	
140	Tembha ... ..		1 4 0	...	...	536	98	0 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	98	0 2 11	
141	A'mli ... ..		1 4 0	2 0 0	{ As. 8 on account of water }	1,881	382	0 3 3	27	42	1 8 11	P.	3	2 0 10 8	1,917	426	0 3 7	
	Government land in the Inām Village of Dhongda.	IV.	1 8 0	...	...	8	4	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	0 8 0	
85	Total of Group III ... ..		...	...	...	103,077	31,780	0 4 11	27	42	1 8 11	P.	1,620	7,528	4 15 3	104,624	39,350	0 6 0
	<i>Group IV.</i>																	
142	Tembha ... ..	VI.	1 0 0	...	{ As. 8 on account of water }	2,401	471	0 3 0	...	...	...	P.	35	39	1 1 10	2,526	510	0 3 3
143	Dangshirvāda ... ..		1 0 0	...	{ 3 0 0 }	1,020	409	0 7 4	...	...	...	P.	265	674	2 8 8	1,291	1,143	0 14 2
144	Rohod ... ..		1 0 0	...	...	809	186	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	809	186	0 3 8	
145	Vārsha ... ..		1 0 0	...	{ As. 8 on account of water }	678	252	0 7 0	...	...	...	P.	57	122	2 2 3	635	374	0 9 5
146	Bopkhel ... ..		1 0 0	...	{ As. 8 on account of water }	1,171	516	0 7 1	...	...	...	P.	20	27	1 5 7	1,191	543	0 7 4
147	Khudāshi ... ..		1 0 0	...	Do.	2,038	475	0 3 8	...	...	...	P.	102	112	1 1 7	2,185	587	0 4 4
148	Kākasvāda ... ..		1 0 0	...	...	521	183	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	183	0 5 7	
149	Shiv ... ..		1 0 0	...	...	199	50	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	50	0 4 0	
150	Wardadi ... ..		1 0 0	...	...	140	27	0 3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	27	0 3 1	
151	Chopāla ... ..		1 0 0	...	{ As. 8 on account of water }	6,890	976	0 2 9	...	...	...	P.	64	56	0 14 0	6,954	1,032	0 2 4
152	Dhāmandara ... ..	1 0 0	...	No record.	419	80	0 3 1	...	...	...	P.	5	5	1 0 0	424	85	0 3 2	
153	Pimpalgaon ... ..	0 12 0	...	...	3,819	602	0 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,819	602	0 2 6		
154	Māntri ... ..	0 12 0	...	{ As. 8 on account of water }	1,223	334	0 4 4	...	...	...	P.	59	51	0 13 10	1,282	385	0 4 10	
155	Malgaon ... ..	0 12 0	...	...	1,408	263	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	263	0 3 3		
156	Khargaon ... ..	0 12 0	...	...	742	202	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	202	0 4 4		
157	Kalāmb ... ..	0 12 0	...	...	469	107	0 3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	107	0 3 8		
158	Khatial ... ..	0 12 0	...	{ As. 8 on account of water }	513	124	0 3 10	...	...	...	P.	19	19	1 0 0	532	143	0 4 4	
159	Shenvad ... ..	0 12 0	...	...	408	69	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	69	0 2 8		
160	Chorvad ... ..	0 12 0	...	...	698	170	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	170	0 3 11		
161	Lakhāla ... ..	0 12 9	...	...	252	43	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	43	0 2 9		
	Government land in the Inām Village of Māpalgaon.	VI.	1 0 0	...	...	No	occupied	land										
20	Total of Group IV ... ..		...	...	...	25,859	5,819	0 3 6	...	...	...	P.	626	1,105	1 12 3	26,485	6,724	6 4 1
161	Grand Total ... ..		...	...	...	209,717	70,227	0 5 4	27	42	1 8 11	P.	5,941	48,220	8 1 10	215,685	1,18,469	0 8 8



Q.—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.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 8 0	...	...	661	351	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 11	10	0 14 7	672	361	0 8 7	+37.8	Satmina ...	139	
1 8 0	...	6	546	198	0 4 11	...	...	...	P. 1	2	2 0 0	547	171	0 5 0	+74.6	Temtha ...	140	
1 8 0	8	10	1,876	594	0 5 1	{ O. 27 N. 2 2	44	1 10 11	{ P. 2 M. 1	4	2 0 0	1,907	644	0 5 5	+51.2	Amli ...	141	
1 8 0	...	...	8	4	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	0 8 0	+0.0	Government land in the Inam Village of Dhongla.		
...	...	...	101,854	40,921	0 6 6	{ O. 27 N. 17	64	1 10 1	{ P. 1,945 M. 747	12,046	6 8 0	104,800	54,140	0 8 3	{ Total +37.6 Dry-crop +36.7 Rice +47.6 Garden { P.+6.0 M. 0.0	Total of Group III.	86	
0 14 0	...	8	2,490	496	0 3 2	N. 8	3	1 0 0	P. 28	69	2 1 5	2,526	568	0 3 7	+11.4	Temtha ...	142	
0 14 0	...	{ 2 0	1,031	446	0 6 11	...	...	...	P. 264	373	3 5 3	1,295	1,325	1 0 4	+15.9	Dangahivada ...	143	
0 14 0	...	6	798	190	0 3 10	N. 8	3	0 9 7	P. 2	3	1 8 0	806	198	0 3 11	+5.4	Bobol ...	144	
0 14 0	...	{ 8 6	560	235	0 6 6	...	...	...	P. 57	168	3 13 2	637	408	0 10 1	+7.8	Varaha ...	145	
0 14 0	...	6	1,161	507	0 7 0	N. 8	6	0 12 0	{ P. 19 M. 1	53	2 12 6	1,169	567	0 7 8	+4.4	Bonkhet ...	146	
0 14 0	...	6	2,067	800	0 3 10	N. 1	1	1 0 0	P. 97	261	2 11 1	2,186	763	0 5 7	+29.8	Kudbahi ...	147	
0 14 0	...	6	506	184	0 6 2	...	...	...	P. 16	39	2 7 0	522	208	0 6 3	+10.9	Kakavada ...	148	
0 14 0	...	...	266	56	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	56	0 4 4	+12.0	Shiv ...	149	
0 14 0	...	...	137	29	0 3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	29	0 3 5	+7.4	Wardol ...	150	
0 14 0	...	6	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	Dhamandara ...	152	
0 14 0	...	6	2,766	771	0 3 2	N. 3	2	0 16 6	P. 46	67	1 14 3	2,815	680	0 3 7	+42.9	Pimpalgau ...	153	
0 14 0	...	6	1,227	440	0 5 9	N. 4	3	0 12 0	P. 40	31	1 10 5	1,290	524	0 6 7	+36.0	Manjri ...	154	
0 14 0	...	8	1,407	373	0 4 2	N. 3	2	0 10 6	P. 3	11	5 8 0	1,412	365	0 4 4	+26.0	Malgaon ...	155	
0 14 0	...	...	741	264	0 5 6	N. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	742	265	0 5 9	+31.2	Khargau ...	156	
0 14 0	...	6	441	134	0 4 10	...	...	...	P. 27	49	1 13 0	469	135	0 6 2	+71.0	Kalamb ...	167	
0 14 0	...	6	311	100	0 5 2	...	...	...	P. 19	36	1 14 4	330	102	0 6 1	+41.3	Khatial ...	168	
0 14 0	...	6	404	94	0 3 9	N. 1	1	1 0 0	P. 2	3	1 0 0	407	95	0 3 10	+42.0	Shenvad ...	169	
0 14 0	...	...	698	223	0 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	223	0 5 1	+31.2	Chorvad ...	170	
0 14 0	...	6	246	87	0 3 8	N. 4	2	0 8 0	P. 12	4	2 0 0	262	88	0 4 0	+46.6	Lakbala ...	181	
0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	No occupied land.											Government land in the Inam Village of Maspalgau.	
...	...	...	26,090	9,230	0 5 11	N. 49	32	0 11 2	{ P. 737 M. 1	1,916	2 9 7	26,475	9,280	0 5 0	{ Total +23.1 Dry-crop +12.7 Rice 0.0 Garden { P.+73.4 M. 0.0	Total of Group IV.	90	
...	...	...	207,432	80,228	0 6 11	{ O. 27 N. 64	64	1 10 1	{ P. 6,490 M. 1,902	88,368	8 15 9	216,626	1,40,941	0 11 1	{ Total +26.5 Dry-crop +23.5 Rice +12.2 Garden { P.+21.4 M. 0.0	Grand Total	162	

Explanation { O=Old.  
N=New.  
P=Patasthal.  
M=Motasthal.

APPENDIX Q<sup>(1)</sup>.

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with Details.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.
			Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not available for Cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not available for Cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.		
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Group I.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	
1	Bhádna ...	Pimpalner (Nizámpur Petha.)	3,282	812	2,047	354	86	3,282	572	2,044	507	170	1,066
2	Sákri ...		1,349	389	876	46	12	1,348	392	870	48	19	1,921
3	Gondás ...		882	252	618	62	22	881	164	618	169	53	121
4	Kávta ...		4,500	956	3,223	286	71	4,499	562	3,305	697	191	458
5	Dátarti ...		7,457	2,780	2,995	1,607	397	7,425	2,448	2,990	1,913	691	628
6	Nándvan ...		8,662	781	1,707	1,051	351	8,661	700	1,749	1,088	501	807
7	Jirethal ...		111	4	102	...	...	111	5	101	...	...	139
8	Bodhri ...		368	87	313	5	23	367	37	311	5	24	37
9	Ashtána ...		2,538	864	1,505	138	49	2,539	870	1,603	136	62	440
10	Yesar ...		2,622	991	1,481	107	22	2,621	754	1,478	345	88	47
11	Pukhran ...		2,392	1,254	1,022	64	18	2,354	1,219	1,019	54	25	48
12	Vasmár ...		3,449	859	2,346	202	39	3,449	591	2,343	473	102	380
13	Támawádi ...		1,308	270	923	92	27	1,263	182	922	136	42	187
14	Chinchkheda ...		1,638	281	1,257	61	18	1,639	241	1,257	102	30	281
15	Mhasdi ...		5,563	2,052	2,692	746	247	5,562	2,696	2,694	189	30	1,618
16	Singarvádi ...		2,090	1,433	463	171	58	2,090	1,470	428	168	66	2,014
17	Sayadnagar ...		1,836	629	1,040	138	51	1,836	579	1,048	180	71	219
18	Akalpáda ...		296	122	158	...	...	296	122	158	...	...	296
19	Pimpalner ...	4,758	1,374	2,304	361	717	4,162	1,254	2,310	489	207	3,351	
20	Dhádna ...	2,867	631	2,121	81	639	2,892	645	2,120	93	76	1,225	
21	Senpur ...	3,060	999	1,916	109	28	3,068	953	1,921	156	53	304	
22	Mhasdi ...	2,405	959	875	530	137	2,405	868	876	622	234	181	
23	Nagzari ...	1,088	162	776	84	32	1,095	141	774	104	47	45	
24	Naváda ...	1,876	322	1,476	40	7	1,875	265	1,477	95	21	341	
25	Malájan ...	2,208	622	1,509	51	19	2,208	622	1,508	52	25	142	
26	Kására ...	1,388	221	1,065	...	...	1,340	219	1,069	...	...	2,469	
27	Málpur ...	1,664	414	1,176	35	20	1,668	362	1,173	92	36	1,114	
28	Sáyana ...	2,250	898	975	318	126	2,249	899	973	318	163	169	
29	Jayatána ...	1,659	306	1,225	47	12	1,698	274	1,232	106	36	1,613	
30	Kokla ...	620	146	418	50	32	624	139	415	63	49	451	
31	Nagpur ...	889	107	195	75	26	892	98	215	73	26	41	
32	Sainoda ...	2,996	570	2,004	387	156	2,994	511	2,005	443	213	1,309	
33	Chiksha ...	1,690	188	1,266	212	92	1,713	161	1,269	269	188	411	
34	Jebapur ...	4,542	2,516	1,359	645	227	4,542	2,154	1,356	1,010	423	191	
35	Rohon ...	2,557	517	1,617	394	157	2,558	488	1,596	445	244	254	
36	Jirápur ...	278	51	202	10	5	287	56	206	10	8	91	
37	Amoda ...	929	202	468	235	78	929	200	468	237	15	204	
38	Dahivel ...	12,843	5,330	3,809	3,582	1,491	12,819	4,384	3,809	4,621	2,023	1,779	
39	Bodgaon ...	2,809	846	1,667	245	86	2,810	754	1,658	338	134	321	
40	Bhondgaon ...	2,908	1,437	853	548	205	2,907	1,455	854	543	302	232	
41	Kirváda ...	1,452	521	831	76	98	1,453	520	831	78	113	230	
42	Ghodada ...	6,029	1,910	3,266	773	218	6,029	1,897	3,269	793	345	931	
43	Surpán ...	3,222	1,651	1,200	307	58	3,222	964	1,198	995	217	134	
44	Chadvel ...	2,282	556	1,380	292	62	2,284	479	1,380	372	160	628	
45	Sheváli ...	3,510	1,244	1,884	309	93	3,510	1,077	1,884	476	125	794	
45	Total of Group I ...	1,18,822	39,525	62,495	14,931	6,302	1,18,788	35,846	62,479	19,083	7,786	23,068	
<i>Group II.</i>													
46	Kálgaon ...	Pimpalner (Nizámpur Petha.)	4,307	3,414	805	67	12	4,308	3,416	803	68	19	147
47	Dhamnár ...		11,282	6,431	3,849	920	199	11,280	6,398	3,847	954	308	680
48	Digháve ...	Pimpalner.	10,064	4,462	4,997	457	104	10,017	3,948	5,091	920	192	1,244
49	Chail ...		2,947	298	2,215	390	125	2,946	261	2,211	430	137	379
50	Behed ...		3,473	782	1,631	935	258	3,483	773	1,682	963	245	367
51	Vitzi ...		3,048	1,451	1,394	113	21	3,056	1,434	1,394	139	38	356
52	Ganeshpur ...		1,784	242	1,398	111	31	1,783	188	1,396	166	54	265
53	Pratápur ...		4,342	1,762	2,224	315	78	4,307	1,631	2,230	402	135	582
54	Nilgavhan ...		2,567	1,037	1,273	169	34	2,564	1,026	1,272	188	52	202
55	Dádkhed ...		1,600	271	929	358	97	1,618	289	930	372	133	112
56	Nádsaha ...		2,331	286	1,316	670	191	2,337	284	1,315	679	250	167
11	Total of Group II ...	47,735	20,436	22,081	4,505	1,148	47,694	19,631	22,081	5,271	1,713	4,753	

APPENDIX Q<sup>a</sup>—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.					By Revision Survey.					Population.	
			Gross area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<i>Group III</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ra.		
57	Jayatana ...	Pimpalner (Nizampur Petha).	5,481	2,389	2,769	164	31	5,478	1,320	2,795	1,198	238	1,680	
58	Nizampur ...		114	47	...	...	...	114	47	...	...	...	...	1,287
59	Bhakar ...		15,847	11,289	8,879	166	26	15,940	10,711	8,872	744	188	239	360
60	Akhada ...		5,082	2,199	2,010	790	140	5,148	2,011	987	236	360	88	274
61	Wapara ...		1,896	610	599	257	59	1,896	227	597	542	130	88	617
62	Runmul ...		3,446	1,675	999	739	110	3,447	1,340	999	1,075	207	274	517
63	Rhudana ...		8,092	1,749	1,251	51	11	8,102	1,666	1,250	145	23	617	427
64	Varsus ...		2,508	895	1,392	196	55	2,508	577	1,389	517	111	393	1,558
65	Vaskhedi ...		2,540	957	1,495	40	6	2,540	952	1,497	43	10	427	716
66	Chadvel ...		7,668	2,554	4,731	312	80	7,668	1,957	4,734	906	199	1,558	716
67	Korda ...		4,538	1,912	2,425	99	29	4,539	1,778	2,422	237	54	716	1,289
68	Dusana ...		9,525	4,549	4,660	229	54	9,525	3,991	4,656	771	144	1,289	181
69	Kalanbhir ...		2,498	1,514	644	238	42	2,497	1,454	647	294	70	181	262
70	Phopra ...		2,599	849	1,630	82	11	2,608	809	1,524	136	28	262	84
71	Bhadvi ...		1,587	654	806	...	...	1,587	585	905	70	18	84	325
72	Parajpur ...		1,579	698	925	...	...	1,582	605	921	8	1	325	114
73	Mahir ...		1,877	480	705	17	21	1,876	418	705	183	20	114	258
74	Dapur ...		3,359	1,645	1,047	646	131	3,359	1,458	1,044	836	217	258	454
75	Balbana ...		1,502	842	919	191	72	1,502	283	903	266	97	454	391
76	Mohana ...		4,531	2,114	1,233	1,164	174	4,531	1,646	1,233	1,632	354	391	509
77	Deshhivada ...		1,535	231	1,260	12	2	1,536	163	1,260	81	12	509	63
78	Machmal ...		1,024	416	290	318	238	1,022	176	290	550	177	63	105
79	Kurusvada ...		712	258	298	151	70	713	120	303	285	99	105	168
80	Sutara ...		1,782	584	1,066	131	84	1,731	248	1,008	469	121	168	289
81	Jamkhed ...		1,364	230	686	446	146	1,358	209	697	450	175	289	200
82	Virkhol ...		2,949	2,158	734	26	4	2,951	2,143	733	43	7	200	565
83	Degson ...		3,788	1,047	2,621	91	18	3,796	943	2,829	209	46	565	162
84	Shevga ...		1,385	407	682	204	59	1,385	404	681	212	79	162	185
85	Shelbani ...		4,019	2,907	1,001	94	23	4,019	2,344	1,001	657	102	185	393
86	Paragon ...		2,927	718	2,011	182	38	2,927	705	2,010	194	51	393	71
87	Kadial ...		1,049	187	832	24	5	1,050	117	832	45	19	71	102
88	Kokangson ...		464	77	841	37	9	464	78	341	36	13	102	163
89	Mandana ...		1,971	1,232	692	7	1	1,972	1,232	693	7	1	163	472
90	Dhanur ...		5,349	3,028	1,569	711	177	5,340	2,394	1,569	1,332	316	472	382
91	Mandana ...		2,614	1,510	826	261	62	2,621	1,494	826	284	84	382	27
92	Khandbara ...		2,318	1,276	257	769	623	2,324	724	256	1,328	477	27	92
93	Shirsala ...		2,612	1,444	463	698	226	2,612	1,326	451	817	238	92	305
94	Umbra ...		1,986	680	1,025	142	41	1,987	629	1,059	160	39	305	212
95	Umbharti ...		3,428	1,730	1,515	54	9	3,425	1,580	1,508	618	146	212	1,850
96	Pankhada ...		16,164	7,998	4,300	3,100	1,730	16,164	6,422	4,308	4,678	1,462	1,850	71
97	Phopada ...		3,995	3,174	564	220	39	3,995	2,995	564	399	76	71	28
98	Rejgaon ...		2,947	1,710	1,094	103	20	2,947	1,578	1,094	235	58	28	198
99	Phrandi ...		2,217	1,098	1,081	...	...	2,217	846	1,080	253	83	198	Uninhabited.
100	Vehergaon ...		2,612	2,594	11	7	1	2,612	2,594	11	7	1	Uninhabited.	48
101	Hoddana ...		1,698	1,025	651	...	...	1,698	700	650	326	31	48	53
102	Sidtek ...		2,131	1,698	349	47	12	2,131	1,642	349	103	33	53	1,919
103	Brámhanvel ...		11,474	4,731	5,781	924	24	11,469	1,765	5,769	3,897	794	1,919	267
104	Jambhora ...		2,913	2,085	725	134	81	2,914	1,830	725	340	88	267	183
105	Rakot ...		4,817	4,280	62	498	119	4,818	4,211	58	523	183	267	66
106	Lagadvhal ...		2,380	1,433	209	673	202	2,380	1,275	203	892	833	66	436
107	Burudkha ...		4,559	3,065	881	588	281	4,560	3,019	895	621	300	436	806
108	Valtha ...		4,394	2,343	709	918	292	4,394	2,157	709	1,404	508	806	304
109	Parna ...		6,210	4,611	962	663	197	6,184	4,367	898	901	309	304	222
110	Domkani ...		7,504	5,333	1,924	217	36	7,504	5,085	1,925	464	106	222	256
111	Ratbel ...		3,192	1,805	970	400	107	3,192	1,418	970	787	249	256	56
112	Jamkhal ...		2,386	1,556	703	95	15	2,386	1,544	703	107	28	56	20
113	Malgaon ...		1,125	836	245	44	7	1,125	808	245	72	16	20	434
114	Vitana ...		6,130	2,358	2,709	1,021	200	6,129	991	2,890	2,406	503	434	486
115	Khori ...		2,225	1,062	1,038	85	16	2,225	1,009	1,036	130	27	486	306
116	Rasar ...		2,515	1,217	1,347	12	2	2,516	349	1,246	882	150	306	Uninhabited.
117	Jamdha ...		1,914	1,723	120	71	12	1,919	1,723	185	56	16	Uninhabited.	256
118	Amkhed ...		1,869	577	1,111	148	31	1,870	271	1,110	455	72	256	Uninhabited.
119	Vadel ...		1,672	883	775	14	4	1,671	273	775	623	148	Uninhabited.	231
120	Vitava ...		1,766	1,076	688	...	...	1,766	666	638	210	39	231	Uninhabited.
121	Palaskhoda ...		3,661	3,390	178	93	16	3,661	3,387	178	96	25	Uninhabited.	12
122	Isarda ...		2,241	1,749	490	2	1	2,242	1,712	490	46	12	93	419
123	Indva ...		4,322	1,888	1,739	79	15	4,313	1,729	1,747	233	46	419	341
124	Batti Khurd ...		2,604	1,670	829	1	1	2,609	1,484	827	188	25	341	107
125	Aina ...		4,001	3,039	913	...	...	3,993	2,579	895	471	60	107	174
126	Umbhand ...		6,844	5,772	932	110	26	6,844	5,715	931	168	49	174	

APPENDIX Q(1)—concluded.

No.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By Former Survey.					By Revisior Survey.					Population.
			Gross area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			Gross Area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government Assessed Land.			
					Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied Waste.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Group III—continued.</i>			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ra.	
127	Echala...	Pimpalner, (Nizampur Petha.)	6,614	3,406	3,106	37	8	6,616	2,482	3,106	362	159	329
128	Hatti Budruk ...		8,118	6,162	1,880	54	8	8,090	5,872	1,881	315	56	259
129	Chavdi ...		4,816	3,577	980	207	32	4,87	8,345	950	410	106	184
130	Mhasala ...		4,217	4,207	...	10	2	4,216	4,206	...	10	3	Uninhabited
131	Vardhana ...		2,711	2,528	151	16	3	2,712	2,529	151	16	4	"
132	Bhingul ...		3,966	3,785	171	...	...	3,956	3,785	171	...	...	"
133	Bhadgaon ...		3,279	3,218	61	...	...	3,279	3,218	61	...	...	"
134	Malkheda ...		2,919	2,601	318	...	...	2,889	2,567	317	5	1	"
135	Dongrāla ...		6,680	5,411	676	71	10	6,580	5,155	676	326	64	119
136	Lonkheda ...		4,712	2,639	1,829	111	13	4,112	2,676	1,318	145	45	128
137	Datod ...		10,361	5,697	4,498	166	28	10,343	4,738	4,500	1,020	167	639
138	Kadhra ...		3,332	636	1,416	1,236	186	3,331	547	1,409	1,321	325	298
139	Satmāna ...		812	84	672	41	15	813	13	672	43	22	4
140	Tembha ...		2,618	1,990	536	31	6	2,619	1,977	547	14	3	18
141	Amli ...	6,184	3,650	1,911	552	67	6,182	3,493	1,907	711	175	41	
	Government land in the Inam village of Dhongda ...												
			11	...	8	3	8	11	...	8	3	1	...
85	Total of Group III.		317,799	186,485	104,624	22,630	6,991	317,834	163,918	104,600	45,260	11,417	26,561
<i>Group IV.</i>													
142	Tembha ...	Pimpalner.	7,577	2,540	2,526	2,492	389	7,578	1,618	2,526	3,414	552	680
143	Dangshirvada ...		3,433	1,491	1,291	619	211	3,433	1,807	1,295	740	194	544
144	Rohod ...		1,185	84	809	271	49	1,184	88	806	270	52	18
145	Vārsha ...		1,248	237	635	644	131	1,249	147	637	433	123	30
146	Bopkhel ...		2,067	424	1,191	417	150	2,067	346	1,189	497	150	36
147	Kudashi ...		4,341	1,398	2,185	754	126	4,341	673	2,186	1,074	274	69
148	Kakawada ...		1,178	556	521	89	26	1,179	299	522	343	36	22
149	Shiv ...		1,082	330	199	472	118	1,083	287	206	509	172	107
150	Wardadi ...		2,347	2,050	190	131	19	1,934	1,024	137	147	26	10
151	Chopala ...		17,190	7,506	6,954	2,668	325	17,191	6,647	6,945	3,587	621	1,56
152	Dhāmāndara ...		3,043	2,376	424	226	35	3,043	2,345	423	258	49	9
153	Pimpalgaon ...		6,392	2,153	3,819	368	65	6,380	1,838	3,815	706	105	60
154	Manjri ...		3,686	1,438	1,282	951	226	3,686	1,435	1,280	958	280	32
155	Malgāon ...		3,710	1,834	1,408	379	57	3,722	1,735	1,412	486	86	33
156	Kharḡaon ...	1,243	299	742	190	28	1,250	302	742	234	45	117	
157	Kalamb ...	1,776	783	469	512	88	1,776	776	468	520	132	34	
158	Khatial ...	2,556	1,457	532	538	92	2,556	1,300	530	692	142	29	
159	Shenvad ...	5,392	2,831	408	2,105	331	5,394	2,835	407	2,105	447	145	
160	Chorvad ...	3,254	1,404	693	1,128	264	3,254	1,379	698	1,153	319	23	
161	Lakhala ...	503	187	252	31	5	504	114	252	105	13	69	
	Government land in the Inam village of Māpalgaon ...												
			4	...	...	4	2	4	...	...	4	2	...
20	Total of Group IV ...		73,197	31,373	26,485	14,704	2,727	72,548	27,155	26,475	18,586	3,634	7,097
161	Grand Total ...		557,553	277,819	215,685	56,770	17,078	557,164	246,050	215,625	86,200	24,550	63,774

## APPENDIX B.

No. 3 of 1869.

From

W. G. PEDDER, Esq.,  
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
 .. Khándesh ;

To

G. F. SHEPPARD, Esq.,  
 Acting Collector of Khándesh.

*Superintendent's Office,  
 Camp Malegaon, 5th January 1869.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for transmission to the Revenue Commissiouer, N. D., through the Survey Commissioner, with any remarks which you may see fit to make upon it, my final report upon the revision of assessment in the Nizámpur Petha of the Pimpalner Táluka in your Collectorate introduced last season.

2. My preliminary report, proposing revised rates of assessment, No. 58 of 11th March last, contained a variety of information regarding the district and my reasons for adopting the scale of rates introduced. It will be well to bring the whole discussion within one report, especially as the information I was then able to submit, from the classification and statistical inquiries being incomplete, was imperfect, and I shall therefore brietly recapitulate it here.

3. The statistical tables (Nos. I to IX), prepared according to forms the adoption of which has been directed by the Survey Commissioner, and the other statements which accompany this report will give you very full information regarding the revenue of the district since the introduction of British rule in 1817-18, its present condition as regards population and agricultural stock, its agriculture, and the details of the settlement now effected.

4. Nizámpur is in form a nearly equilateral triangle, with angles pointing to the west, south-east and north-east. It is bounded on the north-west by Nandurbár, (which is below the Gháts in the valley of the Tápti, the range of Gháts, here very low, forming the boundary between the tableland of Nizámpur and the Dángs of Nandurbár); on the south-west by Pimpalner Suba; and on the east by Dhulia, the Malegaon and Virdel tálukas touching it at the south-east and north-east angles, respectively. It is intersected by ranges of low, abrupt, rocky hills, and is everywhere cut up by ravines.

5. Nizámpur contains 87\* villages, all Government, and in all of which the revised rates have been introduced. Its total area in square miles is 490, or 3,16,993 acres. Of this area, not less than acres 1,61,038, or 51 per cent., are totally unarable. The soil of the arable portion, almost entirely of the four lowest classes of the survey scale, is excessively poor, the average classification being only 3 annas 4 pies. It almost everywhere consists of a layer, a few inches deep, of poor gravelly "burad" over trap-rock or murum.

6. The natural unproductiveness of the soil is not counteracted by the climate. I have not returns of the rainfall, but I learn that it is uncertain, at times excessive and at times very scanty, so that in few seasons is the harvest as good even as the poverty of the soil will admit of. The climate is unhealthy, particularly from fever after the monsoon, and this considerably impeded survey operations.

7. Wells for irrigation are very few, as the expense of sinking them through the rock is great and the chance of finding water very doubtful. There are, however, in 16 villages about 1,500 acres of pátasthal irrigation from rivers, and the little prosperity that exists in the district is due chiefly to it.

8. Nizámpur suffers excessively from want of water both for men and cattle, except in the villages on the banks of the rivers. There are no tanks and few wells for drinking purposes, and many of the wells that exist have of late years been gradually drying up, as indeed seems to be the case throughout West Khándesh. The villages on the Pánjra and Kan rivers have abundant water, but the supply of the Burái and its tributary streams has diminished so much of

\* Prior to the settlement the petha contained 88 villages, but Siugurwarri and Nimbuswabel have been ordered to be thrown into one from the date of the settlement.

late that they are quite dry in the hot weather. Want of water is indeed the chief of all the causes of the thin population, and consequently scanty cultivation of Nizámpur. I wrote to you (No. 51 of 16th March 1863) regarding the proposal to construct a tank near kasba town; and I earnestly trust that something may be done to relieve the pressing necessities of this afflicted district. The construction of wells is of little use: they are very expensive: the chance of finding water at all is doubtful, and if it is found, the supply is generally uncertain. What we ought to do, I am respectfully of opinion, is to endeavour to save and store up a portion of the flood water of nálas and small streams in the monsoon which now runs wastefully into the sea, by the construction of numerous small tanks. I am aware that such tanks are not usually looked on with favour by Irrigation Engineers, because the construction of such petty works brings no credit, and seems almost below the attention of able and scientific officers, capable of designing and carrying out much grander schemes, and because they are usually not directly remunerative. But I would urge that such works should be judged of, not by the direct profit upon each of them, but by their general effect upon the cultivation and revenue of the country, and upon the comfort and prosperity of the people, which, I have no hesitation in saying, is likely to be incalculable. They fill neighbouring wells by infiltration; they enable the people to keep more cattle for agriculture and in better order, and thus increase dry-crop cultivation; and when numerous, there is reason to believe that they sensibly modify the climate. I was pitched last March at Chudvel north of the kasba town of Nizámpur. This village is entirely dependent for its water-supply upon two large wells, which the people told me have for some years past run so low at the end of the cold weather as to reduce them to great straits and compel them to send away their cattle. But the year before last a tank, not above half an acre in area, was made in the bed of a nála a few hundred yards above the wells. It was perfectly dry when I was there, but owing to its influence the wells were quite full, which I was told had not been the case in March for many years before.

9. Agriculture, as may be supposed, is very poor. Statistical Table No. IV will show you the percentage of different crops grown, and you will see from it that nearly three-fourths of the entire cultivation is either bájri, the staple of the district, or still commoner grains and pulses. Cultivation, except for the fields round the villages, is not continuous. The bushes are cut down from a few acres here and there in the midst of the low, thorny jungle, and burnt; the land so prepared is cultivated rudely, with little or no manure, for a few years and when exhausted is thrown up, and another piece of land treated in the same way. Colonel Francis remarked that he thought in this and similar districts the rates ought to be low enough to cover the fallows which he understood it was the custom to give the cultivated land. In some parts of India (the practice used to prevail in Broach) the land is regularly cultivated, but a fallow is given once in four or five years. Colonel Francis's observation is applicable to such districts, but in Nizámpur there is no regular fallow; the land once exhausted remains waste for several years, and with so large an extent of cultivable waste to choose from, no lightness of assessment will induce the people to retain and pay for fields not actually in cultivation.

10. The population is very scanty, amounting to only 14,244 souls, or an average of 29 to the square mile. It is almost exclusively agricultural. Population Tables V and VI. The Mhárs weave a little cotton, and the Dhangars, or shepherds, make a few blankets: there are no other manufactures. Most of the Kawbis, however, besides cultivating, breed and sell cattle, which the free grazing they are allowed to have over the immense tracts of waste land enables them to do. Without this resource they say they could not have paid the late heavy assessments, and it certainly is a circumstance which may very fairly be considered in fixing the survey rates. The people seem almost everywhere to be very badly off. They all own to being in debt, though their want of credit prevents their being so to any great extent, and they seem almost universally to look to the aid of the sávkár for their assessment, for seed for their fields, and even for the food of their families between harvests,—a state of things which has passed away in more favoured districts.)

11. The bazárs are situated at Sakri-Bhadna, Nizámpur, Mhusdi, Brahmunwal, Chudvel and Dusana. All are very small. That of Nizámpur is the most important; and I am told that there not more on an average than Rs. 200 change hands each weekly market day. The cultivators do not frequent these bazárs to dispose of their produce for cash. The sávkárs live in the bazár villages, and after harvest go about from village to village to buy, or rather to take on account, the produce of their different clients.

12. There are no made roads in Nizámpur. The steep rocky hills and deep ravines which they continually have to cross render the country roads bad and difficult to traffic. The distance of Mahálkari's station from Chálisgaon, the nearest station on the railway, is about 75 miles.

13. From all the above you will see that Nizámpur is in all respects about the worst and poorest part of Khándesh, except, of course, those portions of other districts which lie in the Dángs or within the Sitpuda hills. It ought, therefore, to be paying lower rates of assessment than any other district; but, as I shall proceed to show, this is far from being the case, and to over-assessment I trace much of the present depressed condition of the district.

14. The revenue system is universally that of a bighoti in cultivation, the bigha in use being the standard Khândesh one, almost exactly equivalent to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of an acre. For some years past the people have been required to give in rájinámás and kabulayats for the lands they abandon or newly take up. Upon this subject, some remarks made by the Survey Commissioner (memorandum No. 324, dated 3rd April 1858, paragraph 5), when forwarding to the Revenue Commissioner my report upon the proposed Nizámpur rates, require an explanation. Colonel Francis said that there can be little doubt that in a distant district of this kind the bighoti measurements are considerably understated, that the people are holding more land than they are paying for, and therefore that the average rates of former assessment given by me are considerably too high. There is some truth in this. There is, as I have remarked in previous reports, always a tendency in bighoti measurements to make some allowance in favour of the cultivator, but in the dry-crop lands of Nizámpur the difference is inconsiderable. I took some pains during last season to inquire into this subject, and I found that while in the old pátasthal lands the nominal bigha usually exceeded the real one considerably, in the dry-crop lands the difference was slight. The reason is this: the pátasthal lands have been held for many years past, and are paid for according to the old rough measurement, which has never been revised. But the dry-crop cultivation, as I have said above, paragraph 9, annually varies; when a cultivator wants fresh land he applies for, say, 10 bighas in such a number, and this land is delivered to him by actual measurement, which, under the careful revenue administration which Khândesh has had for many years past, is made with very considerable accuracy. You will see from the table at paragraph 31 below, that in the 1st group of villages the actual dry-crop cultivation for the year of settlement (column 8) is shown as 7,720 acres converted from the jamábandi bighas, and the surveyed area of occupied survey numbers (column 16), which includes a great deal of waste (pót-pudit), as only acres 9,697. In the last group the difference is more considerable; but still this is chiefly due to the quantity of waste included in occupied survey numbers, which, in a district with cultivation so scattered as it is in Nizámpur, it is impossible to avoid. Colonel Francis will therefore see that the extraordinary weight of the late average dry-crop assessment is real, not apparent only.

15. The accompanying diagram will show you what have been the area of cultivation, the Government demand, the remissions, and the collections of assessment, since the district passed under British rule in 1818. The following table will place these particulars more clearly before you:—

	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Collections.	Average rate per Acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Average of 10 years, 1818-19 to 1827-28 ...	10,374	23,568	2,649	20,919	2 4 4
Do. 1828-29 to 1837-38 ...	11,906	19,682	3,030	16,652	1 10 8
Do. 1838-39 to 1847-48 ...	16,736	23,500	2,097	21,403	1 6 6
Do. 1848-49 to 1857-58 ...	19,560	26,420	2,166	24,253	1 5 7
Average of 9 years, 1858-59 to 1866-67 ...	25,034	35,023	542	35,082	1 6 9

16. From the above table you will see—

1st. That remissions have been considerable, averaging for the first ten years of the series 11 per cent., for the second ten 15 per cent., for the third ten 9 per cent., and for the fourth decennial period 8 per cent. of the total assessment. In the last nine years, or period of high prices, they have been trifling.

2nd. That increase of cultivation has corresponded to a decrease in the pressure of the assessment. The last 9 years' average appears to show an exception to this; but, in the first place, the high prices which have prevailed since 1857 must naturally have stimulated cultivation; and next, a reference to the diagram will show you that cultivation has been slightly falling off since 1858-59, when it reached its highest point. This decrease was marked in the year of settlement, in which the actual cultivation was about 500 acres less than in the previous year.

17. The area of cultivation has increased since the introduction of British rule from 11,629 acres to 26,077, or about 124 per cent. Large as is this increase it falls far short of that which has taken place in other districts of Khândesh. In Málegaon the increase of cultivation from 1818 to the year immediately preceding the introduction of the survey rates was about 672 per cent., in Bhudgaon 432, in Lohána 248, and in Dhulia 325 per cent. Yet the available waste in Nizámpur bears a larger proportion to the cultivation than in any of these districts. In Nizámpur the cultivation is only about 17 per cent. of the arable area, while in Málegaon, in the year immediately preceding the settlement, it was about 41, in Bhudgaon 66, in Lohána 60, and in Dhulia 32 per cent.

18. So much of the revenue of Nizámpur (above §rd) has been derived from pátasthal cultivation, that, to form an idea of what were the average dry-crop rates, we must keep them distinct from the rates on pátasthal land. In 1866-67 the dry-crop cultivation was 21,715 acres assessed at Rs. 21,432, an average rate of just under one rupee per acre.

In Málegaon the same rate for the year preceding the settlement was Rs. 0-11-7, in Chálisgaon Rs. 0-15-4, in Bháisgaon Rs. 1-0-5, and in Lohána Rs. 1-2-1. This comparison is even more unfavourable to Nizámpur than it appears to be, for these rates include "Motasthal" or rates on lands irrigated from wells, which raise the average rate; and wells are less numerous in Nizámpur than in any of these districts.

19. To compare the revenue-paying capabilities of Nizámpur with those of other districts, you will observe that the average classification of dry-crop lands in Nizámpur is 3 annas 4 pies, in Málegaon 4 annas 11 pies, and in Bhadgaon 6 annas 8 pies. The average population per square mile is in Nizámpur 29, in Málegaon 67, and in Bhadgaon 99. The proportion of cultivated land to the arable area is in Nizámpur 17, in Málegaon 41, and in Bhadgaon 66 per cent. The distance of the kasba town from a railway station is in Nizámpur 75 miles, Málegaon 22, and Bhadgaon 6. Bhadgaon and Málegaon are very favourably situated with respect to markets, Nizámpur very unfavourably. The greater part of both Bhadgaon and Málegaon is well supplied with water, almost the whole of Nizámpur very badly. Bhadgaon is intersected by the railway, and Málegaon has two excellent lines of made road. Nizámpur has neither railway nor made roads. The climate of both Málegaon and Bhadgaon is more favourable to health, and that of Bhadgaon, at least to the productiveness of the soil, than the climate of Nizámpur.

20. These facts speak for themselves. Either both Málegaon and Bhadgaon (to say nothing of other districts which I have not compared with Nizámpur in detail) were much under-assessed prior to the survey settlement, or Nizámpur had been excessively over-assessed. There can, I think, be no doubt that the latter is nearest the truth, and the maximum dry-crop rates imposed upon Nizámpur should, therefore, be at least as low as those imposed upon the portions of districts previously settled which are adjacent to it.

21. It appeared to me that it would be sufficient to arrange the villages of Nizámpur according to their maximum dry-crop rates, under three groups, in the following manner:

The 1st group of 20 villages to include, first, the two villages, Zyttana and Nizámpur, which form the kasba town and have the advantage of the best market in the district; and, secondly, villages to the south and upon the Pánjhra and Kan rivers. These villages have not only the inestimable advantage of a good supply of drinking water, but also include the most thickly peopled portion of the district, and are near bazárs either at Sakrie-Bhadna or at Neir, in the Dhulia Táluka.

The 2nd group of 18 villages to include those either upon the Burai River and its tributary streams (the water-supply in which, though inferior to that afforded by the Pánjhra and Kan, is better than that of villages which lie away from any river), or favourably situated with respect to markets.

The 3rd group to include remaining 49 villages of the district.

22. The difference in maximum rate between the first and last of these groups ought, I think, to be not less than 25 per cent. It might appear that the villages to the east of Nizámpur ought to have a maximum rate somewhat higher than those to the extreme west since the former are nearer Dhulia, the Collector's and Judge's station, and the more reclaimed portion of Khándesh. But the eastern part is the very worst in the whole petha: there is absolutely no water, and in 14 villages, the lands of which comprised nearly one-fifth of the district, there were in 1866-67 only 47½ acres of cultivation. This tract, in fact, is almost a desert. In the western villages, on the other hand, the water-supply is not so bad, and the rainfall is said to be more certain.

23. The maximum dry-crop rates in settled districts adjacent to Nizámpur are as follows:—

Rates in adjacent districts.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In Nandurbár, settled in 1861-62	... 2 8	2 2	1 12	1 10	1 6
„ Virdel do. 1860-61	... 2 8	2 2	1 13	1 8	.....
„ Songir Petha do. 1861-62	... 2 4	2 0	1 12	1 10	.....
„ Dhullia do. 1862-63	... 2 6	2 2	1 14	.....	.....
„ Málegaon do. 1866-67	... 2 8	2 4	2 0	1 12	.....

—and the rates I have adopted for Nizámpur are—1st class, Rs. 2; 2nd class, Rs. 1-12-0; and 3rd class Rs. 1-8-0.

24. Colonel Francis, in his memorandum handing on my proposals for the assessment of Nizámpur (No. 324, dated 3rd April last), expressed a strong opinion that these rates were too high for the district, and I must therefore state my reasons for believing them to be suitable more at length:

(a) I have already (paragraph 14 above) explained that Colonel Francis was mistaken in supposing the variation of the bighoti measurements to be so great as to vitiate my calculation of a reduction of assessment being effected by the proposed rates. You will see from the table at paragraph 31 below, that the actual reduction made in the assessment of dry-crop lands is 7,989, or over 33 per cent., notwithstanding



that the assessment of pôt pudit, or waste land, in occupied survey numbers has been included in the figures of the survey assessment and excluded from those of the late assessments.

(b) Colonel Francis says that he is surprised to see, after all that I said regarding the inferiority of Nizámpur, that my proposed maximum is higher than that fixed for any of the tálukas named in the last paragraph. He means, of course, that my maximum for the 1st group in Nizámpur is higher than that for the lowest group in any of those tálukas, and I think I am right in so fixing it. The 1st class villages in Nizámpur are nearly all in the valley of the Pánjhra, and they are rated at Rs. 2. Most of the Dhulia villages on the Pánjhra valley immediately to the east of those in Nizámpur are rated at Rs. 2-6-0, or 6 annas higher, and this is, I think, a sufficient difference to make on account of the less favourable position of the Nizámpur villages, taking into consideration the difference in the classification scale of the two districts, which I will explain below. Again, the 4th class Málegaon villages, which border on the Nizámpur villages about Dhunnair, are rated at Rs. 1-12-0, as are Dhunnair and its adjacent Nizámpur villages; yet the Málegaon villages are among the hills, the Nizámpur ones in the valley. The Songir villages, which border on the Nizámpur 3rd class villages at Rs. 1-8-0, are rated at Rs. 1-10-0, or 2 annas higher.

(c) I should, however, as I stated in my preliminary report, have proposed lower maximum rates for Nizámpur, were it not for the alteration in the classification scale described in paragraph 24 of my report, No. 371, dated 13th December 1867, on the Málegaon settlement. Colonel Francis (in his paragraph 3) has, I think, somewhat misunderstood my argument on this point. Colonel Francis and I found that the effect of the old scale, that given in the joint report, when applied in the western districts of Khándesh, was that the poorer soils were overvalued, and consequently that, by taking a maximum rate suitable for the better soils, the poorer soils were overassessed. The very object, then, of the alteration was to enable us to impose a higher maximum rate. I have said that the greater portion of the arable lands of Nizámpur falls into the lowest classes of the survey scale. If we take a Nizámpur village classed on the new scale, and a similar Songir village classed on the old scale, both rated at a maximum of Rs. 2, you will observe that the Nizámpur village is assessed nearly one-third lower than the Songir ones—

				Average assess- ment rate, Annas.
Class of soil	...	...	7, 8, 9	...
Songir	... } Assessment	...	9, 6, 4	6 4
Nizámpur	... } rate, Annas	...	7, 4, 2	4 4

25. The average rate of assessment on the occupied dry-crop lands of Nizámpur is annas 7-5, that on the whole dry-crop area annas 5-3 only. I think you will agree with me that this is a very moderate assessment, and that a sufficient reduction has been made.

26. I now come to the assessment of the pásthal lands which has been carried out in the manner described in my report on the Dhulia Pátasthal, No. 80, dated April 6th last. The maximum rates imposed for each village will be found in column 19 of the statement.

27. The best supply in Nizámpur is that afforded by the Pánjhra. It has 3 bandhás for Nizámpur villages,—one situated just below Máhálpur-Kussara in Pimpalner Suba which irrigates two villages in Pimpalner, and Gondas in Nizámpur, and two others to the east of the Gondas bandhára, which irrigate two distinct thulls on opposite sides of the river in Dhaturthi, and also a few fields of Nandwun and Shewali. The general rotation in Gondas and Dhaturthi is about No. IV, and I have fixed a maximum of Rs. 12 for all 4 villages. This is lower than I originally proposed, and perhaps the rate might be Rs. 13, the same as that for the best bandhára in Neir of the Dhulia Táluka. I took into consideration, however, the poverty of the people, the fact that each bandhára supplies more than one village, and other circumstances which seemed to me to make a low rate desirable, and I hope that it may be confirmed.

28. Kowteh, Bhadna, Jirthul, Ashtána, Bodri, and a few fields of Shewali are watered from the Kan, a tributary of the Pánjhra. Till within a few years this stream gave an abundant supply, and sugar and rice were extensively grown in the above villages. Of late, however, the supply has fallen off in an extraordinary manner, and rice and sugar cultivation has almost disappeared. I was very doubtful whether to make a large reduction in the rates, generally very high, paid by these villages, or to keep up the rates, in the hope that the water-supply will recover itself. I satisfied myself, however, by a careful inspection of the whole course of the river, that the decrease of cultivation was really due to no other cause than deficiency of water, and thought it right to reduce the rates freely. For Kowteh and Bhadna I have fixed a maximum of Rs. 9; for Jirthul, Ashtána and Bodri, which share the water of one bandhára, Rs. 7; and for Shewali, the few fields in which get only a cold-weather supply, Rs. 5.

29. The other villages are watered from the Burai, the supply of which is very short, never lasting beyond the cold weather, and being then very scanty. I have fixed maximum rates on a consideration of the supply of each bandhára varying from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 3.

30. There are several villages in which a little irrigation is occasionally obtained, perhaps once in 4 or 5 years, by damming up the water of some small nála. The crops watered are generally only bájri and similar grains usually grown as dry-crops, and the cultivators are mostly poor Konkánis. An extra rate used to be levied only on the area so irrigated, but I have directed that in these cases nothing beyond the dry-crop rate be levied, and hope that this order may be confirmed. In Zyttaua a heavy fixed rate was levied upon lands watered from a katcha bandhára in a nála, notwithstanding that there has been no water, and the dam has consequently not been made for the last 6 years. I have not imposed pátasthal rates on these lands. Should the water-supply hereafter recover itself so as to admit of garden crops being raised, an extra rate of Rs. 3 per acre on the irrigated area may be levied. But I trust that no extra rate may be imposed if the people merely take water for kharif crops.

31. The following table gives an abstract of the financial results of the settlement. You will observe that there is a reduction from a nominal average rate per acre of Re. 1-5-8 to an average rate of Re. 0-11-11, and from an assessment (exclusive of pót pudít) of Rs. 35,319 to one (inclusive of pót pudít) of Rs. 24,627, or 32 per cent :—

Class and Maximum rates		Number of villages	Average cultivation and Assessment for 40 year, 1818-19 to 1856-57.		Cultivation and Assessment in 1856-57.		CULTIVATION AND ASSESSMENT IN 1867-68.																		Difference in rates.		Survey Kamât.	
							Old System.						Survey system.															
							Dry-crop.			Patasthal.			Total.		Dry-crop.			Patasthal.			Total.		Less.	More.	Arable Acres.	Assessment.		
							Acres.	Rs.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Rs.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Average rate per Acre.	Maximum rate.	Acres.	Rs.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.					Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.											Rs.
I ...	2 0 0	20	5,142	10,454	9,308	17,703	7,720	8,452	1 1 6	694	8,182	11 12 8	8,414	16,634	9,697	4,583	0 7 7	...	813	6,345	7 12 10	10,510	10,928	5,706	...	34,114	19,040	
II ...	1 12 0	18	5,699	7,468	7,945	11,186	7,534	7,321	0 15 7	527	4,026	7 10 2	8,061	11,346	10,526	5,007	0 7 7	...	575	2,129	3 11 3	11,101	7,136	4,210	...	46,146	18,604	
III ...	1 8 0	49	5,603	5,507	8,826	8,337	9,087	8,234	0 14 6	32	105	3 4 6	9,119	8,339	14,894	6,428	0 7 2	...	44	135	3 1 1	14,438	6,568	1,776	...	71,596	21,813	
Total ...		87	16,444	23,429	26,077	37,226	24,811	24,007	0 15 9	1,253	12,312	9 13 3	25,594	36,319	34,617	16,018	0 7 5	...	1,432	8,600	6 0 2	36,049	24,627	11,692	...	151,855	59,457	

( 4 )

<p>Thanaswari.          Brahmarwehal.          Isurela.          Oobund.          Jamka.          Jambure.          Taimbi.</p>	<p>Pregun.          Burudkeh.          Mulkheira.          Rajkote.          Raitale.          Waiweh.          Vittaweh.</p>	<p>32. You will observe that only in the villages marginally noted has any increase in assessment been made, and a comparison of columns 14 and 23 of the statement will show you that this is due almost entirely to the inclusion of waste in occupied numbers. These villages are inhabited chiefly by Konkanis, who cultivate in small scattered patches. I think it would perhaps have been well to reduce somewhat the area of survey numbers in such villages; but Mr. Davidson had given one rule for the whole</p>
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petha, and I did not think it well to alter measurements till the settlement had been introduced, and I could judge better of the necessity for such a measure. I told the people at jamabandi, that if they found that the numbers were really larger than they could cultivate, I would cut them up; but I have had as yet no further complaints on the subject. Should I on visiting the petha this season find that in any villages a reduction in the area of numbers is really required, I will make it.

33. Only one or two minor points now require notice. I have carried out the orders of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., marginally noted, regarding the non-assessment of "pardi" lands or small gardens round their huts, held by Bhils and Konkanis. There are old orders in Nizampur that Bhils shall be allowed to cultivate with the hoe ("khodali") free of assessment, under the name of "wasla," lands in hills inaccessible to the plough. But these orders have been relaxed, so that Bhils are in some cases holding free of assessment as "wasla" arable and even garden lands, and tilling them with a borrowed plough. I have now ordered that the privilege shall be confined to "gut," or unassessment numbers, and hope that this may be confirmed.

34. A map, diagram, the usual statements and the statistical tables ordered by the Survey Commissioner accompany this report.

I have &c.,  
 (Signed) W. G. PEDDER,  
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment in Khândesh.

No. 185 of 1869.

From  
 G. F. SHEPPARD, Esq.,  
 Acting Collector of Khândesh ;

To  
 A. F. BELLASIS, Esq.,  
 Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

*Khândesh Collector's Camp Anturli,  
 23rd January 1869.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward to you, through the Survey Commissioner, Mr. Pedder's final report on the Nizampur Petha of the Pimpalner Taluka. In doing so, I beg to refer you to my remarks in my No. 446 of the 23rd March last, and I will now only trouble you with a very few observations.

2. I do not share in Colonel Francis' apprehensions regarding the rates for the 1st class of villages being too high. These villages are few in number, and have been carefully selected. Their position, it is true, may not be so good as those of Dhulia, but the rainfall in them is decidedly more abundant, and they possess the inestimable advantage of possessing, even in such a season as the present one, an abundant supply of water both for men and cattle. The reduction of 6 annas from the Dhulia 1st class rates—a reduction which is, practically, still greater owing to the lower classification of the Nizampur soil—is, in my opinion, amply sufficient.

3. My only doubt has been whether the rates proposed for the lowest class of villages are not somewhat too high; but a reference to Mr. Pedder's statistical tables shows that the average dry-crop rate therein has been reduced from 14 annas 6 pies to 7 annas 2 pies, and this will again be reduced by scale to a still lower rate. I cannot therefore plead for further concessions.

4. Mr. Pedder's wet-crop rates for the villages on the Pánjra might, I think, have been somewhat higher. The water-supply is naturally greater than in those 15 or 20 miles further down the river, and the climate is more suitable than that of Dhulia both to rice and sugarcane. I am willing, however, to take into consideration the greater distance from market, the inferior healthiness of the district, and the smaller population, and record my

assent to the Superintendent's proposals. If, hereafter, this valley is opened out by the made road to Surat, which has been so long under consideration, its condition will be very materially altered for the better.

5. I have only, in conclusion, to remark on Mr. Pedder's mention of the capabilities existing for the formation of a tank at Nizámpur itself. There is perhaps no kacheri station in India so much in want of water as Nizámpur. The sufferings of the inhabitants last season were serious, and but for one of Norton's wells, which worked admirably during the whole of the hot weather, a large number of the inhabitants would probably have had to leave their homes. In my No. 434 of the 21st March last, I made an emergent requisition to the Irrigational Department to undertake a survey of the tank site at once. Up to the present moment I have received no reply to my application, and I am now about to undertake the work from funds placed at my disposal by Government. I append copy of my letter referred to, and of the acknowledgment thereof by the Executive Engineer for Irrigation. I am still of opinion, expressed in paragraph 12 of my letter No. 446, that both Zytana and Nizámpur should be removed from the 1st class of the survey assessment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. SHEPPARD,

Acting Collector.

*Remarks on the final Report upon the rates of Assessment proposed for the Nizámpur Petha at the Pimpalner Táluka.*

No. 302 OF 1869.

*Mahábaleshwar, 29th April 1869.*

The Superintendent, Mr. Pedder, has been most particular in laying before us in the preliminary part of his report a detailed account of the characteristics of the district, and it is important to note how defective it is in natural resources and general capabilities. The soil is mostly poor, being unsuited to the growth of the valuable export product, such as cotton, oil-seeds, which form the wealth of the eastern districts of the province. Water is scarce, so much so as to be insufficient in some parts even for domestic purposes, whilst the hilly and broken nature of the country has been a bar to the construction of roads, the rough country cart-tracks being to the present day the only available means of communication. The small valley of the Pánjra River, and a few other villages, may be noted as comparatively fertile tracts in a poor country, but with this exception the district generally, as mentioned above, is very defective in natural capabilities.

2. For a district of the kind we naturally expect to find a low scale of rates adopted; but it appears to me, for reasons to be given in the sequel, that Mr. Pedder has not been sufficiently liberal in his treatment of some parts of it. His maximum rate is assimilated to the scale of rates adopted in the adjoining settled district, with reduction proportionate to the estimated difference in value. This is strictly in accordance with the established plan of operations followed in the Survey Department generally, and I see but little objection to the rate for his 1st group of villages, which has been fixed at Rs. 2, and which, as shown in paragraph 24, is six (6) annas less than the rate fixed for the adjoining villages of Dhulia Táluka situated in the Pánjra valley. At the same time I would remark that it is 4 annas higher than the rate fixed for the adjoining part of the Málegaon Táluka. It is true the villages to which the Rs. 1-12-0 maximum rate has been applied in the latter case are poor and situated amongst the hills, whilst those selected for the 1st group in this district are situated in the valley of the Pánjra River, being mostly on the banks of that stream.

3. Admitting, however, as I have already done, that the rates for this group may be accepted, I must take exception to those for the other two, especially of the last group, as being certainly too high for such a poor country. Mr. Pedder estimates that 25 per cent.\* is sufficient reduction between the rates of the 1st and last groups: but from my experience in the assessment of similar districts I am inclined to think that there should be more difference than this between the rates of villages in which, like those of the 1st class, cultivation includes the regular growth of the better descriptions of kharif crops, such as bajri and til, and villages where cultivation is not continuous, and confined, for the most part, to the growth of such crops as náchni and other inferior kinds of grain, which according to the returns appended to the report occupy about 23 per cent. of the total cultivated area.

4. As connected, moreover, with the assessment of these tracts of non-continuous cultivation, we have to consider whether they should be treated as lands requiring fallow and subject to a reduced assessment on that account. According to the remarks in paragraph 9 of Mr. Pedder's report, no regular system of fallows obtains in the district; but cultivation

is described to be non-continuous, and when land has become exhausted it is thrown up for several years, the large extent of cultivable waste admitting of this practice being followed. He states, however, that, in his opinion, "no lightness of assessment will induce the people to retain and pay for fields not actually in cultivation."

5. Such, I may mention, was the opinion of revenue officers generally when the first district of the Poona Collectorate (the Mával of Junnar Taluka) in which non-continuous cultivation was first brought under a regular system of survey settlement about 15 years ago. A low rate varying from 2 to about 4 annas per acre was fixed, and in the course of a few years almost all the assessed land was taken up, and has been regularly held since. In the Konkan, again, where the varkas or hill lands are universally cultivated upon the fallow system, and prior to the survey were paid for only in seasons when they were cultivated, a light fixed assessment has been substituted for the heavy rate of Re. 1 per bigha, at which the year's cultivation was formerly assessed, and the plan has been universally successful, the lands being held irrespective of fallow.

6. In the Násik Dángs, however, where the fallow system also obtains in respect to hill lands, I found on inquiry, when collecting information for the settlement of the Peint State, that it was the practice for the rayats to hold fields only for the period that they were under cultivation, and then to relinquish them for fallow. It appeared to me, however, that the periodical relinquishment of the land in this manner is attributable in that district to the rate being fixed too high, it being 5 and 6 annas instead of 3 and 4 annas per acre, and to a sufficient allowance for unculturable portions of land to over-assessment in fact. The district officers and kulkarnis complained a good deal of the labour entailed in the annual inspection of numbers for the record of the year's cultivation, and it must be admitted that a settlement operating in this manner is open to objection, not merely on account of the labour and trouble entailed in its administration, but more particularly because land does not acquire a saleable value under it.

7. It may be said, perhaps, that these remarks are not applicable to the present case, as Mr. Pedder explains that no regular system of cultivation by fallows obtains in the district. But if fallows are not observed, cultivation at any rate is not continuous, and this is owing chiefly to the poverty of the soil, and perhaps bad husbandry may have something to do with it. This peculiarity in the cultivation forms, in my opinion, a strong reason for fixing an exceptionally low scale of rates.

8. It will be seen from the result given in statement following paragraph 37 of the report that Mr. Pedder's rates, applied to the present cultivated area, give a considerable reduction in the amount payable under the old system, the difference between the two scale of payments being as shown below :—

Class of Villages.	AREA AND ASSESSMENT OF DRY-CROP CULTIVATION ACCORDING TO				Percentage reduction.	Area and assessment of waste.	
	Old system.		Survey system.			Acres.	Rs.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			
... ..	7,720	8,452	9,097	4,583	45	23,004	8,112
... ..	7,534	7,321	10,326	5,007	31	35,045	11,468
... ..	9,087	8,234	14,394	6,428	22	57,157	15,260
Total ...	...	24,007	.....	16,018	33	.....	34,830

The percentage reduction varies, as will be seen from the foregoing statement, from 45 to 22 per cent., the latter being the rate of the last group of poor villages. It falls, however, in an inverse ratio to the requirements of the case. The comparatively high average rate of assessment of the last group, which amounts to 7 annas 2 pies per acre on the cultivated area, is another strong proof, in my opinion, of the maximum rate being too high: and, moreover, if we consider the relative capabilities of the first and last groups of villages, there should, I think, be more than 5 pies difference in their average rates, which are 7 annas 7 pies and 7 annas 2 pies, respectively.

9. The large extent of waste in the two last groups seems to me to be an additional reason for the adoption of a lower standard of assessment. **NOTE.**—In Class 3 the cultivation is only 20 per cent. of the total area. As shown in the foregoing statement, there are above 30,000 acres in the one case and 57,000 in the other, bearing an assessment of Rs. 11,468 and Rs. 15,280 respectively, now lying waste; and it is most desirable to hold out inducement for the cultivation of these large tracts by the adoption of specially low rates.

10. Considering all the circumstances of the case, I am of opinion that it is advisable to make a greater reduction than Mr. Pedder's rates will effect, and would suggest that the

villages of his 2nd class, which are now under the Rs. 1-12-0 rate, should, with the exception of a few bordering on the villages in the Pánjra valley included under the 1st class, have a rate of Rs. 1-8-0, and that the last group should be assessed at Rs. 1-4-0, a few exceptional villages bordering on the extreme waste of the district being put at Re. 1. If these modifications be approved of, the regrouping in the manner suggested can be carried out by me in communication with Mr. Pedder.

11. It is probable that for the first year or two this measure may entail some small sacrifice of revenue, as compared with what would be realized under the higher rates fixed by Mr. Pedder. But I feel confident that by the spread of cultivation our future revenue will eventually be higher than it would have been under his proposed settlement, whilst the poor and hitherto heavily taxed people of this district will be aided in getting out of debt, and their condition generally soon be materially improved.

12. Before quitting the subject, I must briefly refer to Mr. Pedder's remarks in paragraph 24, commenting on the objection to the rates contained in my letter submitting his preliminary report, for I find that he has somewhat misrepresented my opinions in the matter. With regard to the remarks under head "A." I admit that the variation between the bighoti and the survey measurements has turned out to be somewhat less than I had supposed it would be; still I think that a difference of 36 per cent., as will be found from a comparison of the areas of the two measurements under Class III, is considerable, and sufficient under ordinary circumstances to vitiate calculations based upon such recorded areas.

13. Mr. Pedder is correct in explaining here, that when I represented that the proposed maximum for Nizámpur to be higher than that fixed for the other neighbouring districts I was referring, not to the full maximum of the particular districts, but to the maximum of the group bordering on Nizámpur; and in that sense my remarks were generally correct.

14. I cannot accept unreservedly the explanation here given as to the reason for the alteration made in the classification scale, viz., that it was for the purpose of enabling us to propose a higher maximum rate. It was not on this account, but because we found the poorer soils to be relatively over-assessed under the proportionate scale of values given in the old joint report and hitherto in use; and it is obvious that this would effect a high as well as low maximum, as the assessment would not be fairly apportioned to the different classes of soil under such a scale of values.

15. I think the proposed pátasthal rates are fair, and that Mr. Pedder has shown considerable discrimination and good judgment in his manner of apportioning them to the different bhandáras of the district.

16. I cannot conclude without recording my sense of the clear and careful manner in which the whole question of the settlement of this district has been placed before us, and I regret that I have been unable to give my unqualified support to the proposals. In justice, however, to Mr. Pedder I would observe that he appears to have been guided by the rules in general use in fixing his rates for the district; whilst my proposed modifications may be said to be exceptional, but necessary, nevertheless, in my opinion, considering the low state of cultivation, the defective resources and impoverished condition of the people generally, to ensure the success of the settlement and the future prosperity of the district.

(Signed) J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

To  
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2569 of 1869.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To  
F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq.,  
Chief Secretary to Government,  
Bombay.

Mátherán, 29th May 1869.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a memorandum from Colonel Francis, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, forwarding the final report of the Superintendent Khánderah Survey, on the revision of assessment in the Nizámpur Petha of the Pimpalner Táluka, together with the opinion thereon of the Collector of the Province.

2. The descriptive and statistical portion of Mr. Pedder's report having been reviewed by Colonel Francis, call for no further remarks. I therefore proceed at once to state my views on the revised rates therein proposed, viz., for the 1st class Rs. 2, for the 2nd class Re. 1-12-0 and for the 3rd class Re. 1-8-0.

3. Mr. Pedders grouping of villages has been very carefully and judiciously made. His 1st class rate of Rs. 2, as applied to Group I, has received the concurrence of the Collector and of Colonel Francis, and I would also recommend it for the sanction of Government.

4. As regards the 2nd and 3rd class rates Mr. Sheppard, though admitting Mr. Pedder's reasoning, observes: "My only doubt has been, whether the rates proposed for the lowest class of villages are not somewhat too high." While Colonel Francis speaks of them as "being certainly too high for such a poor country." In a district so poor, so thinly populated, so ill-supplied with water and roads, and where the area of assessed land out of cultivation is very large, there can be no doubt an exceptionally light assessment is the right course to adopt.

5. Colonel Francis has clearly shown that it would be to the advantage of the interest of Government to lower these rates; and for the reasons urged *vide* his paragraphs 3 to 12. by him, I beg leave to recommend that they be fixed at Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-4-0, respectively, leaving the re-grouping of the villages and other minor details for settlement between him and Mr. Pedder.

6. The pátasthal rates have been approved by Colonel Francis, and may, I think, be finally sanctioned.

7. The insufficiency of the water-supply in many of the villages of Nizámpur and the absence of roads are great wants, tending to retard the development of the resources of this by no means favoured portion of Khándesh. However, Mr. Sheppard, like his predecessor, Mr. Lionel Ashburner, is very earnest in these matters. During the past bad season he has had large sums placed at his disposal for Famine Relief Works, besides considerable balances from the Local Funds, and these sums he has expended most judiciously throughout the province. The tank near Nizámpur, among other works of usefulness, has also been commenced.

8. In conclusion, I have the honour to add, that I concur in the praise bestowed by Colonel Francis on Mr. Pedder for the clear and careful manner in which the settlement question has been submitted by him, and I would recommend that the usual guarantee for 30 years be now given, the adjustments, consequent on the reduction of rates proposed in paragraph 5 above, being made under the orders of the Survey Commissioner, N. D.

I have &c.,

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS,  
Officiating Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 3108.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 31st July 1869.*

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 2569, dated 29th May 1869—Submitting, for orders, with his own remarks, a memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., forwarding the final report of the Superintendent, Khándesh Survey, on the revision of assessment in the Nizámpur Petha of the Pimpalner Táluka, together with the opinion thereon of the Collector of the Province.

RESOLUTION.—The district of Nizámpur is a Petha or sub-division of the Pimpalner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate, comprising 87 villages, all Government, and containing an area of 490 square miles, or 316,993 acres. The description given of it by Mr. Pedder is extremely unfavourable, clearly demonstrating the necessity of adopting moderate rates of assessment in a general revision, such as would tend to encourage cultivation over the vast extent of land now lying waste.

2. The most pressing want of the district is water, which is said to be so scarce that there is hardly sufficient even for domestic purposes in some parts. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is glad to learn that a construction of a new tank has been commenced at Nizámpur, but he thinks that much more than this is necessary, and he accordingly directs that steps may be taken in the Irrigation Department to see what can be done to ameliorate the condition of the petha in this respect, consistently with the funds available for the purpose.



3. The rates proposed by Mr. Pedder for dry-crop cultivation are Rs. 2 for the 1st class, Rs. 1-12-0 for the 2nd class, and Rs. 1-8-0 for the 3rd class. Colonel Francis has generally approved of the rate proposed for the 1st class, but he thinks those for the other two are too high, especially that for the last class. He is no doubt correct in this view, as the difference between the rates proposed by Mr. Pedder for the 1st and the last groups can hardly be said to represent sufficiently the difference between the natural capabilities of the two groups of villages respectively. Moreover, there is a large extent of waste in the last two groups, and there is thus the more reason to adopt specially low rates as an inducement for the cultivation of these tracts. Under these circumstances, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves of the rates proposed by Colonel Francis, and sanctions their adoption in lieu of those proposed by Mr. Pedder for his 2nd and 3rd groups.

4. Under the modifications sanctioned in the above paragraph, the rates to be adopted will be as follows :—

					Rs	a.	p.
1st class	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 0
2nd class	...	...	...	...	...	1	8 0
3rd class	...	...	...	..	...	1	4 0

and Re. 1 for certain exceptional villages bordering on the extreme west of the district, referred to at the conclusion of paragraph 10 of Colonel Francis' report. These modifications will require slight alterations in the grouping, which the Survey Commissioner should be requested to carry out in conjunction with the Superintendent, Mr. Pedder.

5. The pátasthal rates proposed by Mr. Pedder are considered to be fair on all lands, and may be sanctioned likewise.

6. The modifications authorized by Government will alter the financial result of the settlement shown in paragraph 31 of Mr. Pedder's report. The Survey Commissioner should be requested to report the exact result of the rates to be adopted under this Resolution.

7. The settlement of the district as now approved and sanctioned may be guaranteed for the usual term of 30 years, commencing from 1868-69.

(Signed) F. R. S. WYLLIE,  
For Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.  
The Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch (with copies of the papers).

No. 302 of 1869.

Superintendent's Office,  
Camp Pimpulgam, 7th December 1869.

From

W. G. PEDDER, Esq.,  
Superintendent, Khandeish and Nassick Survey ;

To

L. R. ASHBURNER, Esq.,  
Collector of Khandeish.

SIR,

I have now the honour to submit my final report upon the introduction of the survey settlement during last season in the districts marginally noted, the preliminary report upon which was forwarded to you under date 2nd February last, No. 23.

Pimpalner Suba, Zeykheda  
Petha, and Abhona Petha, Taluka  
Báglán.

2. Since the introduction of the revised rates the pettas of Abhona and Zykheira have been transferred from your Collectorate to that of Nassick. But the three districts are so closely connected together, and the question of the rates of assessment appropriate for one depends so much upon the rates found to be suitable for the others, that were I to send in a separate report for the Nassick districts I should have to repeat the greater portion of my facts and arguments. I will, therefore, send copy of this report to Mr. Ovens, with the detailed village statements and statistical tables for Zykheira and Abhona; those for Pimpalnair alone being appended to this letter.

3. From the accompanying map it will be seen that Pimpalner Subha lies partly above and part below the Western Gháts, and is bounded on the west by the Dángs and the Gáekwár's pargana of Songar, on the

Situation and Boundaries.

north by the Tápti and Nesi rivers and by the Nandurbár taluka of your Collectorate, on the east by the Nizámpur Petha, and on the south by the Zykheira Petha, from which it is divided by the Sailbári range of hills. The Zykheira Petha, lying entirely above the Gháts, consists, speaking generally, of the long and narrow valley of the Musam river between the Sailbári and Dolebári ranges. It is bounded on the west by the Dángs, on the north by Pimpalner, on the east by Málegaon, and on the south by the Báglan Subha. The Abhona Petha also lying, with the exception of a few scattered villages, above the Gháts, is bounded on the west by the Dángs, on the north and east by Báglan Subha, a narrow slip of which intervenes between it and Zeykheda, and on the south by the Chandor range, dividing it from the Wandinduri taluka of Nassick.

4. Pimpalner Subha, according to the Mámlatdar's lists, contains 222 villages—218 Government and 4 alienated. It may be divided into two distinct portions—the old Navápur mahál below the Kunda-bári Ghát, and the original Subha division above it. In the former division are nominally 141 villages; 50 of this are mere names, and the tracts in which they lie have been circuit surveyed only, the village boundaries not being defined. Sixty are held on "Makta" leases, under an arrangement made by the then First Assistant Collector in 1864, and have consequently been circuit surveyed only: two are alienated. Thirteen villages, entirely waste, have been circuit surveyed only to fix their boundaries, and the remaining 16, hitherto managed on the outbundi system, which lie along the Surat road, and are the most populous and best cultivated, have now been measured, classified and assessed in detail.

5. The division above the Kundaibari Ghaut contains 81 villages, 79 Government and 2 alienated, in one of which the settlement has been introduced. Of the Government villages 56 have hitherto been managed upon the bigoti, and 25 (including Umarpatt, *vide* para. 47) upon the outbundy system, the latter being chiefly the group of villages west of the kasba town, known by the name of the Wursa Mahal.

6. A few villages will have to be transferred between Pimpalnair and Nandurbar, but on this subject I shall address you when sending on the taluka maps, now being prepared.

7. The total number of villages settled upon the survey system is thus 95, but, for reasons stated below, the new rates were actually introduced last season in 81 only; the remaining 14 are villages of the Nawapur mahal, in which the papers have been prepared, and the people informed of the effect of the new rates, but the new rates will not come into operation till the current season.

8. The 95 villages contain a total area of square miles 455, or acres 291,310, of which area 114,710, or 39 per cent, are unarable. The average soil classification is annas 4 pies 4. The population is 26,355, or 60 to the square mile.

9. In the Zykheira petta there are, according to the Mámlatdar's lists, 96 villages—84 Government and 12 alienated. Two of the Government villages have, however, been now included with others. Of the remaining 82, 56 have hitherto been managed on the bigoti system, 23 on the outbundy, and 2 are held on Mukta leases. The settlement has been introduced in 11 alienated and 51 Government villages; one Government village, which is entirely waste, not having been surveyed in detail. The total area of the 92 settled villages is 304 square miles, or acres 194,610, of which acres 91,554, or 47 per cent., are unarable. The average soil classification is annas 4 pies 3. The population is 20,834, or 69 to the square mile.

10. Abhona contains 165 villages—143 Government and 22 alienated. Of the Government villages 11 have hitherto been managed on the outbundy and the remainder on the bigoti system: 12 alienated villages, the holders of which decline the settlement, and 10 Government outbundy, have been circuit surveyed only. The latter villages are situated in the Dáng below the Ghaut, and scattered at various distances along the road from Abhona to Bulsar in the Surat Collectorate. I made an attempt to survey them in detail, but found that even were this done—which from their remote position, the unhealthiness of their climate, the want of labour, supplies and water, and the opposition of the scanty population of Bhils and Kokunis, would have been difficult and expensive—it would be impossible to administer the survey settlement. The mode of settlement adopted for these villages is reported below, paragraph 48.

11. Of the 18 alienated villages the owners of 6 have recently applied for their survey, but the measurement and classification not having been completed the rates could not be introduced last season. 11 Government villages originally belonged to the Wuuni taluka, and were settled by Mr. Fraser Tytler in 1843. The term of his settlement not having expired the introduction of the revised rates must be deferred till the revision of assessment in Wandinduri. But the measurement and classification of these villages is complete, and papers have been prepared. Their names and the classes in which they have been placed are given below, paragraph 13.

12. The settlement has thus been introduced in 126 villages—121 Government bigoti, 1 Government outbundy, and 4 alienated. They contain a total area of square miles 269, or acres 172,019, of which acres 80,038 are unarable, or 46 per cent. The average soil classification is annas 5 pies 3.

The population is 22,976, or 85 to the square mile.

13. All the districts under report are intersected by abrupt and rocky mountain ranges, generally trending from west to east, and divided by the valleys, of greater or less width, of different rivers and streams along which the population and cultivation are found. The hills are mostly bare, or covered only with low thorn jungle, but towards the west, and specially in the hills about Pimpri in Abhona, there are forest tracts of teak and other timber trees. The teak, however, as far as I have observed, is mostly stunted, and not equal in value to that of the Konkan or Dangs. The below Ghát villages, specially those of the Navápur mahál, contain much forest. The arable valleys are mostly treeless, but along the rivers are many beautiful groves of mangoes.

14. The soil varies much in fertility, from excellent deep black to the very worst and poorest sort of "Barad." As shown by the average classification, however, the better soils bear but a small proportion in area to the vast uplands of poor "Mál." The most important cultivation is the Pátasthal of sugar, rice, wheat, gram, &c., watered from dams in rivers, of which, you will see from the statements, there are altogether 10,814 acres, and which pays rather more than half the total revenue. The dry-crop cultivation is rude and careless. It is, however, best towards the east of each district, where the valleys open out and the climate is suitable for bajri. To the westward the coarser kharif grains are chiefly grown, but especially in the west of Abhona there is a good deal of dry-crop, wheat and gram, and a little rice. Most of the rice is either grown in rotation in Pátasthal land, or sown broadcast as a dry-crop, but there is a little land, amounting altogether to 549 acres, which is embanked, and in which the rice is grown by transplantation, and this has been separately assessed as rice.

15. The only returns of rainfall I have been able to procure are noted in the margin.

		Climate.	
Pimpalner.		In.	cts.
Total fall for	1861 ...	...	19 43
"	1862 ...	...	19 63
"	1863 ...	...	16 29
"	1864 ...	...	12 29
"	1865 ...	...	26 51
"	1866 ...	...	17 56
"	1867 ...	...	18 14
"	1868 ...	...	16 94
"	1869 ...	...	15 79
Total average ...		...	17 95

There are no returns of rainfall for Zeykheda or Abhona.

and Natives of the Deccan. The latter have a proverb, that to a Bráhmín Navápur is worse than transportation. This tract is consequently inhabited only by Bhils and Kokanis. It is a curious fact, and one which shows how little we know of the causes of malarious fever, that although the monsoon of 1868 almost entirely failed, and the western districts suffered severely from want of water, many streams and wells running dry, and consequently, according to the ordinary theory, these districts should have been less feverish than usual, they were exceptionally unhealthy last season. Every European officer who visited them was severely attacked by fever. I had great difficulty in returning to Málegaon from Abhona about the middle of June, because all my servants and peons were prostrated; and my own establishments and the district ones suffered so severely that it was with the greatest difficulty that I got through the work.

16. None of the districts under report are traversed by made-roads, though a few very useful Gháts, such as the Kondaitari and Saibari, have been constructed. A road leading from Málegaon *via* Satána and the Dolebari across Zeykheda petha, and over the Saibari to Pimpalner, has been commenced, and will, I suppose, be eventually completed. The country roads are generally difficult for traffic, from the numerous steep passes and deep ravines they have to cross. The railway is far distant from any part of the districts under report. They are, generally speaking, well supplied with water; but some of the hill villages suffer much from want of water, and this is a point to which I have attended in fixing the rates.

17. There are no important markets within the districts under report. The exports of Pimpalner go chiefly to Dhulia, and a portion down the Kondaitari to Surat; those of Zeykheda to Málegaon; those of Abhona also to Málegaon; but a good deal of sugar is said to cross the Awadbari, or Bháwarbári, to Násik. The chief village bazárs are in Pimpalner, Navápur, Wársa, Dhiwal, Málpur-Kasára, and Pimpalner Kasba; in Zeykheda, Muler, Námpur, and Zeykheda Kasba; in Abhona, Hatghar, Kannasi, Pála, and Abhona Kasba. All are small and unimportant.

18. The revenue system in the more easterly villages, and those of which the inhabitants are chiefly Kunbis, is that of bighoti rates on cultivation, the rayats having however, of late years, been required to give " kabuláyats," or " rázinámas," for the lands they newly take up or relinquish. In the western villages of Pimpalner and Zeykheda the " autbandi " or plough-tax system is in force, but on two different plans. In Pimpalner the bullocks used for the plough are actually counted, and each cultivator pays according to the number he possesses. In Zeykheda 30 bighas of cultivation is considered to be one plough. A rough measurement of the area annually cultivated by each peasant is made, and if it is less than 30 bighas he pays for one plough; if more, for two or more ploughs, and no inspection of the number of bullocks he owns or uses is made. In the Hatghar mahál of Abhona the system is that of crop bighoti rates; and in 11 villages lying south of Abhona Kasba, which were some years ago transferred from the Wandiaduri taluka of Násik, a settlement was made in 1843 by Mr. Fraser Tytler, Superintendent of the Dang Survey. A field assessment was imposed only upon the rice and " kali " (or low-lying black) soils; and the " mál " or poor uplands, little of which was then in cultivation, was leased out to the villages, undivided, for a short term of years. On the expiration of this term the Collector, finding that the plan did not answer, did not renew the lump assessment, but let the " mál " for cultivation at low uniform rate. The measurements, rather rough originally, have been quite

	Class.	Rate.
Wadál ... ..	3	1-4
Pimpri Márkand ... ..	"	"
Mulaneh Kd. ... ..	"	"
Jamleh ... ..	"	"
Darehgaum ... ..	"	"
Dewli ... ..	"	"
Nanduri ... ..	"	"
Palasdar ... ..	"	"
Bhilwari ... ..	"	"
Mohodari ... ..	"	"
Kharad ... ..	4	1-0

vitiated by portions of the surrounding " mál " having been taken into the divided fields, and, for the same reason, I have found it necessary to revise the classification. As the thirty years for which the settlement of the lands originally divided was made does not expire till 1872, the new rates have not been introduced in these villages, but the papers have been prepared, and the table in the margin shows the class in which these villages have been included and their maximum dry-crop rate.

19. The following abstract of the diagrams which accompany this report will enable you to see what have been the increase of cultivation and assessment, the average revenue rates, and the remissions, since the districts passed under British rule in 1817. From the diagrams " outbundy " and alienated villages, and those for which the returns are not complete, have been excluded.

ABSTRACT.

*Pimpulnair Suba, 55 Villages.*

	Cultivated.	Assessment.	Remission.	Collections.	Average rate	Percentage of	
					of Assessment	Remissions.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10 years' average.	1818-19 to 1827-28 ...	13,255	61,477	4,753	56,719	4 10 2	7 11 10
	1828-29 to 1837-38 ...	14,159	50,319	5,941	44,378	3 8 10	11 12 11
	1838-39 to 1847-48 ...	18,136	43,890	2,485	41,405	2 6 9	5 10 7
	1848-49 to 1857-58 ...	18,516	44,344	2,233	42,111	2 6 4	5 0 7
	1858-59 to 1867-68 ...	23,500	60,223	259	59,964	2 9 0	0 6 11

*Zeykheira Petha, 54 Villages.*

10 years' average.	1818-19 to 1827-28 ...	12,279	32,911	3,202	29,109	2 10 1	9 14 7
	1828-29 to 1837-38 ...	15,569	33,154	2,972	30,182	2 2 1	8 15 5
	1838-39 to 1847-48 ...	22,019	34,931	2,320	32,611	1 9 5	6 10 3
	1848-49 to 1857-58 ...	25,705	38,656	1,138	37,518	1 8 1	2 15 1
	1858-59 to 1867-68 ...	32,897	50,446	218	50,255	1 8 7	0 6 8

*Abhona Petha, 108 Villages.*

10 years' average.	1818-19 to 1827-28 ...	14,113	19,662	1,916	18,346	1 6 3	6 11 1
	1828-29 to 1837-38 ...	16,182	21,329	1,353	19,971	1 5 1	6 5 10
	1838-39 to 1847-48 ...	22,041	23,649	605	23,084	1 1 2	2 8 10
	1848-49 to 1857-58 ...	25,092	27,733	614	27,119	1 1 8	2 3 5
	1858-59 to 1867-68 ...	34,893	38,294	382	37,912	1 1 7	1 0 0

*Comparison of first and last years in the Series.*

Pimpulnair	1818-19 ... ..	8,638	59,675	14	59,661	.....	.....
	1867-68 ... ..	24,828	65,637	22	66,635	.....	.....
Zeykheira	1818-19 ... ..	7,986	30,200	...	30,200	.....	.....
	1867-68 ... ..	34,979	54,660	4	34,654	.....	.....
Abhona	1818-19 ... ..	11,136	19,409	45	19,364	.....	.....
	1867-68 ... ..	37,461	41,227	220	41,007	.....	.....

20. From the above table you will see that remissions being very heavy, have greatly diminished during the latter years of the series in all the districts under report; that cultivation has increased considerably (in Pimpalner nearly threefold, in Ahbona more than three fold, and in Zykheira more than fourfold) since the introduction of British rule, and that a decrease in the pressure of the assessment corresponds directly to the increase of cultivation. (The last ten years, it is true, seen in Zykheira and Pimpalner to show a slight exception to this, but the great rise in prices during that period has really lessened the pressure of the assessment.) The latter point will be very clearly seen on a comparison of the figures for Pimpalner with those for Zykheira. The average classification of these two districts is very nearly the same; they adjoin each other, and are similar in every respect, except that Zykheira has a slight advantage in point of accessibility and of general fertility; and their average rates of assessment should, therefore, be nearly the same, as by the settlement they are, viz. Re. 1-0-2 in the cultivated area in Zykheira against Re. 0-15-11 in Pimpalner. Yet you will see that, taking the last ten years of the series alone, an acre of cultivation in Pimpalner has been paying a heavier assessment than an acre in Zykheira in the proportion of 5 to 3. The figures given, it is true, include pathastal assessment and cultivation, and there is more pathastal in Pimpalner than in Zykheira. But, taking the dry-crop assessment alone, you will see from the table at paragraph 29 that the old average dry-crop rate in the b'hoti villages of Pimpalner is Re. 1-0-4 against Re. 0-13-3 in Zykheira, the average survey dry-crop rates for the same villages being Re. 0-7-9 in Pimpalner and Re. 0-9-0 in Zykheira. Consequently, as we should expect to find, while cultivation in Zykheira has risen from an average in the first ten years of the series of 12,279 acres to an average of 32,877 acres in the last ten years, or about 168 per cent., the average cultivation for the same year in Pimpalner has risen from acres 13,255 only to 23,500 acres, or 77 per cent., while assessment, which has risen about 56 per cent. in Zykheira, has actually fallen off nearly 3 per cent. in Pimpalner. There cannot be a stronger proof that Pimpalner has been over-assessed.

21. I am, however, of opinion that all the districts under report require a reduction in the rates of assessment. Except that they have a heavier rainfall, they cannot be compared with the districts that adjoin them in the east—Dhulia, M'legaon, and B'aglan Suba—in any of the points which guide us in fixing survey assessments: they are less healthy, less accessible, less conveniently situated with respect to markets; on the whole less populous, and their inhabitants comprise a larger proportion of the wilder tribes unskilled in husbandry. Yet the rates of assessment they have hitherto paid are, on the whole, heavier than those paid by adjoining districts, either before or after the survey settlement of the latter.

22. I note in the margin figures showing the prices of some of the principal products for the five years ending 1853, and for the five years ending 1869, though the great rise in prices of late years is so well known that this is hardly necessary. But it may be forcibly argued that this great rise in prices has made rates of cash assessment, which twelve or fifteen years ago were oppressively heavy, now moderate and reasonable. I should attach just weight to this argument were it not for another circumstance. It is the universal opinion, both of the people themselves and of old Government officers of experience in the districts, that the climate of late years has changed for the worse. Wells and streams which formerly hold water all the year round are now usually

Table showing the prices of different Agricultural Products in the month of January for five years ending 1853, and for five years ending 1869, in the Dhulia Bazar.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Jagri, or coarse Sugar.
	Seers for One Rupee.	Seers for One Rupee.	Seers for One Rupee.	Seers for One Rupee.	Seers for One Rupee.
1855... ..	30	14	38	24	11
1856... ..	26	14	30	26	11
1857... ..	36	14	50	40	12
1858... ..	34	16	62	50	8
1860... ..	28	10	56	40	8½
Average 5 years...	30½	13½	45½	38	10½
1865... ..	9	5½	18½	11½	4
1866... ..	6½	3½	20	12	3½
1867... ..	8	2½	13	12	4
1868... ..	9½	5	20	13	5
1869... ..	7½	3½	11	9½	4
Average 5 years...	8½	4	16½	11½	4½

dry in January. There is also a general belief that partly from this cause, partly perhaps from the extension of cultivation and continuous cropping having exhausted lands to which manure is seldom applied, the productiveness of the soil has diminished. The people too are, generally speaking, poor and involved in debt, and have suffered much from recent bad seasons.

23. The maximum rates of assessment I have now adopted, it must be remembered, are very nearly those sanctioned for the infinitely more fertile, more populous, and more highly cultivated districts of the north-east of Kh'andesh before the rise in prices commenced, and I consider that were the districts now under report assessed in the same proportion as S'arda and Y'aval, my rates would be one-half what they now are. The rise in prices has, therefore, been really taken into account. There is also, as you will see from the statements, a great extent of waste lands, the cultivation of which will, I am sure, within a very few

years recuperate Government for the small immediate loss of revenue (about 13 per cent.) now caused by the reduction of rates. A great number of villages have hitherto been assessed at uniform rates, which, though lower than the survey ones, on the small area of good soils, are much too high for the profitable cultivation of poor soils. The Bhils and Mhars repeatedly told me in such villages that, now that they can get poor lauds at a low rate, they will take to cultivation.

24. From the accompanying tables Government will see that the three districts under report do not differ from each other in point of wealth in agricultural stock to an extent which ought to make a difference in their rates of assessment. There is one rather curious difference: while the average number of inhabitants to a house is 4.49 in Zykheira and 5.09 in Abhona, it is 3.15 only in Pimpalner. I attribute this chiefly to the large proportion of Kokunis in Pimpalner. Among these people the sons, as soon as they grow up, build separate huts for themselves, while among ordinary Kunbis the sons commonly live with their parents. For the same reason, while in Zykheira there is almost exactly one separately recorded holding to each present household, in Abhona there are more holdings than households, and in Pimpalner more households than holdings, in the proportion of nearly 5 to 3.

25. In fixing dry-crop rates of assessment for each district, I have borne in mind that its easterly villages are the best cultivated, the least unhealthy, and the most favourably situated with respect to markets; and are also inhabited by a larger proportion of Kunbis, Bhils and Konkanis predominating in the western villages.

26. The maximum rates of dry-crop assessment imposed by the survey in the districts immediately bordering on those under report, which are also the last settled, are as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nizampur Petha...	... 2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Malegaon ...	... 2 8 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Baglân ...	... 2 2 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0

27. Taking these rates as my guide, I have assessed those of the most easterly villages of Pimpalner and Zykheira, which have also the advantage of being situated on rivers, at a maximum of Rs. 2-0-0, lowering the rates as we go westward, with special reference to the position and water-supply of each village, till I arrive at the "outbandi" villages to the extreme west, along the Ghâts, assessed at a maximum of Re. 1-0-0 only. For the villages of Pimpalner Suba which lie below the Ghâts, I have taken a maximum of annas 12. In Abhona, which lies further west than the other two districts, I have assessed the first class of villages, those which are situated in the valley of the Girna, east of the town of Abhona, at a maximum of Rs. 1-12-0, the same as that of the third class villages of Baglân Suba which adjoin them, lowering the rate gradually to Re. 1-0-0 in the extreme west. A few villages in Abhona have been lowered from the class to which, from the map, they appear naturally to belong, on account of their being inaccessible to carts.

28. You will see at once from the accompanying statement and coloured map, the maximum rate of each village, the class in which it has been placed, and its position. The grouping has not been easy to do satisfactorily chiefly owing to the great inequality of the old assessments. The five villages of Nampur in Zykheira, for instance, has hitherto been paying an average dry-crop rate per acre of 8 annas only, while the same rate in villages near it, but less favourably situated and with a lower soil classification, exceeds one rupee. In Abhona, again, the south-western group of villages has hitherto been paying rates averaging only 5 or 6 annas per acre, while the villages of the Hutghur Mahâl, still further west, have been paying rates averaging above one rupee. My experience while introducing the rates, however, has not enabled me to suggest any alterations in the grouping: the only one of any consequence which occurred to me was that I might, I think, safely have carried the first class in Zykheira, further west, so as to include most of the villages on the Musum between Zykheira kusba and Muleir. This is, however, a matter of opinion, and I do not now recommend an alteration.

29. The following tables (abstracts of the village statements which accompany this report) will show you the financial results of the settlement. I should explain that the reason why the figures in these tables and those in statistical table No. II do not quite correspond is, that the details are somewhat differently given; motasthal lands, for instance, being included in dry-crop in the Jamâbandi statements, and shown separately in statistical table II. The general financial results are these: In 81 villages of Pimpalner the total assessments have been lowered from Rs. 75,301 to Rs. 65,182, or Rs. 10,119, equal to 13 per cent., while there are Rs. 30,013 of waste land available for cultivation. In 56 Government bighoti villages alone the assessment of cultivated dry-crop lands has been lowered from Rs. 8,025, or 32 per cent., from Rs. 21,515 to Rs. 16,490, while the average rate per acre has been lowered from Re. 1-0-4 to Re. 0-7-9. In Zykheira the total assessment of 92 villages has been lowered from Rs. 66,387 to Rs. 57,966 or Rs. 8,421 = 13 per cent., while there are Rs. 11,487 of culturable waste. In 56 Government bighoti villages the dry-crop assessment has been lowered from Rs. 27,307 to Rs. 23,237, or

Rs. 4,570 = 10 per cent., and the average rate per acre from Re. 0-13-3 to Re. 0-9-0. In Abhona the total assessment of 126 villages has been lowered from Rs. 43,728 to Rs. 38,890, or Rs. 4,838 = 11 per cent., while there are Rs. 10,215 of culturable waste. In 121 Government bighoti villages the dry-crop assessment has been lowered from Rs. 33,434 to Rs. 26,273 or Rs. 7,161, = 21 per cent., and the average rate per acre from Re. 0-14-3 to Re. 0-8-4. The reason of the reduction of the average rates being greater than that of the assessment is partly the inclusion of portions of waste in survey cultivated fields, partly that the old measurements being rough the old *nominal* average rate appears higher than it really was. On the whole three districts, the reduction in assessment is from Rs. 1,85,411 to Rs. 1,62,038, or Rs. 23,373, not quite 13 per cent., while there are Rs. 51,706 of culturable waste, by the cultivation of which this loss will be recovered.

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## PIMPAL

[Number of Ploughs and amount of

	Class and Maximum Rate.			Number of Villages	CULTIVATION AND ASSESSMENT IN 1867-68.		CULTIVATION AND ASSESS											
					Acres.	Rupees.	OLD SYSTEM.						Total.					
							Dry Crop.			Patathal.								
							Acres.	Rupees.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Rupees.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Rupees.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
Government Bighoti Villages.	1	2	0	13	6,699	30,839	6,478	6,153	1	2	0	1,612	25,046	15	4	1	7,115	31,199
	2	1	14	13	6,039	19,562	5,914	6,470	1	1	6	970	13,541	13	15	1	6,884	20,011
	3	1	12	9	5,557	4,968	6,431	5,472	0	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	6,431	5,472
	4	1	8	20	5,349	10,022	5,606	5,853	1	0	8	564	5,024	9	15	7	6,170	11,477
	5	1	4	1	608	595	554	567	1	0	6	1	7	7	0	0	555	574
Total	...	...	...	56	24,252	66,637	23,978	24,515	1	0	4	3,177	44,218	13	14	8	27,153	68,733
Outbandi Villages...	4	1	8	8	41½	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	393
	5	1	4	8	138	2,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	2,370
	6	1	0	11	273½	3,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276½	3,123
	7	0	12	2	78	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	525
	7	0	12	2	7	26	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	26
Total, Outbandi	...	...	...	24	531	6,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527½	6,411
Total, Government	...	...	...	...	24,259	66,633	23,985	24,541	1	0	4	3,177	44,218	13	14	8	27,162	68,759
	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	531	6,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527½	6,411
Alienated	6	1	0	1	8	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	131
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	24,259	66,683	23,985	24,541	1	0	4	3,177	44,218	13	14	8	27,162	68,759
	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	539	6,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	6,542
Government Villages not settled, vide para. 7	7	0	12	14	254	2,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	2,240



NER.

Plough Cess in black figures.]

MENT IN 1888-89.

SURVEY SYSTEM.								DIFFERENCE IN RATES.		SURVEY KAMAL.	
Dry Crop.			Patasthal.			Total.		Less. Rupees.	More. Rupees.	Arable Acres.	Assessment. Rupees.
Acres.	Rupees.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Rupees.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Rupees.				
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
		Ra. a. p.			Ra. a. p.						
6,956	4,250	0 9 9	1,828	23,323	12 12 2	8,783	27,573	3,626	...	18,696	32,865
8,509	4,747	0 8 11	1,162	10,659	9 2 9	9,671	15,406	4,605	...	29,198	23,276
8,126	8,156	0 6 3	...	...	.....	8,126	3,156	2,316	...	21,574	6,836
1,582	4,075	0 6 10	834	5,427	6 8 1	10,416	9,502	1,975	...	32,388	16,388
1,000	262	0 4 2	29	41	1 6 7	1,029	303	271	...	2,655	639
34,172	16,490	0 7 9	3,853	39,450	10 8 10	38,025	55,940	12,793	...	104,511	79,904
1,468	582	0 6 4	...	...	.....	1,468	582	...	189	6,235	2,008
6,721	2,743	0 6 6	489	925	2 1 9	7,160	3,668	...	1,298	15,417	6,788
16,966	3,890	0 3 8	142	137	0 15 5	17,108	4,027	...	904	23,493	5,962
1,664	788	0 7 7	...	...	.....	1,664	788	...	237	2,945	1,313
...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,819	8,003	0 4 9	581	1,062	1 13 3	27,400	9,065	...	2,628	53,090	15,071
...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
60,991	24,433	0 6 5	4,434	40,512	9 2 2	65,425	65,005	10,165	...	157,601	94,975
...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
778	177	0 3 8	...	...	.....	778	177	...	46	1,094	220
...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
61,769	24,670	0 6 5	4,434	40,512	9 2 2	66,203	65,182	10,119	...	168,695	95,193
...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	15,067	5,712







MENT IN 1933-35.

Survey System.									Differences in Rates.		Survey Kamal.	
Dry-crop.			Patasthal.			Total.			Less Rupees.	More Rupees.	Arable Acres.	Assessment Rupees.
Acres.	Rupees.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Rupees.	Average rate per Acre.	Acres.	Rupees.					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.						Rs.	
9,891	7,172	0 11 7	521	4,695	9 0 2	10,402	11,868	794	...	12,477	12,703	
16,389	9,117	0 8 11	787	5,277	6 11 3	17,176	14,394	2,420	...	27,629	18,236	
...	...	.....	P. 609	794	1 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15,140	6,528	0 6 4	...	...	.....	15,867	7,529	829	...	23,750	10,047	
...	...	.....	R. 118	212	1 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	P. 80	95	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,932	3,460	0 6 2	...	...	.....	9,274	4,004	636	...	17,831	6,524	
...	...	.....	R. 262	449	1 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	P. 1,997	10,861	5 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50,342	26,272	0 8 4	...	...	.....	52,719	37,795	4,679	...	81,697	47,510	
...	...	.....	R. 380	661	1 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
88	21	0 8 10	R. 4	6	1 8 0	92	27	...	16	173	43	
...	...	.....	P. 1,997	10,861	5 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50,430	26,294	0 8 4	...	...	.....	52,811	37,822	4,663	...	81,860	47,553	
...	...	.....	R. 384	667	1 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
653	413	0 9 8	18	115	6 6 3	701	528	43	...	1,444	812	
...	...	.....	P. 22	32	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
458	220	0 7 8	...	...	.....	491	255	103	...	688	339	
...	...	.....	R. 1	3	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	P. 46	54	1 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
590	313	0 5 9	...	...	.....	649	285	24	...	979	401	
...	...	.....	R. 13	18	1 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	P. 96	201	3 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,731	846	0 7 10	...	...	.....	1,841	1,068	170	...	3,111	1,552	
...	...	.....	R. 14	21	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	P. 2,093	11,062	5 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52,161	27,140	0 8 4	...	...	.....	54,652	38,890	4,833	...	84,971	49,106	
...	...	.....	R. 398	688	1 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	

30. You are aware that by the orders of the Survey Commissioner the classification scale originally adopted by Mr. Davidson for Kháud-sh (that given in the joint report) has been somewhat modified for the districts settled after 1866, in order to reduce the comparative assessment on the poorer soils. This measure generally has had the best results, but in the extreme west of the districts now under report, I think that by the present scale the poorer soils have been valued too low. You are aware that where the rainfall is very heavy the poorer soils are more productive in proportion to the better ones than where the rainfall is usually light. Now in the districts under report there seems to be a very marked difference between the eastern and western villages in point of rainfall; one village complains that from scarcity of rain a large crop of bájri is seldom got, while in another two or three kos west of it bájri cannot be grown at all on account of excess of rain. The line may be drawn, as far as I can judge, about ten or twelve miles from the edge of the Gháts; and if I were now beginning the classification of these districts, I would adopt a different scale for the villages west of that line. I do not, however, recommend an alteration now; the trouble would be considerable; we have at present no detailed returns of rainfall to go on; and the present valuation errs in the right direction, that of lowness of assessment in villages occupied by the wilder tribes. I notice the subject here, therefore, in order that attention may be directed to it when the present assessment is revised at the end of the thirty years' lease.

31. The classification on the whole has, I trust, been very well done. The only exception is in a few Pimpalner villages about the upper waters of the Kari, where towards the end of the field season of 1867-68 the Assistant had to leave that part of the country, after taking test, soon after the commencement of the classification, and one or two classers, much pressed to complete the work, lost their standard for the better soils, and classed them considerably too low. I discovered this only in visiting the villages for the purpose of introducing the new rates, and as I had no men available to revise the classification at once, and the area involved was small, I did not think it desirable to put off the settlement for a season. But I warned the ryots that the rates would be corrected, and have made arrangements to revise the classification in the present season. The man chiefly to blame has been severely punished.

32. The assessment of Patasthal lands has been conducted upon the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 665, dated 19th February 1858, and the maximum rates imposed in each village will be found in the accompanying statements, Column 19. But I was somewhat perplexed regarding the maximum rates to be imposed in Pimpalner and Zykheira, respectively. The best villages in Pimpalner, those watered from the Panjra, have usually a quadrennial rotation of kumode, rice, sugar, and two years' wheat or gram. Those of Zykheira, watered from the Musum, have mostly a triennial rotation,—kumode, sugar, and one year's wheat; consequently, according to our rules, the Zykheira villages should have had the higher rate. But the general opinion of the people is that the Pimpalner Patasthal is superior to that of Zykheira; the old Pimpalner rates were somewhat higher than those of Zykheira, and on a very careful inspection of all the principal patasthal villages I found that last season, in which the water-supply was very bad, while most of the Pimpalner villages had good or fair crops, in Zykheira the Patasthal crops were everywhere bad, and in many villages almost total failures. I thought myself justified, therefore, in fixing the highest maximum rate in Pimpalner at Rs. 15, or 2 Rs. higher than the highest maximum yet imposed for the Panjra; and in Zykheira at Rs. 14, the same rate as that on the best Musum villages in Maligaum. The maximum for the best Patasthal of Abhona is also Rs. 14.

33. In one Pimpalner village, Pankheira, the water-supply is very good, and the rate should have been Rs. 15. But the people are Kokanis, and the village, which was deserted, has only recently been brought under cultivation chiefly by the grant of exemption from assessment, or of very low rates for short terms of years. I thought myself justified, therefore, in imposing a rate of Rs. 11 only.

34. (In the districts under report there are a great number of small channels made occasionally by the people themselves and watering from Irrigation from temporary Dams. temporary dams in small streams a few acres of land. The water seldom lasts beyond December, and is often taken merely for a preliminary watering to soak the land before sowing rabi. The lands which are now, or which have been within a few years, watered in this way, have been assessed as Patasthal by the addition of a trifling sum, 8 annas or 12 annas per acre to the dry-crop rate. As it is very desirable to encourage the Kokanis to extend this mode of cultivation, I trust that during the currency of the settlement lands now assessed as dry-crop, but since made irrigable from temporary dams, may be charged only the dry-crop rates. When the present settlement is revised such new lands may be assessed at moderate Patasthal rates.)

35. As this is the last opportunity I shall have of referring to the subject, I think it my duty once more to raise the question of crop rates for the assessment of Patasthal lands. In submitting my original report on the subject I confined myself, as I had no practical experience in the matter, to stating, as well as I could, the arguments in favour of, and against the crop-rate and the fixed rate systems. But the experience I have since acquired during two unfavourable seasons makes me very doubtful whether the decision arrived at in favour of fixed rates was the correct one.

To Collector, No. 262, dated 14th September 1867.

36. I think I overlooked one very strong argument in favour of crop rates, which is, that when the water-supply is short the crop rate system enables the people to reduce the area of the more valuable crops in proportion, and thus to get a good crop, though from less land than usual; while under the fixed rate system no one will plant a less valuable crop, and one which requires less water, in order to enable his neighbour, who pays no more than himself, to get a good crop. In Sumpore, for instance, one of the best Zykheira villages, the ordinary rotation is sugar, wheat and kumode, and there are three "Fuds" of about 100 acres each. But last season there was not water sufficient to irrigate properly more than 30 or 40 acres of sugar, instead of 100. With crop rates, 30 acres only of the most favourably situated land would have been planted with sugar, and the rest with wheat, or some inferior crop. But under the fixed rate system no one would abandon his turn to plant sugar; the whole of the 100 acres were so planted, and the whole crop was almost totally lost. Nearly the same thing, the people told me, happened the year before: they estimate that they have lost in these two seasons from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000; and the village, once a very wealthy one, is now in a most depressed condition, the people having neither money nor credit with the sowkars. And this year, though the monsoon just over has been a most abundant one, they will have hardly any sugar, because the canal held no water during last hot weather, when this year's crop of sugar ought to have been planted. In effect, therefore, this village has lost three years in succession the crop on account of which a high fixed assessment has been imposed.

37. Should Government see fit to direct the substitution of the crop-rate system on the plan originally proposed by Major Elphinstone for that of fixed rates, the necessary alterations will, of course, involve considerable labour and expense; but still they can be made on paper and there will be no occasion to send a single man into the field.

38. Should it be decided to maintain the existing system of fixed rates, I trust that the Collectors may be directed to be liberal in giving remissions in seasons when the water-supply is really short. The case does not appear to me to be parallel to that of remissions for dry-crop lands in bad seasons, for not only are patasthal rates very much higher than dry-crop rates, but the expenses of cultivation are also very much larger, and a failure of water, which in reality Government engages to supply, causes a total loss of crops. In three villages of Baglan Suba for instance, which I visited last season, situated on the Kannair, and assessed at tolerably high patasthal rates, there were no patasthal crops whatever, and many Baglan villages not only lost their sugar last year, but will have none this year. I cannot admit that the necessity for remissions in bad seasons shows that I have pitched my rates too high. In ordinary seasons they can be paid with ease, and to have lowered them considerably would have caused an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue. In the case of dry-crop lands Government contracts to supply the land to the cultivator, and if that is washed away by a flood no one would deny that a remission should be given. In the case of patasthal, Government contracts to supply the water also, and if it is not available, it should not be charged for.

39. It was the desire of Government that, if possible, the survey system should be everywhere substituted for the outbandi, and this has been done, with the exception of the villages noticed at paragraphs 47 and 48 below. In the Navápur mahál, as you will have seen from my preliminary report, I was doubtful whether the survey system could be introduced in fourteen out of the sixteen villages along the Surat road, which were measured and classed in detail at the desire of Mr. Ellis, then Revenue Commissioner. I found, however, when introducing survey rates in the other two villages, Navápur Kasba and Visarwádi, that the Bhils did not seem to be violently opposed to the survey system, and were willing to try it, and I therefore introduced the new rates. In these villages, however, the potwár measurement not having been made, I made the jamábandi for 1868-69 on the old system, and merely informed the people of what the rate would be for the pre-ent year. These villages are, therefore, excluded from the accompanying jamábandi statements, and are shown separately in statistical tables I and II.

40. In all outbandi villages, as you are aware, the fields were not numbered on the old system, nor known by any names, and it is impossible to make the people understand what a particular survey number is. I therefore, after making the jamábandi of each village, sent a survey measurer with the people to explain in the field the assessment of each number and point out its limits, and then to take on the spot the agreement, if desired, to cultivate it for the ensuing season. By these means I hope that the people understand something of the areas and assessment of their fields.

41. I must say, however, that the people of almost all the outbandi villages complain of the increase to their payments caused by the survey. In fixing the rates of these villages I calculated what the existing average rate per acre would be, supposing that 30 bighas, or 22 acres were cultivated by each plough, that being the greatest area which one plough can till. And as many ploughs till less than 30 bighas, I thought myself quite safe in fixing the new maximum rates, so as to produce an average rate lower than this. I also broke up the numbers originally made in the outbandi villages of Zeykheda, so that no number should exceed 10 acres; yet, as you will see from the following table, the people carry the practice of cultivating small patches of land here and there (which, of course, involve their being charged the full assessment of each number thus partially cultivated) to such an extent that the survey assessment considerably exceeds the old payments.

Name of Village.	Old Rate per Acre at 30 Bighas to one Plough.	New average Survey Rate per Acre.	Less.	More.	Old Assessment for 1805-09.	New Assessment on Cultivation for 1868-69.	Less.	More.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Pimpalner.</i>								
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Korasai ... ..	0 13 8	0 5 11	0 7 9	...	545	608	...	58
Kokuswara ... ..	0 12 9	0 7 1	0 5 8	...	70	175	...	105
Kullumbh ... ..	0 10 5	0 4 0	0 6 5	...	129	254	...	125
Kurgawm ... ..	0 10 5	0 7 1	0 3 4	...	116	214	...	99
Khutteala ... ..	0 10 6	0 4 11	0 5 7	...	151	204	...	53
Chowpalla ... ..	0 6 10	0 2 5	0 4 5	...	1,247	774	478	...
Chorwad ... ..	0 10 6	0 5 0	0 5 6	...	246	574	...	328
Temba ... ..	0 7 8	0 4 5	0 3 3	...	315	322	...	7
Dehgaum ... ..	0 7 2	0 6 9	0 0 5	...	206	405	...	199
Pargaum ... ..	0 6 9	0 4 9	0 2 0	...	84	89	...	5
Pimpalgaum ... ..	0 6 10	0 3 5	0 3 5	...	455	675	...	220
Bhopkhal ... ..	1 0 3	0 9 5	0 6 10	...	392	641	...	249
Manjree ... ..	0 10 5	0 6 1	0 4 5	...	252	617	...	265
Mulgaon ... ..	0 13 3	0 4 1	0 9 2	...	223	361	...	133
Bobad ... ..	0 6 10	0 5 3	0 1 7	...	159	156	8	...
Lukhallee ... ..	0 10 7	0 4 10	0 5 9	...	29	42	...	13
Wurseh ... ..	0 13 8	0 9 11	0 3 9	...	216	445	...	229
Warduree ... ..	0 10 5	0 2 10	0 7 7	...	43	43	...	5
Dang Sirwara ... ..	1 1 1	1 0 5	0 0 8	...	587	1,115	...	568
Sewga ... ..	0 6 10	0 6 7	0 0 3	...	103	88	15	...
Senwad ... ..	0 10 10	0 3 5	0 7 5	...	230	364	...	134
Shene ... ..	0 10 5	0 5 1	0 5 4	...	86	181	...	95
Mapalgaum ... ..	0 11 3	0 3 8	0 7 7	...	131	177	...	46
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,544	9,242	...	...
<i>Zykheira.</i>								
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mulwara ... ..	0 6 10	0 6 2	0 0 8	...	136	219	...	83
Moholungi ... ..	0 6 10	0 6 5	0 0 5	...	103	176	...	73
Bhowapur ... ..	0 5 5	0 6 10	...	0 1 5	71	104	...	33
Dhamundareh ... ..	0 8 9	0 3 11	0 4 10	...	120	150	...	30
Wudakhul ... ..	0 5 5	0 4 5	0 1 0	...	7	14	...	7
Hutnur ... ..	0 10 11	0 11 7	...	0 0 8	172	241	...	69
Ambapur ... ..	0 10 11	0 12 5	...	0 1 6	90	112	...	22
Babulneh ... ..	0 7 9	0 3 2	0 4 7	...	11	3	8	...
Jamoti ... ..	0 8 2	0 5 3	0 2 11	...	192	173	19	...
Salwan ... ..	0 7 3	0 4 0	0 3 3	...	20	40	...	20
Bhowara ... ..	0 9 7	0 6 4	0 4 3	...	118	123	...	10
Nurkole ... ..	0 6 7	0 4 4	0 2 3	...	40	35	5	...
Jakolteh ... ..	0 6 10	0 5 10	0 1 0	...	19	29	...	10
Fissoreh ... ..	0 7 3	0 4 5	0 2 10	...	20	29	...	9
Mulgam Khurd ... ..	0 8 2	0 5 9	0 2 5	...	55	55	1	...
Gowlwara ... ..	0 9 1	0 5 7	0 3 6	...	325	354	...	29
Boredawut ... ..	0 6 10	0 5 2	0 1 8	...	159	200	...	41
Bhimkhet ... ..	0 6 10	0 4 3	0 2 7	...	225	223	...	3
Manun ... ..	0 7 3	0 3 5	0 3 10	...	200	238	...	38
Bhendgowhan ... ..	0 4 4	0 3 10	0 0 6	...	80	61	...	19
Jhad ... ..	0 9 1	0 5 1	0 4 0	...	137	147	...	10
Bhilwara ... ..	0 5 3	0 4 4	0 0 11	...	131	154	27	...
Bharwut ... ..	0 5 10	0 3 11	0 1 11	...	16	18	...	2
Ajunde ... ..	0 7 3	0 6 3	0 1 0	...	120	153	...	33
Bhorata ... ..	0 7 3	0 8 0	...	0 0 9	75	104	...	29
Aliabad ... ..	0 6 10	0 7 5	...	0 0 7	137	419	...	232
Morana ... ..	0 3 8	0 5 7	...	0 1 11	35	59	...	24
Tungam ... ..	0 6 10	0 3 9	0 3 1	...	104	70	34	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,969	3,713	...	...

42. I am at a loss what to recommend in this case. I am quite sure that the rates imposed are not really too high; that if the people can be got to cultivate entire numbers their payments will be less than before the settlement; and it must be noted that in the Hutghur mahal of Abhona, in all respects similar to the outbundy villages of Zykheira, but with a crop-rate system, the same rates as those imposed in Zykheira have considerably lowered the assessment. But if it is thought that, looking to the poverty and ignorance of the Bhils and Kokanis who inhabit these villages, it is desirable to impose very low rates, I would suggest that the present maximum rates, which are Rs. 1-4-0, Re. 1, and Re. 0-12-0, be lowered 4 annas respectively. In the villages of the Nawapur mahal, now rated at 12 annas, the soil classification is very high.

43. Whatever is done regarding the rates, I trust that the Survey Settlement may be administered with great care and very leniently for the next few years in all outbundy villages. The Mámlatdár or Mahá-kari should be required to visit them in the hot weather and hear all complaints. The Kulkarnis (who do not live in the villages and are very unwilling to go near them) should be compelled to reside in them during the hot weather, and



to point out the boundaries of all fields newly applied for. The system of selling by auction the occupancy of waste fields required for cultivation should not be enforced; and in cases when a cultivator tills only a small portion of a survey number remission should be given, but he should be required, as a punishment, to define its boundary by running his plough round it.

44. In administering the Nawapur mahál the object should, I think, be to get all the scanty population of that tract into the settled villages along the Surat road, and to clear the whole area of these villages of all trees but fruit-trees, thus making a cleared and cultivated tract four or five miles wide through the heart of the Dang. This would improve the climate, the cultivation and eventually the forests on each side too, for cultivation might then (except in the leased villages) be restricted to the settled villages.

45. Our only chance of really improving the Nawapur mahál is by making the kasba town a nucleus for improvement, and I would urge the necessity for some expenditure with this view. Nawapur is not a bad town, and is the great halting place on the road from Surat to Khandesh, which, by the way, urgently calls for improvement. There are 10 or 12 houses of Vánis, 4 or 5 of Musalmáns and 4 or 5 of Kunbis and Mális. There is a considerable manufacture of very good carts. There are two broken bandhárás, which might be repaired at an inconsiderable cost, and the people say they would at once take up 40 or 50 acres of land under either of them, and that seven or eight families of Kunbis would then come from the Gaikwár's country to settle.

46. Should it be found that the survey system is impossible to administer in Nawapur, I would suggest that the plan of three-year mukta leases to individual cultivators, recommended in paragraph 24 of my preliminary report, be tried for a few years.

47. There is one village, or rather tract—Umurpath—in Pimpalner which lies on a step of the Ghauts above Nawapur, but below the Suba, and is similar to Nawapur. It contains 12 distinct hamlets, managed on the outbundy system, and has been surveyed in detail, the measurement having been commenced before I took charge of the survey. It has not yet been classified, as I could not spare men for the purpose last season, and I proposed to assess it by a low uniform rate on survey numbers. But on visiting it myself I found that the soil differs so much that this plan would not answer, and, notwithstanding the expense that has been incurred in its survey, I cannot recommend that the survey system be introduced. I would suggest its being settled by ten-year mukta leases to the headmen, or "Gavits," of the different hamlets on the plan described in the next paragraph.

48. I have stated above, paragraph 10, that it was impracticable to survey in detail the below-Ghaut villages of Abhona mahál. Such of them as are cultivated I settled by giving ten year-mukta leases at a fixed sum to the Patels, on condition that they were not to charge the cultivators more than the existing plough-cesses of Rs. 8, including Local Fund, but might reduce this rate if they liked. I thought this preferable to the system adopted in Peint of reducing the plough-cess in proportion to an increase in the number of ploughs, as the people could not understand this system. The following table gives the details of the settlement. The lease-holders should, I think, continue to hold their sunnuds as Patels during the currency of the leases, unless dismissed for misconduct:—

Name of Village.	Average realizations for past five years.			Fixed Mukta Assessment, inclusive of Local Fund.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gandonch ... ..	27	0	0	31	0	0
Surganeh ... ..	42	0	0	55	0	0
Fongler ... ..	30	0	0	31	0	0
Karjul ... ..	30	0	0	31	0	0
Shrabhur ... ..	112	8	0	127	0	0
Chinchalleh ... ..	37	8	0	39	0	0
Pimpulsunde ... ..	33	7	0	31	0	0
Ahmedgowhan ... ..	34	8	0	39	0	0
Largaon ... ..	78	0	0	79	0	0
Giabi jamun pada ... ..	31	8	0	39	0	0

49. In the west of the districts under report the people generally desire that the hill-sides be broken up into assessed numbers on the ground that, though there are plenty of waste numbers in the valleys, the nagli and similar grains which form their own food will not grow in the low-lands. This was done where hill-side cultivation was found in existence at the time of measurement, but the survey was commenced several years ago, and the hill-side cultivation being non-continuous, it has very generally left the divided numbers in the interval between measurement and settlement, and is now found in the undivided waste. The request of the people is reasonable, but I am unwilling to comply with it till the Forest Department has decided where imperial or village reserves are to be formed, which I hope may be as soon as possible.

50. There are, I think (exclusive of the below-Ghaut villages), few tracts worth reserving as imperial forests. But the question of village reserves is a very important one. Not to mention that the rainfall is affected by the total destruction of firewood jungle as much as by that of timber forests, the existence of the valuable sugarcane cultivation of the west depends on the people being able to get firewood to boil the sugar. Each patasthal village has now a sort of customary right to cut firewood in certain hills, often far distant from it, but the jungle is becoming so much exhausted that there are complaints that firewood is yearly becoming more difficult to procure, and that the villages encroach on each other's customary limits. An attempt should now be made to regulate the cutting, so that each hill-side should have time to recover itself after once having been thoroughly cut.

51. There are two villages in Zykheira held on mukta leases. The lease of one, Murana, will probably soon expire. Until it does, the lessee is to levy the survey rates only from the cultivators. The other, Kotrabagh, is held on a perpetual lease at a fixed sum of Rs. 37-10-10 per annum. It is really only a garden of 15 acres, and should now be transferred to the head of alienated.

52. In column 28 of the accompanying village statements you will see the remissions which, from the very unfavourable nature of the season of 1868-69, I found myself obliged to give. They amount altogether in the three districts under report to Rs. 2,897, and I convinced myself that they were absolutely required. When they were given on account of the loss of patasthal crops I inspected the lands myself: the dry-crops had been cut before I could see them, but were inspected by the district officers.

53. I would now call your attention to the desirableness of re-arranging the Pimpalner Suba and Nizampur petta. In the first place, Pimpalner kusba is inconveniently situated for the Mámlatdar's station. The people of the Nawapur mahal have to ascend the Kundaibari, and come *via* Dahiwal to Pimpalner, as the Ghauts are elsewhere impassable, and some of the villages west of Navápur are distant more than 50 miles from Pimpalner by this route. The Nizámpur Mahalkári has no treasury, and the revenue from the Nizámpur villages north of Dossana has to travel upwards of 30 miles to Pimpalner. But more than this, Pimpalner kusba is excessively and notoriously unhealthy, so much so that the Mámlatdár and most of his establishment are generally ill, and the one object of every man employed there is to get away as soon as he can. I would suggest that the Mámlatdár might be moved either to Malpur-Kására, or to Sakri-Bhadna, in Nizámpur, both thriving and healthy towns, and that the Mahalkári might be stationed at Dahiwal, with a charge to consist of the Navápur mahal, the portion of the present Suba north of the hills which run east from Chowpalla, and Rahon to Maidana, and the portion of the present petta north of the water-shed between the Pánjhra and Burai; or the Mámlatdár might be moved to Kására and the petha be left as it is, with the exception of the transfer of the few villages south of the Pánjhra.

54. Abhona is also an excessively unhealthy place, but I cannot suggest a better station for the Mahalkári. Kalvan budruk is a fine village, and much healthier than Abhona, but it is, I fear, too far from the centre of the petha.

55. The term of the settlements under report, when sanctioned, should expire, together with those of Báglán Subha and Nizámpur, in 1893-94, being 25 years.

56. I should notice the exertions in introducing the settlement of the different district officers and their establishments, who all worked hard and well. I would particularly mention Azum Pandurang Sadashiv, acting Mámlatdár of Pimpalner, who was of great assistance to me, though continually suffering from fever, and much occupied with the construction of tanks in Nizámpur. My own establishments also deserve credit; they had very hard work, and suffered very severely from illness.

57. I must also express my acknowledgments to Mr. J. F. Muire, C. S., who was with me the greater part of the season, and whose aid was most valuable.

58. In conclusion, may I request you to forward this report, with your observations on it, to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., through Colonel Francis.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) W. G. PEDDER,  
Superintendent, Khándesh Survey.

P.S.—I find I have omitted to mention that the people particularly request that the practice called "Bhadori-Hivat" may not be interfered with by the Survey. This is, that they are permitted to take up waste land to be cropped in 1868 in August or September 1867, for the purpose of giving it one or two ploughings, and then letting it lie fallow till the next June. For the year it so lies fallow they pay nothing. I see no objection to this practice, and have promised that it shall be continued.

W. G. P.

No. 480 of 1870.

To

ALEXANDER ROGERS, Esq.,  
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Násik Collector's Camp,  
Mungsurra, 17th February 1870.

SIR,

I have the honour herewith to forward the accompanying copy of a report, No. 302, dated 7th December last, received from the Superintendent, Khándesh Revenue Survey, a few days ago, in order that I might submit it to you with any remarks I might think necessary regarding the proposal for the Zykheira and Abhona pettas of the Baglán taluka.

2. The question of the rates to be fixed for these districts must to a certain extent depend on what is decided on for the adjoining Pimpalner taluka, and as I am not aware what the Collector of Khándesh has recommended for that district, and as I have never been in the Abhona or Zykheira pettas, I feel it by no means easy to discuss the proposals made by Mr. Pedder in his interesting report.

3. The system which has hitherto prevailed seems to have varied in different parts, the "outbundy" even in the same taluka being apparently differently determined in neighbouring tracts; while the rates of assessment appear to have varied much, and to have been fixed in a somewhat arbitrary manner. (See para. 28.)

4. Even under these disadvantages the progress made throughout these two pethas has been very great, for, as Mr. Pedder points out in his 20th para., cultivation (comparing the cultivation of the first ten and last ten years of the series for which he gives figures) has increased 168 per cent. in Zykheira and threefold in Abhona, while even in the adjoining district of Pimpalner this increase is 77 per cent.

5. It is, I think, somewhat startling, after noting the steady advance chronicled by Mr. Pedder, to find him immediately afterwards express his conviction (para. 21) "that all the districts under report require a reduction in the rates of assessment." The reasons assigned for this opinion seem to me not very conclusive. They may be compressed into this, that the adjoining districts to the east pay proportionately less. Might not, however, a different conclusion be deduced from this fact, namely, that the districts to the east have been too lightly assessed? It seems to me difficult to believe that a district that has advanced so steadily and rapidly as Zykheira has done can be overassessed, or that with so scanty a population a larger increase of cultivation than 168 per cent. could have been expected.

6. Of course, if any such causes are at work as those referred to; namely, that owing to the destruction of forests and clearance of jungle the water-supply is now rapidly diminishing, and the soil, owing to more frequent cropping, is becoming exhausted, this would be a good and valid reason for lowering the rates, and under such circumstances I would not dream of opposing any such reduction; but at the same time if such a reason for lowering assessment exists it opens up, in my opinion, another most important question, namely, how far these causes are preventable. If, instead of lowering the rates Government endeavoured by judicious planting to prevent the springs running dry, and also by encouraging manuring showed the cultivators how to prevent the soil from becoming exhausted, would not the same result be gained as by lowering the rates of assessment, and in a preferable way? When is the cry of exhaustion of the soil to cease? As the area under cultivation increases and the same lands are more often cropped such exhaustion must necessarily follow where the soil is indifferent and no manure is used, but under such circumstances I doubt if any real benefit is derived from the increase of cultivation, or if it is desirable to endeavour to increase the area cultivated by lowering the rates of assessment so as to encourage such increase.

7. Again, when it appears that the average prices of grain for the five years 1855 to 1859, and for the five years from 1865 to 1869, have respectively been—

	Wheat.	Rice	Jowári.	Báji.	Jágrí, or coarse Sugar.
	Seers per Rupee.	Seers per Rupee.	Seers per Rupee.	Seers per Rupee.	Seers per Rupee.
1855 to 1859 ... ..	30½	13½	45½	38	10½
1865 to 1869 ... ..	8½	4	15½	11½	4½

—it does seem somewhat remarkable that even with this enormous rise it should still be necessary to reduce the rates about 13 per cent. What name must the rates levied ten years ago deserve if even with the advance of prices they must now be reduced to the extent proposed.

8. On looking at the dry-crop rates now fixed, I observe that the maximum rate in the eastern villages of Zykheira is Rs. 2, and in Abhona Rs. 1-12-0, while the maximum rate in both the districts in the western villages is Re. 1. The average dry-crop rate, however, is in Zykheira only eight annas and two pies and in Abhona eight annas and three pies per acre, while the average according to classes is as follows:—

Class	I—Average dry-crop rates	...	...	Zykheira.		Abhona.	
				A.	p.	A.	p.
...	...	...	...	14	7	15	7
"	II	"	...	14	1	14	5
"	III	"	...	9	7	12	0

The outbandy, of course, is not included in the classes given.

9. These are certainly not high rates, but they are considerably higher than the rates in the Dang villages in the neighbouring Násik districts. The latter, however, were fixed upwards of twenty years, and before the great rise in prices that has occurred of late years. I am not, however, prepared to say that I think the rates now proposed too low. I have not, having just come to Násik, and never having been in the districts now being settled, any sufficient knowledge to enable me to make any such statement; but as I think in these days of high prices and income tax care should be taken that rates fixed for a long period are not needlessly low, I have ventured to express my doubts as to the necessity of the general reduction of rates.

10. Putting aside, however, this general question, and taking the rates now proposed, it appears to me, if the rates introduced in the adjoining talukas are to be taken as a starting point, that the proposed rates are most judiciously apportioned, and they certainly cannot be considered too high.

11. Mr. Pedder himself in his 30th paragraph expresses his opinion that the poorer soils have been assessed too low. Never having been in the district to which Mr. Pedder's remark applies, I cannot, of course, speak with any degree of confidence on the subject; but, so far as my experience in the Western Ghaut districts of Belgaum, Poona and Násik goes, I should say that the poor soils in such localities should always be assessed at somewhat low rates, not only because they will not bear continuous cultivation, but because it is somewhat troublesome to clear and prepare them for cultivation, but because also it is desirable to try and induce the wild tribes inhabiting such districts, such as Bhils, Kolies, &c., to settle down and take to cultivation: such lands also are generally distant from markets, and for these reasons I am inclined to think it is better that they have not in the present instance been assessed at higher rates than the same class of soil further to the eastward.)

12. The encouragement of irrigation from temporary dams of the kind referred to in the 24th paragraph seem very desirable, but it appears to me that, to prevent disputes regarding rights to water, permission should, as a rule, be obtained before any dam is in the first instance erected. No annual sanction would appear necessary, but I think the condition referred to at the close of the paragraph, namely, that when the present settlement is revised such lands will be liable to pathusthul rates, should be distinctly explained, and an agreement obtained from the cultivators, otherwise a valid claim to exemption from such extra assessment may be set up under section 30 of the Survey Act—Bombay Act I of 1865.

13. The next point on which Mr. Pedder touches, namely, crop rates, is undoubtedly a very difficult one; and as there seems to have been a previous discussion on the subject, which I have not had an opportunity of studying, I feel that it would be out of place for me to say much on the subject at present, especially as I have never seen the proposals made by Major Elphinstone, which are referred to as those for adoption, should the system of crop rates be adopted.

14. In his 38th paragraph Mr. Pedder suggests that if it is decided to maintain the existing system of fixed rates Collectors should be directed to be liberal in giving remissions in seasons when the water-supply is really short.

15. This appears to me to be a very objectionable proposal, and to be quite opposed to the idea of a fixed rate. If any such remission is to be attempted, I would most strongly urge that the dry-crop and water rates be separately fixed, and that the water rate be again subdivided into (1) water for kharif crops, (2) water for rábi crops, (3) water for whole year. When this is done, then the rate to be levied would be simple enough; water would be charged only according to the period for which it was supplied, and those who wanted water for a short period would pay less than those requiring it for sugarcane, &c. By this arrangement too, as a few only would be entitled to water for the whole season, those who had crops requiring water for the whole season would be more likely to get it than under a general pathusthul rate, when all pay a rate, and when in consequence there is a general scramble for water.

16. If a fixed rate, whether water is supplied or not, is to be levied, a lower rate must be fixed than if remissions are to be regularly granted when the water-supply fails; but as there is a great deal to object to in a system that necessitates remissions, I would respectfully but strongly urge that no rates making such a system necessary should be sanctioned.

17. Mr. Pedder says he cannot admit that the necessity for remissions in bad seasons shows he has pitched his rates too high, but I am not prepared to agree with him in this view.

The essence of a fixed rate is that it should be so pitched that the cultivators should be able to cover losses in a bad season by profits in good ones. Mr. Pedder observes that in the case of dry-crop lands "Government contracts to supply the land;" but of what use is the land without seasonable rain? And are remissions to be granted in the case of dry-crop lands when the rainfall is short or unseasonable? If not, why, if fixity of assessment is the object to be aimed at, should remissions be granted more for loss of water in the case of garden lands than for the loss of rain in the case of dry-crop lands?

18. It seems to me that the admission that the rates cannot be levied in bad seasons is tantamount to admitting that they are too high. A low rate that could be levied without hardship in good and bad seasons alike would appear to me preferable to high rates and remissions in bad seasons. The results too, looking to the revenue, would be much the same, while the objectionable and demoralizing system of inspections by Native Officers to decide what amount of remissions should be granted would be avoided. As it is impossible to expect good seasons every year, I fail to see how lower rates that could be regularly collected would be any more "an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue" than the system of remissions advocated by Mr. Pedder.

19. As already stated, I think where dams exist the better plan would be to have the dry-crop and water rate separately assessed, the latter being subdivided according to the period for which water is to be supplied. If Government, as Mr. Pedder states, by charging pathusthul rates "contracts to supply water," and does not merely assess the land according to its capabilities, then the separation above proposed seems to be essential, in order that the parties to be supplied may at the commencement of the season declare what amount of water they may desire and that Government may have the power in a bad season of saying you can only have water for such a period. In this way only *certainty* of assessment, which has the same effect as *fixity*, can be obtained, and either fixity or certainty should be arrived at, as there can, I think, be little doubt that perpetual inquiries as to whether remissions should be granted or not is demoralizing not only to the Government officials, but to the cultivators themselves.

20. The question raised in paragraphs 40 to 43, regarding the rates of assessment in "outbundy" villages is a difficult one. If the Bhils cannot be taught to cultivate whole numbers, instead of parts of two or three, then it will be almost impossible to keep to the survey field system in such out-of-the-way districts as the Ghaut districts of Abhona, but I would hope that were the proposals made in Mr. Pedder's 43rd adopted, the Bhils may, before long, be made to appreciate the advantage to themselves of the system.

21. I think that not only should the Mámlatár or Mahálkari visit the villages every year, but that the Assistant Collector in charge of such districts should also do so, and report the result of his visits, and further that in his annual Jamabandy Report he should separately note the result of the settlement in outbundy districts. This will keep the matter prominently in view, and prevent excessive levies of assessment from the Bhils.

22. The arrangements proposed for the villages below the Ghauts belonging to the Abhona petta soem, so far as I can judge, to be very simple and judicious.

23. I entirely agree with the opinion expressed in paragraph 49, that hill numbers should not be marked off till the Imperial and village forest reserves are marked off. It seems to me of such importance that this should be done as soon as possible, that I would express a hope that an officer might be specially deputed for the purpose, and for the purpose also of settling the points referred to in paragraph 50. An officer of some experience would be needed for this purpose, and as, owing to the unhealthiness of the districts during a part of the year, the work could only be carried on during a short time in the hot season, perhaps the services of an Assistant Collector might be spared for that time without an extra charge, except an extra travelling allowance of Rs. 5 per diem while on the duty to meet the heavy expenses of moving in out-of-the-way districts where there are no roads.

24. Mr. Pritchard, the First Assistant Collector of Khándesh, has, I believe, a good knowledge of the forest districts referred to, and could his services be spared he would probably be the best person to name for this duty, if he would undertake it.

25. I am inclined to place even a higher value on the existing forests than Mr. Pedder apparently does. There may not at present be much valuable timber, but from what I hear, there is a good deal, and when the forests are once demarcated, and cutting within the reserves is prohibited, the trees will, in a few years, improve rapidly. But not only this, but I would trust that before long some attempts may be made to introduce other trees more valuable and of quicker growth than any now found.

26. Colonel Anderson, Survey Commissioner, lately gave me some information regarding the rapid spread of the blue gum tree at the Neilgherry Hills, and I see the matter mentioned in the "Indian Economist" of the 10th ultimo. The matter is thus referred to: "One of the most valuable importations, however, has been the Australian *Eucalyptus*, the blue gum tree, the timber of which is excellent for building purposes, quite equal to teak. It grows with great rapidity on the Shola land of the Neilgherries, and often to an enormous size. In fact, all the varieties of the *Eucalypti* are well suited for cultivation in consequence of their combining so

many important advantages, cheapness in cultivation, small percentage of loss on the young trees, rapid growth, serviceable timber, and a speedy return in cutting long before the trunk has attained to perfection."

27. If the trees grow so well in the Shola land of the Neilgherries, I see no reason why they should not grow near the Ghauts in these districts, where there is a good deal of jungle, and I hope that before long the tree may be introduced into the forests referred to by Mr. Pedder. I have already written to the Deputy Conservator of Forests to ascertain if he will be able to conduct some experiments with the seed of the tree this season, and I hope it may be possible to manage it.

28. Paras. 51 to 53 scarcely seem to call for remark. Inquiry will be made regarding the village of Katrabagh, and a report, if necessary, forwarded.

29. Not having yet had an opportunity of visiting Abhona, I am unable to make any comment on the proposal to substitute Kulwan Budruk for Abhona as the head-quarters of the mahál. The matter is one that can be separately considered.

I have &c.,  
(Signed) H. N. B. ERSKINE,  
Collector.

Forwarded through the Survey Commissioner, N. D.

No. 17<sup>601</sup>/<sub>747</sub>.

Office of the Collector and Magistrate of Khándesh,  
Camp Múheji, 3rd March 1870.

To

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner,  
Northern Division.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report by Mr. Pedder, Superintendent of Survey and Assessment, on the settlement of the Pimpalner Suba and the Zeykheda and Abhona pethas of Báglán. Both these pethas have now been transferred from Khándesh to Násik; I must therefore confine my observations to the Pimpalner táluka only.

2. The position of this long irregular-shaped táluka will be best understood by a reference to the accompanying map. Many of the villages of what was formerly the Navápur petha are more than 50 miles from the kasba town of Pimpalner. This petha had for the last ten years been incorporated in the Suba, which now consists of 222 villages, of which 218 are Government and 4 alienated.

3. The Navápur petha lying below the Kondaibári in the Dáng consisted of 141 villages of which 50 were deserted and existed only in name; of the remaining 91 villages, 60 were granted on the Istáwa tenure to the Pátils in 1864, 13 are entirely waste, and two are alienated; all these have been circuit-surveyed; only the remaining 16, which lie along the Surat road, have now been measured, classified and assessed. They have hitherto been held on the outbandi or plough-tax tenure.

4. The Pimpalner Suba above the Kondaibári contains 81 villages, of which 2 are alienated. Fifty-six of these villages have hitherto been held on the bigoti tenure, and 25, including Umurpath (*vide* para. 47 of Mr. Pedder's report), on the outbundy tenure. These outbundy villages lie in a group at the head of the Jákrabari, in what was formerly the Warsa Mahál.

The survey and assessment has thus been applied to 96 villages, *viz.* 79 of the Suba 16 of the petha, and 1 of the alienated villages; but the rates were actually introduced into only 81 of them last season: they will be applied to the remaining 15 villages in the current season.

5. The 95 Government villages contain a total area of 455 square miles, or 291,319 acres, of which 39 per cent. is unarable waste. The average soil classification is only 4 annas and 4 pies. The population is 24,355 or 60 to the square mile. The general aspect of the country above the Gháts is mountainous, the most considerable range being that which separates it from the Zykheira petha. The very peculiar peaks of the Mangia and Tungia form very conspicuous objects, visible from a great distance. An easy road with a gradient of 1 in 80 has now been made over this range of mountains at the Saibári. This opens the táluka and the whole valleys of the Pánjhra and Kán to cart traffic. When the road from the Saibári to Malegaon, 40 miles, is finished, it will be connected with the Munmar Station. About one-fourth of the road was carried out as a famine work during the past season.

6. Below the Gháts in the Navápur petha the country is tolerably level, but is for the most part covered with jungle, relieved here and there by the desultory cultivation which sur-

rounds the Bhil hamlets. Nearly all the valuable timber has been plundered, but it is capable of producing teak and blackwood of the best quality, and it is worth consideration whether the cultivation should not now be concentrated along the line of the Surat road, and the whole mahál reserved as a forest. It is so unhealthy that it is likely to be more valuable as forest than a cultivated tract, but it will require careful attention and planting for many years to enable the forest to recover from the neglect of past years.

7. Nágli is the chief dry-crop in the western portion of the táluka, but towards the east *batjri* is grown extensively. Cotton will not grow, and this táluka therefore derives no benefit from the rise in the price of this valuable crop. There are some valuable *bandhárás* on the Pánjhra and its tributary the Kán, which irrigate 4,434 acres of land.

8. The rainfall registered at Pimpalner shows an average of nearly 18 inches on the returns of nine years. The climate is very unhealthy, particularly about Pimpalner, the headquarters of the táluka. During the past season, which has been exceptionally unhealthy, the whole Kacheri establishment has been prostrated with malarious fever and every European officer who has visited the táluka has suffered severely.

9. The water-supply is generally good, but Mr. Pedder reports that in some of the hill villages it is so scarce as to become an element of consideration in fixing the rates.

10. The surplus produce of Pimpalner finds a market in Dhulia, or *via* the Kondaibár in Surat, since the opening of the Saibári, the Dolebári, the two Chinchbáris, and the Ahivatbári: there is also an uninterrupted cart communication with Málegaon and Násik. There are besides small village bazárs: the most important are at Pimpalner, Navápur and Dahivel.

11. In the eastern portion of the district the bighoti tenure, and in the western the out-bundy or plough-tax has prevailed. It is calculated on the number of bullocks the cultivator employs without measurement of land, but, as already stated, 60 villages were granted in Istawa in 1864.

12. In 1818 the revenue derived from 55 villages of the Pimpalner Suba was Rs. 59,675, at an average assessment of Rs. 4-10-2, on 6,638 acres. The diagram will show the fluctuations which have occurred in the intervening years, and in 1868 Rs. 66,657 was collected from 24,828 acres, with an average assessment of Rs. 2-9-0 per acre, that is, while cultivation has extended 287 per cent. the pressure of taxation has decreased about 39 per cent. During the same period remissions have decreased from Rs. 7-11-10 per cent. to Re. 0-6-11 per cent.

13. In paragraph 20 of his report Mr. Pedder compares the progress made by this district in cultivation and revenue with the adjoining district of Zeykheda, and draws the conclusion that Pimpalner has been over-assessed. The conclusion I draw from the same figures is that though during the early years of British rule it was over-assessed, and has been at all times less favoured than Zeykheda, yet during the last twenty years the progress of cultivation has been so uniform and rapid, from about Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 66,000, that it is now by no means over-assessed. Still the táluka is a peculiar one: it is unhealthy, has a capricious rainfall, and contains a population of which the wild tribes largely predominate. I am not, therefore, prepared to say that the reduction of 13 per cent. which Mr. Pedder now proposes is not a judicious investment in the civilization and reclamation of the people. There is a large area of waste land (83,000 acres), which will be rapidly brought under cultivation, and yield an annually increasing revenue.

14. In the neighbouring districts the rates are as follows:

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Nizámpur ...	...	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	4	0
Málegaon ...	...	2	8	0	2	4	0	2	0	0	1	12	0
Báglán ...	...	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	10	0

Mr. Pedder proposes to make Rs. 2 the maximum for the best villages of the eastern part of the táluka, and lower it gradually as he approaches the unhealthy Bhil villages of the west, which will pay a maximum of Re. 1 per acre. The result of this assessment will be to reduce the revenue from Rs. 75,301 to Rs. 65,182, or 13 per cent. The benefit of this reduction falls chiefly on the bighoti villages: 56 of them contribute Rs. 8,025 of the reduction, or 32 per cent., the average rate being reduced from Re. 1-0-4 to Re. 0-7-9 per acre. This is a very heavy sacrifice of revenue.

15. The population of the táluka, as compared with the more eastern districts of Khándesh, is very uncivilized. A large proportion of them are Bhils and Konkánis: their climate is very unhealthy, and their agricultural produce is of the cheapest kind. They have no cotton. Long before the present settlement expires the sources of cotton supply will have so multiplied that Indian cotton will be what it was before the American war, and a large area now under cotton cultivation will be then again devoted to grain, and prices of agricultural produce will fall. The rates now proposed will then be fair and reasonable, and the táluka will be saved from a retrograde movement. At present prices, they are rather low, but for the reasons stated I recommend them for the sanction of Government. They are as follows:—

## 1ST GROUP—Government Bigholi Villages.

Class.		Maximum Rates.			Villages.	
		Rs. a. p.				
1	...	...	2	0	0	13
2	...	...	1	14	0	13
3	...	...	1	12	0	9
4	...	...	1	8	0	20
5	...	...	1	4	0	1
					56	

## 2ND GROUP—Outbandi Villages.

		Rs. a. p.				
4	...	...	1	8	0	3
5	...	...	1	4	0	8
6	...	...	1	0	0	11
7	...	...	0	12	0	2
					24	
6	...	...	1	0	0	Alienated 1
					Total ... 81	

16. Besides the above there are 14 outbandi villages of Navápur, with a maximum assessment of 12 annas, to which this rate will be applied in the current year. Their measurement and classification were not completed in time for settlement with the rest of the talukas.

17. There is also one village, that of Umerpeth, lying below the Ghát, which Mr. Pedder proposes should be treated exceptionally. He suggests that the 12 hamlets of which it is composed should be granted in Istawa to the Patels on a ten years' lease. I think his proposal judicious, and if Government approve, I will take measures to carry it out. In order to give the Patels an interest in improving their villages, I will make the terms progressively increasing.

18. In comparing the rates proposed with those of the districts settled before 1856, it is necessary to remember that the standard of soil classification was reduced in that year, and that therefore the rates are rather lower than they appear as compared with other districts, but as this favours the wild tribes who hold the poorer soils of the west, it is an error in the right direction. It is noticed by Mr. Pedder for consideration when the next periodical settlement is made in 1893. Notwithstanding this reduction of the standard and the low rates imposed, Mr. Pedder reports considerable discontent in the outbandi villages consequent on the introduction of the survey rate, which requires payment for the whole field, any portion of which is cultivated. I will carefully watch the operation of the survey in this wild tract, and relax any rate that appears to bear with undue severity.

19. Mr. Pedder considers it doubtful whether the Survey system can be worked among such a wild ignorant class as the Bhils of Navápur, and, if it should be found impracticable, suggests a system of Istawa leases to individual cultivators. The survey has now been introduced, and the experience of a year or two will test the possibility of working it successfully. It must be treated as an experiment.

20. Mr. Pedder has suggested a maximum patasthal rate of Rs. 15 for Pimpalner, being Re. 1 higher than the rate for Zykheira and Rs. 2 higher than the maximum hitherto imposed on any of the Pánjhra irrigation. A lower rate than this has, under the present system of fixed assessment and the capricious monsoons of late years, ruined nearly all the owners of irrigated lands in Khándesh. Mr. Pedder says of Sompore: "It is one of the best of the Zykheira villages, once a very wealthy one, but now in a most depressed state, the people having neither money nor credit with the sávkars." This is true of every village in the west which depends much upon irrigation. The people have for years been looking forward to the survey for relief, but now that the survey has even increased the burden from which they have suffered without even affording any relief, from the very inconvenient way in which it was imposed. I anticipate the very worst results on the prosperity of the district, and I beg you to use all the influence of your office to procure a change of system before more mischief is done, before, in fact, the district is utterly ruined.

21. I beg your earnest attention to paragraphs 35, 36, 37, 38 of Mr. Pedder's report. In these he gives the result of his more extended experience with the irrigation system of Khándesh, shows the evils which have resulted from that system, and explains how they would have been avoided by a return to crop-rates, which graduate the assessment according to the volume



of water made use of by the cultivator, and which has been declared by Sir George Wingate as "theoretically nearly perfect."

22. It would be out of place to quote here all the arguments for and against the crop-rate system: they are very ably stated by Mr. Pedder and Colonel Elphinstone in their reports quoted in margin. I will merely remind you that the system of cultivation by Fuds, which was relied upon to deprive the fixed rate system of its mischievous tendencies, cannot produce water. You assess at a fixed rate of Rs. 15 per acre assuming that there will be water enough to cultivate sugar once in three years, but the water fails, and the cultivator not only loses his whole crop, but his chance of sowing sugar for the following year. You will, perhaps, say, But the water may fall under crop-rates. True, but then a cultivator can reduce the area of his sugar cultivation, or cultivate a crop requiring less water. If the present system is to last, liberal remissions are absolutely necessary to save the irrigated villages from ruin, but I trust this demoralizing process may be rendered unnecessary by a return to crop-rates.

23. If the fixed rate system is to be continued, I have no hesitation in saying that the rate of Rs. 15 per acre proposed by Mr. Pedder is a great deal too high. I have already stated a lower rate than this has reduced these villages to their present depressed condition. This fact is a better guide to a fair rate of assessment than the most elaborate calculation of profits based on the quality of the soil. I say Rs. 15 as a fixed rate is too high, but if I were asked to say what is a fair rate, I must confess that I am quite unable to do so. It depends on so many circumstances which are beyond all control or calculation. It lies somewhere between Rs. 10 and Rs. 200. For a good season and a sugar-crop Rs. 200 could be paid without difficulty. The Gnikwár actually charges Rs. 150 per bigha (not acre) for land in which sugar is grown in the Navsári táluka, though there the water has to be raised from wells, and here it flows by gravitation, but a bad season which rendered sugar cultivation impossible will ruin the most flourishing village in a few years. It must be remembered that a failure of the water-supply in one monsoon destroys the sugar-crop for two years. The profits of sugar cultivation in favourable years are very high, not less than Rs. 200 per bigha (not acre). Colonel Elphinstone estimates it at Rs. 94 per acre,\* but I can speak with confidence

\* Net profit per acre after deducting all expenses.

on this subject. It is only the hope of this high profit that has encouraged the cultivator to retain his lands in spite of the heavy losses of late years. Like gold mining irrigation has its prizes for the speculative cultivator, and while reducing him to poverty they have prevented the area of irrigated land from decreasing very much. This, however, is not always the case. In 1863 the whole of the lands irrigated from the Gomi river in the Shada táluka were abandoned. These lands are of the richest description and the supply of water is abundant. If any lands could have paid a fixed rate, these could.

24. I have no doubt that the crop rates will cause a decrease of revenue, but the depressed state of the irrigated villages demands a decrease. I do not, however, think that the loss will be serious. The profits of sugar cultivation are so high that wherever there is water sufficient it will be grown.

25. Colonel Elphinstone and Mr. Pedder have shown that the usual stock objections to crop rates are rather imaginary than real. I will not therefore enlarge on this subject, but I may remind you that if a change of system is determined upon, it can be carried out without any fresh field operations, beyond, perhaps, breaking up some of the "Thulls" into smaller fields, so that annual measurement may be unnecessary. Nothing more will be required than the annual inspection which now takes place to see whether a field is cultivated or not. I cannot understand why a crop inspection should be considered more demoralizing than a field inspection. It is as easy to defraud the revenue by reporting that a field is waste when it has been cultivated as to report that it is cultivated with wheat when it is in fact cultivated with sugar, and the latter is more easily detected.

26. The inconvenient position of Pimpalner has long been a source of difficulty, and this seems a fit opportunity for selecting a more suitable site for the head-quarters of the táluka. The objections to Pimpalner are its extreme unhealthiness, which renders the Mámlatdár's establishment inefficient for several months every year, and the great distance (upwards of 50 miles) it is from a large portion of the Navápur petha. It is not creditable to our administration that there should be no Court of Justice within 50 miles of Navápur. The simplest complaint entails a march of 100 miles, and if it should be beyond the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, the complainant may have to march a further distance of 120 miles. It will depend on where the First Assistant Magistrate is encamped. If it should happen to be a case for the Sessions Court the distance may be doubled, and if, as is frequently done, the case is traversed to the Sessions of the following month, the complainant with his witnesses will have travelled 620 miles before what is called "justice" is administered. So long as there is no Subordinate Magistrate in Navápur, the whole of the scandal cannot be avoided, but it may be in some degree mitigated by placing the Mámlatdár's station at Barna a healthy village on the Dhulia road, and removing the Mahálkari of Nizámpur to Dhywell, at the head of Konda béri. This is the arrangement proposed by Mr. Pedder, and I entirely concur in it.

27. I would also take this opportunity of suggesting that the Zykheira petha, which has been lately transferred to Nasik, should be restored to Khândesh. It is about equi-distant from Malegaon and Dhulia, so that in magisterial cases it is immaterial in which zilla it is situated, but in cases triable by the Sessions Court it is a great hardship to require witnesses to travel 200 miles to Thána when there is a Sessions Court at Dhulia within 30 miles. The southern boundary should follow the line of the present petha as far as the village of Ambasan, and from there should be extended due west till it touches the Chálisgaon Taluka. If this suggestion is approved, details can be settled hereafter.

28. Mr. Pedder suggests that the custom of allowing the rayats to take possession and prepare the land for the crops of the following year without payment till the land is actually sown may not be interfered with. I agree with him that this concession may be made.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) L. ASHBURNER,  
Collector of Khândesh.

*Remarks by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner upon the Settlement proposed for part of the Pimpalner and Bágán Talukas.*

No. 501 or 1870.

Mahábaleshwar, 23rd May 1870.

The accompanying correspondence relates to the settlement of the three districts marginally noted. They were all under the Khândesh Collectorate when the settlement was made by Mr. Pedder, but the divisions of the Bágán Taluka have subsequently been transferred to the Nasik Collectorate under the general re-division of districts recently carried out. In consequence of this transfer the proposals affecting Nasik were submitted to the Collector of that district for his opinion, whilst those relating to the remaining district of Pimpalner have been reviewed by the Collector of Khândesh, Mr. Ashburner. This submission of the report for the opinions of the two chief local authorities referred to above, has rendered the correspondence more than ordinarily voluminous, as both officers have written at length on the subject, and at the same time has retarded its transmission to Government. It was of importance, however, to have the proposals thus fully discussed.

2. There are altogether 483 villages referred to in the report, the number belonging to each district and the number brought under settlement in each being shown below :—

Name of District.	Total number of Villages.	Deduct Villages excepted from Settlement.			Remaining Government brought under Settlement.	Alienated under Settlement	Total.
		Alienated.	Deserted.	Let out on Makta.			
Pimpalner ... ..	222	3	68	*61	94	1	96
Zeykheda Petha ... ..	96	1	1	2	81	11	92
Abhona ... ..	165	18	...	†21	123	4	128
Total ... ..	483				297	16	313

\* Includes Umarpath, vide paragraph 47.

† Includes villages held under Mr. Tytler's settlement, paragraph 11.

The list of settled villages given above includes, however, the 14 villages of Navápur Mahál referred to in paragraph 7, for which papers were prepared but rates not introduced. Mr. Ashburner gives (paragraph 4) 96 as the total number of villages of the Pimpalner Taluka to which the settlement was applied; but he has made a mistake of one village by including Umarpath, which has been left under makta, as one of the settled villages. It is comprised under the 77 Subha villages, but for reasons given by Mr. Pedder in paragraph 47, the survey rates have not been applied to it.

3. The present proposals embrace all the tract of country lying between the Neasu river bounding the Gáikwar's territory on the north, and the Chandor range of hills on the south, with the exception of an intervening strip belonging to the Bágán Subha, which was settled last year. They include, in fact, with that exception, the whole range of the Dáng District as formerly under the Khândesh Collectorate together with the tract of country known as the Navápur Mahál, lying below the Kondaibári Ghát, which is the proper Dáng boundary.

4. The whole tract referred to above is generally notorious for its feverish and unhealthy climate. Great part of the Návápúr Mahál may indeed be said to be uninhabitable on this account and there are but two or three months when it is considered safe for an official to go even into the best parts of it. The western borders of the other district are almost equally bad. There is, however, a narrow belt of country skirting the eastern side of the Pimpalner and Zeykheda divisions, where the country is open and tolerably well cultivated; but even here the climate is very feverish in the early part of the season.

5. The population, as may naturally be supposed, is very sparse, being at the rate of 60 and 69 to the square mile in the Pimpalner and Zeykheda divisions, though it reaches 85 in Abhona. Great part of the country is unsuited for cart traffic, owing to the numerous steep passes and deep ravines with which it is intersected. Mr. Pedder mentions a road from Málegaon *via* Satána to Pimpalner as having been commenced. This would be a useful line, and it is to be hoped it will eventually be constructed, but at present there are no made-roads in the district.

6. The present revenue management comprises almost all the different systems known in our Presidency. In the more open part of the country the bighoti or fixed assessment on the bigha obtains; in the hilly part the plough-tax is the form in which the year's revenue is assessed; and in the extreme western and wildest parts of the country we find a makta payment for the whole village with leases for ten years in some cases. All villages under the two former systems have been brought under settlement by the Superintendent, though he feels somewhat doubtful of the success of the measure in some of the plough-tax ones; (I shall allude to this hereafter), and he proposes, judiciously in my opinion, to continue the makta payments in all the very rough jungly villages.

7. In fixing the dry-crop rates Mr. Pedder explains in paragraphs 26 and 27 that he has been guided by the rates introduced in adjoining districts. Those of the Báglán Subha, given in his statement, have been subsequently modified by Government Resolution No. 1481, dated 21st March, and as therein sanctioned they stand as follows:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
2-2-0 and 2-0-0	1-12-0	1-8-0	1-4-0

Mr. Pedder has fixed his maximum rate at Rs. 2, which is to be applied only to a few villages in the eastern part of the Pimpalner and Zeykheda divisions. The remaining part of the districts he has divided into six other groups, lowering the rates as explained by him; "as we go westward with special reference to the position and water-supply of each village, till I arrive at the autbandi villages to the extreme west along the ghats assessed at a maximum of one rupee only. For the villages of Pimpalner Subha which lie below the ghat I have taken a maximum of 12 annas." The following shows the several classes and the number of villages arranged under each, *viz.*:—

Class.	Maximum Rate.	No. of Villages included in Class.
1	2 0	20
2	1 14	13
3	1 12	62
4	1 8	76
5	1 4	74
6	1 0	52
7	0 12	16
		313

8. I consider the rates to be generally fair and appropriate, with the exception of those fixed for the autbandi villages referred to in the sequel. They are also in accordance, as explained above, with the modifications made in the Subha Division of Báglán, and the whole of that taluka will thus be brought under a uniform scale of rates. The grouping also appears to have been judiciously done.

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

Divisions.	Villages.	Present Revenue.	Survey Assessment.	Reduction.	Per cent.	Value of waste land.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Pimpalner ...	*81	75,301	65,182	10,119	13	30,013
Zeykheda ...	92	66,387	57,966	8,421	13	11,487
Abhona ...	126	43,723	38,890	4,833	11	10,215
Total ...	299	1,85,411	1,62,038	23,373	...	51,715

\* Exclusive of the 14 villages of Návápúr Mahál into which rates were not introduced, *vide* paragraph 2 *supra*.

The reduction, as here shown, amounts to Rs. 23,373, being not quite 13 per cent. It is vary equally distributed over the several districts, being 13 per cent. in two cases and 11 in the other. The loss of revenue will, I apprehend, be only temporary, as it will soon be made good by the cultivation of waste land, the assessment of which amounts to the large sum of Rs. 51,715.

10. The Collector of Khándesh, Mr. Ashburner, referring to Mr. Pedder's remarks about Pimpalner being over-assessed, states as follows:—

"The conclusion I draw from the same figures is, that though during the early years of British rule it was over-assessed and has been at all times less favoured than Zeykheda, yet during the last twenty years the progress of cultivation has been so uniform and rapid, from about Rs. 35,000 to 66,000, that it is now by no means over-assessed; still the taluka is a peculiar one; it is unhealthy, has a capacious rainfall, and contains a population of which the wild tribes largely predominate.

\* Should be waste land assessed at Rs. 30,000.

I am not therefore prepared to say that the reduction of 13 per cent. which Mr. Pedder now proposes is not a judicious investment in the civilization and reclamation of the people. There is a large area of waste 30,000,\* which will be rapidly brought under cultivation and yield an annually increasing revenue."

11. (I cannot agree with the Collector in the conclusion he has come to, to the effect that Pimpalner has not been over-assessed. The summary of its revenue collections for the several decennial periods as per statement in paragraph 19 of the report, marginally noted, shows a decline for thirty years extending from 1828-29 to 1857-58. Moreover, the revenue has but slightly exceeded the amount collected in the first decennial period during the last ten years, when exceptionally high prices have ranged. It seems to me that Mr. Pedder is correct in ascribing this state of things to over-assessment, and that the relief afforded by his rates is urgently called for.) The Collector admits the reduction to be desirable for special reasons ignoring, as abovementioned, over-assessment; but I agree with the Superintendent that "there cannot be a stronger proof that Pimpalner has been over-assessed" than that which is supplied by the circumstances of the case detailed above. However, this is matter of opinion after all, and it is satisfactory to find that we all agree that the rates are appropriate.

12. The Collector of Násik, Mr. Erskine, in recording his opinion upon the settlement introduced in the Zeykheda and Abhona divisions of Báglaán, states that he finds it difficult to believe these districts have been over-assessed, considering the great extension of cultivation that has taken place, as shown by comparing the first and last ten years of the series for which returns have been given by Mr. Pedder. With regard to this, I would observe that I do not think, as a rule, any conclusion can safely be drawn by comparing returns of the remote period of from 1818 to 1827, with like returns of from 1858-59 to 1867-68, and in this case there are evidently strong grounds for questioning the correctness of the first set of returns. For if we refer to the statement given by Mr. Pedder headed "comparison of first and last years in the series," we find it shows that in Pimpalner an area of 8,638 acres paid a revenue of 59,661 Rs. (in 1818-19); that in Zeykheda an area of 7,986 acres paid 30,200 Rs. in the same year; whilst in 1867-68 the cultivated area and revenue respectively of these districts were 24,829 and 34,979 acres and 66,635 and 34,586 Rs.

13. Now it is obvious that there must be some mistake in this return, for it cannot for a moment be supposed that 8,638 acres paid 59,661 Rs. of revenue, which would be at the rate of nearly 7 Rs. per acre, or that Zeykheda paid 30,200 Rs. on its recorded area of only 7,986 acres, while it paid but 54,556 Rs. on its 34,979 acres of cultivation in 1868. The revenue collections of the first year are doubtless correct, but it is evident that the area could not have been properly recorded in the account. This discrepancy seriously affects the accuracy of the first decennial series upon which Mr. Erskine's argument is based; I think, therefore, we may dismiss without further consideration conclusions drawn from such imperfect data.

14. There is, however, an important difference between these districts and Pimpalner for whilst the revenue of the latter, as shown above in paragraph 11, has of late years only just exceeded the amount levied in 1818-19, the revenue of the two former has been steadily increasing, being now more than double in one case (Abhona) and about 80 per cent. in excess in the other (Zeykheda) what it was in 1818-19. Mr. Pedder would ascribe the increase to the lower standard of rates obtaining in these districts as compared with that of Pimpalner; but the difference in this respect seems to me to be scarcely sufficient to account for such a marked change; at the same time I am unable to indicate to what other causes it is due.

15. Reverting, however, to the question of the rates, there is no reason whether as regards climate, position or any other circumstance affecting the conditions on which survey settlements are based, why Zeykheda and Abhona should be charged a higher rate than is imposed on Pimpalner. I admit that the great rise in prices, noticed by Mr. Erskine in paragraph 7, furnishes *per se* a good reason for increasing the present revenue demand, but this is applicable alike to Pimpalner and to the recently settled adjoining districts also which have been taken as the standard for fixing the rates of the district concerned, and we know from experience that those imposed in Málegaon Taluka have been found to be high; indeed, Mr. Pedder has frequently

expressed to me doubts as to whether the district would prosper under them. Experience is our safest guide, and the lesson taught us would indicate a lower standard of assessment as being desirable in that case, and consequently in the present case also.

16. The whole question of the assessment of these districts has been clearly stated by Mr. Pedder, and for the reasons given by him, as well as for those mentioned above, I give my support to the proposed rates, and I have no doubt that Mr. Erskine (whose opinion is entitled to great consideration) after he has had some experience in the administration of the settlement, and acquired a knowledge of the country, will find that the reduction in the assessment of the district under his charge, comprised in these proposals, was a judicious measure.

17. There seems to be reason for entertaining doubts as to whether the settlement is appropriate for the outbundy villages, where the increase is very considerable. Mr. Pedder has prepared a statement following paragraph 41, wherein he shows the payment under the old plough tax system as compared with the new assessment on the same area, and the result, it will be seen, is a general increase of about 50 per cent., whilst there are many villages raised cent per cent. In some of these the average survey rate appears to be unduly high. In Dáng Sirwara, for instance, it is 1-0-5 per acre, and in Warseh it is 9 annas 11 pies. I shall inquire into the causes of the rate being so high in these and other similar cases.

18. But apart from this, it is matter for consideration whether we should not make some general reduction in the rates of all these villages. Mr. Pedder's remarks upon this subject are worthy of consideration. "I am quite sure," he observes, "that the rates imposed are not really too high; that if the people can be got to cultivate entire numbers, then payments will be less than before the settlement, and it must be noted that in the Hutghur Mahál of Abhona in all respects similar to the outbundy villages of Zeykheda, but with the crop rate system the same rates as those imposed in Zeykheda have considerably lowered the assessment. (But if it is thought, looking to the poverty and ignorance of the Blúil and Konkani, who inhabit these villages, that it is desirable to impose very low rates, I would suggest that the present maximum rates, which are Rs. 1-4-0, Rs. 1-0-0, and 12 annas, be lowered 4 annas respectively. In the villages of the Navápur Mahál, now rated at 12 annas, the soil classification is very high.)"

19. There were great complaints, the Superintendent says, from the people of these villages of the increase caused by the survey rates. We are bringing them under a system of management to which they are generally opposed, as all wild tribes of the kind prefer a simple tax on the plough with permission to cultivate wherever they please, to a fixed assessment with defined boundaries. The maximum rates are low, I admit, but considering the ignorance and poverty of the class of people we are dealing with, and the desirability of bringing the country under a proper system of revenue management, I think it is advisable on these grounds to carry out the reduction suggested by Mr. Pedder, *i.e.* to reduce the maximum rates 4 annas per class in the outbandi villages.

20. Mr. Pedder alludes in his 30th paragraph to a reduction made by my order in the classification value of the poorer soils, as given in the joint report; and whilst expressing his opinion that this reduction has generally been productive of the best results, he seems to question the modified scale of values being suitable to the westerly villages of these districts, where the rainfall is heavy, which, as he expresses it, renders "the poorer soils more productive in proportion to the better ones than where the rainfall is usually light." There is, no doubt, a belt of country lying between what may be called the plains and the gháts where, by reason of the rainfall being very certain and seasonable, the poorer soils are more productive than in a drier climate; but I differ entirely with Mr. Pedder in his opinion that the extra fertility obtains in the tract of country situated in a line drawn about 10 or 12 miles from the Ghát eastward. The excessive rainfall of this locality, as noticed by Mr. Erskine, renders the soil incapable of continuous cultivation, which is a direct negative to the existence of extra fertility; and the fact of the soil being unsuited for the growth of bájri, as mentioned by Mr. Pedder himself, is further proof of it being less valuable for tillage than the same soil in a locality where that crop is grown.

21. In the early settlements made in the Poona districts, the Survey Officers endeavoured to ascertain to what part of a district and to what extent this extra fertility of the poorer soils obtained, and raised their scale of values accordingly, and my experience leads me to think that this difficult operation was fairly done, but in no case did they attempt to carry out the rule in any of the extreme western districts; and obviously it is not applicable there. I have deemed it necessary to record this dissent from Mr. Pedder's views upon this point, as he requests that attention may be directed to the subject when the present assessment is revised, with the view of correcting what, in my opinion, he has erroneously supposed to be a mistake in the classification of the western part of this district.

22. The assessment of páthasthal lands, Mr. Pedder explains, has been carried out according to the plan sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 665, dated the 19th of February 1863, that is to say, by a fixed rate on the irrigated area. His maximum rate is Rs. 15 for Pampulnair, where the irrigation is from the Panjra river, and he explains that this is Rs. 2 in excess of "the highest maximum yet imposed for the Panjra." For Zykheira maximum of Rs. 14 has been adopted, which is stated to be "the same rate as that on the best Musum villages in Malligaum," and for Abhona, Rs. 14 is also the maximum now.

23. It appears to me that Mr. Pedder has erred in making the pathusthul rates of Pimpulnair higher, as explained above, than the rates imposed upon irrigation from the same river (Panjra) in the adjoining district of Nizampur. The water-supply of the latter river is represented to be better than that of the Musum, and he was right therefore, I think, on this account, in making the Pimpulnair rates one rupee higher than the Zykheira maximum. But I see no reason in his report for his having increased the former Rs. 2 beyond the sum imposed as above mentioned in the adjoining district. If we look to position and markets which have an equally important bearing on the value of bagayet as of jerayet produce, the Pimpulnair rates ought not certainly to be higher than the Nizampur ones; indeed, the former district may be said to be less favourably circumstanced in these respects. The maximum jerayet rate is the same however, being Rs. 2 for each district, and as no special reason for the proposed increase in the pathusthul rate has been given, I recommend that it be reduced to the Nizampur maximum of Rs. 13.

24. And if this reduction be carried out, the Zykheira rate, which by reason of the water-supply of the Musum being inferior, was originally fixed on a comparatively lower scale must be reduced in the same proportion, that is to say, the maximum should be Rs. 12 instead of Rs. 14. This reduction is also required as an adjustment of the rates to those of the Malligaum taluka taken as the standard of comparison, for as there is a difference of 2 annas per rupee

Rs. 2-8-0 was imposed as a special rate in a few villages.

in the jerayet rates of the respective districts, those of Malligaum being Rs. 2-4-0, and Rs. 2 the Zykheira maximum, there should, for the reason given in the preceding paragraph, be a similar reduction in the pathusthul rates of the latter; and this brings down the Zykheira maximum to Rs. 12. For similar reasons I recommend the Abhona rate to be reduced from Rs. 14 to

Rs. 12-4-0 properly,—the reduction at 2 annas per rupee being only Rs. 1-12-0.

Rs. 12. If calculated on the difference between its jerayet rates and those of adjoining districts, the reduction ought properly to be more, as Rs. 1-12-0 is the highest sum imposed in any part of Abhona, but I think it is safer perhaps to have a uniform standard of reduction in Mr. Pedder's rates, and would therefore leave Rs. 12, the Abhona maximum.

25. I am unable to show the effect of the proposed reduction of rates, for I find from the statement, that though Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 are the maximum, there are many villages in which a lower rate has been imposed according to the classification value assigned to the water-supply, but I have not the valuation table at hand, and without this it is impossible to adjust the several rates to the reduced maximum. The reduction, however, will probably amount to between 10 and 12 per cent. There are many cases, I observe, of small pats for which a rate of Rs. 2 and 3, and less in some cases, has been imposed. These may stand, as it is in the perennial pathusthul that the reduction is required.

26. I advocate this reduction not merely on the ground stated above as being required for placing the assessment on a proper basis in proportion to that imposed in adjoining districts, but because the condition of the cultivators under the present rates calls for a diminution of their present payments. Mr. Ashburner represents them to be in a very depressed condition, which he ascribes to the present plan of fixed assessment, and strongly advocates its being set aside and the crop rate system resorted to as suggested by Mr. Pedder. But I differ entirely with both these officers in their advocacy of the crop rate system. The whole question of assessing the pathusthul land of this province was discussed in an exhaustive way in 1868, when Government passed their Resolution No. 665 approving of Mr. Pedder's and my own suggestions (and which were also supported by the Revenue Commissioner and the Collector), for adopting the plan of a fixed assessment. It is necessary, therefore, to consider what reasons Mr. Pedder has found for changing his opinion upon the subject.

27. In paragraph 36 he states that he finds that he has "overlooked one very strong argument in favour of crop rates, which is that when the water-supply is short, the crop rate system enables the people to reduce the area of the more valuable crops in proportion, and thus to get a good crop, though from less land than usual; while under the fixed rate system no one will plant a less valuable crop and one which requires less water in order to enable his neighbour, who pays no more than himself, to get a good crop," and then he goes on to illustrate the bad effect of the system by quoting a village in which the sugarcane crop failed from want of water, entailing on the cultivators a heavy loss, which he considers would have been avoided had the crop rate system been in force, as they would then have reduced the area of sugarcane cultivation in proportion to the reduced water-supply.

28. In the first place there is one obvious fallacy in this argument, for it omits the consideration that the sugarcane crop is planted a year before it comes to maturity, whereas the failure of water, which ruined the crop, and which appears to have been a casual thing in this case, occurred in the following year. It was impossible for the cultivators to foresee the failure when they planted their crop, and if the crop rate system had been in force, they would just as likely have planted the customary area in dependence on the water-supply which was then as plentiful as usual: and would the consequences have been less disastrous? There would have been this difference, that the high crop rates proposed could not possibly have been levied, whereas under a system which distributes the payment over the whole irrigated area, the cultivator recoups himself for the loss on one crop by the profit from another. If we introduce the crop rate system it will do away with cultivation by Fuds, by which the irrigated area is divided into certain portions where sugarcane is grown by a triennial or quaterennial or other fixed

rotation, according to the custom of the village; and sugarcane, instead of being in one compact mass, will be spread over the irrigated lands in detached pieces. We shall thus sacrifice that economical use of the water which the Fud system provides; for instead of being confined to the fixed channels leading to the sugarcane cultivation during the hot weather season, when economy is so much needed, the water will be running all over the different parts of the irrigated land watering a few acres of sugarcane here and there.

29. In my opinion it would be a fatal mistake to attempt to disturb such a perfect and economical distribution of the water-supply as obtains under this Fud or rotation system in Khândesh. So highly indeed was it thought of a year or two since, that cultivators from the western district were brought down to the Jamda Canal for the purpose of explaining it, with the view to its introduction on the lands to be brought under irrigation from that canal; and it is much to be regretted that the attempt to introduce it was unsuccessful.

30. There seems to be no doubt from what Mr. Pedder has stated, that the rotation is faulty in the village of Sumpore, the water-supply at best perhaps being sufficient only for a four-year rotation of sugarcane; but this is a point for consideration in fixing the rates, and the system of fixed rates is not to be condemned because a village or two forsooth have been planting more sugarcane than their water-supply can irrigate. You might with almost equally good reason introduce a crop rate system for jerayet land and put a high rate on cotton, in order to check the undue extension of that cultivation. "Like gold mining," as Mr. Ashburner says, "irrigation has its prizes for the speculative cultivator," the large profit from sugarcane cultivation being the prize sought for by the Khândesh garden cultivator. We might check this gambling of course by putting a crushing rate such as Mr. Ashburner says is paid in the Gáikwár's territory of Rs. 150 a bigha on a sugarcane crop, though if all one hears of the state of the cultivators in the Gáikwár's district be true, we must not look there for any improvement of our own system. There is, no doubt, however, that a recourse to high crop rates would be an effectual way of bringing about that diminution in the cultivation of sugarcane which Messrs. Pedder and Ashburner think is so desirable, and which is to be the saving of the people of these districts.

31. I do not question for a moment that considerable losses have been incurred, as mentioned by Mr. Pedder, in the cultivation of sugarcane, owing to the unexpected failure of the water-supply during the last two seasons. But there is nothing novel in this state of things. A failure of the ordinary rainfall for a season, for instance, occasions losses proportionately heavy to the cultivator of dry-crop products. And I have seen districts in a flourishing state terribly shattered in their resources, by the recurrence of two bad seasons. It would be quite as logical to say this is due to the survey fixed rate of assessment, as to attribute the losses of the garden cultivators to a fixed rate upon their irrigated cultivation. And, on the other hand, a succession of good seasons is productive of equally good results in both cases. I argue, therefore, that if left under the present system, the garden cultivators will soon recoup themselves from the profits of sugarcane cultivation for the losses suffered from the unexpected failure of their ordinary water-supply.

32. But if the crop rate were as superior to the fixed rate system, as its advocates represent it to be, the circumstance of an inspection of crops having to be made twice a year for its proper application is, in my opinion, an insuperable objection to it. This point having been fully urged in the former correspondence, I need not dwell upon it further in this place, except to repeat my conviction that it would be impossible to carry it out unless a special agency were entertained for the work. There must be a European Canal Officer to test the crop returns, and after paying him and the establishment required for such minute supervision, there would be but a small balance of revenue left to the State.

33. But what experience, I may ask, have we that this crop rate system would be so effectual in ensuring the prosperity of the cultivators of irrigated lands in these districts? There is, I recollect, one village in Khândesh where it was in force at the time Mr. Pedder and myself inspected the irrigated land of some of these districts; and I well remember that we came to the conclusion that the cultivation was bad and the people apparently worse off than in any other village we had seen. I would also here refer to the following extracts of an article in which the subject of crop rates is alluded to in the "*Indian Economist*"\* in review of the general remarks of Government on the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department, North-West Provinces, for 1867-68. After discussing the details, the writer thus observes—

\* Extracted from the "*Englishman*."

"We have thus carefully extracted the results of the operations on all the canals of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and we beg specially to call attention to the facts that wherever there has been a decrease in the acreage irrigated, it has been attributed to favourable rainfalls or to increased water rates. Not one word is said regarding the system of canal management inaugurated from their first construction and continued with scarcely any change to the present day. The evils of the system have been denounced again and again, and recently by ourselves, in an article upon canals. The system of charging different water rates per acre, according to the nature of the crops, is in itself a gigantic evil and sufficient to mar the prosperity of any canal. It entails upon the Irrigation Department the necessity of land measurements through the whole length of the canals, and through their breadth as far as irrigation will reach, sometimes twice a year. For this purpose an army of subordinates must be employed who are almost to a man open to bribery and corruption. The oppression they are subjected to by these officials makes the rayats

or land cultivators reject the water whenever they can possibly do without it, or even when they calculate they will be able to dispense with it."

I trust from what is here stated, as well as from what has been recorded in the former correspondence on the subject, that Government will see no cause for any alteration in the system of assessing pátasthal lands formally sanctioned in 1868.

34. If any mistake has been made, it lies in the rates being fixed too high. Mr. Pedder will not admit this, but suggests that remissions should be given in seasons when the water supply is short. Mr. Erskine objects to this, and I agree with him in the following remarks upon the subject taken from paragraphs 17 and 18 of his letter:—

"Mr. Pedder says he cannot admit that the necessity for remissions in bad seasons shows he has pitched his rates too high, but I am not prepared to agree with him in his view. The essence of a fixed rate is that it should be so pitched that the cultivators should be able to cover losses in a bad season by profits in good ones. Mr. Pedder observes that in case of dry-crop lands 'Government contracts to supply the land'; but of what use is the land without reasonable rain? And are remissions to be granted in the case of dry-crop lands when the rainfall is short or unseasonable? If not, why, if fixity of assessment is the object to be aimed at, should remissions be granted more for loss of water in the case of garden lands than for the loss of rain in the case of dry-crop lands?"

"It seems to me that the admission that the rates cannot be levied in bad seasons is tantamount to admitting that they are too high. A low rate that could be levied without hardship in good and bad seasons alike would appear to me preferable to high rates and remissions in bad seasons. The results too, looking to the revenue, would be much the same, while the objectionable and demoralizing system of inspections by native officers to decide what amount of remissions should be granted, would be avoided. As it is impossible to expect good seasons every year, I fail to see how lower rates that could be regularly collected would be any more 'an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue' than the system of remissions advocated by Mr. Pedder."

35. I was at first\* in favour of the adoption of a somewhat lower standard of rates, as Mr. Pedder is aware, but as he represented that the Acting Collector, Mr. Sheppard, whose opinion he relied upon, seemed to think that any reduction in the assessment of pátasthal lands would be a sacrifice of revenue, I gave way and agreed to the rates fixed. It now appears, however, that Mr. Ashburner, who was not in the province at the time, is of a different opinion, as he considers Mr. Pedder's rates to be "a great deal too high." We have two revenue officers, therefore, both of whom have had great experience in the district, entertaining directly opposite opinions upon this question.

Paragraph 23.

36. I disagree with Mr. Ashburner in his remarks as to the difficulty of fixing pátasthal rates. It is absurd to say, as he does, that the proper rate lies between Rs. 10 and Rs. 200 an acre. We have a good test of what pátasthal rates the cultivators can pay and prosper under in the adjoining districts of the Násik Collectorate. The water-supply, as a rule, is inferior to that of the Khandeish districts, but I find the people very well-to-do under rates of Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 fixed 30 years ago, and which, in my opinion, will now bear an increase of 50 per cent. This will raise them to Rs. 12 and 15. The Khandeish rate is as high as Rs. 18 in some cases, but this is only in one or two villages (Patneh and Dhabureh), where the water-supply is most abundant, and there have been no complaints from these villages.

37. The rates have not yet been in force a sufficient time for us to judge whether they really are too high. The cultivators have had a bad start under them, but the seasons were exceptional, and we must wait the turn of a cycle of five years at least before any sound opinion can be come to. I recommend, therefore, that the assessment fixed be given a fair trial, and if the rates should eventually prove to be too high, it will be easy to reduce them.

38. Referring to paragraph 48, I think Mr. Pedder has acted judiciously in letting out the below-ghaut villages of Abhona to the Patels on ten years' mukta leases. I do not exactly understand, however, what he means by saying that the Patels are not charged more than Rs. 8 per plough, but "might reduce this rate if they like." For he then adds, "I thought this preferable to the system adopted in Peint of reducing the plough cess in proportion to an increase in the number of ploughs."

39. I am unable to see what difference there is in the way in which reduction is to be made in the two cases; but it strikes me that the Peint plan, under which the Patel has to make up a certain lump sum for the village, he being authorized to apportion this over the number of ploughs used (of which he submits a yearly return), is preferable to that of limiting the maximum rate to Rs. 8 per plough. The Patel may have to make up a considerable sum himself, if the number of ploughs which it is estimated are ordinarily used in the village, and which, it is presumed, forms the data in which the mukta payment is fixed, be suddenly reduced by people deserting the village, a very common occurrence among the Kolis

\* NOTE.—I refer to the first settlement made of pátasthal land.



of this locality, whereas in such cases all the plough cultivators left contribute towards the total payment by an increased rate in Peint; and it is but fair that they should do so as more land is available to them for village in consequence of the number of cultivators being reduced by desertion. I have not seen the details of the arrangement made by Mr. Pedder, but as the Peint mukta settlement is working well, I would suggest that the Collector be asked to report, before the leases of these districts are formally given for ten years, whether he thinks it advisable, with reference to the foregoing remarks, to modify Mr. Pedder's arrangements in any way.

40. I would draw particular attention to Mr. Pedder's remarks regarding the administration of the settlement in outbandi villages. A year or two years' experience, as Mr. Ashburner says, will show whether the settlement can be successfully carried out; and we may feel every confidence that his intimate knowledge of the people of the locality will ensure its being administered judiciously.

41. In paragraph 51 Mr. Pedder suggests that the Kotrabagh, which is reported to be held on a perpetual lease at a fixed sum of Rs. 37-10-10 per annum, should be transferred to the head of alienations. This surely was an oversight, for the public revenue is not alienated by lands being let at fixed rates; and if the garden has been recorded in the survey papers as "alienated," the entry should be corrected by its transfer to the head of revenue-paying land, the terms of the mukta payment being recorded in the register.

42. The re-arrangement of the Pimpalner taluka and fixing of new sites for the Katcherry stations, discussed in the paragraphs marginally noted, Mr. Pedder's paragraph 53. Collector's paragraph 26. seems to be desirable; but the subject I should think had better be brought forward in a special report. Forest demarcation in these districts has already been commenced under the First Assistant, Mr. Pritchard, and will be reported on in a separate communication.

43. Mr. Erskine draws attention to the importance of having some experiments tried in the cultivation of the Eucalyptus or Australian gum-tree, and I most cordially support his proposals. I saw some young trees in the forest nursery in Upper Sind, and they appeared to be doing very well. They were in a fine alluvial soil, which leads me to think the tree would grow in the alluvials on the banks of the Deccan rivers. Dr. Brandis gives a very favourable account of its growth in the Neilgherry Hills, confirming Mr. Erskine's report, and it would be advisable to have it tried in some of our Ghaut districts.

44. In conclusion, I would observe that it has seemed to me to be most desirable that the whole question of crop *versus* fixed rates should be discussed in all its bearings. I have therefore written at considerable length upon that subject which has made my remarks more than usually lengthy, but for the reason given I hope to be excused for this.

(Signed) J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 3236 of 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Bombay.

Poona, 23rd June 1870.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the papers noted in the margin,

1. Mr. Pedder's Report No. 302, dated 7th December 1869.
2. Khandeish Collector's No. 17<sup>(91)</sup>/<sub>17</sub> dated 3rd March 1870.
3. Nassick Collector's No. 480, dated 17th February 1870.
4. Colonel Francis' No. 501, dated 23rd May 1870.
5. Tables Nos. I and IX for Pimpalnair, Zykheira and Abhona (manuscript) and six statements.

relative to the revision of assessment according to the principles of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, of the taluka of Pimpalnair in the Khandeish Collectorate and of the Mahalkarri's divisions of Zykheira and Abhona lately transferred with the taluka of Baglan, and the newly formed Collectorate of Nassick. The four as will be seen from the map that accompanies the Superintendent Mr. Pedder's report form one continuous tract embracing the whole western division of the old district of Khandeish.

2. Experimental rates were, it appears, introduced last year, and those that will now be recommended are what require the sanction of Government to legalise them from the current year for 25 years, up to 1893-94, so as to allow the guarantee to expire simultaneously with

that for Baglan, to which the two sub-divisions are subordinate and the adjoining sub-divisions of Nizámpur. Colonel Francis has explained that the delay in forwarding the papers, which only reached me on the 16th instant, has arisen in printing them.

3. The general aspect of the country is described in the 13th para. of Mr. Pedder's report and is such as would lead one to anticipate very great variations in the fertility of different portions of it. As in all the volcanically formed regions near the Western Ghats denudation entirely I believe subærial has taken place in any varying degrees, and caused the formation of rich alluvial deposits in the valleys formed by the action of the rivers flowing eastward from that range, leaving the higher lands stretching out from the spurs of the hills for the most part with but little depth of soil and comparatively unfertile. Hence the very great disproportion that will be found between the rates of assessment proposed for dry-crop and irrigated (páthus-thul) lands, the latter of which are all situated in the valleys.

4. No objection is raised by either of the Collectors or the Survey Commissioner to the principle on which the villages under report have been grouped for the purpose of maximum rates of dry-crop assessment. In the few deviations from this principle that would appear from an examination of the position of the villages on the map, Mr. Pedder explains that he has been influenced by the rough nature of the country which renders them inaccessible to the carts, and the absence of water for drinking purposes. I see no objection to the adoption of the Superintendents' proposals in this respect in their entirety. The case of some villages which it is not proposed to bring under regular assessment at all will be noticed hereafter.

5. There is a general concurrence between the Survey Commissioner and the Collector of Khándeish as to the suitability of the rates of assessment proposed by the Superintendents for dry-crop lands. The Collector of Nassick admits that if the assessments lately imposed in the adjoining tálukas of Khándeish to the eastward be taken as a starting point, the proposed rates are judiciously apportioned, but seems to think it strange that, notwithstanding the great increase in late years of the value of agricultural produce and the steady and rapid extension of cultivation in Zykheira, a reduction in the pitch of assessment should be considered necessary. He suggests that if the soil is becoming exhausted from frequent cropping and the rainfall diminishing in consequence of the clearance of the forests, it might be advisable, in place of lowering the rates and thus stimulating extension of cultivation, to prevent the springs running dry by judicious planting and the soil from becoming exhausted by encouraging the use of manure. It must be remembered, however, that planting to such an extent as might influence the fall of rain would be a work of generations, and that of inducing the people to use manure one of time and opportunity, manure in many parts of the country not being procurable, whereas the state of affairs we have to provide for is immediate and pressing. If then it can be shown with tolerable probability that the supply of water for irrigation is uncertain and that the condition of the ryots has deteriorated in consequence of having continually to pay existing rates in the midst of that uncertainty, it is evident that the only present remedy is to lower those rates to prevent greater depression: if the soil is exhausted for want of manure, the taking up of virgin soils that will be encouraged by the imposition of low rates will lead to the accumulation of agricultural stock which may render a greater amount of manuring possible. In revising the assessment of such tracts of country as those under report and fixing it for a long term of years, the character of the great mass of the population, in this instance Bhils and Kokanis of not very settled habits and no great agricultural skill, is a point for consideration. The civilising influence of prosperity, which is certain to induce among them a greater respect for a peaceable life and lead to the adoption of quiet habits of industry will tell politically in favour of our rule far more than we should gain by keeping up a standard of assessment which certainly in good seasons could be paid with ease, but in bad would throw the people back into the clutches of the money-lender from which they have hardly yet freed themselves. And in these tálukas it is clear from the reports that the diminution of revenue will be very temporary, for there is an ample reserve of waste land from the cultivation of which the deficiency will be immediately made up.

6. I do not in the least share in Mr. Ashburner's apprehension that before the period of this settlement expires the area of cotton cultivation will have fallen off and been re-devoted to grain to such an extent as to lower the prices of agricultural produce generally. There is an immense field on the Continent for Indian cotton as yet undeveloped even if England should take less from us, and the opening up of the country will certainly lead to the introduction of other equally valuable commercial products to take the place of the cotton that may fall off. In the meantime the equalisation of prices brought about by the railways and the rapid development of the trade of Bombay with the rest of the world will check any tendency to a fall in prices.

7. The first glance at the comparative statements of assessment under the old and the proposed rates following, para. 29 of Mr. Pedder's report, shows a very large reduction in the average rates on dry-crop lands; but the following averages, obtained by dividing the revenue according to the former by the acres as ascertained by the survey, which are considerably in excess of the old recorded area, prove that the reduction is really not so great as it would appear:—

*Pimpalnair.*

Average according to old rates and old acres.	Average according to old rates and new measurements.	Average according to Survey rates.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 0 4	0 11 5	0 7 9
	<i>Zykhaira.</i>	
0 13 3	0 10 8	0 9 0
	<i>Abhona.</i>	
0 14 3	0 10 7	0 8 4

Under all the circumstances, and considering that if there is a mistake it is on the right side, and that, if anything, the rates are lower than they might be, I think the rates proposed for the 232 bighoti villages may safely be sanctioned. Colonel Francis rightly points out that since Mr. Pedder's report was written the rates of Rs. 1-10 proposed for his 4th class of villages in Bāglan has been lowered by order of Government to Rs. 1-4.

8. In addition to these there are certain villages in which hitherto assessment has been levied on the outbundi or plough-tax system which would come into various groups from the 3rd to the 7th. With regard to these Mr. Pedder shows in a statement following para. 41 of his report that the introduction of the survey system will in most cases considerably increase the assessment owing to the habit of the people in cultivating small patches here and there into which there has been thrown waste land to form survey numbers. Mr. Pedder in noticing the complaints made on account of the increase says confidently that the rates are not too high, and that if the people can be got to cultivate whole numbers, their payments will be less than before the new settlements; but proceeds to recommend that if looking to the poverty and ignorance of the Bhils and Kokanis, who inhabit these villages, it is thought desirable to impose very low rates, the maximum rates (which it would seem go as high in some cases as Rs. 1-8 and not Rs. 1-4 as given by him) should be reduced by four annas in each class of villages respectively. Colonel Francis in the 19th para. of his forwarding memorandum supports this proposal. By reference to the statement, however, it will be seen that the village of Chowpalla in Pimpalnair, evidently a large and flourishing village, is reduced by Rs. 473, and that in eight others also there is a slight reduction. I can therefore see no occasion for lowering the rates in these. Again, it is evident from what Mr. Pedder says in para. 41 that he had the numbers originally marked out in Zykhaira villages broken up so that none should exceed 10 acres; that the fault lies not in the rates but in the original formation of too large numbers by the addition of too much waste land with a view to make up the areas to the theoretically correct size the Survey Department chose to direct. Government will recollect a parallel case in the taluka of Bārdoli in Surat, where the survey settlement stood a chance of falling from the same fault in measurement. It was rectified in the same manner that I would recommend in the present case, by the numbers being broken up in such a way that except with the consent of the cultivator no more waste was in any case put on to the cultivated area of a holding than one-fourth of the latter. If this were done there is no doubt that the rates would be found perfectly suitable, all complaint on the part of the people would be at an end, and the correct principles of the survey grouping would not be interfered with. In all such villages it will no doubt be advisable to administer the survey settlements with great care and very leniently, as Mr. Pedder recommends, but there is no reason why the survey principles should be set on one side altogether, the settlements have been carried out in other parts of the country inhabited by almost as uncivilised people as those of these villages, and it would have the worst moral effect on these if by being differently treated to their neighbours they were taught to consider themselves inferior to the latter and be provided with an excuse for continuing their present slovenly agricultural habits. If the measurements were rectified in the manner suggested there would be no occasion to give remission for waste included in survey numbers; but there is no objection for the present, or until the cultivation of the greater proportion of the waste area of the villages shall have raised the value of land not to carry out the system of selling occupancy rights by auction or putting up similarly that of the annual grazing on waste fields.

9. It will be seen that only a few villages in the Nawapur Mahāl of Pimpalnair situated below the Kundaibāri Ghaut have been measured and none of those belonging to Abhona under the ghaut. In the twelve hamlets of Umerpath which have been measured but not classified, Mr. Pedder recommends the grant of leases, in the case of Umerpath and the Abhona villages for ten years to the Patels, and in Nawapur apparently for three

years to individual cultivators. I am not certain whether this recommendation applies to only the 16 villages mentioned in the 59th para. of his letter, but presume such to be the case, although he says in the commencement of that paragraph that the survey system has been everywhere substituted for the outbandy, with the exception of the villages mentioned in paras. 47 and 48, viz. Umerpath and the Abhona villages below the ghaut, for the unmeasured villages cannot have been settled at all. At any rate I do not think it necessary to delay the submission of this report to make the necessary enquiries, as it is only in the 16 villages mentioned that the survey system is to be introduced and in which it consequently requires Government sanction. In these even Mr. Pedder seems to wish the system to be tried as an experiment only, and they should therefore be excluded from the guarantee. In all the other villages sanction from this office will be sufficient, and will, if necessary, be given separately.

10. With regard to Umarpath and the Abhona villages under the ghaut the Survey Commissioner and the Superintendent are at issue as to the adoption or otherwise of the system of leases adopted. In Peint the latter proposing to give them at fixed sums to the Patels on condition that the cultivators are not to be charged more than the existing rates of Rs. 8 per plough, those rates being allowed to be lowered at the option of the farmers, and the farmer wishing to adopt the Peint system, which is said to be working well, of allowing the rental to be apportioned over the number of ploughs, whatever rate this apportionment might raise the cess up to. Neither the one nor the other, however, is the survey system, and I see no occasion to trouble Government with the matter further than to ask whether it is their desire to have that system introduced or not. It must be remembered that if it is not done now there is no knowing when it will be done, for the survey establishments are in course of gradual reduction, and it will be much less expensive and more satisfactory to have the requisite survey operations carried out by the present establishment than to organise another hereafter for the purpose. It may surely be expected that within 25 years the period for which the guarantee in the remainder of the talukas under report is asked for. The inhabitants of these villages will be sufficiently advanced from barbarism to understand and work up to a system of payment according to fixed areas. I am firmly of opinion that there would be no difficulty in introducing that system now, provided the survey rule, which is not properly applicable in such cases, of throwing in waste in order to make up survey fields of a theoretically correct size were abandoned, and, as far as possible, the actual limits of cultivation observed in the measurement. Not to carry out this reform will be tantamount to keeping the inhabitants of these villages back in their present rude condition for many years to come. To carry it out is a mere matter of a little extra cost and trouble to the Survey Department, which should in my opinion not be grudged.

11. It is presumed the village of Murana, alluded to in the 51st paragraph of Mr. Pedder's letter, meant to be administered at once according to the survey rates with the exception of a jump rental being paid it by for the farmer. It should therefore be included in the guarantee.

12. I now come to the question of the assessment of pathusthul or lands irrigated from canals led off from bundhara (dams), which undergoes considerable discussion in these papers. Mr. Pedder appears to have changed the opinion he formerly held as to the superiority of fixed over-crop assessments, and Mr. Ashburner concurs with his present ideas. On the other hand, Colonel Francis and Mr. Erskine support the resolution already come to by Government in favour of fixed rates. Colonel Francis has so well refuted the only fresh arguments brought forward by the Superintendent in favour of his changed views that it is quite unnecessary for me to enter at length into the matter, and I will therefore content myself with stating that I entirely concur with him in recommending that no alteration should be made in the system of fixed assessments sanctioned after full discussion in 1868.

13. The maximum rates on pathusthul proposed by Mr. Pedder are Rs. 15 in Pimpalnair, and Rs. 14 in Zykheira and Abhona. Mr. Ashburner remarks that a lower rate than this (Rs. 15) has, under the present system of field assessment and the capricious monsoons of late years, ruined nearly all the owners of irrigated lands in Khandesh. Colonel Francis recommends the reduction of the maximum in Pimpalnair to Rs. 13 and in Zykheira and Abhona to Rs. 12.

14. It will be seen on reference to the statements following paragraph 29 of Mr. Pedder's report that, notwithstanding the lowering of the average rates according to his proposals as follows, the actual assessment has been increased under the survey system in Abhona by Rs. 2,482 and the area assessed at irrigated land rates by 1,315 acres, or more than double. In Pimpalnair and Zykheria the areas under pathusthul assessment are similarly increased by 675 and 114 acres respectively :—

	Old average pathusthul.			New average pathusthul.		
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Pimpalnair ... ..	13	14	8	10	3	10
Zykheria ... ..	14	1	4	11	6	0
Abhona ... ..	8	7	0	5	7	0

Although, therefore, with the exception of Abhona, the total pressure of the assessment will be less, the area over which the risk of failure in consequence of scanty monsoons will be spread, and probably the number of persons that will be affected (more land having been considered pathusthul than under the old system) will be greater. These papers do not show, as those formerly prepared in Guzerat would have, what has been the effect of the old rates on the extension or diminution of cultivation in this description of land, but there can be no doubt of the correctness of Mr. Ashburner's local observation of the result on the condition of the people. It would certainly be safer, therefore, to adopt fully moderate rates, and Mr. Pedder may have unconsciously been influenced in the pitch at which he has placed his by the possibility of his proposal to revert to crop rate assessment being sanctioned. Under all these circumstances and considering the distance at which the districts under report lie from the railway and from any large market at which their sugar and other valuable products from irrigated land could be disposed of, I would recommend the adoption of Colonel Francis' proposals.

15. It would be useless to take up the time of His Excellency in Council with the discussion of the transfers of stations and other territorial changes mentioned by the local officers at a time of financial difficulty when the expense they would involve would prevent their being carried out. I concur with Mr. Ashburner, however, that it would be advisable to put back Zykheria into Khandesh, and he will be requested to submit a separate report on the subject in detail. Other topics mentioned by the several officers do not appear to require further notice from me than to recommend them to the attention of Government.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) A. ROGERS,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

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*Survey Commissioner's Office, Poona, 25th July 1870.*

There are three systems of fixing the assessment on pathusthul baghait :—

- (1). By crop rates changing year by year according to the crops sown.
- (2). Fixed rates. Rates fixed once for all, on a consideration of the average supply of water available, and the average productiveness of the combined soil and water.
- (3). Rates fixed according to the month up to which the water is taken in any year without reference to the crop grown.

2. It is not necessary to recapitulate the disadvantages of the first plan or crop rates, there is more to be said against them than for them in themselves, and when considered in conjunction with the concomitant evils, the objections become overwhelming, and the adoption of this system could only be justified by its being practically proved that no other system of assessment could be introduced and worked, except at a still greater sacrifice of the interests of all concerned.

3. The third plan would have many advantages over pure crop rates, as no measurement of the areas under different descriptions of produce would be necessary. It would be necessary to fix certain dates with rates corresponding. In all probability for the lowest rates of assessment water might be supplied up to the 15th November or thereabouts, which would admit of one good crop, and in some districts perhaps a second of a kind coming to speedy maturity. For the next rate water might be supplied up to the 15th February or thereabouts which would admit of a second good crop being taken after the monsoon crop had been reaped. For the next, or highest rate, water might be supplied for the whole year. This plan would be decidedly superior to the simple crop rate, and it might be further rendered workable by dividing up the existing survey fields into small subordinate survey fields, or pot numbers of about two to four acres each, and a ryot would probably engage at the commencement of a year to take water for so many of these pot numbers, at one of the rates named. All that would be requisite for the officer controlling the water to do would be to see that the path was closed after the proper date: if kept open surreptitiously, the next highest rate should be charged. This system would be the most manageable in the case of new works as introductory to a permanent system of fixed assessment.

4. The first mentioned system remains for discussion—the permanent fixed rate. The simplicity of this system of assessment is manifest, it is strictly in accordance with the principles which are universally accepted in reference to all other land assessments. The objections, the principal of which, undue advantage to influential cultivators, and disinclination on the part of the people to the system are stated by

Letter No. 262 of 14th September 1867, paragraphs 23 and 33, clauses 3 and 4. Mr. Pedder not to exist in reality now. The objection urged by him against crop rates, namely, the probability of a loss of revenue under this system, is surely one of the strongest arguments in favour of the fixed rate system. Under the crop rate system a cultivator pays a high or low rate varying according to the class of crop he grows. Under the fixed rate, if he has been in the habit of using water at all, he pays a rate, fixed according to the average supply of water, holding an intermediate place between the highest and the lowest crop rates, entirely irrespective of what crop he grows. There can be no doubt as to which system is the easiest to work and which would stimulate the cultivator to exert himself to the greatest extent.

5. We are moreover not discussing the question on mere theory, we have ample experience of the working of fixed rates in pathusthul baghait. There is an immense area of this kind of irrigated cultivation scattered over all the talukas of Satara and in the Sampgaon and Chikodi talukas of Belgaum; also in the Dharwar Collectorate, and in Mysore, by paths led from tauks. In all these districts a fixed rate is the universal rule, and has been worked without the slightest difficulty or hitch for I know not how many years back. In Chikodi only, in British territory had any vestige of a crop rate system survived up to near the time of the settlement in 1853.

6. But to work a fixed rate system it is indispensable that the rates be moderate, due allowance being made for accidents of season and other contingencies of cultivation, and that they be not greedily calculated upon the theoretical maximum profits of cultivation of superior crops, such as sugarcane, the high returns from which it must be borne in mind are the fruits of capital and agriculture conjointly, to a much greater extent than in ordinary kinds of cultivation.

7. In the recent papers relating to this subject, I can find no precise comparison of the revenue resulting, in any village or tract of villages, from the same land under crop-rates and fixed rates. Mr. Pedder states that under crop-rates he fears a loss of revenue, but this

Para. 33, clause 4, letter No. 262 of 14th September 1867.

appears to be passed from the rate deterring cultivators from using water at all. Captain Elphinstone in his letter No. 260 of 27th September 1862, paragraphs 21 and 22, gives some specimens of rates and calculations of profits of different kinds of cultivation. Calculations of this kind I look on with great suspicion, after working every possible allowance I would only use them as collateral proof that a given rate should prove moderate, and not as positive proof that we might safely raise the rate to a certain point. In paragraph 21, Captain Elphinstone states the maximum crop rates on rice and sugar in three talukas of Khandeish, before the settlement, as being respectively Rs. 76—32 and 56 per acre on sugar and Rs. 35—21 and 23 per acre on rice. Now there is the widest difference between actual and nominal rates. A rate may be nominally fixed, but the area is subject to manipulation, and considering the agency through which the area is annually fixed, it would be wonderful if by contraction of the true area the actual rate on the real acre was not much reduced. I think any one with any experience in assessment would at once assert that the rates shown by Captain Elphinstone in his paragraph 21 above quoted are rates which it would be impossible to levy honestly, and if once levied, notwithstanding the calculations of returns given in the next paragraph by Major Elphinstone, would certainly and decidedly deter from making use of the water in future years.

8. To make a fixed rate work it must be a moderate rate. Mr. Ashburner states that maximum pathusthul fixed rates of Rs. 13 and 14 per acre have

Para. 20, letter No. 171 of 9th March 1870.

“under the capricious monsoons of late years, ruined nearly all the owners of irrigated lands in Khandeish”. Mr. Ashburner consequently advocates a return to crop rates, but in paragraph 24 adds: “I have no doubt that the crop-rates will cause a decrease in revenue, but the depressed state of the irrigated villages demands a decrease.” Would not a remedy be found in fixing fair and liberal fixed rates, giving proper consideration to the occurrence of capricious monsoons, this could be the better afforded by Government, even if they gave even less revenue than the crop-rates proposed as the remedy, in that the expensive agency necessary for working a crop rate system would not be required.

9. Let an eight (8) Rs. maximum be tried on land with a supply of water sufficient to admit of sugarcane cultivation triennially in the average run of years, and the result would probably be different. A rate so low as this will probably shock those accustomed to hear of, and believe in the actual collection of sugarcane crop-rates, even under the old assessment, ranging up to Rupees seventy-six (76) per acre, but in the long run I doubt if the treasury would be much the worse, and the people would certainly be much the better. Irrigation would extend as far as the supply of water would allow, and the revenue would come in without any deduction due to the upkeep of expensive establishment to manage or mismanage inspection of crops.

10. We must too remember that the irrigated land, where it prevails to any extent, constitutes the backbone of the district; liberal rates of taxation on this land will be repaid by extension of cultivation elsewhere; the supply of water may possibly preclude extension of irrigation to any great extent, but there are few districts, and I imagine Khandeish is not one of those few where there is not some amount of arable waste land at the time of the settlement. Capital accumulated by means of the profit derived from the cultivation of the irrigated land enables the people to take this up, and more than reimburse the treasury any small apparent sacrifice made in the assessment of wet-land.

11. Rs. eight (8) is of course a very moderate maximum for lands in which sugarcane may be grown, but still it is, I think, sufficient for tracts of country away from large markets and great centres of population, we must not assume that every ryot has the capital to enable him to grow sugarcane as often as the land will admit of it, the fixed rate must be fixed so that while it will pay him well when he is able to grow sugarcane, it will not swamp him if his means and necessities compel him to resort to an inferior class of crops giving quicker returns; under all circumstances leave him a fair profit and secure him from interference,

and in time his means will accumulate and enable him to enter on undertakings involving larger expenditure and resulting in larger but more deferred returns.

12. Fixed rates such as those advocated in relation to Khandeish, namely Rupees fifteen (15) and twenty (20) per acre, are unheard of in Sattara, the Southern Maratha Country, or Mysore, except in the higher class of garden lands, such as those growing supari, coconuts, and spices. On pathusthal land growing sugarcane triennially and rice, wheat, vegetables, &c., in other years in rotation, Rupees ten (10) per acre will be found to have been very rarely imposed, except in the vicinity of populous places and large markets, Rs. eight (8) per acre has been a common rate on such land. These rates were, it is true, imposed some few years ago; but even at the present time I do not think that they would bear an increase up to near the Khandeish standard, even making all allowance for the people being perfectly habituated to fixed rates.

13. We have the means of instituting some comparison between a fixed rate of, say Rupees eight (8), and the crop rates advocated by Captain Elphinstone at 28 of his letter No. 260 of 27th September 1862 previously alluded to. I know not if these rates have been actually applied, but they may be taken as a standard of comparison. Captain Elphinstone proposes for 1st class soil and 1st class water rates, for first, second and third class crops, of Rs. 21, Rs. 14, Rs. 7 = Rs. 42, on the three years or Rs. 12-8-0 a year. I must remark that the distribution of these rates appears to me unequal, according to my idea of the respective proper valuation of the three classes of crops, the second and the third being decidedly high in relative proportion to the first. If a crop rate was adopted, I should consider a better distribution of the above sum of Rupees forty-two (42) over three years to be Rs. 28, Rs. 9 and Rs. 5 on the three classes of crops respectively. Now it further appears to have been feared that under fixed rates the people would throw up their land in one or more of the years in which they could not, in due observance of the necessary rotation, grow the first class crop, this contingency must therefore be considered in fixing the rate. If a fourth year of either taking no water and growing a dry-crop is added to the series, or rather as is feared a year of the land lying unoccupied, the realizations on the four years will be reduced to Rs. 10-8-0 an acre. The adoption of a fixed rate of Rupees eight (8) would involve little or no loss in comparison with the above crop rates, if we include in the consideration the saving in establishment for inspection, and the other undoubted advantages following the introduction of a moderate fixed rate, such as would be continuously paid.

14. With reference to the possibility of cultivators allowing their land to lie fallow and thus in some years evade payment of the assessment, alluded to in Government Resolution No. 665 of 19th February 1868, paragraph 4; this is a mere question of moderation of assessment. No surer proof could be adduced of the assessment being too high than the existence of such a practice.

15. In fixed rates on lands under bundharas it is necessary to provide for accidents, not mere accidents of season, resulting in a scanty supply of water in some years: these should be considered in fixing the rate, but accident to the bundhara, resulting in a total or partial cessation of the supply of water for one or more years. In this case, and this only, should remissions be necessary and rules might be made fixing a proportional amount of reduction, according to the reduction in the supply of water.

16. In the Southern Maratha Country it is usual in all pathusthal land, whether the supply is drawn from a bundhara or from a tank, to find a well also in the land by means of which the cultivator insures himself against the result of accident to the main supply of water. I am unaware if wells are similarly sunk and made use of in Khandeish. From what I can learn, I believe not: if this is really the fact, it would be worth considering if some aid or encouragement to their construction might not be given with advantage.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 3811.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1870.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 3236, dated 23rd June 1870—Submitting with his own remarks, a correspondence relating to the revision of assessment of the taluka of Pimpalner in the Khandesh Collectorate and of the Mahalkaries' divisions of Zeykheda and Abhona, lately transferred, with the taluka of Baglan, to the newly formed Collectorate. Nasik.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., dated 25th July 1870.

RESOLUTION.—These papers relate to the settlement of the Pimpalner taluka in Khandesh, and the Zeykheda and Abhona mahals of the Baglan taluka, recently transferred to

the new Collectorate of Násik. They comprise the south-western extremity of what was formerly Khándesh, and are the remaining portions of that Collectorate into which the revised survey and assessment had to be introduced.

2. The financial results of the settlement may be summarised as follows :—

Divisions.	Villages.	Present	Survey	Reduction.	Value of
		Revenue.	Assessment		waste land.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pimpalner ... ..	81	75,301	65,182	10,119	30,018
Zeykheda ... ..	92	66,387	57,966	8,421	11,467
Abhona ... ..	126	43,723	38,890	4,833	10,215
Total ... ..	299	1,85,411	1,62,038	23,373	51,715

Every one is agreed that the grouping of the several villages has been judiciously done. The temporary reduction in collected revenue was, looking to the character of this wild country, and the unsettled habits of the people, necessary; and will probably shortly be more than made good by the assessed land now lying waste, which will be brought into cultivation. The further proposed reduction of four annas in the maximum rates in the outbandi villages of Zeykheda and Pimpalner is approved; and the special attention of the Collector is directed to Mr. Pedder's remarks in paragraph #3 of his report as to the lenient manner in which the settlement is to be administered in outbandi villages generally. The regularity and restrictions to which the people will be necessarily subjected will press severely on them at first. The rates with the modifications in Zeykheda and Pimpalner alluded to above are guaranteed till 1893-94.

3. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that Mr. Pedder's personal acquaintance with the villages below the Ghats has led him to the right conclusion in deciding on not applying the survey system to them. The arrangement by which the Pátils have the villages granted them on fixed leases, with a maximum plough-rate, is approved as being the one most suitable to this sparsely inhabited and unhealthy part of the country.

4. The special attention of the Forest Department is to be directed to the condition of the Navapur mahal. With the exception of the few villages bordering on the Surat road, and those for which leases were given by the First Assistant Collector in 1864, the rest of the country may, with advantage, be given up entirely to forest; care must be used in selecting men for employment in this unhealthy district. The Commandant of the Bhill Corps will probably be able to supply trustworthy and acclimatized men. The country seems well adapted to the cultivation of teak, and Government desire that one or more plantations be established there.

5. Mr. Pritchard, the First Assistant Collector, was some time ago deputed to demarcate forests in Khandesh; but no report of his proceedings has yet been received. A selection of the Government numbers to be reserved for Imperial forests must be made, and a sufficient proportion of waste set aside for village reserves. It is very advisable that this work be done without delay, as until it is, the people will be put to much inconvenience owing to the general restriction against hill-side cultivation that now exists (paragraph 49 of Mr. Pedder's report). The well-being of the villages in which sugarcane is cultivated will depend very much on their having a sufficient fuel supply. If possible a system of cutting by rotation must be established.

6. The special attention of the Collectors, both of Khándesh and Násik, is to be directed to the necessity of preserving the boundary marks.

7. In these papers the very important question of the mode in which water rates should be fixed is raised. Colonel Anderson has favoured Government with a memorandum embodying his views on the subject. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that it would be inexpedient to depart from the established plan of fixed rates. These in Khándesh are high, but not higher than experience shows the people can easily pay. It would therefore involve a needless sacrifice of revenue to reduce them; and such reductions as have been advocated by Mr. Rogers and Colonel Francis, viz., from Rs. 15 to 13, and 14 to 12, would be inappreciable by the people. The obligation to grant remission in bad seasons where there is a failure of water-supply must be recognised. The plan of levying an extra cess for keeping the works in repair has, it is understood, been in force for some time past in Khándesh. Government desire to be furnished with a statement showing the amount collected and expended from each village on this account during each of the last five years.

8. The statistical table appended to this report is one of much value. Government desire that similar information may always be submitted with settlement reports.

9. The Revenue Commissioner is requested, in recognition of Azam Pandurang Sadashiv's services, to promote him when opportunity for so doing offers.



10. As this is the last occasion Mr. Pedder's services in connection with the survey will probably come under the notice of Government, His Excellency in Council desires to convey to that officer his approval of the excellent manner in which he has superintended the work in Khándesh, and brought it to a satisfactory conclusion.

(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., } With copy of Mr. Pedder's report.  
The Conservator of Forests,  
W. G. Pedder, Esq., C. S.

No. 234.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 16th January 1871.*

Read the following letter from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay, No. 85, dated 8th December 1870 :—

Para 1. I have considered in Council the proceedings of your Excellency in Council on the report of the Settlement Officer, on the introduction of the survey assessment into the taluka of Pimpalner in the Khándesh Collectorate, and into the Mahalkaris' division of Zeykhoda and Abhona lately transferred to Násik, together with the observations of the several revenue and survey officers thereon, which were forwarded by your Secretary's letter of the 1st October, No. 69.

2. The new rates seem to have been fixed after much careful consideration, and you have confirmed them, with some slight modifications, until 1893-94, when the rates of the neighbouring talukas will fall in. The reduction of Rs. 23,373, which has been deemed necessary on good grounds, will, it is expected before long, be more than made up by the value of the waste land assessed at Rs. 51,715. This, combined with the acknowledged moderation of the chief part of the rates, is satisfactory.

3. The question of the mode in which the pátasthal lands should be assessed was again brought before you on this occasion, and you have decided not to change the present system of fixed rates. In this decision you are supported by the opinions and experience of both the Survey Commissioners as well as the Revenue Commissioner, and the grounds on which it rests seem to me to be sound. Looking, however, to the observations of Colonel Anderson, and the opinions of Mr. Rogers and Colonel Francis cited by you, advocating a reduction of the pathasthal rates, which, in your opinion, would have been found inappreciable by the people it will be right to watch the effect of these rates, in order that a reduction may be made in them should they be found to press too heavily on the cultivators.

4. On the subject of the rates of these pátasthal lands, I have never been placed in possession of all the papers on which your original decision was founded, although they have been twice called for by Secretary Sir Stafford Northcote's despatch of the 1st of May 1868, numbered 34, and by my despatch of the 25th of February 1869, numbered 10. You will transmit a complete set of the papers on this point.

5. I am glad to find that the circumstances of the country under survey as to fuel and timber were not overlooked, and that you have directed the special attention of the Forest Department to the points brought to your notice.

6. You have particularly noticed the services of Mr. Pedder in superintending the work of the survey in Khándesh, and bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion; and I concur with your Excellency in Council in your favourable estimate of that officer's proceedings.

RESOLUTION.—A copy of this despatch to be forwarded to the officers to whom Government Resolution No. 3811, dated 9th August 1870, was sent.

2. Copies of the correspondence relative to the revision of assessment of the pátasthal lands in the Khándesh Collectorate to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, with reference to paragraph 4 of the despatch.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Conservator of Forests,  
W. G. Pedder, Esquire, C.S.

(Signed) H. E. JACOMB.

for Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 4223.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th August 1871.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 1180, dated 21st August 1871—  
Bringing to notice that in proposing with Mr. Pedder, the late Superintendent of the Khandesh Survey, in submitting the latter's final report on the settlement of the Suba division of the Pimpalner taluka, and of the Zeykheda and Abhona pethas of the Bāglān taluka, that their settlements should be fixed for twenty-five years so as to expire simultaneously with those of the Nizāmpur petha and of the Bāglān Subha, it escaped both his and Mr. Pedder's attention that the latter-mentioned settlements had been guaranteed for thirty years, and that according to prescribed rules the term of the settlement for the Pimpalner Suba and the Zeykheda and Abhona pethas should have been fixed for twenty-nine years in each case instead of twenty-five years; and requesting, under these circumstances, sanction to correct the error in notifying the periods when the guarantee for the settlement of the districts concerned will expire.

RESOLUTION — An amended notification may be issued.

(Signed) W. H. CROWE.  
for Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

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APPENDIX S.

Extract from Summary of Crop Experiment Reports, Central Division, 1897-98.

O. S. = Original Survey.

No.	District, Taluka, Village and Experimenter.	Crop and Date of Experiment.	Local Estimate in Annas.	Yield according to Formulae.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.						Area of Test.	Equivalent in Tolas of local measure Ser.	PRICES OF PRODUCE PER RUPEE.		REMARKS.
					Seed.	Yield of		Total Value of Produce.	Assessment excluding Local Funds.	Incidence of Assessment on the Value of Gross Produce.			Principal Product.	By Product.	
						Principal Product.	By Product.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Annas.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	A. g.	Tolas.	Lbs.	Cwts.	
77	KHANDESH. Mr. F. B. Young, Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, O. D. Pimpalner (Bhád- na).	Wheat (Pote) 12th Mar. 1898.	12 to 14	1,080 to 1,215	127	2,305	2,400	89 7 8	8 15 10 O. S.	10.04	0 4	145	29½	1½	Experiment No. 77.—Irrigated wheat, Pote, on Pátasthal, good blackish soil growing (1) rice, (2) wheat, (3) wheat, and (4) sugarcane. Field manured once in four years before the sowing of rice. Season favourable and tillage careful. Crop watered by a Pát which draws its supply from the Kán River dammed by the Public Works Department. Water ample. Test crop the sole crop of the year, and yield excellent.
78	Do. (Pim- palner).	Gram, 18th March 1898.	10	375	96	928	800	38 10 0	10 12 7 O. S.	27.92	0 5	146	26½	2½	Experiment No. 78.—Irrigated gram on deep black, Pátasthal, soil irrigated from the Pánjra water-works. Wheat grown during the past two seasons. 15 to 20 carts of stable dung and refuse applied in May and bájri taken as a first crop. The test crop received only two waterings. Water-supply somewhat deficient. Seed-rate high.

No. 1929 of 1900.

*Dhulia, 15th February 1900.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

2. The history of the Pimpalner Taluka since the introduction of the original settlement is one of steady progress; and with improved facilities for communication and irrigation a still further improvement may be looked for.

3. The proposed new rating of villages appears suitable. I am inclined to the opinion that some of those in Mr. Young's third group could easily bear a higher rate than that fixed by him; but for the reasons stated in his remarks on the second group, an increase in the rating of the third is apparently impracticable. The revised rates for the whole taluka are certainly not excessive.

4. *Pátasthal rates.*—With regard to Mr. Young's proposals, I am somewhat doubtful whether the enhancement of rates is not excessive in the villages described by him as exceptional. In the case of Chiksa the proposed consolidated assessment works out to Rs. 5-5-3 per acre on an average, as against a former rate of less than 12 annas. At Akhada and Vajdara and Runmali the average is more than doubled; at Deshshirvada it rises from about 8 annas to nearly Rs. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; at Balsana it is quadrupled. As to Jirethal and Ashtana, I may remark that Government in the Revenue Department (memo. No. 5479, dated 7th August 1899) disapproved of incurring expenditure on the bandhara and canal, partly on account of there being little prospect of a gain of revenue, but Mr. Young's proposals practically double the average assessment. Regarding Malpur Mr. Young makes no remark. The proposed increase in the average assessment of this village pátasthal is less than Re. 1, and it is not clear whether Mr. Young has considered para. 2 of Government memo. No. 5973, dated 26th August 1899 (Revenue Department), printed above Government Resolution W. I.—1632, P. W. D., dated 23rd September 1899.

5. I have no further remarks to offer.

A. R. BONUS,  
Collector of Khándesh.

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No. S.—296 of 1900.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,  
Land Records and Agriculture, C. D. ;

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

*Camp Shetphal, 20th March 1900.*

SIR,

With reference to your No. S—340,\* dated 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to observe as follows :—

2. I see no reason to change my proposed dry-crop maximum rates. As regards the Bandharas in the villages described as exceptional, the reasons for the proposed rates will be found clearly stated in paragraph 45 of the report now under consideration, and there is nothing further to be said except that the holders of land irrigated by the Bandharas in question may be considered very

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\* Not printed.

fortunate, inasmuch as they have had the enormous advantage of an excellent supply of water, capable of producing valuable crops at a merely nominal rate for 30 years.

3. The foregoing remark applies also to Jirethal and Ashtana. Quite apart from the fact that some expenditure has been incurred on the Bandhara, taking into consideration its circumstances alone, the proposed maximum rate of Rs. 10 is, if anything, rather low.

4. On examination of the increase in the average rate it will be found that for Jirethal it is a trifle over 50 per cent. and for Ashtana a trifle over 44 per cent. and not "practically double" as stated by Mr. Bonus.

5. The Malpur Bandhara is already rated relatively high (Rs. 15). An increase of Re. 1 in the maximum rate is therefore sufficient till the intended improvements have been completed, when, as will be seen on a reference to Appendix J referred to in Rule 89 of the rules under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code, "Government reserves to itself the right of increasing any existing rate." As at time of the introduction of the rates the land-holders concerned are informed that they are liable to the imposition of additional rates in respect of improvements during the currency of the revised settlement there is no necessity for the Settlement Officer to advise Government in the matter; the Public Works Department will doubtless do this if necessary when the proper time arrives.

I have, &c.,

F. B. YOUNG, Superintendent,  
Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

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No. S.—813 of 1900.

From

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,  
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

Poona, 5th May 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government the proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khándesh District which have been prepared by Mr. F. B. Young as Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Survey, and submitted by him as Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, together with remarks by the Collector, Mr. Bonus, and a reply by Mr. Young. The report deals with 161 villages out of the 166 of which the taluka now consists.

2. Pimpalner is the most south-westerly taluka of Khándesh. It is traversed by the high road from Dhulia to Surat. On the north it adjoins the Nandurbár Taluka, through which the new Tapti Valley Railway passes. On the south it adjoins the Báglan Taluka of Násik, the revision settlement of which was recently sanctioned by Government. On the west it is bounded by the Sahyadris, which should ensure perennial rainfall. In fact the taluka has hitherto been considered "practically safe from famine." But the failure of the monsoon of 1899 has shown that this conclusion must be modified, as in other parts of India. The total rainfall last year was only 9.98 inches, less than half the average, which is 21; the crops are reported to have failed in eleven-twelfths

of the sown area, and the area under irrigation was less than half the average area. Such a visitation may, it is hoped, be considered abnormal, and need not affect the present proposals, although it may reasonably delay the introduction of the revised rates.

3. The present proposals present no difficulties. Although the táluka has made great progress, the dry crop rates proposed are less than in any of the adjoining tálukas of Khándesh or Násik, while the patasthal rates proposed, though in some cases rather high, are practically the same as in Siudkhed, Málegaon and Báglan.

4. Measurement was carried on to the same extent as in the Shirpur Táluka, as described in paragraph 4 of the Survey Commissioner's remarks on the revision settlement proposals of Kalvan. A very large area (31,769 acres) formerly entered as uncultivable, has now been classed as cultivable in accordance with the rule that "pót kharab" should not exceed one-fourth of the area of a survey number. The whole area has been transferred to "assessed waste," and thus the assessment on it will not increase the Government demand until some of the land is occupied. The area of dry-crop transferred to Motasthal (1,636 acres) is comparatively small, and the treatment of it is very lenient, the average assessment amounting to 11 annas 2 pies the acre only. The additions to the Patasthal and rice areas are unimportant.

5. Classification was also carried out to the same extent as in Shirpur, as explained in paragraph 5 of the Survey Commissioner's remarks on the Kalvan proposals. 489 numbers were thus reclassified, but this only includes a part of the waste numbers transferred from "uncultivable" to cultivable, part having been classed at original survey. Besides this reclassification, important changes were effected in the classification annas of nearly all numbers—first, by the adoption of the revised scale as explained in paragraph 5 of the remarks on the Kalvan proposals just referred to (this scale is also given in paragraph 38 of the report now under consideration)—secondly, by the addition of the general position class. This class has now been applied in all the tálukas of Khándesh (except Amalner, Savda and Chopda). A general account of the class, and the scale of annas are given in paragraph 17 of Mr. Ozanne's remarks on the revision settlement of Pátan (page 54 of the Pátan Selection).

6. The extension of roads has been marked during the currency of the existing settlement. The prolongation of the Shelbari Ghát Road to Pimpalner suggested by Messrs. Fforde and Young has since been undertaken as a famine relief work (G. R. No. 2067, dated 20th April 1900).

7. Mr. Young says that Bajri represents 31·8 per cent. of the total area cropped, but this area in Appendix B includes fallows. Of the area actually under crops Bajri occupies 44 per cent., or nearly half; coarse grains occupy 7 per cent., Jowari and wheat each under 4 per cent., and rice 2½ per cent. About half the area returned as under rice appears to be dry-crop land, probably the dark hill land referred to in the Gazetteer. The area under pulses is 17 per cent. of the total area under crops, and that under oil-seeds 12 per cent. Rather more than one-fourth of the occupied area is returned as fallow.

8. Appendix O shows that in the 161 villages the area of occupied land has increased in thirty years from 90,708 acres to 215,677 acres, while the area of unoccupied assessed land has decreased from 201,399 acres to 56,763 acres. During the same period the total area of land accounted for decreased from 308,000 acres to 279,720 acres, chiefly on account of assignments to forest.

9. According to the Imperial census of 1872 the population of 301 villages was 60,125, while in 1891 the population of 153 villages was 59,192, an increase of 94 per cent. in the average population per village, but the census of the latter year was probably confined to more populous villages. The rate of increase of population in the Khándesh District between 1872 and 1891 was 36·8 per cent., and the increase given by Mr. Young of 72·6 per cent. in Pimpalner during 30 years is probably not very wide of the mark.

10. The rise in prices is not quite so marked as claimed by Mr. Young. The staple product, Bajri, appears to have sold at 48 lbs. to the rupee as late as 1897-98. The prices given in Appendix N vary with the years of scarcity or of

plenty. Prices in Pimpalner however rule somewhat higher than in the adjoining talukas, and with the proximity of the Tapti Valley Railway a further rise may be expected.

11. The Collector agrees with Mr. Young's estimate of the steady progress made by the taluka during the period of settlement. With improved facilities of communication and the near approach of the railway an extension of cultivation and a rise in the value of the land may be expected.

12. Mr. Young proposes to reduce the existing 7 groups with rates ranging from Rs. 2 down to 12 annas, to 4, with rates ranging from Rs. 2-2 to 14 annas, a general increase of 2 annas. The important groups are the 1st and 3rd. The 1st includes the villages in the valleys of the Panjra and Kan Rivers and along the Dhulia-Surat high road and the branch to Pimpalner. The 2nd group contains a few villages in the south of the taluka which are further from the main roads and mainly consist of uplands. The 3rd group is the most important in the taluka, containing all the villages in the north as well as the hilly villages to the west of the 1st and 2nd groups, with the exception of those in the extreme west, for which the 4th group is provided.

13. In the 1st group it is proposed to raise the rate in 31 villages from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-2-0, in 13 villages from Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2-2-0, and in one village from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-2-0. The following villages show increases over 40 per cent. 11 Pakhrun 45.2 per cent., 12 Vasmar 41.6 per cent., 15 Mhasdi 42 per cent., 29 Jagatana 48.5 per cent., 33 Chiksha 57.4 per cent., 45 Shovali 48.5 per cent. The first four contain no pathasthal and the increase is chiefly in the dry-crop assessment, but as the highest average assessment per acre of dry-crop is only 9 annas 5 pies the increase does not seem excessive. In Chiksha the average dry-crop assessment per acre is increased from annas 14-2 to Rs. 1-1-8 and the average patasthal assessment from Rs. 1-11-10 to Rs. 6-6-10. This village adjoins the market town of Pimpalner. The rates of assessment are similar to those in Baglan Taluka to the south, where the maximum rate is Rs. 2-4-0. In the last village of the 1st group, Shevali, formerly in the old 3rd group, the dry-crop average assessment is raised from 5 annas 5 pies to 8 annas 1 pie, and the Patasthal assessment from Rs. 7-4-0 to Rs. 9-7-0. This village is well situated on the main road and the Panjhra river.

14. The total proposed increase on the 1st group is 19.8 per cent. The increase on dry-crop is 33.1 per cent., which seems sufficient though not excessive. Mr. Young would willingly have proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0, but in view of the still backward state of the taluka and of the fact that there is still a large area of land uncultivated, it seemed fitting that the rate should be somewhat lower than in the adjoining taluka of Baglan.

15. In the 2nd group the only large increase is in village No. 54 Nalgavhan, 49.8 per cent. The resulting rates of assessment are low. The total increase proposed for this group is 28.9 per cent. There are only 4 acres of Patasthal.

16. The Collector considers that some of the villages in the 3rd group could bear a higher rate than Rs. 1-8-0, and the average assessment is no doubt low. But the increase on the group is sufficient, that on the dry-crop alone being 28.7 per cent., and in several villages the increase is large. The villages mentioned in paragraph 43 of Mr. Young's report as showing increases over 66 per cent. belong to this group except one (Kalamb), which belongs to the 4th group. In four of these the increase is entirely in the dry-crop assessment, which in Jamdha rises from 3½ annas to 6 annas the acre, in Palaskheda from 2½ annas to 4 annas 4 pies, in Hathi Kburd from 2 annas 4 pies to 4 annas 4 pies, and in Dongrala from 2 annas 3 pies to 3 annas 10 pies. In Wajdara (No. 61) the dry-crop assessment rises from 4 annas 3 pies to 5 annas 8 pies the acre, and the Patasthal assessment from Rs. 3-6-4 to Rs. 6-8-8. In Deshshervada, which shows an increase of 95.8 per cent., the dry-crop assessment rises from 6 annas 8 pies to 8 annas and the Patasthal assessment from Rs. 1-6-3 to Rs. 8-0-8. In Balsana (95.5 per cent.) the dry-crop assessment rises from 3 annas 5 pies to 5 annas 5 pies and the Patasthal assessment from Rs. 1-15-8 to Rs. 7-2-10. In

Tembha the dry-crop increase is from annas 2-11 to annas 4-11 the acre and there is new Patasthal assessed at Rs. 2 only. In Kalamb the dry-crop increase is from 3 annas 8 pies to 4 annas 10 pies the acre and there is new Patasthal assessed at Rs. 49. In all these cases the increase in the dry-crop assessment does not seem excessive. In some cases the Patasthal increase is high, and these will now be considered.

17. The Patasthal rates proposed by Mr. Young are as follows:—

Old Rate.		New Rate.	Old Rate.	New Rate.
		Per Acre.		
Addition of 8 annas to bhág annas for water.		Rs. 6, 8 or 10	Rs. 9	Rs. 10 or 11
Ditto 12 annas ...		„ 10	„ 10	12
Rs. a.			„ 11	} 14
2 0	per acre ...	} Rs. 10, sometimes Rs. 8 or Rs. 12.	„ 12	
3 0	...		„ 13	} 15
4 0	...		„ 14	
4 8	...		„ 15	16
5 0	...			
5 8	...			
7 0	...			
		New Kacha bandharas Rs. 6 or 8.		
		New Pakka bandharas Rs. 10.		

18. It is proposed to apply the maximum rate of Rs. 16 in 6 villages (Nos. 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 32) and the assessment on Patasthal land (including soil assessment) comes to Rs. 14-13-5 the acre in the case of one village and ranges from Rs. 12-7-2 to Rs. 14-11-10 in the case of the others. The old assessment varied from Rs. 11-15-2 to Rs. 14-1-0. The increase is not large, but the assessment seems high, inasmuch as in Kalvan an assessment in excess of Rs. 14 the acre has only been recommended in one village (Bej), which was considered an exceptionally rich village. In Báglan the highest assessment on Patasthal land sanctioned at revision settlement is Rs. 14-0-6, and this in one village only. I should be inclined to recommend that the maximum water-rate in Pimpalner should be fixed at Rs. 15 in villages Nos. 21, 26, 27 and 32 and perhaps Rs. 15-8-0 in villages Nos. 20 and 28 instead of Rs. 16 as recommended by Mr. Young. The Rs. 15 rate would involve a slight decrease in the present patasthal assessment in the last two villages in consequence of the change in the classification scale.

19. The following statement shows the villages in which the proposed increase of the average assessment on Patasthal land per acre is in excess of Rs. 2:—

No.	Village.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Percentage increase on total assessment of village.
		Rate.	Average per acre.	Rate.	Average per acre.	
	<i>Group I.</i>	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
7	Jirethal ...	7 0	5 10 0	10	7 14 7	39.1
9	Ashtana ...	7 0	5 9 11	10	7 11 3	37.
33	Chiksha ...	0 12	1 11 10	10	6 6 10	57.4
45	Shevali ...	12 0	7 4 0	14	9 7 0	48.5
		5 0		10		



No.	Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Percentage increase on total assessment of village.
		Rate.	Average per acre.	Rate.	Average per acre.	
	<i>Group III.</i>	Rs. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
60	Akhada ...	4 8	3 8 3	{ 10 8 }	6 6 11	50.5
61	Vajdara ...	4 8	3 6 4	{ 10 }	6 8 8	68.6
62	Runmali ...	5 0	3 14 7	{ 10 }	7 2 0	49.9
64	Varsus ...	5 8	3 15 9	{ 10 }	6 12 3	36.5
68	Dasana ...	{ 4 8 0 8 }	{ 3 9 8 }	{ 10 }	5 8 5	46.1
75	Balhana ...	0 8	1 3 11	{ 10 8 }	3 8 9	54.1
77	Deshshervada ...	0 8	1 6 3	{ 10 }	8 0 8	95.8
96	Pankheda...	{ 11 0 0 8 }	{ 9 7 11 }	{ 14 8 }	{ 12 1 10 }	22.9
137	Balsana ...	2 0	1 15 8	{ 10 }	7 2 10	95.7

20. The Collector has raised the question whether the enhancement of assessment on Patasthal land in some of these villages is not excessive, and in reply Mr. Young has referred to paragraph 45 of his report and has pointed out that the occupants have had the advantage of an excellent supply of water at a very low rate for 30 years. The revised assessments are not in themselves high (except in Pankheda No. 96, which is specially referred to by Mr. Young in paragraph 45), but Government may perhaps consider that the increases are too sudden, especially when the large increases in the total assessment of the villages (in most cases) are considered. In that case the revised Patasthal rates might be lowered by one rupee (or in No. 77 Deshshervada and No. 137 Balsana by Rs. 2) at the discretion of Government in these particular villages. It would not be necessary to change the rates in other villages and the resulting loss of assessment would not be great. In this connection I would refer to paragraph 19 of my remarks on the Kalvan proposals, which are in some respects more moderate than the proposals now under consideration. Over the whole taluka the average Patasthal assessment per acre as proposed for Kalvan is Rs. 7-1-0 and as proposed for Pimpalner Rs. 8-15-9. In Baglan the average according to the sanctioned proposals is Rs. 9-11-6. Pimpalner is in a more backward state than either taluka.

21. In the following villages of the 1st group the increase in the average Patasthal assessment per acre is Re. 1 or upwards but less than Rs. 2. The percentage increase in the whole assessment is noted against each village. 3 Godas 16.8; 5 Datarle 30.7; 6 Nandvan 31.1; 8 Bodhri 29.7; 19 Pimpalner 14.5; 32 Samoda 12.2; 39 Bodgaon 34.6; 41 Kirvada 17.7. The revised assessment does not seem too high in these villages except perhaps in No. 32 Sasnoda, where a reduction of the rate to Rs. 15 has already been suggested. The proposed increase on the Patasthal assessment of this group is only 10.7 per cent.

22. In the 2nd group there are only 4 acres of Patasthal, and an assessment of Rs. 2-12 has been proposed. The land has hitherto been assessed as dry-crop.

23. In the 3rd group, the only villages besides those mentioned in the table above in which the assessment on Patasthal land is increased by Re. 1 the acre or upwards are 93 Shirsal 26 per cent., and 103 Brahmanvel 48.6; the assessment in the latter village being Rs. 4-13-8 the acre. In 10 villages of this group there is new Patasthal (paragraph 46 of the report) on which water assessment ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 7-8 has been imposed. The latter rate has only been imposed in village No. 83 Degaon, where 2 acres of Patasthal are assessed at Rs. 16. The only other village in which the assessment is high is No. 104 Jambhora, in which it is Rs. 5-8 the acre. In the three last named villages the

rate might perhaps be lowered one rupee. In this group the total increase proposed in Patasthal assessment is 68 per cent, which is high.

24. There are only 27 acres of old rice in the táluka (all in village No. 141 Amli) and the average assessment is very low. Small areas of new rice are found in 5 villages of the 3rd group and 11 villages of the 4th group.

25. The result of the present proposals is an increase of 26.5 per cent. on the total assessment of the táluka.

26. In sanctioning the revised rates for Nandurbár Government decided that the guarantee should be given for 12 years only, but in the case of Pimpalner there does not seem to be sufficient reason for departing from the usual rule, and I would support Mr. Young's recommendation that the revised rates sanctioned may be guaranteed for 30 years.

I have the honour, &c.,

W. P. SYMONDS,

Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

(Through the Commissioner, C. D.)

No.  $\frac{R}{2001}$  OF 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 21st May 1900.

Submitted to Government.

2. There is no difference of opinion regarding the grouping and dry-crop rates and they may therefore be sanctioned though the rates seem to be rather low, considering they are to be in force for 30 years.

3. The pátasthal rates are not so readily concurred in and the Commissioner regrets that he has not sufficient personal acquaintance with the system of pátasthal irrigation in Khándesh and Násik to give any useful criticisms on the proposals. Generally speaking he thinks the advantage of perennial or almost perennial irrigation should be highly paid for, and he would therefore be inclined to support Mr. Young's proposals. In case, however, these should be thought too high they might be reduced to the extent recommended by the Survey Commissioner.

J. K. SPENCE,

Commissioner, C. D.

*Extract paragraph 2 of the Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D.,  
No. R-79, dated 8th January 1901.*

"2. The proposed maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2 is only 2 annas an acre in excess of the existing rate, and it is understood from the statement recorded by the Mámlatdár of Pimpalner under date the 6th March last that what the villagers really object to is the increase recommended by Mr. Young of the maximum Pátasthal rate from Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 an acre. The Survey Commissioner, however, has already suggested that the present rate should be retained. Mr. Spence, while inclined to support Mr. Young, was not opposed to the Survey Commissioner's proposal, and it should, the undersigned thinks, be accepted."

*Extract paragraph 4 of the Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D.,  
No. R-4282, dated 12th October 1901.*

"4. Regarding the maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-2-0, the Commissioner considers that the results of the famine render further consideration advisable. In the first group of villages it is intended to raise the rate in 31 villages from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-2-0, in 13 villages from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2-2-0, and in one village from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-2-0. It is stated that a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0 might have been legitimately proposed. The Commissioner would merely reply that it is unlikely that Government would have entertained the suggestion for a moment. The reasons which prevented the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 being adopted, when there had been no famine, namely, the still backward state of the taluka and the large area of land still uncultivated, are more in evidence now that the progress of the taluka has been arrested by the famine and justify hesitation before agreeing to the rate of Rs. 2-2-0. In the Commissioner's opinion a maximum rate of Rs. 2 might be sanctioned for the first ten years of the new period."

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Revision settlement of the Pimpalner Taluka  
of the Khândesh District.

No. 497.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2034, dated 21st May 1900—Submitting,

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., No. s.—61, dated 23rd January 1900, and accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Collector of Khândesh, No. 1929, dated 15th February 1900.

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., No. s.—296, dated 20th March 1900.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—813, dated 5th May 1900.

with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Pimpalner Taluka in the Khândesh District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—73, dated 8th January 1901—Submitting,

Letter from the Collector of Khândesh, No. 12274, dated 8th November 1900.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., to the Collector of Khândesh, No. R.—4138, dated 19th November 1900.

Memorandum from the Collector of Khândesh, No. 13318, dated 13th December 1900, and accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—2445, dated 22nd December 1900.

with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, forwarding a petition from the villagers of Samoda in the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh District, objecting to the increase of the bāgīyat rate proposed for

their village in the revision settlement proposals for the taluka.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—4282, dated 12th October 1901—Submitting, with his remarks, a letter No. 3997, dated 4th May 1901, from the Collector of Khândesh, who forwards petitions of objections to the introduction of revised rates in the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh District.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain the proposals of the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., for the revision settlement of the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate, which have been fully discussed by the various officers through whose hands they have passed.

2. The existing rates as shown by the correspondence regarding the original settlement were studiously kept low. There has been an enormous extension of cultivation and a large increase of agricultural stock. The taluka has benefited by the construction of roads and will benefit still further from the Tāpti-Valley Railway. There has been a material rise in prices, though there may be some doubt as to the exact extent of it. The value of land is high.

On the whole there are good grounds for a moderate increase in the assessment, and the dry-crop rates proposed, which are, as pointed out by the Survey Commissioner, lower than those in adjoining talukas, appear to Government to be judicious and are approved.

3. It is unfortunate that it has been found necessary to alter the grouping, but that proposed is simpler and better than the original grouping. Partly on this account there result high enhancements in some villages, but the highest of all occurs in a village in which there is no change in the maximum dry-crop rate and is due to increase of water assessment and the application of a different classification scale. The new valuation has been made with care and is accepted. The gradual imposition of enhancements will prevent hardship. The suggestion of Sir Andrew Wingate that the maximum rate of the first group should remain at Rs. 2 for ten years does not appear to be based on good grounds. The increase in the villages in that group is moderate and there is less need for a concession on account of famine in the villages which have the greatest natural advantages than in others. Sufficient allowance will be made for the effects of famine by postponing the introduction of the revised rates for three years.

4. As regards pátasthal rates the Governor in Council is of opinion that higher rates than those recommended by Mr. Symonds should not be imposed. Mr. Spence gave an undecided opinion on the point, but both Mr. Cumine and Sir Andrew Wingate concur that the reductions suggested by the Survey Commissioner should be made, and the Collector raises a doubt whether the rates proposed by Mr. Young in some villages are not excessive. Government admit that a good supply of water is an advantage for which an adequate payment should be made, but both Government and the land-holders will suffer if more than is adequate is exacted. The existing rates were imposed although several officers considered them too high. Colonel Anderson apparently thought a fixed rate of Rs. 8 sufficient. Mr. Young, after pointing out that for *kacha* dams the lowest maximum rates proposed by him are Rs. 8 in the first three groups and Rs. 6 in the fourth, argues that they must be moderate because in Indápur the maximum for *kacha* dams is Rs. 8. This contention cannot be accepted, for other things being equal, rates should be higher in talukas which are near large centres of population than in those which are remote and difficult of access. Even the existing rates are justifiable only on the assumption that the soil and water-supply are exceptionally good. Moderate rates should lead to extension of irrigation if there is sufficient water-supply, but there has been a very slight increase of the pátasthal area during the currency of the original settlement. The reductions suggested by Mr. Symonds appear to meet the case, and, subject to the modification recommended by him, the proposals are accepted.

5. There would be little advantage in introducing the pátasthal rates separately. The whole revised settlement therefore should be introduced in 1904-1905, the new rates being levied from 1905-1906, subject to the general orders regarding the gradual imposition of enhancements, and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,

The Collector of Khandesh (with petitions of objections accompanying his letters No. 13818, dated 13th December 1900, and No. 3997, dated 4th May 1901),

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

The Accountant General,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,

The Government of India (by letter).

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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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	Shevāli	III	1 12 0	...	12 0 0 5 0 0	1,988	628	0 5 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	88,667	10 6 11	62,405	65,900	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.	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.				
20	...	11 0 0	1,290	590	0 7 2	...	...	...	P. 80	701	7 12 7	1,382	1,281	0 14 10	+18.9	Chadvel	44	
20	...	13 0 0 9 0 0	1,832	923	0 8 1	...	...	...	P. 18 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>																		
20	...	...	803	290	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	290	0 5 7	+25.0	Kalgaon	46	
20	...	...	3,606	1,436	0 6 0	...	...	...	M. 42	34	0 9 2	3,847	1,480	0 6 1	+33.2	Dhamnar	47	
20	...	...	4,800	1,730	0 5 9	...	...	...	M. 111	84	0 12 1	5,001	1,823	0 5 10	+38.1	Dighava	48	
20	...	...	2,128	1,030	0 7 10	...	...	...	M. 63	58	0 11 2	2,211	1,097	0 7 11	+22.6	Chail	49	
20	...	...	1,587	705	0 7 1	...	...	...	M. 68	52	0 9 9	1,682	757	0 7 2	+19.2	Behod	50	
20	...	...	1,380	507	0 6 0	...	...	...	M. 34	18	0 7 6	1,394	523	0 6 0	+33.4	Vital	51	
20	...	...	1,352	740	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 44	37	0 13 5	1,398	736	0 9 0	+22.4	Ganeshpur	52	
20	...	...	2,146	863	0 6 6	...	...	...	M. 90	70	0 12 5	2,230	938	0 6 8	+27.8	Partapur	53	
20	...	...	1,252	377	0 4 11	...	...	...	M. 20	10	0 8 0	1,272	397	0 5 0	+40.8	Nilgavhan	54	
20	...	...	908	422	0 7 8	...	...	...	M. 24	14	0 9 4	980	438	0 7 6	+17.8	Dadkel	55	
20	...	...	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>																		
20	...	8 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	
20	...	...	...	No Government occupied Land.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizampur	58
20	...	...	8,800	1,306	0 5 5	...	...	...	M. 12	9	0 12 0	3,872	1,318	0 5 5	+30.6	Bhainer	59	
20	...	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	
20	...	9 0 0	534	100	0 5 8	...	...	...	P. 03	371	5 14 3	597	561	0 15 0	+57.1	Wajjara	61	
20	...	9 0 0	943	346	0 5 11	...	...	...	P. 56	353	6 4 7	309	701	0 11 3	+30.9	Ranmali	62	
20	...	...	1,212	408	0 6 2	...	...	...	M. 28	31	0 13 1	1,250	499	0 6 5	+17.1	Khudana	63	
20	...	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	
20	...	...	1,454	510	0 5 3	...	...	...	M. 43	21	0 7 10	1,497	537	0 5 9	+24.0	Vaskhedi	65	
20	...	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	
20	...	8 0 0	2,299	1,080	0 7 0	...	...	...	P. 81 M. 42	195 37	2 6 9 0 14 1	2,422	1,313	0 8 8	+22.5	Kordia	67	
20	...	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	
20	...	...	632	231	0 5 11	...	...	...	M. 15	9	0 9 7	647	243	0 6 0	+16.7	Kalambhir	69	
20	...	...	1,022	519	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 2	1	0 8 0	1,034	520	0 5 1	+63.5	Phopra	70	
20	...	...	903	343	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 3	1	0 5 4	906	344	0 6 1	+27.9	Bhadvi	71	
20	...	...	904	322	0 5 8	...	...	...	M. 17	9	0 8 6	921	331	0 5 9	+21.4	Perajpur	72	
20	...	...	700	231	0 5 3	...	...	...	M. 5	4	0 12 10	705	235	0 5 4	+40.7	Mahir	73	
20	...	...	1,039	406	0 6 2	...	...	...	M. 6	3	0 9 7	1,044	411	0 6 4	+29.7	Dapur	74	
20	...	9 0 0 7 0 0	793	465	0 9 5	...	...	...	P. 104 M. 6	321 3	2 1 10 0 8 0	903	793	0 16 0	+45.9	Balhana	75	
20	...	8 0 0	1,226	387	0 4 9	N 4	4	1 0 0	P. 3	1	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	109	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	Khardara ...		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	Umbra ...		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. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	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	Deashirvada	77	
		11 0 0	221	113	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	Kurusvada	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	
		8 0 0									M. 13							10
			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	Dhoner	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	1 11 3 3	4,973	6,131	1 3 9	+16.8	Pankheda	96	
		7 0 0																
			534	189	0 4 9							534	189	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	957	492	0 9 3				P. 56	147	3 13 11	606	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	+37.8	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	+55.8	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.	
111	R. Jtel ...	V	1 4 0	...	...	970	342	0 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	342	0 5 8	
112	Jatuki ...		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	390	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	390	0 4 4
116	Bksar ...		1 4 0	...	...	1,247	417	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	417	0 6 4
117	Jamtha ...		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 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	200	0 3 3
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 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	262	0 6 3	
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 3	27	42	1 8 11	P. 3	2	0 10 8	1,911	426	0 3 3		
	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	2,526	610	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	...	...	573	252	0 7 0	...	...	...	P. 57	122	2 2 3	625	374	0 9	
146	Dopkhal ...	1 0 0	...	Annas 9 on account of water.	1,171	616	0 9 1	...	...	...	P. 20	27	1 5 7	1,191	643	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.	Hv. n.	Ra.	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	...	...	1,318	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 8 0	...	...	178	48	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	48	0 4 4	+71.4	Palaskhoda ...	121	
1 8 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 8 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 8 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 8 0	...	...	1,881	628	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,861	628	0 5 4	+53.2	Hatti Budrak ...	128	
1 8 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 8 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 8 0	...	...	61	30	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	30	0 7 10	+42.9	Bhadgaon ...	133	
1 8 0	...	...	317	120	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	120	0 6 1	+50.0	Mukhoda ...	134	
1 8 0	...	...	676	161	0 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	161	0 3 10	+69.6	Dongra ...	135	
1 8 0	...	...	1,314	550	0 6 10	...	...	...	M. 4	3	0 12 0	1,318	562	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 8 0	...	...	1,401	481	0 5 2	...	...	...	M. 6	4	0 8 0	1,400	456	0 5 2	+49.2	Kudbra ...	138	
1 8 0	...	...	691	361	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 11	10	0 14 7	672	361	0 8 7	+37.8	Satrana ...	139	
1 8 0	...	8	546	169	0 4 11	...	...	...	P. 1	2	3 0 0	547	171	0 5 0	+74.5	Tombha ...	140	
1 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	Amli ...	141	
1 8 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	...	6	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. 264	679	3 6 3	1,295	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 ...		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	Pimpalgauon ...		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	Malgauon ...		0 12 0	...	.....	1,408	283	0 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	283	0 3
26	Khangauon ...		0 12 0	...	.....	742	202	0 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	202	0 4
27	Kalamb ...	VII	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	132	0 3
29	Shenval ...		0 12 0	...	.....	408	69	0 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	69	0 2
30	Chorrad ...		0 12 0	...	.....	698	170	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	171	0 3
31	Lakhala ...	0 12 0	...	.....	252	43	0 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	43	0 2	
	Government land in the Inam village of Māpulgauon.	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	316,685	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	500	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	222	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 ...	{ Pátasthal	35
	{ Motasthal	...
Rice ...	...	135
Unassessed unarable ...	...	14,120
		<hr/>
		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
In ám ...	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.

APPENDIX Q.

Accompaniment to Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, No. S-290, dated 17th March 1900.

Number.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MANUS.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																	Government unoccupied assessed waste.	Increase or decrease of assessment per cent. on occupied land.			
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Maximum Rates.				Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied land.														Government unoccupied assessed waste.		
				Permanent.	Casual.	Total.		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Gross area, including Inam.		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	28		
			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	Umbharpate	10 years from 1890-00 to 1898-99.	1,696	...	...	...	1,696	0 10	4	6	26,067	14,130	2,875	870	0 2 4	130	134	1 0 6	P. 36	50	1 6 10	6,040	1,054	0 2 10	6,464	799	0 2 0	-17.9	
		5 years from 1894-95 to 1898-99.	1,694	...	...	...	1,694																						-17.5
		1898-99 ... ..	2,129	...	...	...	2,129																						-50.5

Explanation: P. = Pataethal.

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.
													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			
1	Umbharpat	1880-80 to 1890-99... 1894-95 to 1899-99... 1896-98 ...	Rs. 1,036	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,005	Rs. a. 0 8	Rs. 4	Rs. 6	Acres. 26,667	Acres. 14,120	Acres. 5,875	Rs. 1,003	Rs. a. p. 0 2 9	Acres. 180	Rs. 139	Rs. a. p. 1 1 1	Acres. 35	Rs. 56	Rs. a. p. 1 9 7	Acres. 6,040	Rs. 1,196	Rs. a. p. 0 3 2	Acres. 6,464	Rs. 233	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7	20 4 34 7 9 7

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.

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BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1904

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN VILLAGES OF THE NANDURBAR TALUKA (INCLUDING NAVA'PUR PETHA) AND SHIRPUR AND SHA'HA'DA TALUKAS OF THE KHANDESH DISTRICT.**

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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.

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

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 Konkansis. 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 137.4 per cent.

19. As mentioned above I have not included Koparli in the groups as it belongs to the settled tract rated at Rs. 2-12. Situated 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 Baudharpáda 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

## Modification of survey system.

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.”

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

<i>Vide Appendix Q for the villages.</i>		
82	107	126
85	108	127
95	109	133
96	117	135
97	118	136
99	122	140
100	124	143
106	125	

for similar reasons except the villages of the Navapur Petha shown in the margin. They are close to the high road and should not be treated differently from the Navapur villages already settled. In the remaining villages of groups 3 and 4 the adoption of your proposals is, I submit, most desirable in the interests of the Bhils and of Government. If this view is accepted, proposals (d) and (e) follow naturally. Such conditions as it is proposed to annex to the lease have been accepted by Government as terms lawfully annexed to an occupancy within the meaning of Section 68 of the Land Revenue Code (*vide* rules regarding grant of occupancies to Kolis and other wild tribes, Government Resolutions No. 1044 of 19th February 1875, No. 6210 dated 22nd August 1883, and No. 6807 of the 6th October 1887). Proposal (f) is, I venture to think, more questionable, and, as maintaining to a great extent the features of the present *autbandi* system, calculated to defeat the objects of the introduction of the survey system and leave matters just where they are. A Kulkarni too can hardly be expected to keep all the records that the survey system requires and do *autbandi* work as well. There can, I think, be no objection to letting those who do not care for a lease cultivate as proposed, but they should be charged for the whole number cultivated. In case of their not keeping up boundary marks a fine could, I imagine, be levied under Section 61 without stretching the meaning of the Code. Proposal (g) would appear to refer to a purely executive question, which, as heretofore, may be left to the discretion of the Collector. There is nothing, I imagine, to prevent the Collector declining to grant occupancies to other than Bhils and Maochis in any village in the taluka. Proposal (h) should, I submit, be accepted for the two lower groups. The revenue at present derivable from the grass would be in no way proportionate to the discontent that its sale would create.

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

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

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	9	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	Khándbáre ... ..		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 Khám̄b ...		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.	Auction rate per acre.	Total assessment on Occupied Land.	Total area for cultivation, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Dry-crop.			...		
									Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
														...
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
			Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	
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	1,360	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 ...		1,639	0 10 0	962	3,662	691	2,937	2,635	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 ...	1-12-0	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	245	275	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 ...		135	0 9 4	79	2,436	1,184	515	205	0 6 4	...	...	
	37	Mahalkadu ...	P. 8	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 ...		429	0 9 4	247	2,676	496	951	603	0 10 2	...	...	
	41	Nimboni Khurd tari Bhadwad.	P. 8	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	327.4	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	111.3	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	53.3	
...	...	...	...	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	88.3	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	345	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	211	0 9 1	101	458	210	0 8 4	23.5	29.3	
...	...	...	...	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	



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.		
...	...	...	...	508	421	0 13 3	245	545	355	0 10 5	215.4	41.1	
...	...	...	...	573	384	0 10 9	161	112	62	0 8 10	127.5	32.4	
...	...	...	...	848	604	0 11 6	339	688	335	0 7 9	171.4	15.0	
...	...	...	...	657	425	0 10 4	214	683	277	0 6 6	104.7	14.9	
...	...	...	...	612	443	9 11 7	220	520	150	0 5 6	127.2	14.4	
...	...	...	...	69	61	0 14 2	18	422	179	0 6 9	133.1	15.8	
...	...	...	...	326	309	0 15 2	256	510	360	0 11 3	408.6	50.0	
...	...	...	...	129	97	0 12 0	50	530	317	0 9 7	82.8	51.5	
...	...	...	...	147	147	1 0 0	91	1,078	385	0 5 9	180.9	19.0	
...	...	...	...	1,444	1,258	0 14 2	887	354	238	0 10 9	157.9	59.6	
...	...	...	...	390	530	0 13 6	251	2,032	1,435	0 11 4	99.6	41.2	
...	...	...	...	1,335	1,079	0 12 11	661	724	570	0 12 7	57.9	20.0	
...	...	...	...	412	341	0 3 3	210	213	31	0 6 1	124.8	37.7	
...	...	...	...	124	118	0 15 3	95	750	533	0 11 10	128.8	40.9	
...	...	...	...	171	138	0 12 11	88	501	300	0 9 7	87.3	50.3	
...	...	...	...	203	197	0 8 5	38	1,481	566	0 6 1	102.9	29.4	
...	...	...	...	802	509	1 0 2	678	347	128	0 5 10	154.7	9.5	
...	...	...	...	249	186	0 11 11	104	685	690	0 12 6	70.6	43.8	
...	...	...	...	313	231	0 11 10	122	288	169	0 9 5	126.8	26.8	
...	...	...	...	13,468	10,875	0 12 11	6,540	720	331	0 7 4	124.2	18.4	
...	...	...	...	1,308	581	0 7 1	783	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) 329.9 251.8 (without water)	...	

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	8	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	19	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	6	1,571	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 ...		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	1,077	350	0 6 1	...	...	
	126	Parchuli ...		...	...	27	92	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 3 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.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
16	18	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
...	...	.....	...	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	...	1,417	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 2	...	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	...	236	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	158	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	195	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 7)	...	2 5 4	161'5	...	
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 8	(without water)	...	

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

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



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 “*Jābirnāma*” 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 *outbandi* 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 Taluka, I mentioned in my sixth paragraph 13 villages by name, but said that I was not quite certain as to their correct spelling and was getting it verified. I have now got it verified. Their names are :—

1 Bhone. 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.

Para. 3 of his memorandum No. 550 of 7th April 1896 to the address of the Collector.

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.  $\frac{8}{733}$ , 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 Sátpuda 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.  
 Warpura Khurd, No. 11 on map, included in Kotar.

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

4. I append the map of the taluka coloured to show the different groups of the original settlement. In the villages uncoloured, those in which survey operations have been done for the first time are marked by red pencil lines; the others unmarked have been taken up for forest or merged into other villages and have not come, therefore, under survey operations. I would beg to point out, first, that it cannot be urged that the villages which have come under survey operations for the first time are not fit to come under a fixed assessment; from their situation many are intermixed with villages in which settlement was made for the first time in 1865, and there seems, therefore, no reason why two different systems should be perpetuated in villages lying close to each other and with no dissimilar physical features. If the original settlement reports of Nandurbár and Taloda be referred to, it will be seen that the advisability of bringing the villages on the Autbandi and Nágárbandi 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 Nágárbandi 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	Umarkuwa ...	107	29	Sonarbar ...	89
10	Ankushvihir ...	142	30	Kharka ...	141
11	Kumbarkhan ...	140	31	Ekadar ...	88
12	Umarkuwa ...	139	32	Walair ...	86
13	Chokiamli ...	137	33	Patari ...	109
14	Khardi Budruk ...	9	34	Rajgar ...	95
15	Khardi Khurd ...	29	35	Pandarka ...	No number.
16	Jewani ...	37	36	Sawar ...	99
17	Ban ...	36	37	Malkhurd ...	} Not on the map.
18	Bandara ...	28	38	Alwan ...	
19	Ranipur ...	24	39	Jumtaki ...	
20	Rapapur ...	7	40	Lakarkhote ...	

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	Panjrav ...	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.
<i>Nadpur Petha—continued.</i>					
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>3056</sub> dated 3rd January 1895.

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

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

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

I have the honour, &c.,

A. CUMINE,

Acting Collector, Khándesh.

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No. <sup>s</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>s</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 Riwarz 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. MACONOCHE,  
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. Maconochie's letter, with a request that he will be good enough to favour the undersigned with the result of his enquiry referred to in paragraph 2 of his No. 1421 of 21st February 1895, if it has been made, so that final orders may be given to Mr. Maconochie on this subject.

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

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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 pôť-paháni kárkuns found to have taken place in the names of the cultivators—not, as the Survey Superintendent supposes, between the beginning of the pôť-paháni and the end of it, but between the survey operations and the pôť-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 pôť-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 pôť-paháni kárkun's note whether he wishes to retain permanently the piece of land the pôť-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. Wadkalmi.
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.  $\frac{2}{110}$  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. <sup>8.</sup><sub>2169</sub> 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. <sup>8.</sup><sub>2169</sub> 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. <sup>5.</sup><sub>202</sub> 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 Khátédárs at the Original Survey and in the year 1896-97 in Dáhánu Táluka and Umbargaon Petha.*

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

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 1922.

2476-21

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MA'AMUL.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																	Increase or decrease of assessment per cent. on occupied land.			
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Maximum Rates.			Gross Area, including Inam.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.						
				Permanent.	Casual.			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				Area.	Assessment.	Average.
					Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	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 Tálukas and the Navápur Petha.

No. 1339.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1903.

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

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

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 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.			Ra.		Ra.		Ra.		Ra.	
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	
	<i>Group II.</i>		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 ... ..	213 105	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	
	<i>Group III.</i>		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.			
2	Palasner ... ..	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	43 64	...	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	...	96 59	1 3	...	523	58	160	113	0 10 8	...	...	...	160	113	0 10 8	201	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 ... ..	306 181	Rs. 5 10 0 for 16 acres.	78 64	1 3	...	393	22	151	133	0 11 9	...	...	...	151	133	0 11 9	190	60	0 7 6	+ 79 5 +107 8	
7	Total of Group III	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	0 6 7	+ 36 1 + 46 6	
	<i>Group IV.</i>		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.			
7	Borari ... ..	Five years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	364 276	...	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	639	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 36	1 0	...	1,793	54	270	176	0 10 1	...	...	...	270	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	...	230 289	1 0	...	1,824	44	270	310	0 10 7	...	...	...	270	310	0 10 7	940	501	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	Rohia	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	Ibikheda	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	5,985	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
	<hr/> 19,897 <hr/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	No. of villages.	Old assessment.	BY PROPOSED RATES.						Percentage increase.
				Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied Land.		Total.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. 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 ...	721	0.3	713	8	...	...	...	...	...
Females ...	699	...	692	7	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,420	0.1	1,405	15	...	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX F.

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

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOWNS.		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.	Mul-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Puffaloes.	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 Khândesh 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.		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.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average per acre.						
Villages rated according to the sanctioned 2nd Group.																															
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	50	70	63	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+53.7 +14.8 -1.6
Villages rated according to the sanctioned 3rd Group.																															
2	Kháparkheda	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96. 5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96. 1895-96 ... ..	49 60 60	...	...	...	49 60 60	1 8 0 ...	...	...	1,642	1,347	86	61	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+24.5 +1.7 +1.7
Villages rated according to the sanctioned 4th Group.																															
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	204	125	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+120.0 +350.0 +150.6
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	102	0 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+291.5 +256.2 +269.2
5	Tavlá	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	960	746	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+53.0 +9.7 +20.2
6	Ganora	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 ...	...	...	1,049	1,293	39	31	0 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+27.8 +24.0 +25.0

7

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7	Tilari ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	434	17	365	261	0 11 5	...	...	...	366	261	0 11 5	6	2	0 5 4	...	+52-8
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1895-96...	171	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Total ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	621	...	...	...	631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+108-8
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	763	...	...	...	763	...	9,826	7,334	1,651	1,378	0 12 5	...	...	...	1,651	1,378	0 12 5	736	544	0 11 0	...	+67-5
		1895-96...	898	...	...	...	898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+42-3
Villages rated according to the sanctioned 5th Group.																								
8	Chirda ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	7	...	...	...	7	...	1,570	1,348	20	8	0 6 5	...	...	...	20	8	0 6 5	207	90	0 6 11	...	+14-3
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	8	...	...	...	8	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1895-96...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+60-0
9	Maghri ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	2	...	...	...	2	...	4,014	3,039	0	2	0 3 7	...	...	...	9	2	0 3 7	66	13	0 3 2	...	...
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	2	...	...	...	2	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1895-96...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Virpur ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	33	...	...	...	33	...	1,350	755	192	51	0 6 9	...	...	...	192	51	0 6 9	275	95	0 6 6	...	+145-5
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	40	...	...	...	40	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+102-6
		1895-96...	46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+63-7
11	Dara ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	18	...	...	...	18	...	1,897	908	94	43	0 7 4	...	...	...	94	43	0 7 4	363	129	0 5 8	...	+126-3
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	22	...	...	...	22	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+95-5
		1895-96...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+87-0
4	Total ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	61	...	...	...	61	...	8,240	6,945	315	134	0 6 10	...	...	...	315	134	0 6 10	910	327	0 5 9	...	+119-7
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+66-1
		1895-96...	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+71-8
11	Grand Total ...	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96.	772	...	...	...	772	...	19,897	16,678	2,130	1,536	0 11 6	...	...	...	2,130	1,536	0 11 6	1,970	936	0 7 7	...	+90-0
		5 years from 1891-92 to 1895-96.	950	...	...	...	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+61-7
		1895-96...	1,100	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+36-6

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

3. The Deputy Superintendent's proposals seem free from objection. The first village, Khatghar, is in the south-east of the táluka and is separated by one intervening village from villages to which the second group rates were applied at revision settlement. It is also separated by one village from villages to which the fourth group rates were applied, and the village might seem more properly to belong to this group. But this rate would cause the total assessment to be considerably less than the 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 Commissoiner, 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.	Total area for cultivation including Ináin.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied land.									Proportionate assessment of area shown in column 6.	Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.			Percentage increase of assessment on Government occupied Land (see columns 7 and 20).					
									Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.				Total.				Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
									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	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	2,153	750	1,503	3,503	2 6 2	...	...	...	M. 1	9	3 0 0	1,509	3,505	2 5 2	3,182	183	126	0 11 1	+19.7	+93.6	
	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 9	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 Kasba ...		4,557	0 11 2	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	59	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	1,492	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,591	2,795	0 15 10	1,903	273	91	0 5 9	+108.6	+46.5
	10	Nágpur ...		679	0 11 3	417	1,908	475	1,037	899	0 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	899	0 13 11	891	362	175	0 7 11	+81.4	+23.9
	11	Nandarkhe ...		1,539	0 10 0	912	3,662	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	Nawale ...	1 4 0	691	0 11 3	419	835	142	648	804	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	32	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	85	87	1 0 11	+89.7	+92.6
	16	Ransale 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	2 6 1 0 13 4	1,056	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 Bodrak ...		1,230	0 10 0	769	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	241	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	2,246	1,339	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,246	1,339	0 9 6	817	1,219	351	0 4 2	+80.2	+1.3	
22	Wádaró ...		4 5	0 10 0	274	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. Villages		—	22,391	...	14,622	32,501	14,211	25,974	27,110	0 15 0	...	...	...	P. 38 M. 7	9 6	2 4 6 0 13 9	29,019	27,295	0 15 0	21,727	4,322 4,322 4,322	3,908 10 5	0 7 3 0 9 1 0 13 4	(with water) +97.0 +56.0 (exclusive of water).	+45.5	







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	465	0 5 8	628	320	96	0 4 11	+637	+120 8	
80	Tilasar	P. 8	915	0 5 0	150	890	95	717	232	0 5 2	...	...	...	P. 7	19	{ 18 W. 3 S. }	2 11 6	734	261	0 5 7	295	109	26	0 3 10	{ (with water) +573 +588 (exclusive of water) }	+267
81	Amlián	...	...	...	73	2,225	71	652	237	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	337	0 4 5	...	1,205	218	0 2 8	+2347	...
82	Anandpur	P. 8	...	...	136	1,333	74	1,023	207	0 3 2	...	...	...	P. 5	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	...	286	55	0 3 4	+4400	...
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	223	1,414	465	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	4,237	2,450	1,093	182	0 2 10	3	4	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	1,086	186	0 2 10	...	721	80	0 2 0	+537	...
87	Bhil Majra Kel- wan	...	...	...	91	1,945	511	702	142	0 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	142	0 3 2	...	733	102	0 2 8	+560	...
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	1,566	693	637	215	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	855	91	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	91	0 2 7	...	79	7	0 1 5	+820	...
94	Dhárte	R. 4	...	...	850	22,025	1,819	10,213	8,654	0 5 9	2	6	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	10,215	3,880	0 5 9	...	9,992	2,508	0 4 0	+8159	...
95	Dhøj	...	...	...	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	828	0 4 11	...	...	...	P. 73	278	{ 238 W. 40 S. }	3 12 11	2,782	1,104	0 6 5	...	512	69	0 2 1	{ (with water) +1899 +2320 (exclusive of water) }	...
97	Qadat	...	...	...	813	3,657	792	2,459	746	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,459	746	0 4 10	...	406	62	0 2 5	+1888	...
98	Qad Majra Wad- Patal	...	...	...	40	374	21	297	88	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	88	0 4 9	...	56	7	0 2 0	+1200	...
99	Ghod Jámpne	...	...	...	205	1,504	282	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	257	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	257	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	63	0 2 11	+1680	-560
102	Jámtals	...	...	...	210	1,832	626	890	217	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	217	0 3 11	...	310	47	0 2 5	+53	...
103	Káchali	...	169	0 9 4	116	431	42	285	131	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	31	...	...	...	+35	-228
105	Kamod	...	...	...	94	6,300	4,019	1,563	275	0 2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,568	275	0 2 10	...	713	87	0 1 11	+1926	...
106	Karanji Bódruk	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	1,733	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 ...	...	...	...	328	1,561	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	...	...	...	...	...	380	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	294	97	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	294	97	0 5 6	...	134	48	0 5 2	+11.5	...	...	...
	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	1,089	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	6,307	3,056	3,250	595	0 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	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	+61.0	-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	282	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	168	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	353	168	0 6 11	35	150	40	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	Parchult ...	...	...	...	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	...	67	687	456	263	71	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	263	71	0 3 11	29	138	25	0 2 11	+6.0	-84.2	...	...
	129	Pethápur... ..	...	...	...	43	68	267	119	66	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	119	66	0 7 10	...	217	54	0 6 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 2 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	188	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	...	260	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	15	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.

APPENDIX Q.

Revised Appendix Q of 2 Villages of Nandpur Peta of Nandurbár Taluka.

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MA'MUL.										ACCORDING TO SURVEY.													Increase or decrease of assessment per cent. of occupied land.	
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Maximum Rates.			Gross area, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.					
				Permanent.	Casual.	Total.		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.		Assessment.
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.	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	Loukhach	Ten years from 1888-89 to 1897-98. Five years from 1893-94 to 1897-98. 1897-98	...	No record.	..	..	0 8	..	..	1,080	1,363	68	7	0 1 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	7	0 1 9	274	20	0 1 9	..
2	Khamo h o u-dhar.	Ten years from 1888-89 to 1897-98. Five years from 1893-94 to 1897-98. 1897-98	...	No record.	..	..	0 9	..	..	1,333	1,244	62	15	0 8 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	15	0 8 10	9	2	0 8 7	+ 66.6 + 150.0

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land of 2 villages in the Nandurbár Taluka.

No.	Name of Village.	No of Group.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															BY REVISION SURVEY.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	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	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
			Rs. a. p.																																
1	Tarapur	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tarapur	1			
2	Lekurwalli	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lekurwalli	2			
			There is no occupied land in these villages.															There is no occupied land in these villages.																	

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.				Area.		Assessment.	Average.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27									
			Ra. 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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
Group IV.																													
1	Sikrai ...	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	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	+88.1			
		1895-06 ...	186		69	1	2	...	432	81	195	187	0 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	137	0 11 3	141	52	0 5 11	+86.6			
2	Falasnar ...	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	43		15	1	2	...	1,491	46	64	28	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	28	0 7 0	1,307	577	0 7 1	+80.7			
		1895-06 ...	64		23	1	2	...	1,491	46	64	28	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	28	0 7 0	1,307	577	0 7 1	+81.7			
3	Songvi Bhdruk.	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	753		8 annas per acre.	258	1	2	...	2,906	227	658	331	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	338	0 8 8	1,910	612	0 6 2	+32.0		
		1895-06 ...	667			234	1	2	...	2,906	227	658	331	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	338	0 8 8	1,910	612	0 6 2	+44.4		
4	Fatiapur ...	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	256	8 annas per acre.	96	1	2	...	523	58	160	107	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	107	0 10 2	286	179	0 9 8	+11.4			
		1895-06 ...	188		59	1	2	...	523	58	160	107	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	107	0 10 2	286	179	0 9 8	+81.3			
5	Harakhed ...	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	578	8 annas per acre.	261	1	2	...	752	64	557	330	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	557	336	0 9 8	112	44	0 6 3	+17.0			
		1895-06 ...	570		265	1	2	...	752	64	557	330	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	557	336	0 9 8	112	44	0 6 3	+17.0			
6	Pimprala ...	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	296	Rs. a. p. 8 10 0 for 10 acres.	78	1	2	...	903	22	151	126	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	126	0 11 2	180	94	0 7 1	+61.6			
		1895-06 ...	151		64	1	2	...	903	22	151	126	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	126	0 11 2	180	94	0 7 1	+98.9			
7	Total of group IV.	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	2,063	.....	890	...	...	6,429	408	1,534	1,072	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,534	1,072	0 9 5	3,058	1,549	0 6 3	+34.0				
		1895-06 ...	1,846	.....	734	...	...	6,429	408	1,534	1,072	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,534	1,072	0 9 5	3,058	1,549	0 6 3	+45.0				
Group V.																													
8	Boriri ...	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	384	...	129	1	0	...	2,241	194	270	144	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 1	4	1	271	144	0 8 10	1,716	638	0 5 11	+18.6			
		1895-06 ...	276		97	1	0	...	2,241	194	270	144	0 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	144	0 8 10	1,716	638	0 5 11	+63.6			
9	Kuste Amba ...	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	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			
		1895-06 ...	280		95	1	0	...	1,703	61	279	170	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	176	0 10 1	1,380	786	0 9 9	+79.6			
10	Khadkala ...	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	596	...	290	1	0	...	1,844	44	770	100	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	510	0 10 7	948	591	0 10 0	+76.9			
		1895-06 ...	623		259	1	0	...	1,844	44	770	100	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	770	510	0 10 7	948	591	0 10 0	+76.5			
11	Rohani ...	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	621	...	206	1	0	...	1,644	83	593	377	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	593	378	0 10 5	878	354	0 6 0	+52.0			
		1895-06 ...	583		205	1	0	...	1,644	83	593	377	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	593	378	0 10 5	878	354	0 6 0	+83.0			
12	Varla Khurd ...	1801-02 to 1895-06 ...	220	...	74	1	0	...	478	35	209	144	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	144	0 11 0	176	111	0 10 1	+94.6			
		1895-06 ...	215		73	1	0	...	478	35	209	144	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	144	0 11 0	176	111	0 10 1	+144.6			

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 cent. on occupied land.		
			Area.	Rate.	Amount collected.	Maximum Rates.			Gross area including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied Land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.							
						Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.		Average.	
											Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	Group V— continued.					Rs. 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 ... 1895-96 ...	393 388	Rs. 5-10-0	181 138	1 0	...	...	1,172	86	391	237	0 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	237	0 9 8	682	304	0 7 6	+80.9 +71.7	
13	Hated	1891-92 to 1895-96 ... 1895-96 ...	56 54		18 19	1 0	...	...	343	24	54	34	0 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	34	0 10 1	265	128	0 7 7	+88.9 +78.9
14	Narki	1891-92 to 1895-96 ... 1895-96 ...	62 30		22 11	1 0	...	...	313	15	30	26	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	0 10 8	205	101	0 7 9	+9.1 +81.9
15	Khankheda	1891-92 to 1895-96 ... 1895-96 ...	246 261		77 92	1 0	...	...	944	99	261	125	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	125	0 7 8	491	171	0 6 6	+62.3 +36.9
16	Rohia	1891-92 to 1895-96 ... 1895-96 ...	56 37		10 18	1 0	...	...	184	4	36	27	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	27	0 12 4	145	108	0 11 7	+42.1 +107.7
17	Ibikheda	1891-92 to 1895-96 ... 1895-96 ...	137 108		44 26	1 0	...	...	666	150	95	46	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	46	0 7 9	321	147	0 7 4	+4.6 +27.9
11	Total of Group V.	1891-92 to 1895-96 ... 1895-96 ...	8,317 3,652		.....	1,091 1,072	...	...	...	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 +71.7
17	Grand Total	1891-92 to 1895-96 ... 1895-96 ...	5,400 4,827		.....	1,891 1,876	...	...	...	17,716	1,294	4,801	2,912	0 9 8	...	...	...	M 1	1	1	4,802	2,913	0 9 8	11,124	4,978	0 7 8	+4.0 +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)

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 Ranála 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. ...	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 8 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.